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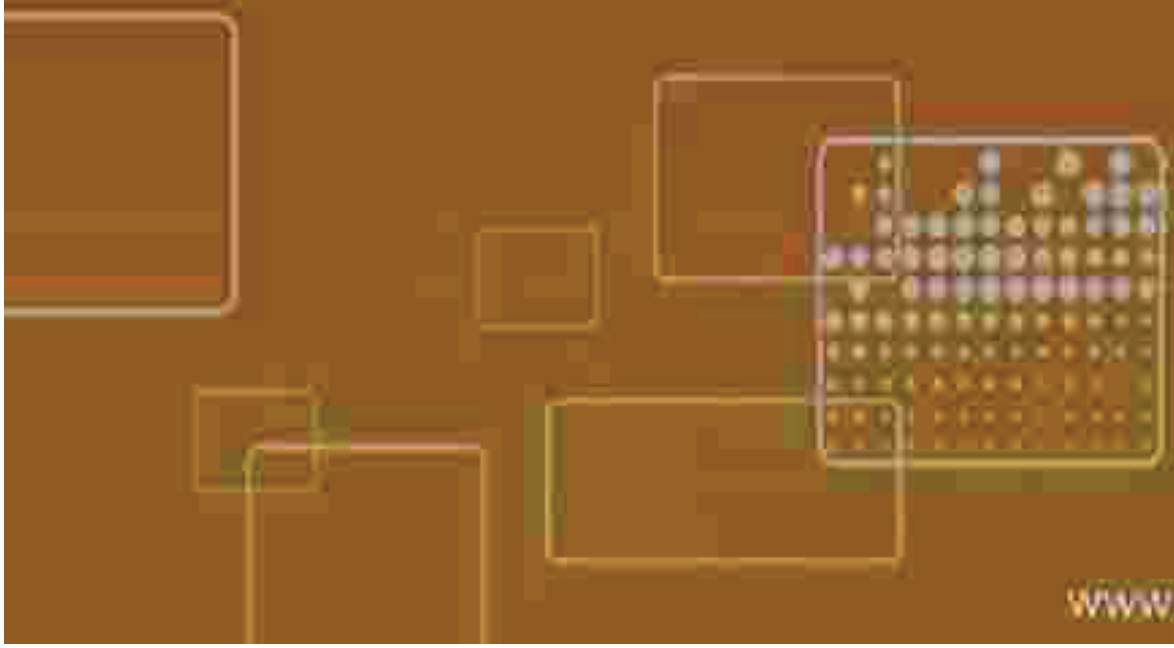

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Current Trends In E-Learning

Raj Kumar, Dr. Shaveta Bhatia

E-learning is the buzzword of today's era and a large number of e-learning resources are available in online and offline mode. However, to derive useful pattern from this abundant pool of e-learning resources is a very tedious task. Various data mining approach can be used to generate interesting patterns from this enormous repository. The data analytics helps in analyzing the information access pattern of the users. The information access pattern can be helpful in identifying the learning behavior traits of an individual. Moreover, machine learning along with data mining has opened up new avenues. The combination of data analytics and machine learning may be used to generate targeted recommendations.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1-3

Precedent Behavioral Extraction System For Personalization Recommendation

Mahima

Hosting a compilation of billions of videos, YouTube presents one of the leading scale and most precious videos personalization recommendation system in existence. The recommendation system works on to personalized set of videos to users based on their past actions on the website. In this paper, we highlight the some of the major challenges that the system faces and how to address them. To tackle these issues, we have proposed a Precedent Behavioral Extraction Module (PBEM), which also deals with large-scale heterogeneous information to fulfill the requirements of the potential users. PBEM approach especially focus on the remarkable performance enhancements brought by machine learning. PBEM is a

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new approach as it works on discovering the precise web browsing behavior from uncertain keywords and defines the semantic measurement with user recommendation of keywords within the user query

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **4-9**

Morphological Variation In Pollen Grains Of Philippine Hibiscus Rosa-Sinensis Hybrids

Divine Joy A. Mauhay, Larry V. Padilla, Fe Corazon A. Jacinto, Eileen Z. Vitug

Hybridization of both plants and animals has innumerably benefitted man. An example of which is the numerous hybrids of Hibiscus rosa-sinensis which are primarily used for aesthetic purposes because of their colourful flowers. Phenotypic variations can already be observed in various parts of H.rosa-sinensis because of hybridization; hence, it is likely that modifications are occurring on microscopic structures such as the pollen. Through time, such variations could change the frequencies of alleles in the gene pool and could possibly lead to microevolution of the species. This study focused on the determination of variations in pollen grain morphology of ten (10) selected H. rosa-sinensis hybrids from the Institute of Plant Breeding of the University of the Philippines-Los Banos, specifically in terms of pollen aperture, size, shape, length of spine and sculpturing. The pollen shape, type of aperture and sculpturing were determined qualitatively. One-way ANOVA was employed if there is significant difference among the pollen of the hybrids in terms of the said quantitative characters. Pollen shape variation was determined through Elliptic Fourier Coefficient Analysis. Results showed that all hybrids have pantoporate type of aperture, echinate type of sculpturing, and spheroidal shape. Among the characters observed, variation was noted in their pollen size and spine length. Pollen size ranges from large to very large and long to very long spine length. Majority of the hybrids observed (7 out of 10) have very large pollen size and long pollen spines. One (1) hybrid has very large pollen size and short spines while two (2) have large pollen size and short pollen spines. There was also significant difference among the samples in terms of these characters based on statistical analysis. The hybrids with variations (Claire Baltazar x Cely Hermosa, Diamond Star and Vicky) cannot be considered outgroups on the basis of the said quantitative characters alone. Nevertheless, such variations observed should not be discounted as a possible modification in pollen morphology in progress as a result of hybridization.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **10-15**

A Survey To Detect Financial Fraud Using Deep Learning Approaches

Pooja Singh, Subhash Chandra Jat

The more financial transactions have now emerged throughout the Big Data era, with numerous opportunities, threats and possibility of information theft in the face of possible fraud. This is due to the massive use of electronic paying instruments aimed at stealing confidential information and performing fraudulent transactions by attackers. While smart fraud detection systems have been established to deal with this problem, the imbalances of the data are still associated with some famous problems. This paper uses a fabricated identity to benefit financially or otherwise from identity fraud. When society moves further into a digital economy, the number of fraudulent transactions is increasingly rising. Here the emphasis is on the approaches that use profound learning and timely analysis of existing methods for the detection of payment fraud. The aim of the survey is to regularly benchmark methods for detecting fraud in online transaction volumes for industry. This test demonstrates that, in spite of the study, different methods for detecting fraud have a realistic performance in the industry. The underlying difficulties in applying a deep understanding of fraud are discerned.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 16-20

Influences Of Fuel Injection Pressure On CI Engine Performance And Emission Of Lemon Grass Methyl Ester As Fuel

Dr. R. Velappan, R. Panchamoorthy, Dr. M.L. Sundararajan

The compression ignition engine widely used in industrial and automobile sector, this engine operates by using fossil fuel and emits the harmful emission from engine exhaust the harmful exhaust emission are affected human and environment also. So, reducing exhaust emission researcher are moves in to fuel modification and some engine modification. It causes significantly reduces emission and increasing the performance of engine. The fuel modification is required to CI engine for improving performance. The alternate fuel lemon grass methyl ester is suitable fuel for diesel engine. In order to improve the performance some changes required in the diesel engine, so varying the injection parameter like fuel injection pressure. The fuel injection pressure is one of the most parameter for engine modifications. This investigation is carried out find the optimum injection pressure in the diesel engine by using lemon grass methyl ester. The lemon grass plants sample is collected, dried and powdered. The powdered samples are subjected in to chemical solvent such as N-Hexane. Thus solvent are extracted oil from the sample. The Extracted oil converted in to methyl ester by transesterification process. Thus the

lemon grass methyl ester (LGME) is blended with neat diesel in proportion of 20% of LGME and 80% of diesel. The blended LGME are investigate in Kirlosker-AV1 and compared to diesel. The investigation to be carried out in modified fuel injection pressure from 210 bars to 240 bars steps in 10 bars with variable load. According to the results, the performance wise best fuel injection pressure is 240 bar has been obtained for all loads, 240 bar fuel injection pressure gives lower smoke and HC, 210 bar fuel injection pressure shows lower NOX.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **21-25**

Aspects Of Student Psychology At The University

Ahmad Muhammad Diponegoro, Meilia Wigati, Suci Putryani, Mu'mina Kurniawati S. J. Kahar, Nurnaningsih, Siti Nur Indasah

This study purpose to understand the issue of happiness college student which is the main theme in the problem. Happiness can be achieved with four criteria, is by being grateful for what is already owned, establishing relationships with the closest and dearest people, achieving goals according to what is desired, and fulfilling all needs with sufficient material. This writing uses a literature study to set the theoretical foundation and the validity used to refer to several references. Subject in research these are S1 and S2 students with age groups 18-21 (final adolescence years) and age groups of 22-30 adults who number 200 students. The selection of subjects in this study used a non-probability convenience sampling technique, is the process of taking subjects based on ease of access and selection in the area environment.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **26-30**

Compact Qca Based Serial-Parallel Multiplier For Signal Processing Applications

Premananda B.S., Bhargav U.K., Kaza Sai Vineeth

Quantum-dot Cellular Automata (QCA) is a promising nanoscale technology with great prospect to provide compact circuits with low energy consumption when compared to CMOS technology. The increasing demand for efficient signal processors necessitates the design of adders and multipliers which occupy less area and consume less power. Serial adders are area efficient architectures that can compute n-bit addition with a single adder but takes more time when compared to n-bit parallel adders. Serial-parallel multipliers have simple, regular and scalable structures in contrast to multipliers that implement more complex multiplication algorithms. This paper proposes two novel energy and area efficient

4-bit QCA based serial-parallel multiplier circuits. Initially a QCA based serial adder is designed and then a 2-bit serial-parallel multiplier is realized. This multiplier is scaled up to form a 4-bit serial-parallel multiplier. A Baugh-Wooley (parallel) multiplier is constructed as a case study to illustrate differences between coplanar and multilayer crossovers in QCA. The design and simulation of the QCA circuits are performed using QCADesigner-E. Circuits are evaluated based on cell count, area and energy dissipation. It can be inferred from the simulation results that the proposed 4-bit serial-parallel multipliers have reduced cell count, area and energy dissipation.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **31-38**

Load-Deflection Characteristics Of SCC Beams Casted With Quarry Rock Dust Using Different Percentage Of Tensile Reinforcement And Superplasticizers

S. Kavipriya, C.Kannan, S. Ramkumar

Self Compacting Concrete is different from Conventional Concrete; it requires no internal or external vibration for its consolidation but readily deforms and flows without blockages through congested reinforcement and complicated structural forms, fills the entire volume of the mould and gets compacted under its own self-weight. In SCC, characteristics such as high fluidity, adequate viscosity and high resistance to segregation should exist. Fluidity of the paste can be increased by increasing the water-powder ratio and by addition of superplasticizers. Segregation and blockages can be avoided by reducing the size and content of coarse aggregate. At this present situation where availability, source of river sand is really challenge.QRD is used as one of the desirable useful product in this SCC concrete mix which also aim to reduce the cost of construction.SCC can be used for several applications such as high-rise buildings, precast industry, cooling towers, and marine structures, highly congested and complicated sections or even for general constructions. To utilize them in any structural application, the structural behavior of SCC also needs to be evaluated since in the fresh stage, SCC is quite different from CVC. This aspect is considered in this study. Reinforced Concrete (RC) beam of size 150mmx250mmx2500mm were casted using SCC and CVC and tested for static flexure using two point loading system and the flexural behavior of these beams are examined by casting SCC beams with three different bases of superplasticizers such as polycarboxyl, naphthalene and melamine bases. And each set of these different bases of specimens are also moulded with various tensile reinforcement such as 1.04%,1.23% and 1.37%.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **39-43**

Difficulty Analysis Of Elementary School Students In Mathematical Problem Solving In Solutions

Ety Mukhlesi Yeni, Wahyudin, Tatang Herman

Problem solving is one of the mathematical competencies that students must achieve from elementary school through college. However, in reality problem solving is still a competency that is difficult for students to achieve with various kinds of difficulties in solving mathematical problems. This study has a goal to be achieved in the form of identifying and describing problem solving difficulties based on the theory of Newman to students in fraction material . This research was conducted using descriptive qualitative research methods . The research sample consisted of 34 5th grade elementary school students and 3 students as interview samples with a background of different cognitive abilities. The data of this study were collected from test questions of problem solving skills and interviews. The results showed that students' difficulties in solving problem solving problems were students do not understand the questions in the problem, students are still lacking in understanding mathematical concepts and procedural steps, student mistakes in representing problems in mathematical models, students are not happy to re-evaluate the answers that have been written to check the truth of the answers.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 44-47

Adoption Of Local Wisdom In Disaster Management In Indonesia

Simon Sumanjoyo Hutagalung, Himawan Indrajat

The purpose of this study include: (1). Explore the values of local knowledge possessed by the Indonesian people as that norms that can contribute to disaster management in Indonesia, (2). Identifying the potential and relevance of local wisdom in the form of regions in Indonesia for the institutional management of disaster management in Indonesia, (3). Developing local knowledge integration model for disaster management institutions that have been in the design. This study is a research R & D conducted in the focus of a study site in a certain time period and then build a new design. The informants include regional government leaders, the local parliament, leaders and communities / indigenous considered mastered this research theme. The results revealed that the shape of local knowledge in Indonesia is quite dominant tangible application of technology or system, and then followed by the local wisdom that tangible ritual prayer, and the rest of the form of education and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction. The factors reinforce the existence and continuity of the forms of local wisdom in society. Largely driven by the empirical experience they have been through the implementation of local wisdom, the

experience in the form of a form of practice and prohibitions which both form the implementation of the local wisdom that is known to give better effect to the community is located.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **48-52**

Bayesian Inference To Multiple Changes In The Variance Of AR (P) Time Series Model

Vijayakumar.M, Poovizhi.K, Venkatesan.D

The problem of a change in the mean of a sequence of random variables at an unknown time point has been addressed extensively in the literature. But, the problem of a change in the variance at an unknown time point has, however, been covered less widely. This paper analyses a sequence of autoregressive, AR(p), time series model in which the variance may have subjected to multiple changes at an unknown time points. Posterior distributions are found both for the unknown points of time at which the changes occurred and for the parameters of the model. A numerical example is discussed.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **53-57**

Empowering Farming Community Through Mobile Applications: Changing Scenarios

Manish Kumar, Lalit Agrawal

From cloudy skies to blowing winds, nature has been the sole guide for the farming community since time immemorial. However, with changing times, the sectorial needs also change and mere reliance on assumptive natural signs not only becomes insufficient, but also poses risk owing to the uncertainties associated with them. It is when the innovation comes in to bridge the gaps. The use of mobile technology in the aid of farmers has come a long way since its introduction. Many mobile applications have been developed by government and non-government agencies to help the farmers. They provide information related to weather, rainfall, soil condition and also issue advisories related to cropping and allied activities. This is no less than a revolution since mobile technology has replaced the need for farmers to visit government offices, meteorological centers and labs to gather information before, during and after every cropping season. Farmers can access all this information at the very touch of a button. It is also helping the community in realizing its dream of inclusion. With the use of mobile technology information can transcend across physical and geographical barriers, empowering the farming community.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **58-61**

Roles Of Unethical Behavior In Mediting The Influence Of Internal Control System, Distributive Justice, And Accounting Rules Compliance Towards Accounting Fraud Behavior

Kiswanto, Ratieh Widhiastuti, Linda Agustina, Amelia Nadia Rahma

The research aimed to examine factors affecting tendency of accounting fraud. The population of the research was local government offices and agencies of Semarang city which amounts to 29 offices and agencies. This research uses sample of 87 respondents using purposive sampling technique in their selection. The data was analyzed by SEM using software Smart PLS 3.0. The results of this research indicate that the government's internal control system and distributive justice have negative effect on unethical behavior, while compliance accounting rules does not affect. Compliance accounting rules has negative effects on fraud, while the government's internal control system and distributive justice does not affect. Unethical behavior has a positive effect on fraud. The government's internal control system and distributive justice have negative effect on fraud through unethical behavior while, compliance accounting rules does not affect fraud. This study presents unethical behavior variables to detect accounting fraud. Therefore this research is very important to do. This will be able to find out whether fraud behavior in accounting is driven by the existence of unethical behavior personally, so that later the results of this study can be used as a reference for controlling accounting fraud that occurs especially in Indonesia and countries in Asia. The conclusion of this research is unethical behaviors are influenced by the government's internal control system and distributive justice, while compliance accounting rules does not affect. Compliance accounting rules influence the tendency of accounting fraud, while the government's internal control system and distributive justice do not. Unethical behavior cannot mediate the compliance towards the accounting rules for fraud, whereas the unethical behavior mediates the government's internal control system and distributive justice towards the fraud. Further research should use other variables outside the research variables that have been studied, such as position on the job.

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Ranking Of Indian Journals With Popular International Journals: A Comparative Study

Dr. Rashmi Chawla, Dr. Manju Gupta, Neerja Anand

Academic Writing is an important benchmark for measuring academic proficiency. This review paper is an attempt to provide the necessary guidance to researchers and academicians who fall prey to fake and predatory journals for the publication of their research work. A comparative analysis of various important journal metrics has been done for a defined and clear cut understanding of the involved bibliometrics. An attempt has also been made to compare and analyze the status of Indian Journals in comparison to International ones on the basis of prestige metric SciMago Journal Ranking (SJR) as far as their rankings are concerned. The outcome of this paper focuses on the problems and challenges associated with Indian Journals, their present status and the gap that needs to be abridged.

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Educational Certificate Verification System Using Blockchain

Dinesh Kumar K, Senthil P, Manoj Kumar D.S

Academic certificate verification is routine process for the employer for offering employment. Employer takes much time for giving offer letter after the interview process gets over. To verify the originality of the certificate the employer need to authenticate the certificate from the certificate issuing authority. The employer takes much time for certificate verification to check the originality of the certificate. The overall certificate verification process takes longer time to complete the selection process. In order to solve this problem, Blockchain provides verifiable distributed ledger with cryptography mechanism to counterfeit academic certificate. The Blockchain also provide a common sharing platform for storing, accessing document and minimize the overall time for verification.

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Electronic Human Resource Management Practices And Employees Perception Towards Information Technology Industry

M.K. Ganeshan, C. Vethirajan

This study examined the interaction of electronic human resource practices and employee’s perceptions of the information technology industry. Since 1990, the attitude of the administration towards its representative stared changing, part and commitment of human resource (HR) as a capability to puddle more information outcomes from a private organization. It becomes vital to a large number of industries began to center their vision and mission on the general

population who work for them. The part and obligations of human quality management changed due to progress in government arrangements organization, work enactments, and innovation. Organizations put up worth mentioning awareness of human capital instead of money related capital. Organizations predicted that business needs a workforce that will provide a firm with a decisive competitive advantage over other organizations. This paper examines the effect of e-HRM Practices and employee perception of information technology-enabled service companies.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **86-90**

Golocal - An Innovative Website Helping Find Home

Taranpreet Singh

The Internet is complex, broad, and ever-evolving. Almost 90% of all the data in the world has been generated over the last few years. In this vast ocean of data, how does one find relevant information? How do readers verify the credibility of information? In the realm of real estate, how do house hunters trust house listings? GoLocal is a real estate website that resolves some of these questions. I intend to develop GoLocal – an innovative real estate website to provide services not provided by any other existing websites, such as StreetEasy, Zillow, Trulia etc. GoLocal is primarily for international students looking for accommodations in a foreign place. It will offer hot deals, a personal assistant that will help them in finding a place and other discounts and privileges for students. The website will provide listings based on the user's requirements. The unique feature of GoLocal is that listings are 100 percent verified and authentic. It will also offer other features like commute estimates, crime rate statistics, contact facility among the owner, and previous tenants to help them understand the place and neighborhood better, as well as virtual tour and 3D model of the property.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **91-95**

Minimum Dominating Extended Energy

M. R. Rajesh Kanna, S. Roopa

In this manuscript we defined a new type of matrix called minimum dominating extended matrix and hence energy by using degree of a adjacent vertices. In this manuscript we have calculated minimum dominating extended energies for some standard graphs. Latterly, the manuscript lower and upper bounds for this extended energy are also obtained.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **96-102**

Healthone: Personalized Healthcare Recommendation System

Moonsun Shin, Seonmin Hwang, Sungwon Lee, Aeran Jeong, Byungchul Kim

In this paper, we propose a healthcare platform, called HealthOne, which is available as an integrated platform for users to manage personalized healthcare applying collective intelligence and ACDT(Ant Colony Decision Tree) based page rank. HealthOne platform provides health-related contents for users in order to manage their own healthcare using smart devices anytime, anywhere according to the PHR profile. To support the personalized recommendation in HealthOne system, ant-colony decision tree and page rank algorithm and machine learning are applied. Furthermore k-means clustering and KNN are adopted for the clustering of similar users based on PHR. We carry out the heuristic experiments of personalized recommendation according to the change of pheromone value.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 103-107

The Advantages Of Cooperative Game Model In Enterprises Interaction In Vertical Marketing Channels By Varying Small Values Of Parameters Of The Advertising Cost Response Function

Natalia Danyliuk, Alla Zhemba, Oleksandr Dyma, Olga Sazonets, Olena Kachan

Research of business interaction in marketing channels is often associated with the necessity to study the optimal business game scenarios, which provide the best implementation of enterprises business behavior strategies and maximize their profits. In such situations involvement of game-theoretic modeling apparatus in the process of determining key factors influencing profits formation of manufacturers and retailers, contributes to a better understanding of the cause and the effect relationships between the magnitude of profits, interpreted in the form of indicators of business strategies, and creates the prerequisites for finding ways of sharing joint profits in marketing channels. The purpose of study is to find optimal values in terms of channel members profits maximizing of the parameters of the advertising cost response function, in which the manufacturer and the retailer by agreement make decisions on the implementation of business game strategies, including pricing strategies and strategies for generating joint advertising costs. The paper presents a numerical experiment on the possible values of

the parameters of the advertising cost response function, which takes into account the recommendations of the practice of enterprises functioning in distribution channels. Mathematical calculations have been made, which allow to build a model of cooperative game of the manufacturer and the retailer, based on the non-dimensional form of retail price values as well as values of joint advertising costs. The optimal solution of cooperative game, which within the numerical experiment is presented as the possible maximum values of profits of the manufacturer, the retailer and the vertical marketing channel, is made. The comparative analysis of the solutions of cooperative game and non-cooperative game, which involves the formation of Nash equilibrium, is given to determine the benefits of cooperative game model for both participants of the vertical marketing channel in terms of maximizing their profits and profit of the channel as a whole. The results obtained can be an information base for further calculations and comparisons of cooperative and non-cooperative models as interactions between participants of supply chains. In addition, the results of numerical simulations form the initial base for comparisons with other variants of cooperative game model, which involve changing a range and a step change of output values of the model.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **108-113**

The Quality Of Kayeli Bay Waters: PB And HG Accumulation In Water, Sediments, And Seagrass (Enhalus Acoroides) Of Buru Island In Maluku

Nur Alim Natsir, Muhammad Rijal

The difference in accumulation of lead (Pb) and mercury (Hg) in water, sediments, and seagrass (Enhalus acoroides) organs (roots, rhizomes, and leaves) was found in the waters of Kayeli Bay, Buru Island, Maluku Province. Samples were collected from ten sampling points (Kayeli Estuary, Suket Estuary, Anahoni Estuary, Waelata I Estuary, Waelata II Estuary, Waeapo Estuary, Sanleko Estuary, Marlosso Estuary, Nametek Beach, and Jikumerasa Beach). The concentration of Pb and Hg was analyzed using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. The result showed that Pb and Hg contained in sediments were higher than in water. The highest Pb and Hg content was found in the seagrass root, followed by the rhizomes and leaves (roots> rhizomes> leaves). Seagrass (Enhalus acoroides) is one of the living organisms that can be used as a bioindicator of heavy metal pollution in the aquatic environment.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **114-120**

Implementation Of Character Education By Establishing A Special Task Force In Muhammadiyah Karangkajen Elementary School

Eko Prasetiyo, Suyatno, Aliyah Rasyid Baswedan

This study aims to reveal the implementation of the Character Education Reinforcement Program by establishing a PPK (Character Education Reinforcement) special task force at Muhammadiyah Karangkajen Elementary School Yogyakarta. This research was a qualitative descriptive research. The research subjects consisted of the principal, assistant teacher for the task force, classroom teachers, task force training team, and students. Research subjects were determined by purposive sampling technique. The data was collected through observation, interviews, and documentation studies. The data analysis process wasbydata reduction, data presentation, and data verification. The data validity was done by triangulation technique, both technical and sources triangulation. The results of the research showed that 1. The Implementation of the PPK program with the special task force has a clear target goal of character values to be achieved in each grade. 2) The program implementation was carried out by forming five task forces consisting of: the Bima-Sinta task force to develop the value of religious; PKS-PocilSercibatask force to develop the value of nationalism; the HW Kopatih task force to develop independence value; the SPK task force to develop the value of mutual cooperation; and the Dokcil-Provostask force to develop integrity value. 3) The implementation of PPK with the special task force has been able to create a conducive climate in the development of five core PPK values consisting of the values of religious, nationalism, independence, mutual cooperation, and integrity. 4) The implementation of the PPK program is able to effectively create positive branded school.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 121-127

Human Body Parts Connecting Through Nerves In 3d Virtual Reality Space

B.SADHANA, M.HAEMANTH REDDY, S.THRISHADEV KUMAR, P.RAJESH

The paper presents a work in the body, concerning the development of an interactive virtual reality, the main aim of this project is students can learn the anatomical sciences with exceptional case. The human body consists of many different types of cells that together create tissues and other organ system. They ensure homeostasis and the viability of the human body.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 128-130

Analysis Of Students' Critical Thinking Skills Through Problem-Based Learning Approach Using HOTS Questions In SMA N 13 Medan

Fristita Desania, Bornok Sinaga, Asrin Lubis, Edi Syahputra

This study aims to describe students' critical thinking skills using problem-based learning approach assisted by HOTS questions. This research was conducted at SMA Negeri 13 Medan odd semester 2019/2020. The data collection technique was performed using a test of 5 questions that refer to indicators of students' critical thinking skills. Based on the results of the study obtained students' critical thinking skills in linear systems with three variables in class X MIA2 2019/2020 with students' mean score of 71, which is included in the medium category.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 131-137

Technology Embracing By 3PL Service Providers In India: Tuticorin Port Trust – A Case Study

Dr. M. Senthil, R. Ruthramathi, Dr. N. Gayathri

Logistics service suppliers play a very important role in a supply chain system and may snoop to adopt economical provision technologies to supply higher services for their customers. A good deal of logistics service providers tries to improve their operational efficiency by continuous adoption of new technology in the logistics sector. Technology accelerates the data sharing across offer chains and among offer chain partners. Totally 52 registered companies from Direct General Foreign Trade (DGFT) were taken for the study The objectives of the study is to understand the use of latest technologies by warehouse service providers, to investigate the major challenges and benefits faced by the warehouse operators, in using various technologies like GPS, Barcode, RFID, Drones, IoT, AI, Cloud computing, Robotics and Block chain technologies and to offer feasible suggestions for the adoption of the new technology by 3PL service providers dealing with V.O.C port, Tuticorin, India. The need to deliberate the interdependencies multiple technologies arises in order to strategise a comprehensive approach in executing the exponential technologies.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 138-144

Waste Management Initiatives In India

Dr. G. Nedumaran, D. Mehala

The objectives of putting this on paper is to review this practice associated with the assorted waste management initiatives taken in India for human prosperity. The other purpose is to produce some suggestions and suggestions to enhance the waste management practices in Indian cities. This paper is based on secondary research. Existing reports associated with waste management and suggestions of planners/NGOs/consultants/government answerableness agencies/key trade experts/ for improving the system square measure studied. It offers deep data regarding the assorted waste management initiatives in Bharat and establishes the scope for improvement within the management of waste for the welfare of the society. The paper makes an attempt to grasp the vital role compete by the formal sector engaged in waste management in our country. This work is original and will be more extended.

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Deep Learning Based Twitter Users Classification Using Sentiment Analysis

K. Sarvana Kumari, Dr. B. Manjula

Sentiment analysis is essential for social alignment, especially when there are many Twitter users nowadays. In every rational sense, each of the previous works is dependent on old classification systems, for example SVM, Naïve Bayes, etc. Starting from late, fundamental learning techniques have shown promising accuracy in this space about the body of tweets in English. In this article we propose the fundamental assessment that enormous learning structures apply to gather the sense of Twitter information. There are two colossal learning methods with regard to our evaluation: short-term memory (LSTM) and dynamic convolution neural network (DCNN). A preprocessing of certifiable information has been promoted. We also investigate the impact of word management on tweets. The results show that critical learning strategies classified old style structures in all aspects: Naïve Bayes and SVM, with the exception of Maximum entropy.

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Analysis Of Total Dissolved Solid Of Arvi (Wardha) Region

Sudarshan Chavhan, Dr. Arif khan

Arvi city is developing rapidly due to industrialization since last two decades. It is considered as fourth most polluted city in India. The present study was carried out with a view to have an understanding

about the pollution status of Arvi district, particularly quality in vicinity of Industrial area and mining projects. Environmental studies were carried out on ground and surface water to find out the physico-chemical parameter like TDS. It is necessary to collected sample from different sites, in order to evaluate the drinking water quality in and around Arvi district. The analysis of various parameters using standard methods (APHA/NEERI) and their comparison with WHO (World health organization) standards values, suggest that most of the parameter within permissible limit given by Central pollution control board of India (CPCB). Concentration of parameters beyond the limits in some areas could be reduced and could be an invaluable source for domestic purposes in the region. The present project accounts water quality of various sites situated in Arvi and their efficiencies respectively. Generally, Water is a good solvent and pick up impurities easily. Pure water is tasteless, colorless, and odorless. "Dissolved solids" refer to any minerals, salts, metals, cations or anions dissolved in water. Total dissolved comprises inorganic salts (principally calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, bicarbonates, chlorides and sulphates) and some small amount of organic matter that are dissolved in water. We generally discuss TDS for freshwater system only, as salinity consists of some of the ions contributing in the definition of TDS. The Study of water quality for streams, rivers and lakes is the most important application of TDS, although TDS is not primary pollutant, but TDS used as an indicator of aesthetics characteristics of drinking water and as indicator of the presence of broad array of chemical contaminant

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State-Of-The-Art Review On The Use Of Optimization Algorithms In Steel Truss

Swabarna Roy, Chinmay Kumar Kundu

Structural design optimization is a mathematical approach that concerns in finding the maxima and minima function subject to some constraints. This involves various optimization technique to find the best possible design in terms of weight, reliability and thus the overall cost. Various researchers have worked on different optimization techniques in finding out the efficient and light weight structures that are essential for the actual design of tall structures. This paper summarizes the various techniques of optimization of steel truss or towers that have been used till now. For this purpose, different optimization techniques have been studied which involves the various geometric constraints like changing the base width, bracing pattern, area of cross section. By reviewing the literature of the works done, the common objective emphasizes the need for finding the minimum weight of the structure. From studies we see optimization using metaheuristic algorithm are effective in order to solve truss problems. Metaheuristic algorithms are nature -inspired and most widely used due to its applicability and feasibility to various types of structures with many numbers of design variables.

In this paper a 25-bar space benchmark truss has been considered for demonstrating the performance of various optimization algorithm. A comparative study is done based on the performance in lowering the weight of the total truss. Results shows that optimal weight of the truss structure can be obtained effectively using Whale optimization algorithm and it proved to be robust and efficient than other algorithms.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **160-165**

The Effect Of Worm Density In Vermicomposting Of Vegetable Waste And Cow Manure Using Lumbricus Rubellus

Iasha Diana Putri, Dwi Indrawati, R. Ratnaningsih

Cibodas Village, Pasirjambu district, Bandung Region is a place that has high potential in developing dairy industry and the producer of vegetables. The high interest of the citizens to plant various vegetables and raising cattle cause an increase in the amount of waste production. Cow manure (CM) and vegetable waste (VW) are mostly thrown into the river and made the water turned to green and thus contains a lot of bacteria. One way to handle this waste is to use vermicomposting method using Lumbricus rubellus. The purpose of this study was to observe the speed of waste degradation and quality of compost with variations of worm density and variations of row material. The research method using three variations of the worm density (1.5kg/m2; 2kg/m2; 2.5kg/m2), 4 variations of raw materials (100%CM, 100%VW, 50%CM and 50%VW, 30%CM and 70%VW). Biodegradation calculation is performed by calculating the percentage difference before and after the process of composting. The results showed that the worm density effect on the biodegradation of organic matter. Worm density 1.5 kg/m2 is the highest earthworm biomass and also giving a lower number of vermicompost. Variations materials 30%CM and 70%VW shows that the Lumbricus rubellus worm has high potential to reduce waste into compost and the analysis result showed that nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and C/N ratio has met the standard of SNI 19-7030-2004 (2,201%; 1,348%; 2,741%; 9,523). Furthermore, because of the analysis result has fit into the standard, it can be known that vermicomposting can be used for the growth and development of healthy plants.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **166-170**

Customer Preference And Perception For Patanjali Products With Special Reference To The Households In District-Mathura (UP)-India

Pragalbh Sharma

The segment of Fast Moving Consumer Goods is one of the rapid growing segments in this entire world. There are several FMCG companies working in our country ranging from Hindustan Unilever Limited to ITC including Patanjali. The rationale of this research work is to know about the preference and perception of households of Patanjali products in District-Mathura (UP) - India. The primary data was gathered from 170 households of the district with the help of a well prepared questionnaire. Exploratory Factor analysis is used for the analysis of the data while reliability analysis has been conducted to test the reliability of the data. The important findings of this work revealed that the originality of the products along with their quality influences the households here to buy the Patanjali products. Also, the household perceives these products very safe to be consumed as they are unadulterated and the company is not compromising with the quality of its products. Further analysis of the facts also explain whether the company may have long term sustained success in the market or not, in response of which the households have agreed to repeatedly purchase the Patanjali products and they also refer it to their relatives and friends. Therefore, it can be assumed primarily that the households generally prefer to buy Patanjali products over other available substitutes in the market because they perceive these products to be of superior quality.

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Visualization Of Students In Constructing The Concept Of Fractions

Henry Kurniawan

The fundamental aspect of fractional learning is to instill a profound fractional concept so that it can apply it to real situations and experience the fractional benefits in everyday life. Understanding the concept of fractions is the result of construction of the fractional objects. The construction of this fractional concept is done through visualization that manipulates the making of drawings, diagrams or animations for the appearance of fractional information. This research is a qualitative study that describes the construction of fractional concepts as equal parts of the whole and the construction of a fractional concept of value. Subjects in this study as many as 9 selected students from 22 students are grouped into 3 groups, namely (1) failed construction groups and true visualization; (2) failed construction group and failed visualization; and (3) true construction group and true visualization. The results of this study are group (1) the visualization has followed the appropriate pattern but is less precise in the calculation, the group (2) does not understand the concept of fraction so that it fails to visualize, and group (3) can already visualize the concept of fractions with different visualization form from the pattern.

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Dual Frequency Effective EM Modeling Of Wire Antenna At 53 Mhz And 435

Jagadish Jadhav, Mahesh Pingle, Sagar More, Shaileja Patil, Pramod Deore

In Today's world of mobile communication the demand of increasing bandwidth along with deployment of increasing electronics gazettes results in to electromagnetic interference and compatibility issues. The best solution to overcome the possible EMI issues and make the system electromagnetic compatible is to analysis the system performance through Electromagnetic modeling. The analysis and optimization of these EM issues at the design level is only the solution to overcome the issues addressed. The design optimization is carried out with the help EM modeling. The EMI issues within the commercial electronic products, Military and RADAR applications equipment, and medical equipment can be reduced to the considerable level by deploying the EM modeling. This paper highlights on the importance of EM Modeling Techniques along with its different types. The comparison of various parameters like Radiation efficiency, gain and different ground conditioning and dielectric materials is carried out for wire antenna. The EM simulation is carried out by using 4NEC2X Software which is based on Method of Moments, MoM.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 180-182

A Novel Active Current Injection Circuit For Adjustable Speed Drives

Chandrasekar. T, Kannan A ,K.E. Lakshmiprabha,

This paper introduces a novel active current injection circuit to mitigate harmonics and to amend the power factor of a three phase front-end uncontrolled rectifier. The high PF is achieved by injecting HF current, from the HF inverter, at the input of the front- end three-phase rectifier the inverter switches are in zero voltage switching. The front- end rectifier diodes are working in zero current transition. It results a current waveform is continuous and sinusoidal in shape and current harmonics reduced significantly . The fixed duty ratio with varying switching frequency, regulates the output voltage. The input current THD and power factor are 5.76 % and 0.99 respectively. The results are verified through PSIM simulation and compared with an experimental prototype of 2.5Kw.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 183-186

Biometric Authentication Based Management For E-Bike Sharing System

S Amarnath, R Muralitharan, R Robinson, M Vijay Sanmugam, M P E Rajamani

Our project aimed to provide a mobility system for E-bikes to make urban mobility affordable and non-pollutable thus providing service through the secure mode of transportation for the urbanites and in closed environments like universities and IT parks. A fingerprint-based biometric system of authentication for E-bikes to enhance micro-mobility among the targeted audiences. Compared to other systems of authentication, fingerprint-based authentication is unique, highly accurate and an economical technique. An account can be created using personnel data and unique ID will be assigned to each individual's fingerprint. By database management system, the user can be identified, tracked and the user can also check his account and the amount for the usage-based on time is deduced from the account in the form of minutes. The web-based application notifies regarding account recharge which shows minutes. The security of the system is ensured via GPS and GSM. GPS based security ensures the vehicle becomes inoperable outside the area formulated by the service provider. This sends the system information to the web-based mobile application. This project encourages the urbanities to use E-bikes to commute affordable and eco-friendly.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 187-190

Development Of Autonomous Robot For Tunnel Mapping Using Raspberry-Pi Processor

P.Velrajkumar, P.Ramesh, C.Senthilpari, T.Bhuvaneswari, V.Chitra

An autonomous robot plays an important role in the future of rescue operation in unknown environments. In this research a robot is capable of moving in tunnel and able to do operation in the tunnel. The robot is controlled wirelessly via Wifi communication using wifi router. The robot itself is equipped with a mini computer that is a Raspberry-Pi processor. The Raspberry-Pi is the brain for the robot as it gives out command on the movement of the robot and the data from the USB camera is collected and then transmitted to the computer. The robot is capable to go up 75 to 110 meters on Wifi signal. Once the connection is lost the robot will stop by itself. The robot is equipped with two batteries that last long and does run for more than 30 – 45 minutes. The robot is controlled via a computer that is programmed to run Ubuntu operating system. From the comfort of sitting in front of the computer the robot can be controlled from a distance and the live is then stream on the computer.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 191-194

A Study ON Applicability OF Product Quality Models IN Software Engineering Literature AND Defining Quality Dimensions FOR Knowledge Management Systems

Abdul Rahman. A, Justus Selwyn

The Software quality model is consists of characteristics, which can provides ability to meet users' expectations with associated quality in appropriate level and dimensions. Now a day's every user having their own perception of product due to awareness of technologies, availability of huge similar products in market, globalization and open markets etc. so it becomes inevitable for software developers to meet quality in different perception apart from product specific. Particularly, knowledge management system (KMS) is becomes cynosure in every sector due to its benefits in this present volatile technology, people and market environment. But achieving quality in KMS is becoming complicate because of its multidisciplinary fields, at the same time KMS is an only solution of every sector to address the issues like competitive advantages, loss of key personal, improve customer satisfactions, intellectual improvement, and organizational image. At the same time striving for effectiveness in KMS without quality will be meaningless, since quality is a primary ingredient for effectiveness of any systems. This paper discusses the applicability of basic quality models in software engineering literature for KMS. This paper also presents comparative study of KMS-specific quality models and proposes a model required to battle with KMS quality.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 195-202

Design Of Vehicular Bulb Crusher

Akshada N. Gogawale, Sagar M. Gawande

As per the Current status we want to design and developed technology which help us to reduce environmental and health risk from burnt electrical vehicular bulbs due to its unsystematic dumping by unauthorized as well as authorized garages, this allows to release of mercury to the atmosphere. This system involves crushing of bulbs under control condition to collect the mercury available in the bulbs and also study physical and chemical parameter of crushed material. The first step involved identification of garages in Parvati region of Pune city in Maharashtra to collect defused electrical vehicular bulbs. The collected bulbs are categorized according to shape and size. The objective of this paper

is separation of crushed material coming from crushing unit like glass, gas, metal caps etc.

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A Grey Wolf Optimization Algorithm (GWOA) For Node Capture Attack To Enhance The Security Of Wireless Sensor Network

Ankur Khare, Rajendra Gupta, Piyush Kumar Shukla

Wireless sensor network (WSN) is extremely liable to numerous substantial attacks due to constrained resource exploitation in the huge communication area. The attacker captures a specific number of nodes to cooperate with whole network and filch out the private information and encryption keys, known as node capture attack. We developed a Grey Wolf Optimization Algorithm (GWOA) to discover the nodes having maximum possibility of attacking. GWOA initiates on multi objectives like node`s stability and node`s contribution and simulation outputs illustrates that the GWOA obtains higher ratio of compromised traffic, minimum attacking rounds and minimum energy utilization cost as compared to the ACO and other node capture techniques.

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The Impact Of Cafe Employee Service And Other Elements On Consumer Behaviour

Syairah Suib, Sarina Ismail

Nowadays, a cafe is labelled as a "third” or "public” place to host regular, volunteer and informal meetings of individuals outside of their home and work because of lifestyle changes. Retailers now choose to highlight their store atmosphere to get ahead in this tough industry. Past studies found that employee service significantly increases positive behaviour in the café environment. As a consequence, retailers are trying to update their café’s decoration so that it can be used as a spot for customers to do their work while having their meal. This study attempts to investigate how various factors in the café environment impact consumer behaviour. The patrons of cafes in Selangor were selected using purposive sampling technique as the respondents of this study. 320 questionnaires were collected and the Partial Least Square technique was used to analyze the data collected. The findings show that the two factors related to the café environment, which are café design and café cleanliness significantly influence consumer behaviour. The results also indicated that café employee service has

a significant positive influence on consumer behaviour. This study has further explored the implications of these findings.

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Design And Development Of Human Resource Information System (HRIS) For Private HEIS

Ruth G. Luciano

This study aimed at determining the current operations of the Human Resource Office (HRO) in one of the private Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in the Philippines. This study also tried to find out the problems encountered by the HRO in its daily operations especially in terms of ranking and promotion. To gather quantitative data, descriptive survey was used with questionnaire as research instrument. The data analysis was done using frequency, percentage and weighted mean. The HR officer major issues and concerns were on recruitment, selection, performance evaluation and ranking and promotion. On the development of the automated system, the researcher first sought the help of the private school employees on the description and features of the current operations of the human resource office. She also requested the help of ICT professionals whom she knows to comments on the system prototype presented before the final system was tested and implemented. The researcher recommends that the proposed ranking and promotion system be adopted.

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Design And Development Of Android-Controlled Grass Cutting Robot Using RPA Method

Niño G. Herrera, Ruth G. Luciano

This study aimed to develop an android-controlled grass cutting robot to address the problems of cutting tall perennial grasses in uneven terrain, test the feasibility of controlling the robot using android devices and to explore the ideas attaching heat and thermal sensor as a safety measure. It was developed using robotic process automation (RPA) utilized the following stages: Gather, Analyze, Design, Execute and Improvise. The grass cutting robot is controlled thru WI-FI by android app which can run in either Windows 10 with "Bluestacks Emulator" or Android operating system version 4.4.2 or higher. It is armed by a grass-cutting blade made of stainless steel and it is propelled by a brushed motor. It also holds the cutting blade and brushed motor into a robotic arm that can be swiveled either automatically or manually. Its heat and thermal sensor located in the front can detect humans, mammals and birds. This

sensor stops the cutting blade once detection is triggered. Other safety feature is the ultrasonic sensor which is used to detect objects that will collide into the robot and stops the robot from moving. Its steering angle, forward and reverse speed can be adjusted using the Android app.

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Understanding The Impact Of Using Countdown Timer On The Academic Motivation And Computer Programming Anxiety Of IT Students: The Case Of A State University In The Philippines

Cris Norman P. Olipas, Ruth G. Luciano

This research aims to identify, analyze, and evaluate the impact of using countdown timer when administering programming exercises for the Bachelor of Science in Information Technology students in one of the state universities in Central Luzon, Philippines. This research utilized descriptive-correlational approach to describe the impact of using countdown timer on the academic motivation and programming anxiety of BSIT students. The researchers used purposive sampling to select the respondents of the study. They are the sophomore students who are exposed to the use of countdown timer every time they have laboratory exercises and/or programming activities. Responses were tallied, summarized and interpreted. Results show that there were common academic motivations and reasons why students pursue their college education – intrinsically and extrinsically. Also, this study found out how the sophomore students view the use of countdown timer when conducting programming exercises and the level of their programming anxiety. Lastly, significant impact was revealed indicating that the selected demographic profile of the respondents affects the programming anxiety and that the programming anxiety is being affected by the use of countdown timer.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **235-240**

Light Beam Synchronising System For Automobiles

Meeradevi T, SharavanaRaju K.M, Raja Kavya S, Prashanth S Navaneetha Kumar S

Automobiles has been become the basic necessities of day-to-day life.The statistics says that about 45% of the accidents are occurred due to the light beam, there exists a problem of travelling during the night time. In the existing system, the high light beam will automatically turn ON whenever the surrounding light conditions are found to be dark and vice versa.Also the brightness of the light

beam is varied by the drivers based on the presence and absence of opposite vehicle. In our daily life most of the drivers are not changing the intensity of the headlight even though there is an opposite vehicle. It causes irritation to the driver while driving in night time. To overcome this problem this paper presents a system in which the light beam is synchronized from high beam to low beam if the intensity of the opposite head light is found to be high. After crossing the vehicle, the headlight will automatically turned to high beam .An additional feature of identifying the amount of CO2 present inside the vehicle is also proposed in this paper. CO2 measurement is done by a gas sensor which is interfaced with the microcontroller. On reaching the threshold analog value of the gas sensor after which the individual feels uncomfortable, the automobile windows are opened automatically for ventilation and avoiding suffocation

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Rainfall Measurement And Flood Warning Systems: A Review

Edward B. Panganiban

Flood is regarded as a chaotic natural disaster that threatens people's lives and properties. Flood warning and rainfall measuring systems dealing with different processes and multiple methodologies, providing data and information to maintain flood warning transportation and alternatives to crises for people around the world. To provide comparatively accurate and reliable flood prediction, prediction models are essential to be propelled by data input and further controlled by historical data and real-time observations are processed through the various algorithms. Flood prediction techniques traditionally include the use of rain gage for rainfall measurement and a simple flood warning system circuit. Emerging flood warning systems technologies and development have the potential to provide alternative solutions to allow timely and reliable flood calculations. It has shown a growing interest in investigating the use of more technological methods to anticipate floods through this. This paper reviews, therefore, from traditional flood forecasting to recent progress with the integration of emerging technologies for a more reliable and accurate flood warning system. This paper discussed patented flood warning systems, rainfall measuring systems, and published papers on flood warning systems. The result ended up with an idea that will be proposed for better accuracy and timely applications.

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Exploring Conceptual Play Furniture For Children

Muhyiddin Bin Mohammed, Ong Wen Qi,

This study conducted to investigate play furniture for children. There is various type of furniture for children but not all are suitable for children. Play is necessary for every children childhood. A play furniture design for children must be impact resistance, durable, safety and smooth materials. Play as progress concerns the belief that the purpose of play is to learn something useful. Play is a means to improve or enable psychological or social needs. The objectives are to identify the type of play furniture, analyse which type of play furniture is suitable for children and to design a conceptual play furniture for children at home. The anthropometric data will help on full-scale dimensions for designing an ergonomics play furniture for children. The implementation data will help in designing a comfortable, safety, ergonomic and good sitting posture for children. Furthermore, exploration on the height of Asian children and also materials used. The research approach used in this study are quantitative and qualitative. There were randomly 59 samples of parents to do a survey about the design and features of play furniture and 17 children age between 4 to 6 years old to choose their preferred colour as a guideline on the designed children play furniture. The result of the average children 4 to 6 years old height is 93cm-114cm for girls and 95cm-116cm for boys. In total 37.3% of parents select a minimalist concept and 76.4% prefer organic shape. The highest percentage for the size of children play furniture was medium size which affordable for 2 children used.

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A First Report On The Plankton Status Of

Vattakkayal Lake, Kerala, Sherly Williams E, Nisha Thomas P Vineetha S

The biota of an aquatic system directly reflects the productivity potential and health of the ecosystem. Many groups of organisms have been studied to assess water quality and the impact of environmental change. In the present study an attempt has been made to assess the seasonal variations in the diversity and abundance of plankton community of Vattakkayal Lake in the Maruthady area under corporation of Kollam. A total of 57 species of phytoplankton and 23 species of zooplankton were identified from different classes for a period of one year (February 2018 – January 2019) under three seasons, pre-monsoon, monsoon and post-monsoon. Among the phytoplankton species identified, Bacillariophyceae (35.41%) formed the dominant group, followed by Chlorophyceae (27.52%), Cyanophyceae (23.10%) and Euglenophyceae (13.97%), while the Zooplankton species consisted of 35.8% Rotifera, 23% Protozoa, 21.2% Copepoda and 15.7% Cladocera and the least Ostracoda (4.2%). Bacillariophyceae and Rotiferas were the dominant group among phytoplankton and zooplankton respectively with respect to diversity and population density status. This study revealed that the plankton diversity was

found to be maximum during pre- monsoon season, followed by post-monsoon and monsoon. Dominance of the pollution indicators like Closterium sp., Nitzschia sp., Navicula sp., Oscillatoria sp., Microcystis sp., and Brachionus sp., indicate that this lake is under severe threat of organic waste. Shannon diversity index was used to establish the seasonal variation in plankton diversity.

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A Qualitative Study On Service Channels In The Indian Telecom Industry

Uday Arun Bhale, Dr Harpreet Singh Bedi

Purpose: To measure the degree engagement, satisfaction with service channels and reason for dissatisfaction on the usage of digital self-service by telecom consumers. Design: To study the first objective purposive survey done with random sampling for customers were using the different types of the service channel. Service channels were explored through exploratory study. The second objective was determined using Net Promoter Survey (NPS) with promoter, detractor and passive analysis. The third objective was explored through qualitative research with multistage sampling, the analysis was done using semi-structured interviews to systematically collect and analyzed the data to generate a model for factors analyzing customer's reason for dissatisfaction towards the digital app. Grounded theory approach has been used to code the verbatim and used for the development of a model. Findings: study shows call centre is having highest users, NPS score of the digital channel was better over the call centre. Six influencing dissatisfaction factors of digital self-service factors identified through axial coding are app speed, unwanted information, Incomplete information, Information /service not available, App response failure rate, Difficult to navigate. Originality/Value: This paper provides insights on the self-service app of the mobile operators and model can be used to improve the digital self-service.

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A Study On The Impact Of Engagement With Service Channels And Factors Affecting Mobile Number Portability

Uday Arun Bhale, Dr Harpreet Singh Bedi

Purpose: The research aims to examine the unique port generated (UPC) customer’s engagement effectiveness with digital & non-digital service channel, its impact on mobile number portability (MNP) churn and factors affecting MNP churn. Design: To study the

first and second objective purposive sampling done from postpaid mobile customers who have shown intention of MNP by generating UPC. then the comparative study was done on customers with engaged and non-engaged base. And the effectiveness of the engaged base is studied on the digital and non-digital service channels. To determine the third objective study was done with multilevel sampling. The sample has been taken from the customers which have used the MNP service from the first objective sample. The objective is studied with a qualitative technique using semi-structured interviews to collect and analyze the data to generate a model for factors affecting the MNP churn. Then the Grounded theory approach has been used to code the sentences and theoretical model is proposed. Findings: Customer engagement on the UPC customers is less at 40%, results indicate that MNP churn of the engaged base is 60% against the non-engaged base 83%, and out of engaged based 85% customers were retained with non-digital interaction mode. Further results show that six influencing factors of MNP identified through axial coding are network, price, service reach, brand, non-telecom benefits, unwanted value-added services. Originality/Value: This paper provides the study on the postpaid segment and explores the details on customer engagement before proceeding to MNP churn, its relationship on MNP churn & reason for MNP churn which can be used to form a proactive retention strategy.

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Typology Of Translation Exercises In English Practical Course

Dilfuza Normatova

This paper about how to use the translation skills effectively in the training of foreign language specialists. As is well known, translation has been raised to the level of methodology in the history of foreign language teaching. Methods of translation and grammar have been widely used in teaching foreign languages for many years. Over time, other methods of teaching foreign languages have been developed as translation methods are not up to date. Process methods such as dating, training, and application began to apply, and the educational status of the translation completely changed. A number of controversial issues need to be addressed in the process of training foreign language specialists to meet the modern requirements.

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Medical Terminology In The Field Of Dentistry In Modern Linguistic Research

Iroda Siddikova, Mukhayyo Nartaeva

The article attempts to justify the need to separate medical linguistics into a separate scientific field, within the framework of which it is supposed to conduct an adequate description of all aspects of the functioning of the language that make up the language of medicine: its lexical-grammatical, lingo cultural and communicative aspects. The purpose of the study is related to the development of the theoretical foundations of medical linguistics and a comprehensive study of the problems of the interaction of linguistic and medical aspects using the method of correlation of linguistic and extra linguistic phenomena. The interrelation of language and medicine found in the study helps explain the processes of professional speech activity and the functioning of the language. By the nature, function and structure of the language system, a complex socio-historical, socio-psychological phenomenon serves as a unique means of communication to society. Language acts as a symbol, symbol, and mirror of the development of society.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 281-283

Syntactic And Semantic Analysis Of Constraints, States And Absolute Masdars

Buzakhro Begmatova, Sarvinoz Kasimova, Shirin Zaynutdinova

Masdar can come up with different functions in a sentence and be similar in size and morphological performance in the syntax. In this case, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of the features and terms of use of the masjid and those parts of the sentence in order to correctly identify and translate the studied parts of the sentence. Masdar can come in the functions of the head or the secondary parts of the sentence. In the analyzed sentence, it is represented by a mask, and it is not difficult to distinguish that part of the cross. Because they are rulers in a sentence, their syntactic role and their semantic meaning are clearly expressed in the sentence. As for the secondary parts, however, they are morphologically similar, although they come with syntactic and semantically different functions if expressed in masks. Therefore, in identifying the secondary parts of a sentence, we must pay attention to the semantic and syntactic aspects of the main parts of the sentence and the secondary ones.

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Conformable Fractional Differintegral Method For Solving Fractional Equations

Saber T.R. Syouri, Mustafa Mamat, Ibrahim M.M. Alghrouz, Ibrahim Mohammed Sulaiman

The standard approaches to the problem of conformable fractional calculus has been studied extensively. Many researchers have shown that the obtained conditions for the theorem describing the general solution of; are generally weaker than those derived by using the classical norm-type expansion and compression theorem. In this paper, we propose conformable method for the fractional differential transform and established the prove for basic properties of differintegrals. Some solved examples have been reported to illustrate the possible application of the obtained results.

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Interethnic Relations In The Saiton Village Of Manipur: A Continuum Of Centrifugal And Centripetal Dynamics

Reona Shinam

The concept of ethnicity (Gaines Jr S. O., 1997) is pictured as an individual's shared biological and cultural heritage within a given society. Inter-ethnic relations refer to the side-by-side existence of people with varying ethnic backgrounds. In multi-ethnic villages, the relation between interpersonal or "intra-ethnic" and inter-group or "inter-ethnic" relationships is a significant indicator of evaluating the degree of permeability of intra-ethnic territories and acceptance of the ethnic by the state. The study of the inter-ethnic relationship has been increasing, and the inter-ethnic relationship has many different meanings. It goes together with the integration of the state. This article will be an updated view of the field, current issues, and findings, and introduce a framework to facilitate the study of inter-ethnic relationships. The majority of this article will reflect the literature and focus on inter-ethnic relationships, while also drawing attention to findings from the field study. The study takes a balanced view of the ethnic competition approach (Coser, 1956; Coenders, 2001) and the structural approach. In the present, it is more focused on the variance in inter-ethnic relationships in sociocultural, economic and political-religious spheres and in which conclusively to know their levels and intensity of interaction with the 'ethnic other.'

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 296-301

Evelopment Of Holistic Health Care (HHC) Service Model For Hospital Patients In General Hospitals

Prawoto, Lina Handayani

Humans are physical as well as psychological creatures that are interrelated with one another and influence each other. Human physical condition will affect the psychological condition, so that every physical illness experienced by someone not only attacks humans physically, but also can bring problems to their psychological condition. The psychological condition of humans is influenced by their spirituality. Therefore, service to patients in hospitals also needs to pay attention to various aspects, both bio-psycho-social and spiritual, that is holistic health care (hhc). This study aims to find a model of holistic health care services in public hospitals. As a place of research is PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital Yogyakarta. This research is a survey using interview, observation and questionnaire methods. Data analysis was carried out both by descriptive qualitative and statistical descriptive. This study concludes that: Spiritual services have been carried out for a long time in PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital, Patients state that they really need spiritual services and believe that spiritual services can help the healing process, Spiritual services expected by patients are carried out by special officers but doctors, psychologists and nurses also expected by the patient to provide a spiritual touch in carrying out the task. Based on research at Yogyakarta PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital a spiritual service model in a public hospital has been arranged, so that later the spiritual service unit needs to be considered and further developed.

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Modeling Of Request Routing Management On Router For Content Delivery Network

Erwin Harahap, Yusuf Fajar, Dadi Ahmadi, Abdul Kudus, Rakhmat Ceha

A large amount of Internet traffic is organized through content delivery networks (CDNs). CDNs improve Internet access in terms of the response time and system throughput by mapping end-users to the nearest servers based on their locality, which known as request routing (RR). Most CDN systems use domain name servers (DNS) to redirect clients by issuing the IP address of the nearest server. Owing to the fact that DNS records have an expiration time (TTL), clients frequently have to contact name servers to update their IP addresses, which increases the connection delay. On the other hand, clients are demanding faster Internet connections. Because routers will be able to provide services in future networks, router-based RR has been proposed. In this paper, we study an analytical model of router-based RR. We present its architecture design and implementation, and show how router-based RR can be used to effectively redirect a clients' request. Numerical analysis results demonstrate the effectiveness of router-based RR, which shows a 64.4% reduction of the response time for a client redirection.

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Women In The Novel Setegar Ebony Asih Karina's Work: Semiotic Structural Study

Nazaruddin

In general, this study aims to gain an in-depth understanding of women in Asih Karina's Setegar Ebony novel through semiotic structural studies. The specific purpose of this research is to reveal, explain and provide the intrinsic and extrinsic structural meanings in the novel, (a) figures (the figures analyzed are the main characters and some additional figures in the story, (b) the setting and storyline.This study uses qualitative methods with content analysis techniques, namely fact finding through the correct interpretation of literary text data.The aim is to describe and interpret women's roles systematically, factually and accurately regarding facts, traits and relationships between the research phenomenon is in the form of quotations in the form of words, phrases and sentences.The source of data in this study is a novel by an Indonesian female writer in 2015. Then the data analysis technique is the content analysis technique.The research findings are the final examination the main character (Asih Karina) believes that the condition the contents of themselves and their children are ready to live well, after being thoroughly examined, the results do not disappoint at all, their children can be born normally. This is done by a helper. In addition, if the fate of the main character is buried, then he might have despaired and died, he was my best friend who came after the disaster happened. He is a fellow soldier who also continues to face difficulties. The following friend to hear my complaints is Riefa. It was he who was always able to make me see life with jokes. The child is conceived by the main character, impatiently waiting for his child to be born, like a mother cannot. Through this alone, my child forgive my mother son. Just by remembering the name and face, I can cry without stopping. If the mother of the main character is not at home, I will cry out loud. If he is there I will cry while choking.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 316-326

Milling Microwave Printed Circuit Boards With Inconsistent Flatness With Safety Function

Quang Pham Minh, Huynh Le Vinh, Phuoc, Minh Hieu Dao, An Nguyen Truong, Tran Phuc Hai, Nam, Louis WY LIU

A printed circuit board (PCB) with glitches or inconsistent flatness on the surface plane is common in microwave applications. However, so far there has not been any product capable of overcoming this problem during the PCB fabrication process. In this

work, we have successfully constructed a PCB milling machine capable of milling a PCB with uneven flatness. Method: The proposed machine is embedded with a firmware to restructure the g-code in a way that the milling machine is commanded to execute the following procedure: Step 1: Create the Heightmap of the PCB by the probing process; Step 2: Convert probing signal to 2-dimensional grid of surface map; Step 3: During the process of actual milling, alter the height of the milling bit on the fly, according to the surface flatness, and equipped with safety function embedded in laser system. Results: The proposed milling machine has successfully milled soft and non-flat high-speed PCB's with surface height variations in excess of 150 mm and fabricate an antenna embedded circuit with an ability to pause when the plane angle change drastically. The proposed machine was fully functional and was equipped with all the basic safety functionality, but the total cost spent on this project was around US$ 1500, as opposed to the market price of a similar German-made product being sold at US$70,000. Conclusion: A machine capable of milling microwave PCB's with an uneven flatness with safety function equipped has been successfully constructed at Vietnamese German University at a cost of US$1800, which is far below the market price of a similar counterpart.

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Investigation On Transmission Characteristics Of SMF-PCF-SMF Fibre Optic Structure

Anupam Kumar, Manoj Kumar

The transmission characteristic of single mode fibre – photonic crystal fibre- single mode fibre (SMF-PCF-SMF) structure is investigated. The propagation constants of the cladding modes are calculated and their respective field patterns are simulated. The dispersion characteristics of the cladding modes are investigated. The modes are practically restricted within the outer silica structure. This analysis also reveals the penetration of evanescent fields in outer medium which should be helpful in the design of the devices for sensing applications.

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Identifying Institutional Level Variables Which Affects The Level Of Organizational Commitment Among University Teachers

Khushnuma Bano, Azra Ishrat, KK Mishra

the education sector is vital for the development of a country and needs to be dedicated and committed teachers to help it progress into a potential society. In this context, the organizational commitment of its teachers is of critical - importance for maintaining academic and administrative consistency among educational institutes. Organizational commitment also helps academic institutions to reduce attrition and thereby an increase in performance and productivity. This paper aims to understand the role of Organizational commitment in the education sector. It explores the factors that affect teachers' Organizational commitment in higher educational institutes in North-India. A total of 845 responses were obtained from university teachers collected from nine government and private universities in the city of Lucknow. Results suggest that for private university teachers, salary is an essential concern. On the other hand, for government teachers, it is leadership that affects commitment. These factors, when given due consideration, can increase responsibility and, thus, academic performance. Suggestions for future studies include investigation at a broader level for better generalization of the findings.

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Acreage Response Under Price Policy Program On Corn Production

Edison, Ira Wahyuni

The aim of research was to learn deeply acreage response using price policy program on agricultural corn production. Because of condition of corn in good position in moment of research, it was caused from government policy implementation on crop production such as input subsidy and support programs. The indicator of successfulness of those programs is influenced by the role of those programs in implementation. One of results of government policy effect was from implementation of support price program which produced better impact in acreage program. Its effect was very crucial in exploring this study, this is caused by high priority government to imply this policy program. In order to learn this phenomena, some approaches was used such as market and risk factors. Using assumption that the movement of policy implementation in the future, it is hoped that it can find the alternative best policy program. Using quantitative method, this mobility program can be analyzed considering some restriction. Research found that in condition of expected market price better than support price, it just used support price program in specific condition. Furthermore, truncation program effect was much better when support price was better than expected market price in making acreage decision.

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Design Calculation Of A100 Kwe Refuse Derived Fuel Gasifier

Suhartono, Nurhadi, Yusuf Suryo Utomo, Imam Djunaedi, Arifin Santosa, Yudi Hidayat

A downdraft open top gasifier for refuse-derived fuel (RDF)-pellets was designed as a potential substitution fuel in a modified diesel engine. The gasifier reactor design consideration is intended to produce electricity of 100 kWe. The primary purpose of this paper is to address the gasifier dimensions based on parameters of a diesel engine specification data and an experimental, as well as the simulation results. A small stratified open top gasifier was used to evaluate the performance of RDF-pellets as gasifier feedstocks. The characteristics and gasification performance of RDF-pellets using this small stratified are included. A process model of RDF-pellets gasification was also developed to predict a syngas's qualified to be combusted on the diesel-engine. Based on the points of view of this study revealed that the gasifier diameter and height of downdraft open top gasifier were found in the range of 0.7-1.4 meter and 1.8-3.5 meter, respectively. The thermal power of 225.20 kW in the syngas was obtained from RDF-pellet feed rate of 113.30 kg/hr. to meet 100 kWe of electricity production.The design of the gasifier reactor with this dimension is expected to be feasible to be coupled with a 100 kWe diesel engine for electricity production that is applied in the local municipal waste management.

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University Students' Perceptions Of Implementation Of English Online Learning System

Djuria Suprato, Christiana Sidupa

As increasing of using technology, educational system has shifted from traditional to online. Online learning or e-learning is an alternative to accelerate English learning since it is no limitation to time and place. Universities around the world are investigating e-learning system to support their traditional teaching system. Some previous research showed an effective learning system when meet the students' needs This study was undertaken to find out whether the implementation of English online learning system would give positive impacts for the students in Binus University. The study was done by spreading survey questionnaire with Google Form and through two forms of social media, such as Line and WhatsApp, had yielded responses from 38 students. The respondents supported this idea of implementing online learning for English subject and had their personal reasons. Overall perceptions of the online learning were positive. The majority of students in the online learning indicated that they would prefer if the approach was

offered. Therefore, this research found that online learning for English subject was applicable in Binus University.

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Comparative Study On High Order Thinking Skills

Yahya Hairun, Wilda Syam Tonra

This study aimed to describe student's high order thinking skill (HOTS) about fraction. The research subject was three students consist of one male and one female from medium standard school and one female from high standard School with similar high mathematics ability. There are 3 indicators of HOTS in this study, analysis, create, and evaluate. The research began by determining subjects using mathematics tests, then followed by HOTS test. The last stage was interviewing the subject to reveal how the subject think in solving HOTS test and examine the match between the answers and the reasons given. The research found that The difference between subjects in indicators Analyze, Female and male from medium standard school have similar ability with mentioning what is known and asked in the problem. On the other side, female from high standard School also have that ability but she can also give illustration from the problem by drawing a rectangle. In indicators Create, The difference between female and male from medium standard school just lay on the ability of male to convert centimeters to meter, and female cannot. Both subjects are not able to divide decimal fraction. While female from high standard school succeed to divide decimal fraction by dividing the area of rectangle with the area of squares and finally got the final result of that problem. She is very well on solving the problem with giving the conclusion in her answer sheet. In indicators Evaluate, Female and male from medium standard school did not complete the final answer so the subject was unable to evaluate their own answer since that both cannot divide decimal fraction. On the other side, From interview with female from high standard school, the researchers asked how to evaluate the result and she said that she double check there might be an error or typo. The answer is corrected, seen and tested again, tested again its area, tested the results of multiplication and division again. Thus, it could be concluded that gender with similar mathematics ability can show bit different result with similar school in medium school and having big different with female from high school.

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The Effect Of Geographic Diversification, Competition Level, And Corporate Governance On Risk Disclosure

Desti Nur Fitania, Amrie Firmansyah

This study aims to examine the effect of geographic diversification, competition level, and corporate governance on risk disclosure. The method employed in this study is quantitative methods. The sample used in this research is manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The type of data used in this study is secondary data in the form of financial statements and annual reports from 2012 to 2016. The sample selection using a purposive sampling method with the number of samples amounted to 395 samples. This study suggests that geographic diversification and competition level are not associated with risk disclosure. The number of factories and operational offices, which are measures of geographical diversification, do not make companies disclose higher risks. While competition level does not capture the level of risk disclosure conducted by the company. Furthermore, corporate governance is positively associated with risk disclosure. Corporate governance is essential to boost management to disclose risk to stakeholders.

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A Novel Approach For Ofdm Model Design Using Wavelet Packet Transform

Laxmi Prasad Mishra, Mihir Narayan Mohanty

In this growing age, wireless communication demands higher data types transmission with less error or no error. This tends for multipath propagation of radio signals. As a result, the constructive signals, destructive interference as well as phase shifting can be handled smoothly. OFDM technique is one of the solutions for such purpose. The model of OFDM system needs to be improved for better communication. In this paper, authors try to develop a model based on wavelet packet transform (WPT) that releases contamination of the channels. Simultaneously the use of WPT model, there will be no used of cyclic prefix (CP). Further the models is verified for different channels like AWGN, Rayleigh and Rician fading channels for different techniques. It is found that the Raleigh's channel is better than other two channels and considered for QAM transmission that satisfies multi carrier modulation. BER is measured and exhibited in the result section as the proof of the proposed model.

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Blockchain Technology For Security And Privacy Issues In Internet Of Things

Anuska Gupta, Bhumika Gupta, Kamal Kumar Gola

Blockchain technology is a secure way of holding the record of data. It support distributed public ledger. Blockchain support data storage, real estate, asset manager other financial transaction. If we are talking about Blockchain in India Telangana is first state of India which support this technology for huge incubator and a world class facility for promoting research. This paper presents the use of blockchain technology in internet of technology in terms of security and privacy.

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Mobile Sms Spam Filter Techniques Using Machine Learning Techniques

Gomatham Sai Sravya, G Pradeepini, Vaddeswaram, Guntur

SMS spam is a contemporary issue fundamentally because of the accessibility of very modest mass SMS bundles and the way that SMS induces higher reaction rates as it's far a depended on and personal service. In this paper, we will be differentiating the messages into two categories: Ham and Spam. Ham is described as the dataset that includes the textual content of SMS messages at the side of the label indicating whether the records is legitimate message or now not. Spam is defined as the dataset that includes the textual content of SMS messages along with the label indicating the junk messages. In SMS Spam messages, the advertisers utilize the SMS text messages to target the customers with unwanted advertising. But it is troublesome, because the users pay a fee per SMS received. To overcome this, we perform a comparison between the machine learning algorithms to predict the messages and calculate the accuracy criterion by using the SMS spam dataset.

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Ethics And Economics: Synthesis For Business Implementation In Indonesia

Karuniana Dianta Arfiando Sebayang, Darma Rika Swaramarinda

The purpose of this paper is to see the ethics and economics perspectives to synthesis the business implementation in Indonesia. For the purposes of the paper, researchers analyzed and investigated the data and the extensive literatures. The data and review of the literature revealed that the condition of the business implementation in Indonesia from ethics and perspectives can be seen from various factors that have been discussed by the literature or the results of previous studies. There are 3 cases, namely: 1)

Businesses that employ minors or children under age, 2) Unethical advertising, and 3) Gender discrimination in business. The contribution of this study is to provide solutions and recommendations according to the analysis or 3 cases of those literatures.

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The Influence Of Paratransit On Mobility Patterns Of Urban Residents: Becak Masin Padangsidimpuan City

Erwin Syah Lubis, Imam Buchori, Yudi Basuki

Most of developing countries are on the Asian continent, so populations dominated by developing countries including Indonesia. Urban public facilities will continue to be demanded to serve city residents, including supporters of population mobility. Urban residents mobility is very dependent on internal aspects such as daily needs, external aspects such as the availability of public transport modes (conventional/paratransit). The services and characteristics of public transportation influence on urban mobility. Differences in services and characteristics of transport give advantages/disadvantages of transport. This study aims to investigate the influence of services/characteristics of paratransit on the triggering variables that change the mobility patterns of urban residents. The investigation was carried out with data on the perception of becak masin users in the city of Padangsidimpuan. The perception of 300 becak masin users was analyzed by SEM-PLS (structural equation modeling - partial least square) method. The research findings show that the services and characteristics of becak masin influence on the mobility patterns of urban residents and directly affect the variables that build mobility patterns. The becak masin service directly affects the route of travel because it is able to serve several routes at once. The characteristics of the becak masin directly affect the travel needs of individuals/groups that have more difficulty, because the transport is of small dimension and is able to move on steep roads.

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A Survey On Script Remembrance Of Different Indic Natives

Buddha Hari Kumar, P. Chitra

Due to recent advancements widespread in digitalized processing, script identification has become most prominent. It concerns with identifying multi-lingual scripts. Optical Character Recognition (OCR) has become promising technique in character reorganization.

The primary objective of OCR is to optically sense characters that are machine printed/ hand written. Howbeit, no complete OCR system exists for most of the Indian scripts in recognizing characters perfectly. This paper reviews various methods exploited on character recognition for Indic scripts.

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Framework To Enhance The Performance To Gain Market Through Innovation As A Mediator In The Mobile Cellular Telecommunication Industry Of Pakistan

Kashif Faheem, Rosmaini Tasmin, Khalid Rafique, Zulqarnain M Ahmad

In today's Pakistan, mobile service providers play a critical role to develop digital Pakistan by introducing new business-like digital banking, IoT, electronic-health, electronic-medicines, virtual realities, and e-commerce. This research explores how market orientation and knowledge sharing affect the performance of an organization to use mediator, which is innovation. The study focuses on the mobile cellular industry of Pakistan, comprises of four companies that are Ufone, Telenor, Mobilink, and Cmpak. A few mobile companies are losing the market in competition due to a lack of innovation. Therefore lack of innovation in developing a new product, the process to modify a service into quality one identify a problem. The focal area of this research is the mobile telecommunication industry of Pakistan; a population of this mobile sector is four, N = 175 respondents, including senior managers, managers, assistant managers, and team leaders from different departments involved in innovation and growth of the company. This study is conceptual and aims to explore how market orientation and knowledge sharing influence on performance through a mediator such as innovation.

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Synthesis And Characterization Of Interpenetrating Polymer Network Of Poly (METHYLHYDROSILOXANE) And Polystyrene

Meet Kamal, Dayanand Mishra

A series of Interpenetrating Polymer Network (IPN), of poly(methylhydrosiloxane) and polystyrene was synthesized, using divinyl benzene (DVB) as cross linker and benzoyl peroxide (BPO) as an initiator. The characterization of the sample is done by FT-IR spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), thermogrametric analysis (TGA) and

fluorescent technique. FT-IR spectra reveals presence of poly(methylhydrosiloxane) at 1048 cm−1 and polystyrene at 1451 cm−1. Shifting in band positions depict formation of IPN. SEM images show a clear dual phase morphology. DSC thermogram shows glass transition temperature (Tg) value of the polymer is network at 380oC. TGA graph shows thermal stability of IPN upto 345oC. Proton NMR spectra of IPN reveals presence of poly(hydrosiloxane) at 4.7 ppm, 1.2 ppm and poly(styrene) 7.2 ppm. Fluorescence spectra of IPN observed in emission spectra of excitations of IPN reveals a maximal peak at 445 nm, which suggest typical high intensity blue emitting property of the polymer network.

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Prediction Of Stock Market Exchange Using LSTM Algorithm

K.Sai Sravani, Dr.P.RajaRajeswari

In this fast growing world stock market is the most important activity and it plays a major role in increasing the financial status of the company. It is an establishment of trying the future values of the company stock market over financial trade and financial exchange of stock. This paper majorly tells us about the prediction of stock price using LSTM and Sequential. The technical and fundamental of the time series analysis is used by most of the stock buyers. In this paper mainly uses a machine learning technique called ANN and LSTM to predict stock market price for the big and small capitalizations and in the three different markets. By performing prediction algorithms we can reduce or minimizing the risk of the customer and increase the maximum profit of the company stock.

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A High Efficient Solar Assisted A-Source Dc-Dc Boost Converter For Electric Vehicle Battery Charging Application

S. Kowsalya, R.K. Gobiga, L. Malini, J. Sheeba, K. Karthik Kumar

In this paper, the solar energy from SPV is extracted to charge the EV battery in an efficient manner using A- source dc-dc boost converter as a charge controller. The proposed converter is targeted to achieve high efficiency with low ripple content at the output side by having a proper design of an LC filter for RC load which acts as a load. The extracted power from the solar is completely transferred to the load in order to satisfy the maximum power transfer theorem. The power rating is around (400-450) W. The proposed

converter is suitable for storing energy from any type of renewable source since it draws continuous current from the source. Using ASBC, the 25VDC from solar is boosted to 75VDC for charging an EV battery. The switching frequency maintained for MOSFET is 50 kHz at the boosting stage. The proposed converter is completely verified using MATLAB simulation study for both open-loop as well as closed loop systems respectively. The implementation of the PI controller and MPPT technique is done in a closed loop simulation system in order to have proper tuning. The MPPT technique used is the incremental conductance method for maximum power extraction purposes.

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Umbilical Hypersurface Of A Generalized Recurrent Kaehlerian Weyl Spaces

Girish Dobhal, Nitin Uniyal, Virendra Prasad

In the present paper we have studied umbilical hypersurface of a generalized recurrent Kaehlerian Weyl spaces. An 2n-dimensional generalized recurrent Kaehlerian Weyl space with generalized recurrent Weyl Concircular curvature tensor and generalized recurrent Kaehlerian Weyl space with generalized recurrent Weyl Projective curvature tensor are defined. The condition for such hypersurface to be Concircular and Projective generalized recurrent have been shown.

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Effects Of Moderating Variables On Audit Tenure And Audit Quality

Riswan , Nurdiono, Einde Evana, dan Agrianti

A problem of public accountant profession is that public accountant profession is perceived to fail in conducting its role as independent auditor, after the disclosure of several scandals such as the case of Enron Corporation, WorldCom, Kanebo Limited, Waste Management.Inc, Saytam Computer Service, and PT. Telkom, involving a number of public accountants, even The big-five accounting firm. This study aims to (1) predict that the shorter period of audit tenure, the more it positively affects quality of audit result; (2) predict that the larger Public Accountant Firm, the more audit tenure positively affects audit quality with the shorter period of audit tenure, the better audit quality; (3) to predict that the greater fee audit received by auditor, the more audit tenure negatively affects audit quality with shorter period of audit tenure, the less qualified audit result will be. Data used are audited financial

report of manufacturing company that is listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) during period of 2009-2014. Testing is conducted with multiple linear regression. From the result of statistic testing, it is proven that: (1) Short Audit Tenure (3 years) has positive and is significant towards audit quality. It means that short period of audit tenure can give qualified audit result; (2) contingency effect of APF scale (big four APF) with short audit tenure affects positively and is significant towards audit quality. Meanwhile, the size of APF (Non big four APF) on Audit Tenure affects negatively and is significant towards audit quality; (3) Contingency effect of fee audit on Audit Tenure affects negatively and is significant towards audit quality.

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Design An Optimum Climate Control System For Efficient Smart Universities Educational Environment.

Ahmad Alahmadi

During educational process, students with several clothing types while performing different educational activities are located in various educational environments with changing climatic conditions. The learning environment should be designed to allow the execution of learning tasks in a safe, efficient, and comfortable way, as well as, promote students' health, motivation, satisfaction, and achievement with minimum stresses, dangers, and experienced disorders levels for maintaining maximum effectiveness, without violating the health. Thus, it should promote sensory comfort, high auditory, and visual acuity. In current work, a design of a smart educational environment assessing and control system is introduced as a part of smart universities design. The system is designed using especially developed wireless sensor modules that continuously reads, calculates, monitors, and assesses the educational environment in terms of the environmental and climatic indices, particularly; the thermal comfort, the apparent temperature, and the temperature-humidity index with their related levels of comfort, dangers and experienced by student’s disorders. Based on measurements and referring to both the regulations of the world health organization (WHO) parameters in human dwelling places and the best of human environment feeling. The designed system will take appropriate actions to maintain the optimal levels of these environmental variables and factors for ensuring efficient educational environment with maintaining the safety requirements for students and devices. A Fuzzy Logic algorithm has been developed to evaluate the system performance. The basic environmental variables and factors that are being monitored; ambient air temperature, humidity, different airflow velocity, solar radiation level, noise, concentration of carbon dioxide, and exposure (stress and clothing).

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Fortuitous: A Proposed Activity-Based Book In Mathematics Of Chance

Gener S. Subia

This study evaluated a developed book in Probability. The contents of the book were based on the syllabus on Math 110ED which is in accordance with the standard set by the Commission on Higher Education of the Philippines for Education students taking up Probability. The book was checked and evaluated by eight (8) mathematics experts and assessed by 45 Bachelor of Education Students. The researcher made the book very simple yet activity-based using the learning objectives of the syllabus utilized in the College of Education. The researcher also made a program of work in the development of the book which catered to the needs of the learners in learning concepts and mathematics skills. The book was comprised of counting techniques, fundamental counting principles, permutations, combinations, and probabilities. All were presented in words and narrative form and represented by formulas followed by simplified examples and learning activities and exercises at the end of each chapter. The researcher gave importance to these learning activities and exercises because these are proven to be effective in enhancing the interests, critical thinking and problem-solving skills of the learners. The book was designed to be used in a lecture situation. Since education students will utilize the book, the principles and application of the activities are applied in relation to their field and to help them pass their board exam. The researcher also introduced his invented shortcut techniques in solving some probability problems to make the presentation of the book interesting to the learners.The study revealed that the book was prepared and developed systematically and passed through the necessary stages before its finalization. It was rated "very satisfactory" by mathematics experts and students regarding its: relevance of contents; adequacy of scope; and appropriateness of teaching procedures and therefore, it is acceptable for classroom use. However, the evaluators suggested that learning activities, images and pictures presented in the book should be enhanced and be improved to increase its suitability to the learners.Comments of the experts were incorporated into the manuscript and its final copy was checked by the book writers leading to a quality activity-based book in Probability. The developed book was named "FORTUITOUS".

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Impact Of Restorative Justice On High School Students: In Psychological Perspective

R.Portia, A.Saravanan, T.Motcha Alangaram, T.Bella Florence, P.Elavarasu

The present research has done justice to the expectation of the Researchers to be a path breaking one in the region of Tamilnadu for launching Restorative justice, first as a class based intervention, and then to be offered after enrichment, a whole school programme. The inherent features such as disciplining the students intrinsically, reducing the misconducts ranging from small cheating to causing wounds or loss to others, inducting students in peer mediation, and organizing Restorative justice mediation / conferencing for achieving reparation and restoration of relationships, and converting the entire institution as a place of social healing are shown to be a viability with RJ. The present research enjoys the credit of successfully testing 75% of the RJ practice in schools. The reduction of misconducts in students and increase in their psychological capitals is a laudable performance of the Restorative justice in the maiden run for its approval and consideration.

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Mass Transport Rail Based Study For Sustainable Transportation In Semarang

Dhony Priyo Suseno, Agus B Siswanto, M Afif Salim, Purwantini, Bahrur Rozak

Transport conditions in Semarang is very alarming, the percentage use of modes of transport in 2014 is a motorcycle (79%), the official car / private (18%), the rest of the other vehicle (3%). To avoid the threat of gridlock, the Government of Semarang city has developed a road-based mass transit, namely BRT, but are still not optimal because the BRT Semarang are not able to meet the standards Permenhub RI NO. 10 In 2012, in particular on special lanes and SK Director General of Land 687 / AJ.206 / DrJD / 2002 in particular about Headway service, downtime and waiting time. Semarang city administration plans to develop a rail-based mass transportation trends, namely the LRT to the TOD concept with a number of Route 9 corridor. Expected later mass transit can be integrated with all types of modes (land, sea,).

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"Optimization Of Various Process Parameters For Co2 Laser Machining Of Carbon Fiber Reinforced Polymer (CFRP)"

Alok Sharma, Amit Tiwari, HimanshuVasnani

Nowdays, composite materials such as CFRP, GFRP are used in place of conventional materials in many industries like automotive

and aerospace due to their improved properties. Carbon fibre reinforced polymer (CFRP) is manufactured by fusing carbon fibre and epoxy resin. Due to development of these types of materials, advance material processing techniques are developed. There are many machining processes which are used for mass production and less time consumption.CO2 laser cutting is a non-contact advance material processing technique used to cut different materials with mass production rate. However CO2 laser cutting of CFRP cutting is challenging due to different-different properties of carbon fibre and epoxy resin. CO2 laser cutting of 1mm CFRP sheet using a low power CO2laser (150w) and cutting speed (1mm/sec) was investigated in this research. Although, this low power CO2 laser has cut CFRP sheet of 1mm thickness but cut quality is not so good due to low laser power. MRR is also very low. Heat affected zone generated is low due to low laser power. Striation formation occurs, due to this, cutting edge is not up to quality cut. So, it has been shown in this research that CO2 laser can be used to cut CFRP by using low laser power. The work performed in this research will be useful in aerospace and automotive industry needs.

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"Optimization Of Tig Welding Parameters And Their Effect On Aluminium 5052 Plate"

Lokesh Kumar Sharma, Amit Tiwari, Himanshu Vasnani

Aluminum is very predominant metals with different alloying elements like: magnesia, silicon, tin, copper, magnesium and zinc.Important discussion for the field of metallurgy and engineering due to having fabrication & formability for the different products. In the world of precision TIG welding provides the best and suitable processes used in nuclear industries, automobile industries, aerospace industries and marine industries. In this paper, we used the details of TIG welding on the different samples 2mm, 3mm and 5 mm thickness on 5052 aluminum alloy plate. AL 5052 alloy is relatively nonmagnetic and does not easily ignite, due to having the properties of recycle, light weight, soft weight, and easily machined, durable, ductile and malleable metal. Welding speed, gas flow rate& welding current are the final governing parameters in this thesis. Also, the output parameters after several readings on the taken sets of specimen are studied and various optimized steps taken for the better quality of welded joints and their strength of weld. Tensile strength and hardness of weld joint will analyze over the specimen through the optical microscope and UTM.

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Seismic Strengthening Of R.C Beam-Column Joint Using Post Installed Headed Anchors

K.Pdmanabham, K.Rambabu

Post Installation of Headed Anchors (PIHA) is an advanced technique proposed in this study for structural strengthening of R.C beam column joints (BCJ). Previous research work on seismic damage of joints are widely correlated with shear deformation and bond slip of anchored reinforcement in joint core. To mitigate complex issues of reinforcement congestion, anchorage, fabrication and placement of reinforcement in congested geometry of BCJ, this novel technique of "Post Installation by Headed Anchors" (PIHA) is proposed in this paper. It is an effective measure contributing to enhance implicit properties of shear, stiffness, confinement and ductility of joint core. This method gives viable solutions to conventional design practice of Precast and Cast-in place joints .Headed anchors provides good supplement to hooked anchorage system for improved shear, anchorage and ductile properties by delay the ultimate failure of joint. The state of headed-bars considered in this study is of bonded and un-bonded conditions with concrete. This paper focused on analytical aspects of proposed PIHA system so as to evaluate its strength and parametric influence against seismic shear strengthening of BCJ. Principle observations made in this study are "Theory behind post installation, Fastening techniques, Force transfer mechanism, Failure modes, Seismic suitability of anchors, and Implicit strengthening of joint core.

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Evaluation And A Reconcile Analysis Of Lda And Svm Category

Seethamani P, Vinotha R

Fixed sequence classification is an important task in data mining. The problem of sequence classification is the use of rules consisting of interesting items that are contained in the data sets labeled sequences and the included class labels. Interesting levels are calculated from a set of items that are in a class ordered by linking and maintaining each item. There are a number of security patterns that may be hidden in the database. A mining algorithm looks for a complete set of patterns and meets the minimum support threshold (frequency), highly efficient and scalable, with a number of database scans incorporating various types of user-specific constraints. In the existing system, sequence classification techniques use several machine learning algorithms such as NaiveBayes, neighboring K-neighbors, decision trees, hidden markov models, SVM. This exit methodology can handle cases of minor deviations in certain events and acknowledges the occurrence of the pattern several times. In this work, LDA classifiers are used to classify and train datasets to improve dataset accuracy and

efficiency to facilitate user analysis. Machine learning process is implemented to maintain the effectiveness of the prediction methodology. LDA prediction compared to SVM to prove performance improvement and linear classification id is used to improve classifier accuracy. Finally, the quality of the miner pattern is evaluated by the proposed approach pattern as features in several classification features based on different features.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **488-493**

Epileptic Seizure Detection Using Eeg Signals And Multilayer Perceptron Learning Algorithm

Fluvia Antoney, B.Ramamurthy

Purpose: Epileptic is a neurological chronic disorder that causes unprovoked, recurrent seizure. A seizure is a sudden rush of electrical activity in the brain. The central nervous system characterized by the loss of consciousness and convulsions. Epileptic is caused by abnormal electrical discharge that lead to uncountable movements, loss of consciousness and convulsions. 50-80 million people in the world are affected by this disorder. Now a days children and adults are affected the most and it has been medically treated. Sometimes it may lead to death and serious injuries. In this technology world the computerized detection is an enhanced solution to protect epileptic patients from dangers at the time of this seizure. Method: Perceptron learning algorithm is a supervised learning of binary classifiers and also it is a simple prototype of a biological neuron in artificial neural network. EEG is extensively documented for the diagnosing and assessing brain activates and related disorders. In this paper EEG signals are taken as dataset for epilepsy detection. The data is been represented based on three domains namely frequency, time and time-frequency applied by the chebysev filter for processing the signals. Result: Help the patients from dangers at the time of the seizure. Conclusion: The neurological diseases can be divided into two loss of consciousness and convulsions. In this technology world the seizure can be detected by computerized way like EEG and so on. This paper proposes an epileptic seizure detection using EEG (Electroencephalogram) and perceptron learning algorithm.

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Mechanoluminescence Of Rare Earth Doped Potassium Aluminum Silicate Phosphor

Renu Nayar and Vinit Nayar

The authors desired to expand the base of knowledge and application of ML-induced impacts with the specific goal of demonstrating the potential of phosphor based impact sensors. When a KAlSiO4:Dy samples are deformed impulsively by applying a load from a fixed height, then initially the ML intensity increases with time, attains a peak value Im at a particular time tm, and later on it decreases with time. The peak intensity Im increases linearly with the increasing height of the load. After tm, initially the ML intensity decreases at a fast rate, and later on it decreases at a slow rate. Light was generated from the interaction of a dropped mass and a small number of luminescence centers in the KAlSiO4: Dy powder. The ML in KAlSiO4: Dy samples can be understood on the basis of the piezoelectrically -induced electron detrapping model, in which the local piezoelectric field near the Dy2+ centres reduces the trap-depth, and therefore, the detrapping of filled electron traps takes place, and subsequently the energy released non-radiatively during the electron-hole recombination excites the Dy2+ centres and de-excitation gives rise to the ML.

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Role Of Vetiveria Zizanioides Plant (AKAR WANGI) In Field-Scale Subsurface Constructed Wetland-Multilayer Filtration With Vertical Flow

Ariani Dwi Astuti, Muhammad Lindu, Ramadhani Yanidar, Maria Manda Kleden

There are currently more than 176 high schools in DKI Jakarta with no wastewater treatment plant in the canteens. Canteens wastewater contains high organic compounds which must be treated before discharging into the body of the water. A subsurface constructed wetland (SCW) multilayer filtration (MLF) system with vertical flow (VF) field plants was planned, implemented and operated at the High School in South Jakarta. The field-scale of the SCW-MLF was planted with Vetiveria zizanioides and the other plants free (MLF). These were operated at a hydraulic load of 6.9 m3/day, and the organic loading rate was between 1.43 and 8.3 kg BOD/day. Research has shown that the removal efficiencies in SCW-MLF for COD, BOD, TKN, and TP were 70.5%, 75%, 62.6%, and 54.3%, respectively. Also, the COD and BOD organic loading at SCW-MLF were between 917.08 – 4,126.84 kg COD/Ha/day and 309.78 – 850.73 kg BOD/Ha/day, respectively. Based on the results, the SCW-MLF unit was more efficient compared with MLF in COD, BOD, oil and grease removals, TKN, and TP parameters. Besides, a two-sided t-test was used to identify any significant differences in the mean efficiencies of the two units, with $p < 0.05$. In conclusion, SCW-MLF has proven to be more effective in the treatment of wastewater from canteens which complies with the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry's Standard for wastewater Nr. P.68/2016 for COD, BOD, and TKN.

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Types Of Elementary Student Representations In Solving Problems Of Reducing Round Numbers

Lidwina Cornelia Maniboey, Cholis Sa'dijah, Hery Susanto, Subanji

This study aims to describe the types of representation of integer reduction in elementary school students. The subjects of this study were 22 students of grade IV SDK Sang Timur Malang and 23 students of class V of SD YPPK St. Petrus Jayapura. Data collection was carried out in two stages using assistive instruments, namely the LTS question sheet consisting of 3 item items, and task-based interviews. In the first stage, students' complete questions consisting of 3 items, while researchers observe student learning activities while writing important notes to be confirmed at the interview. In the second stage, task-based interviews to explore and clarify the types of representations made by students and capture data that has not been obtained through test results. The data that has been obtained are analyzed by the stages of transcribing data, reducing data, categorizing data, drawing thinking structures, and making conclusions. The results of the study on the type of representation of deduction of integers in elementary school students, consisted of 4 types, namely the type of number line representation, the type of image representation of numbers, the type of representation of number models, and the type of image representation and number lines.

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Effort To Facilitate Environmental Awareness Through Science, Environment, Technology, And Society (SETS)

Nur Ilmiyati, Adi Maladona, Rahmawati D, Nur Azizah Rahman

This study to facilitate environmental awareness through SETS. The research method is a weak experiment, with the research design "The One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design". The research subjects were 34 high school class X students. The influence of SETS on students' environmental awareness was analyzed based on the test score Wilcoxon using the statistical calculation program SPSS 24.0 for Windows. The instrument used in this study was an attitude scale questionnaire of 20 questions. The analysis shows that SETS can increase students' environmental awareness and SETS has a significant effect on environmental awareness. Besides that, creativity in finding tofu waste treatment is good enough by making products that have aesthetic value.

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Scientific Deliberation Of Strategic Partnership In Law Enforcement With Local Communities

Rudy Cahya Kurniawan

This study seeks to analyze scientific references regarding the need for community police, by exploring deeper the concept of adjusting social environmental conditions as a consideration of community involvement and scientific references in the formation of community police. This study also considers the need for the formation of community police in a legal framework that is not merely legalistic and normative in nature, but also has a social nuance as a preventive measure to deal with social and criminal problems by considering local environmental conditions and increasing active community participation. The Community Police Model emphasizes an equal partnership between the National Police and the local community in resolving and overcoming every social problem that threatens the security, public order and peace of life of the local community with the aim of reducing crime and fear. The Community Policing Model refers to the pattern of the legal system towards the implementation of Polri tasks related to community policing and problems related to the community specifically related to the resolution of minor problems such as security and order in the community through Community Policing and the factors that influence the implementation of Community Policing in creating a security situation conducive society.

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New Administrative Reform In Tax Dispute In An Emerging Economy

Sartono

The existence of State Administrative Law in a State is very important, both for the administration of the State and the wider community. With the State Administrative Law, the State administration is expected to be able to know the limits and nature of power, the purpose and nature of the obligations, as well as how the forms of sanctions are when they violate the law. For the community, State Administrative Law is a set of norms that can be used to protect their interests and rights. The applied law is that administrative justice is seen from the base of disputes as one of the horizontal benchmarks and attribution of administrative justice authority.

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Design Of Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor For Electric Vehicle Application Using Finite Element Analysis

Dr.A.Sheela, M.Atshaya Mohan

The major consumer in India is automobile sector. The automobile industry keeps on growing and the vehicles become the foremost need for peoples comfort. This growth of vehicles results in increased pollution which cause environmental issues. Also depletion of fuels and growth of its prices emerge a need to develop vehicles that will run with clean and sustainable energy sources. Electric vehicles(EVs), which run with electrical energy, as a prime source is a present trend in automobile industry. This work presents the comparative analysis of Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor (PMSM)of 3KW 48V for EV applications using magnet software and the performance is verified.

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The Influence Of Visionary Leadership, Talent Management, Employee Engagement, And Employee Motivation To Job Satisfaction And Its Implications For Employee Performance All Divisions Of Bank Bjb Head Office

Neneng Hayati

This study aims to determine, analyze and examine the visionary leadership, talent management, employee engagement, employee motivation, job satisfaction and employee performance, and the effect of visionary leadership on job satisfaction, the influence of talent management on job satisfaction, the effect of employee engagement on job satisfaction, the influence of Employee Motivation on Job Satisfaction and the effect of Job Satisfaction on Employee Performance All Divisions Of Bank bjb Head Office.The method used in this study is a survey method, in accordance with the expected objectives, namely descriptive and verification methods. The unit of analysis in this study is employees of the Head Office Division of the BJB Bank, with a sample of 327 people, and the analytical method used is the Structural Equation Model (SEM).Based on the analysis of research results, the following findings are obtained, Visionary Leadership is in the good enough to good category, Talent Management is in the good enough to good category, Employee Engagement is in the good enough to good category, Work Motivation is in the good enough to good category, Job Satisfaction is in the quite good to good category and Employee performance is in the quite good to good category. Visionary

Leadership has a significant effect on Job Satisfaction, Talent Management has a significant effect on Job Satisfaction, Employee Attachment has a significant effect on Job Satisfaction, Work Motivation has a significant effect on Job Satisfaction, Visionary Leadership, Talent Management, Employee Engagement and Employee Motivation simultaneously influences Job Satisfaction and Job Satisfaction has a significant effect on Employee Performance All Divisions Of Bank bjb Head Office.

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Descriptive Study Of Students In University Dormitory

Ahmad Muhammad Diponegoro, Rahmat Ryadhush Shalihin, Diyan Faturahman

The research aims to know how the student with the economic hardship can attain good achievement in education and psychological well being. The qualitative methodology was used in this research. The subject comes from the students of Ahmad Dahlan University who stayed in PERSADA dormitory. Three of the students where interviewed in semi structural interview. The results all of the participants were successfull students in the education, comfort with the environment, happy with friends, and have good relationship with family.

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A Case Study On Guidance And Counseling Students' Perception In Private University

Ahmad Muhammad Diponegoro, Fattah Hanurawan, Agungbudiprabowo

The purpose of the study was to reveal the guidance and counseling students' perception of the practices of Islamic counseling. This study applied qualitative approach. The design of the study was case study. The data were collected through in-depth interviews, open-ended qualitative questionnaire, and photo voice. The data were analyzed using thematic analysis. The data were validated through confirmation of the subject regarding the initial research result. The result of the study showed that the students viewed Islamic counseling as a process of giving assistance to counselee to solve their problems based on Quran and sunnah.

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Verbal Violence In Comments Of Supporting Candidates Presidential Elections 2019 In Instagram Based On ITE Law

Surya Eko Prasetya, Hasnah Faizah, Mangatur Sinaga

Verbal violence on social media has been regulated in ITE Law Number 19 Year 2016 Article 45 Paragraph (3), concerning the content of the insults and vilification. Based on that, this study examines verbal violence in comments on Instagram in form of insults and accusations that center on the comments of supporters of the 2019 presidential candidate pair based on ITE Law article 45 Paragraph (3). This research method is qualitative-descriptive. Source of data comes from wirings commenting on posting of community accounts supporting candidate pairs from January to May, with a total of 100 data. Data collection uses a documentation technique in form of screenshoot and analyzed by connecting to the context. Based on research, found 89 data in form of insults and 11 data in form of accusations based on ITE Law.

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Modified Whale Optimization Algorithm For Feature Selection In Micro Array Cancer Dataset

M. Sathya, Dr. S.Manju Priya

The investigation of cancer disease have become the recent trend in data mining. The availability of gene expression data has allowed researchers to explore large volume of gene expression data for differentiating cancer causing genes from normal functioning genes. Microarray data are composed of large quantities of genes that are expression of certain conditions. Predicting and classifying genes that are responsible for causing tumor or cancer are challenging. Since large amounts of genes require high computations. Also, Microarray datasets are known for high dimensionality, and require dimensionality reduction or feature selection methods for building models. For cancer detection, a modified whale optimized algorithm is proposed to select feature genes from the microarray dataset. Selecting relevant feature genes helps in dimensionality reduction of the dataset and target genes that are responsible for causing cancer. The proposed method's performance is studied by using different cancer microarray dataset.

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Unification Of Terms Related To Finance And Economics And Lexicographic Issues

Shokhida Abdullaeva

The country's rapid development has led to the emergence of new banking finance concepts in diverse fields such as research, technology, business economy and culture. In particular, major terminological changes in the field require the necessary skills to control words, to unify them, to establish linguistic criteria.

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The Role And Place Of The Khanqahs In Spreading The Mysticism And Spiritual Purification To The Peoples Of Central Asia

Makhmatkulov Ilhom Turdimurodovich, Giyasov Bobosher Djurakulovich, Eshatov Ikrom Quziyevich.

The article deals with the formation and stage of development of the Institute of Sufism in Central Asia and related buildings - "khanqah," its architecture, role and place in architecture. The spiritual and moral norms of Sufi doctrine in the Islamic Orient world are presented by the thinkers and teachers who have been widely respected by the founders of mysticism.

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Fundamentals Of Financing In Pre-Schools In Uzbekistan

Anvar Abdullayev

In the Article the indicators of the financial performance of preschool educational institutions are presented in the following basic indexes. In this case, the scientific conclusions of the scholars were studied and independent approaches to them were stated. Also, recommendations were made on the use of a system indicators for financing pre-school education.

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Automated Fingerprint Authentication System Based On Correlation Of Bimodal Images

Ashwini S. Gaikwad, Dr. Vijaya B. Musande

In a digitally growing era biometrics is considered as desired solution for authentication purpose. For the development of this digital world, many services are recommended including digital communication systems, e-commerce, handling devices remotely etc. To handle such services efficiently, authentication in human machine interacting is very crucial aspect to deal with security and identification problems. Because of the complex and lengthy nature of manual forensic fingerprint matching, an automated, computer-based method is desirable which gives accurate matching results. We have introduced a method for removing superfluous information for genuine fingerprint feature extraction using histogram equalization, filtering followed by morphological operation. The proposed fingerprint authentication algorithm enhances the input fingerprint quality and eliminates the false ridges very effectively and extracts a clear and reliable ridge map structure from input fingerprint image. This reliable ridge map structure of input fingerprint image is authenticated using correlation technique.

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A Review Of Embedded System Based Coffee Maker Machines

R.P.Karthik, S.Kavipriya, T.Kaushika, D.Magudeshwaran

Most people are loves to drink coffee/tea which is made by an ordinary coffee shop or coffee maker machine. Also, the coffee trade exceeds US $ 10Billion worldwide. The development of new modern hardware and software systems allows us to build an excellent coffee maker machine that satisfies customer needs. The Vending Machine is which delivers different products based on what the customer likes to drink. This kind of machine placed in shops, offices, institutes and various places where it required. It provides a wide variety of products in an automated process, without any manpower and easy to save precious time of humans in a fast-moving world. This paper compares different features like space, size, time to prepare the drink and how fast it works. The power dissipation of a vending machine is one of the major problems faced by the users. And the availability of the product is known only in some places not every. This is an automated product to create our day to day life more convenient. The product must be hygienic.

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Machine Learning Based Text Classifier Centered On TF-IDF Vectoriser

Hema Kiran Yadla, Dr.PVRD Prasada Rao

In 21st Century, Data is considered as New Oil. Given the spurt of Globalisation followed by Digitization, the size of Data has grown to an extent where classification of Text has become an exacting task. In the myriad of uncertainties task of text classification using Machine Learning can be enriched using various pre-processing techniques like stemming, lemmatization but usage of "Term Frequency"- 'Inverse Document Frequency'(TF-IDF) helps further to refinement of text data as TF-IDF produces feature values for training a classifier. To further improvise the classification process, comparison amid the machine learning classification algorithms has been presented in the paper.

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Vegetation Structure Analysis Of Man-Made Mangroves Along Vellar Estuary

P. Thirunavukarasu , S.R.Sivakumar

Mangroves tolerate high salinity, high instabilities in wind, tidal extremes, temperature and muddy anaerobic soil with the development of some adaptive morphological characteristics; no studies have been made on the manmade mangrove vegetation characteristics in the Vellar estuary. Leaf area index recorded at all the sites varied significantly and the variations in specific leaf area and leaf area index reflects the non-homogenous canopy structure of all the mangroves. The SLA of all the sites ranged between 57.29 and 81.72 cm2/g. The lowest values recorded at site 2 and the highest values were recorded at site 1. Based on the observation and analysis of artificial mangroves grown in the vellar estuary, A. marina recorded a higher density of 4.35 and 3.98 hectare at site 3 and 1, followed by A. officinalis (3.52 hectare).

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A Secure Mobile Transaction Using Tsa

S.Roobini, Suriya S, Vasanth V S, Kapil Krishna B

Mobile Authentication framework for payment transaction using an application is tremendously increased. Mobile applications have brought huge impact to businesses, social, and lifestyle in recent years simultaneously succeeds in security robustness and maintains the usage convenience within insecure public communication networks. Many online banking services are developed in worldwide and mostly using the OTP short message service to transact the payment from the user bank, but that OTP is traced out by the

unauthorized applications. As a solution to this problem and to protect the message, the Code Inject method and Certificate Less Ring Signature (CLRS) is proposed. Code Inject method consists of Operation function and the critical number generate which will generate the modified OTP. The OTP sends through the message is not the original OTP, it is modified by Code Inject method. The authorized apps only have the technique to get the original OTP from the modified OTP. With the modified OTP, the application cannot transact the amount from bank.

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Simplified Barcode-Based Point Of Sales And Inventory Management System With Replenishment Decision

Edward B. Panganiban, Jenefer P. Bermusa

The world today is full of innovations. Every year, people can see and discover different inventions such as gadgets, machines, electronics, and many others which are timely in this generation which makes these inventions to become life easier. Technology is used mostly by people in schools, jobs, and offices every day. Through this, the authors established a paper that applied technology for grocery stores. The grocery store companies have many targets. Through their business plans, they typically detail those targets well before the start of new fiscal years. These companies can best reach their goals by staying customer-focused, offering their customer-wanted products and services. That is why most grocery store firms also developed comprehensive marketing plans to achieve their key goals. Marketing strategies help the owner identify their target customers better and shop the concept better. With these problems, the researchers came up with an idea, which is to develop a system entitled "Simplified Barcode-based Point of Sales and Inventory Management System with Replenishment Decision". The main purpose of the study is to help the groceries in inventory, quantity, and sales as well as in receiving reports promptly and to give a better and exclusive way for communication. The researchers developed the system based on the conceptual framework and system architecture established after determining the problems in the existing problem. The researchers used alpha, beta, and acceptance testing in order to test the functionality of the system. The functionalities of the system were conducted that serves as a testing process. During the pilot test, the respondents rated the system into a "strongly agree" description in terms of its functionality, reliability, and usability which confirmed that the system accomplished its objectives.

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Real Time Hand Gesture Recognition With A Novel Distance Measure Gpd For Iot Based Controlled Assistance System

Ch.NagaDeepa, Dr. N. Balaji, Dr. V. Padmaja

This paper focuses on developing a real-time hand gesture controlled assistive system (RTHGCAS) using Internet of Things (IoT) with a novel distance measure GPD (Gaussian Product based Distance). It is useful to the elderly people to communicate remotely for assistance and it provides continuous monitoring of the activities done by the user. To avail these advantages, person has to wear an embedded wrist wearable Assistive Gesture Recognition Device (AGRD). This AGRD performs an accelerometer sensor based hand gesture acquisition, recognition and communication. Initially AGRD need to be trained with different hand gesture patterns in the form of Random gestures, Telugu character vowels and English alphabets. We collected fifteen gesture patterns with five instances for training the device. By varying the sampling rate of the gesture signal, analyzed the RTHGCAS performance by considering recognition accuracy and application response time. The proposed algorithm with 50 Hz sampling rate is better for accelerometer based gesture recognition and real time action controlled with application response time of approximately 8.3 seconds, AGRD response time is of 9.54 milli seconds, and with a good accuracy of 97.38% which gives the better result when compared with Dynamic Time Warping distance measure.

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Synthesis Of A Synthetic Pheromone Grapholitha Molesta

Ikbolzhon Yuldashev, Hamidzhon Khaitbaev, Alisher Khaitbaev, Bahrom Babaev, Shuhrat Turageldiev

Pheromones are highly volatile substances released by insects in micro quantities to communicate with each other. They were discovered in 1959 by Peter Carlson and Martin Lusher. For a person, it was very important in this discovery that pheromone is not just a smell, but an odor-command, a smell-command, having felt that the insect performs a certain action. By learning to synthesize pheromones artificially, a person was able to order insects and control their behavior. The simplest and most obvious way to use this unique opportunity was to order pests to go into traps. Thus, you can either completely get rid of them, or at least precisely determine the moment of their appearance and quantity, in order to further develop an effective plan of struggle.

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Social Value In The Novel Hatta: Aku Datang Karena Sejarah By Sergius Sutanto As Teaching Materials In Teaching Literature In Schools

Agus Sulaeman, Goziyah, Ira Anisa Purawinangun, Noermanzah

A good novel can teach the value of life and benefits to its readers. One novel that has a life value, especially social values, is the novel Hatta: Aku Datang karena Sejarah by Sergius Sutanto. For this reason, this study aims to describe the social values in Hatta: Aku Datang karena Sejarah by Sergius Sutanto. This research uses a qualitative approach with the content analysis research method. Data collection techniques using documentation techniques that are based on the novel Hatta: Aku Datang Karena Sejarah by Sergius Sutanto. Data analysis techniques with steps: define the unit of analysis, set categories, coding, interpretation, and conclusions. Test the validity of the data using member checks and expert validity. From the results of this study indicate that the social values in the novel Hatta: Aku Datang karena Sejarah by Sergius Sutanto in the form of the value of love, the value of responsibility, the value of harmony in life. The most dominant value of love is found especially about devotion, caring, family, please help, and loyalty. The results of this study are expected to be used as teaching material in schools, especially in strengthening the character of students in Indonesian subjects that contain material about novels so that the social values contained in this novel can be implemented in social life.

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Stress – Strain Behavior Polymer Blends Of Poly(Vinyl Chloride) And Linear Copolymer Of Ethylene With Butene - 1

Elshod Khakberdiev, Nigmat Ashurov, Shukhrat Sadikov, Nurbek Ashurov

In this work, non-polar polyethylene with polar poly(vinyl chloride) is considered as polymer-polymer mixers. Direct mixing of poly(vinyl chloride) and polyolefin’s leads to the formation of incompatible mixtures that have weak complex properties. To achieve the compatibility of this mixture, chlorinated polyethylene and a copolymer of polyvinyl chloride with polyethylene were used as a compatibilizer. The elastic-strength properties for various composite mixtures under various exposure and type of compatibilizer were studied. For all components of the mixtures, a special role is noted for compatibilizers capable of causing the extraction and formation of a grafted copolymer of polyvinylchloride (PVC) with polyethylene (PE) in the process of dehydrochlorination, which enhances interfacial adhesion. A positive deviation of the

elastic modulus at low polyethylene contents (5-20 wt.%) From the additive curve indicates optimal compatibilization of the mixtures.

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Ethnic Stereotypes In Anecdotes

Ilhom Rustamov

Studying of ethnic stereotypes important for definition of a national and cultural originality of comic works. In this work defined the principles of expression of the stereotypic points of view in texts of English and Uzbek jokes. Based on the analysis of texts of this genre separate types of stereotypes that are estimated – the emotive content.

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Formation Of Theory And Practice Of Translation In The Period Of Slavery And Feudalism

Shakhnoza Rustamova

The article does not dwell on all the socio-historical interpretations of this period, but explores the reasons for the emergence of a multilingual and multilingual dialogue that occurred in prehistoric times.

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Social Media And Women Empowerment

Madhu Kumari

Today’s era is the era of social media whose presence and active involvement has swiftly and widely spread the ideologies for women empowerment. Social media has become the agent of social change which helped and supported women’s empowerment in various aspects such as mobilizing attention of glocal community towards women’s rights and challenges discrimination and stereotypes across the globe. Social media has given platform to discuss issues and challenges of women through blogs, chats, online campaign, online discussion forums, and online communities which is mostly not disseminated or propagated by mainstream media. The paper will focuses on how social media is used to empower women and encourage the women entrepreneurs from rural and urban parts of

India. Moreover, this paper will discuss how social media became powerful platform for the discussion of women's rights and encouraging government and policy makers to step up commitments and formulate policies for gender equality. The social media has empowered women in manifold such as social, psychological and financial. To ensure the digital safe spaces that assure women can freely access social media, the paper will discuss the positive and negative aspects of social media participation. The paper will discuss about the digital literacy for women as there is virtual gender gap due to lack of literacy, cybercrimes etc. The research undertaken is qualitative.

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A Function, Bayes, Meta And Tree Classifier Perspective Based On Ilpd Dataset

Prasun Chakrabarti, Manish Tiwari, Aditya Maheshwari, Tulika Chakrabarti, Sibabrata Mukhopadhyay

Several discovered research findings entail that for the liver cancer detection, supervised machine learning approaches play a pivotal role. In this paper the classifiers performance parameters such as accuracy and precision are used for analysis purpose in the light of Function, Bayes, Meta and Tree Classifiers.

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Assessment Of Building Tools Of Spouse Breakers In The Aspect Of Oceanography Hydro In Coastal Waters Demak

Gentur Handoyo, Purwanto, Denny Nugroho Sugianto, Siti Maisyarah, Baskoro Rochaddi, Elis Indrayanti, Sri Yulina Wulandari

Since 2011, Central River Region Pemali Juana under the Ministry of Public Works built a breakwater around Morosari, Pandansari and Tambaksari region, which is included in Bedono village, Sayung District, Demak District. However, this structure still needs to be re-examined, because the structure that was often called by the local people as "tahu – tahu" had not functioned optimally. This study aims to evaluate how this breakwater should be built, both in terms of location and elevation of the structure. This research consist of primary data which is wave data, and secondary data which is RBI map, tidal data, wind data, and data of structure's design. Measurement of wave data used ADCP Sontek Argonout placed at coordinates 060 52' 41,34 " Southern Latitude and 1100 26' 53,31" Eastern Longitude at a depth of 12 meters, for 5 days (23-27 July 2017) with a recording interval of 10 minutes. The method used in

this research is quantitative. The calculation analysis used 11 years of forecast data (2007-2017) using SMB method and tidal calculation with Admiralty method. Based on the data analysis of forecast data of all seasons, the value of breaking wave height (Hb) ranged from 0,354 – 0,638 m, breaking wave depth (db) ranged from 0,417 – 0,752 m. According to structure design data, the break water is built at a depth of 0,6 m, so the building is considered optimal for breaking the wave. The results of the wave run-up calculation ranged from 0,388 – 0,687 m, while the value of h-ds ranged from 0,153 – 0,206 m. The run-up value is greater than the value of h-ds, as the result the building encounter overtopping in each season. Based on the calculation of the peak elevation design, the break water structure should be built at a peak elevation of 3,18 m or more so that the building can function optimally.

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Supervised Content Aware Online Review Spam Detection

N. Nageswari, J.I. Sheeba, S. Pradeep Devaneyan

In today’s world, where internet has become a convenience for household, reviews posted in online. It became a critical tool for business to control their online reputation. Reviewing has drastically changed the face of marketing in this era. Nowadays, majority of the companies invest money to gain competitive intelligence in mining the reviews and are hiring individuals to write fake reviews. The fraudster’s activities redirect the potential customers to mislead and organizations reshaping their business and opinion mining techniques from reaching accurate conclusions. Hence, it is very essential to detect fake reviews among them using supervised learning techniques using synthesized fake reviews as training dataset. Large volume of user generated content become available to help people to make reasonable judgments about quality and services. In this proposed work, a review spam detection scheme based on the deviation between the aspect specific opinion extracted by LDA from individual review and aggregated opinions. Additionally, this work can able to measure the user’s trustworthiness and faithfulness based on opinions expressed.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **640-645**

Indicators And Significance Of The Quality Of Professional Training Of Future Educators

Kasimov Shavkat Uralovich, E.E.Jalilov

The article describes how vocational training can lead to the acquisition of a particular knowledge, skills and abilities as well as the ability to be independent in the future. It is emphasized that how to experts to enter the production environment. Professional training of future professionals is the acquisition of fundamental knowledge, the application of this knowledge and the development of personal characteristics.

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Mathematical Symbol Extraction From Document Images - A Comprehensive Review

A. SAKILA, Dr. S. VIJAYARANI

The global effects of high speed internet access as hundreds of millions browse for information/multimedia, look up map directions, interact through email/social networks/ video chat, etc. Nowadays document images play a vital role in digitized organization and digitized libraries. Digitized means paper documents are converted into image format by using digitized equipment's. Optical Character Recognition (OCR) is a one of the document image analysis technique, which is used to convert document image into editable text format. Mathematical document identification is a unique challenge in document image analysis that deals with identifying mathematical symbols in a document and then classifying the document as math's and non-math's regions based on density of the mathematical symbols. Formulas are involved in mathematical documents, either as isolated formulas, or embedded directly into a text line. They have a number of features, which distinguish them from conventional text. This paper provides the basic concepts of the mathematical symbol recognition and its essential characteristics.

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Pid Controller Design For Cstr Plant Using Genetic Algorithm Based Pid Controller

Prabhu K

The present paper is an attempt to improve the performance of the CSTR plant by means of controlling the temperature and concentration of the reactants with the application of various control methods like Proportional Integral Derivative (PID), adaptive PID . The temperature and concentration in CSTR are selected and the second order system is employed for process modeling. The tuning of the PID controller is done by using Ziegler-Nichols (ZN) method and optimization method like Genetic Algorithm (GA).

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Organisational Climate And Affective Commitment: Evidence From Private Tertiary Institutions

Okoli Ifeanyi Emmanuel, Nwakoby, Peace Nkiru, Ihediwa Augustina

study analyzes the effect of organizational climate on employee's affective commitment among lecturers in selected private tertiary institutions. The research design adopted in this study was descriptive survey research design. Data were collected on employees' perceptions about organizational climate variables and their outcomes impact on affective commitment through structured questionnaire. A total of 164 respondents were selected using a non probability convenience sampling technique from each institution. The instrument used for data collection is the questionnaire, hence Cronbach alpha were used to confirm the reliability of the instrument. Regression analysis were used for various analyzes the hypotheses in this study. The two organisational climate dimensions (communication and professional career development) were statistically significant, implying that they predict employee affective commitment in the tertiary institutions. Based on the findings of this study, it recommends that effective communication and establishment of better career development plans with mentorship programme is key to strong committed lecturers.
[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 656-662

Benchmarks Of Teacher Performance On Junior High School 2 Karanggayam Kebumen

Saryanto

Successful management of education at the secondary level is largely determined by the performance of teachers in teaching. Many things can affect the success of education and can be used as benchmarks. The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of professional competence, supervision of headmaster and work motivation as benchmarks on teacher performance Junior High School 2 Karanggayam Kebumen. The population in this study is Civil Servants Teachers on Junior High School 2 Karanggayam amounted to 32 respondents. Data was collected by interviews, questionnaires and literatures. Data were analyzed using test validity, reliability, classic assumption test, test hypotheses and multiple linear analysis to determine influence of professional competence, headmaster supervision and motivation on teacher performance. The results of this study indicate if professional competence and motivation significantly influence the

performance.Headmaster supervision has no significant effect on performance. Headmaster supervising has no significant effect due to the lack of direct visits Headmaster Junior High School 2 Karanggayam which in fact was not affecting the performance of teachers. But simultanesously, professional competence, headmaster supervision and motivation have a significant effect on performance of civil servants of teachers on Junior High School 2. Therefore, quite necessary that the school is always paying attention on improving professional competence, headmaster supervision and motivation civil servants of teachers for improving performance of civil servants of teachers on Junior High School 2 Karanggayam Kebumen.

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Design And Implementation Of Prepaid Energy Meter

K. P. Kamble, M. S. Ghute

A theme of Electricity asking system known as sensible postpaid meter will help to improve income management system for utilization of energy and it reduces the exploitation of man power for taking meter readings and asking for shopper living in isolated areas. Problem of payment collection by each individual can be solved. It reduces the problem related to billing, consumer living in all over India specially for isolated area. Tampering in energy meter & theft of electricity will be avoided by using sensors, saving papers by using GSM technology & prepaid IOT technology tags. when the customer insert a wise card into the cardboard reader that's connected in postpaid energy meter with tariff indicator kit. The card reader will read the stored information and delete the knowledge from the EEPROM IC(smart card) using the MC program in order that the open-end credit can't be reused by others. When the amount is over, the relays can mechanically closedown the complete system. In this paper we have a provision to give an alarm sound to consumer before the entire amount is reduced.

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Analyzing The Most Efficient Way Of Advertisement To Aware People About The Adverse Impact Of It On Environment

Dr. Sarita Rathi, Kavita Rathi

Advertisement is the most important part of the promotion mix. It plays a vibrant role in spreading awareness about product or service. Growing competition has made advertisement very important to place the product in customers mind. It is the most

significant, easy and well-known way to make customers aware of the products or services. It affects and influence the buying behavior of a customer to a great extent and makes the customer to buy the product even if it is not immediately required or needed. This study aims to examine the most efficient way of advertisement to make the consumers aware about the adverse impact of IT on environment in order to increase their concern for health and environment protection. One way ANOVA test has been used with occupation and age of the respondents to test the hypothesis that "Is there any statistically significant difference between demographic profile of a user and way of advertisement preferred by the user". The result of the test shows that there is a significant relationship between occupation and age of user and advertisement mode the user get influenced with.

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An Adaptive Scheme In Under Water Sensor Network With Eavarp-Clique

K.S.SENTHILKUMAR , DR.K.PRABAVATHY

Communication establishment in deep oceanographic environment is attained by Under Water Sensor Network (UWSN). Underwater atmosphere is admitted with varied conditions that might corrupt the communication system. The transmission is achieved effectively via acoustic channel. Deep water current and changeability of nodes raise the link failure that may leads to delay and failure in transmission. Unlike terrestrial network, UWSN needs potential network that ensures high privacy features. In this paper, Energy-Aware and Void Avoidable Routing Protocol (EAVARP) is developed with CLIQUE and it is an adaptive scheme that ensures the needs of UWSN. Mischievous node recognition is attained through neighbourhood node and the process is clique. The approach implements the message passing technique and instigated using monitor node. Vote is passed on to the monitor by the suspected malevolent node. Whereas, the activity of vote transmission is attained by monitor node. Test results states that the EAVARP-CLIQUE scheme has shown the best result evens the channel are unreliable. Privacy and data transmission precision is achieved by the proposed approach.

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Behavioral Incivility And Leadership Styles: Assessing The Mediation Of Job Strain, Employment Insecurity And Relational Injustice: A Conceptual Model

Javeria Baig, Ahmed A. Zaid

This conceptual paper is intended to identify and understand behavioral incivility. Behavioral incivility has emerged as one of the most alarming aggressive behaviors as its unambiguous intent has made it a severe challenge for organizations. Such behavioral incivility is urged by various organizational attributes like job strain, employment insecurity, and relational injustice. Leadership has been found quite evident in motivating and discouraging incivility practices depending upon its various styles. This study has reviewed the literature on the relationship between passive leadership, servant leadership, job strain, employment insecurity, and relational injustice and behavioral incivility. This study has aimed to review the literature Furthermore, this study has aimed to propose a conceptual model to clarify the mediating role of job strain, employment insecurity and relational injustice in the context of the Pakistani manufacturing sector. In this paper, a systematic literature review method is adopted and it has been revealed that passive leadership increases behavioral incivility while servant leadership cured it by decreasing it. Based on several evidences, the Job strain, employment insecurity, and relational injustice are proposed as strong mediators in this regard.

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Design And Development Of Multi Tenancy In Cloud: Security Issues

A. Yashwanth Reddy, Dr. R. P. Singh

Words Cloud is actually utilized as an allegory for the web, based upon standard use a cloud like design to represent a network. Cloud Computing is actually enhanced innovation for information discussing by means of network along with much less expense as contrast to various other innovations. Cloud commercial infrastructure sustains a variety of versions IAAS, SAAS, PAAS. The condition virtualization in cloud processing is actually really helpful today. With the aid of virtualization, much more than one system software is actually assisted along with all information on singular H/W. Our experts may likewise state that our experts got solitary hosting server however our experts utilized it for numerous features (Web Server, data source hosting server, Application Server, DNS Server, DHCP Server). Another property of cloud computer is actually Multi Tenancy. Discussing of one data source to numerous occupants or even our experts can easily state customers is actually called multi occupancy. Cloud computer individualize the demands of consumer and also u r solvent according to usage. Network apps discuss with multi occupation for different customers however protection of information is actually simple problem. This Paper goes over concerning the safety and security along with even more file encryption regimens as well as upgrades efficiency along with network option optimization. As a result of raise in functionality and also safety, a majority of individuals entice in the direction of

CLOUD COMPUTING. Virtualization is actually a regard to cloud computer Virtualization is actually a brand-new innovation in computer science.

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Development Of The Community By The Head Of Tourism To Rais Local Wisdom Batik Ciwaringin Image

Nurudin, Agus Supriadi, Sri Wulandari, Deti Rostini, Yanto Heryanto, Yaumil Dianwidhi

Culture is a way of life that is developed and shared by a group of people and is passed down from generation to generation. Culture is formed from many complex elements, including religious and political systems, customs, language, tools, clothing, buildings, and works of art and language, as well as culture, are an inseparable part of human beings so that many people tend to consider it inherited genetically . Local wisdom will be very important related to the existence of an area that will become aesthetic, characteristic of an area. Culture in Cirebon Regency is very diverse, one of which is local wisdom is Ciwaringin Batik. Ciwaringin Batik is a Lasem batik motif, Madura, originating from Ciwaringin Village, Ciwaringin District, Cirebon Regency. In its development, Ciwaringin batik needs coaching as a step to preserve coaching. There are two elements of this understanding, namely coaching itself can be an action / process, a statement of an objective, and both coaching can show the "improvement" of something. The government has implemented regional autonomy which makes Ciwaringin Village now a batik center in Cirebon, regional autonomy itself is the authority of the autonomous region to regulate and manage the interests of the local community according to their own initiatives based on community aspirations, in accordance with statutory regulations, and the regional autonomy used in regional development. The study used a qualitative method using data collection through interviews and observations supported by two key informants and supporting informants. The results of the interview concluded that the coaching program carried out by the government was quite optimal, only that the program needed time because in its implementation it had to take a fairly long process.

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Changes In Biochemical Indexes Of Rats' Blood During Chronic Ethanol Poisoning And Treatment Them With Herbal Preparations

Abdullayeva M.I., Inoyatova F.Kh., Narbutayeva D.A., Siddiqov D.P.

Alcoholism worldwide is one of the main causes of premature death of the population. Alcohol is a leading etiological factor in liver damage, this necessitates the search for new, more effective pharmacological drugs with a pathogenetic orientation with antioxidant and metabolic effects. Promising are Geranium saxatile and proanthocyanidins active ingredients ah. Purpose: to experimentally substantiate the feasibility of using geranil for the protection of organs and tissues in chronic alcohol intoxication. Material and methods: Chronic alcohol intoxication in 50 rats was modeled by intragastric administration of 25% ethanol at a dose of 10 ml / kg for 28 days daily. Experimental pharmacotherapy with geranil (main group) and carsil (comparison drug) was carried out from 21 days of the experiment for 7 days at a dose of 100 mg / kg. The determination of serum biochemical parameters was carried out on a MINDRAYBA-88A biochemistry analyzer (China) using commercial reagent firms from CYPRESS Diagnostics (Belgium). Digital material processed by the method of variation statistics. Results: The results of the study showed the development of structural and functional disorders of hepatocytes under the influence of ethanol and its metabolic products, leading to a change in blood biochemical parameters and liver indicators. Experimental pharmacotherapy with carsil, to a greater extent geranyl, reduced hyperenzymes, hyperbilirubinemia, hypercholesterolemia, and the pharmaco-metabolizing function of hepatocytes, due to a decrease in hyperlipoperoxidation. Conclusion: Experimental pharmacotherapy with a new drug from the group of proanthacyanidins geranyl and bioflavonoids - Carsil leads to a decrease in lipid peroxidation intensity, causing restoration of the structural and functional parameters of hepatocytes. Geranil turned out to be more effective in this regard.

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Thermodynamics Learning Based On Collaborative Problem Solving (Collaps) To Improve Prospective Physic Teachers' Problem Solving Ability

Arini Rosa Sinensis, Harry Firman, Ida Hamidah, Muslim

The purpose of this study is to find out the improvement of prospective physic teachers' thermodynamic Problem Solving Ability through the application of CollaPs (Collaborative Problem Solving) learning models assisted by Interactive Simulation and Derivative Games. The method used in the study is quasi-experimental design with pre-test and post-test control group. The sample consisted of 23 prospective physic teachers in the experimental group and 18 prospective physic teachers in control group. Data collection techniques of the study using the test solving instrument problems which consist of four aspects; 1) Problem Schema, 2) Analogy, 3) Causal and 4) argumentation. The results showed that the problem solving N-Gain value of Experimental group had a higher average

than the control group. Therefore it is concluded that the implementation of CollaPs model assisted by interactive simulations and derivatives games can improve the ability of prospective physic teachers in thermodynamic Problem Solving.

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Human Migration In The Ferghana Valley: History And Analysis

Valikhanova Gulnorakhon Komiljonovna

In this article author describes the major issues of migration flows of Uighurs from Eastern Turkistan to the Ferghana Valley on the basis historical, field and archival materials. In also describes the economic, political, spiritual causes and stages of migration which lasted more than a century and factors influencing the migration to the Ferghana Valley.

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Methods Of Forming A Program Of Repair And Construction Work In The Reconstruction Of Utilities

Gavkhar Zokirova, Lobar Yusupova, Nilufar Zufarova, Furkat Safarov

This article is devoted to the planning system for repair and construction work during the construction and reconstruction of utilities, namely, the improvement of the conceptual and methodological basis for the development and adoption of decisions in the management of repair and construction works of utilities in conditions of heavy traffic. A statistical analysis of the source data and the selection of significant factors determining the problem are carried out. The method of systematic inventory of the irrigation and drainage system, the heat and water supply system, the method of choosing the best way to lay underground utilities based on the consideration of alternatives to open and trenchless tunneling using the construction of the "decision tree" based on the mathematical model, which, unlike the existing ones, provides the optimal method, is used laying underground utilities in the face of uncertainty, as well as taking into account the priority of the set of estimates cing criteria of various technological, economic and organizational performance. A comprehensive methodology has been developed for choosing the optimal method for laying underground utilities in urban areas, characterized by a multi-stage approach to solving the multi-criteria selection problem, taking into account significant geological, technological, economic and organizational factors in the presence of incomplete initial information.

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Data Handling & Drug Traceability: Blockchain Meets Healthcare To Combat Counterfeit Drugs.

Kavita Kumari, Kavita Saini

Blockchain was initially invented for achieving secured digital money transactions but the technology has now started accommodating popularity in various other fields also such as tourism, real-estate, voting, stock-market, supply chain Handling etc. Blockchain technology is garnering ultimate buildup in the healthcare sector. Healthcare industry consists of rapidly growing sensitive data which need to be preserved from confidentiality threats and integrity threats. Out of the numerous applications of blockchain in healthcare, the two extremely prominent applications are– data handling and drug traceability. In this paper, we have discussed the problems with traditional methods of data handling and drug traceability and how blockchain overcomes those problems. Moreover, we have proposed a system which is capable of tracing drugs in the supply chain and reduce counterfeiting of drugs. Some projects and applications working in the direction of drug traceability and data handling such as Blockverify, Mediledger, MedRec, MedicalChain etc. are also discussed.

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A Kernel Density Estimation-Based Approach To Option Pricing

Soufiane Ouamaliche, Awatef Sayah

When used in option pricing, a classical Monte Carlo method fails to deliver highly accurate results even when variance reduction techniques are introduced. This lack of accuracy is particularly striking when one is dealing with exotic options. In this paper we aim at improving the quality of the price estimates given by Monte Carlo simulations within the regular Black & Scholes framework, through the use of an approach in which suitable weights are applied to adjust the numerical evaluation of the expected value stated by the Feynman-Kac theorem. Computing the said weights requires the use of an empirical density estimation, namely we will be using a kernel density estimator coupled with various kernels some of which are based on known probability density functions and others based on orthogonal polynomials. The suggested technique was applied to pricing an arithmetic Asian option and the achieved results were compared to prices computed via a classical Monte Carlo procedure, the target price being a well-known numerical

solution of the Roger & Shi PDE. Our method has proved its success in providing more accurate prices for all of the test cases which implies that the use of the technique would probably be adequate for a wide variety of high-dimensional pricing problems.

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Improved Downlink Scheduler For Overloaded 5g Networks

Saloua Hendaoui, Nawel Zangar

The 5G is designed to be ultra-dense network. Various services are connected to the same network. Mainly, the enhanced Mobile Broad Band (eMBB), Ultra Reliable Low Latency Communication (URLLC) and Massive Machine Type Communications (mMTC) coexist in a hybrid 5G network. This coexistence, in addition to the constraints at the physical layer, mainly the format of the packets, introduces a fundamental challenge concerning the radio resource allocation. In the present proposal, we design a smart downlink scheduler which aims to satisfy the variety of services connected to the 5G. The scheduler aims to overcome the challenge of the variance of the wireless channel in addition to the use of fixed budget delays. The main target of the proposal is to increase the capacity of the communication network with quality of service guarantee. The scheduler has been simulated and proved its efficiency by comparison with schedulers from the literature.

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BDADE: Challenges, Research Tools And Literature IN Big Data Analysis In Distributed Environment

K Murali Gopal, Dr. Pragnyaban Mishra, Dr. R. P. Singh

Due to the usage of internet and digital technology enormous volume of data is generated by various organizations such as production, economy, business, and individuals. These huge data cannot be handled by the ordinary storage system like the store, manage and access so far, this a big data is castoff to handle huge data. To perform analysis on massive data lots of effort is taken at every level of data to extract for decision making progression. Furthermost of the generated data in organized, semi-organized and unorganized form due to this nature it is stored in a distributed environment. The basic purpose of this paper is to discuss about the earlier work done by the researchers, challenges, problems, and tools used to accomplish these massive data generated by the various organizations. Also, discuss solution for the researchers after analyzing the problems and challenges.

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Technoethics In The Isle Of Dogs

Rajlakshmi Kanjilal, Dr. P. P. Vijayalakshmi

Ethics is an important part of any aspect of life. Technology has also become an integral part of life over the years. For this reason, the subject of technoethics or the ethics of technology has become all the more important over the last few decades. However, learning about technoethics can be a difficult task as it involves a number of interconnections. A case study approach has been used to analyze the animated film, "The Isle of Dogs." Some of the technoethics themes discussed in include the use of a technological medium, question of consciousness, animal testing and the development of advanced technology, and moral status of animals and robots from a utilitarian perspective.

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Investigationon Analysis Of Power Efficent 15/16 Prescaler

Mr.Sakthimani S, Dr.Kalaiarasan R

Prescaler could classified to a hard and fast quantitative relation or lot of flexibility, could afford classified to one among 2 offered classified ratio. Twin prescaler of a modulus may be a classifier whose division quantitative relation OR modulus may be switched from 1 worth to a different through a bearing available signal. The twin prescaler of a modulus includes a mode management that permits a bearing circuit to line a primary mode wherever divides the prescaler through a primary classified quantitative relation or fix the 2nd mode wherever the prescaler classified through the 2nd classified quantitative relation. Many/more prescaler modulus are 1 within which classification quantitative relation may be switched in the middle of a many division ratios through Associate in Nursing outside management signal to increase a higher frequency synthesizer of the range however till enable lower frequencies of the synthesis Prescaler could be a parallel circuit that is created by using D flip-flops and extra basic logic gates. For that reason, incorporation of the further logic gates b/w the FF's to realize the 2 completely different classified ratios the prescaler speed is damaged and also the switch energy will increase. Numerous FF's are planned to boost the operational of the dual modulus prescaler speed. Optimisation of the D FF within the parallel position is important to extend the operational frequency & power consumption is reduced

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Smart Vehicle Monitoring System Using Opencv

K.Shunmuga Sundaram, R.Siva Sornaram, A.G.Naveen Kumar, M.Ranjith King Jimson, B.Venkatasamy

The number of vehicles is increasing over the decay very fast as the standard of living has been raised. So, there is a need for a monitoring system for vehicles from unknown parking and security reasons. Many residential buildings administrations, tolls, business complexes, and parking spaces in India lack an automated car parking system and vehicle monitoring for security purposes. Many of the commercial and residential places face an essential problem of illegal car/vehicle parking inside their premises. This issue is not bounded to just for parking but also adds to the security concerns inside those establishments. In this regard, an affordable solution that caters to the Indian markets can be made using the Image Processing method of Open CV. A database of the vehicles in the complex is created to solve these problems existing in the residential complex. The proposed Smart monitoring system process the vehicles appearing in the footage and list the known and unknown vehicles as residents and others not registered in the database to be considered as visitors.

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Shapes And Aesthetic Perception: A Case Study Of University Of Lagos Senate Building Façade

Obaleye Oludare Joseph, Albert B Adeboye, Isidore C Ezema, Ejiga Opaluwa

Basic shapes have been known to convey different meanings in art and architecture. Diverse studies on building shapes include its influence on energy efficiency, construction cost and life cycle cost among others. However, shape as an aesthetic element has little empirical study on record in relation to its acceptability for aesthetic appreciation. In testing the influence of shapes on aesthetic perception, university of Lagos senate building façade was considered. The aim of this research was to investigate the effect of shape in relation to other aesthetic elements on aesthetic perception by users for future application in architectural education and practice. A combination of the survey and case study research designs was adopted with the stratified random sampling technique used in selecting respondents. Primary data were obtained through the administration of questionnaire to 577 users from ten selected universities. Picture of university of Lagos senate building façade was attached to the questionnaire to serve as basis for assessing the facade. The quantitative data were analysed using frequencies, percentages and mean ranking. Facade shape was considered very

important in the aesthetic perception of an administrative building. The study implies the need for training and re-training of architects on the psychology of shapes on a building façade conceptualization. This in essence will enhance the visual quality of the administrative building and ultimately a tool for nation building

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Confined Home Automation System Using Smartphone Based On Hybrid Module

C. Balarengadurai, Ravi Prasad B

In this 20th century all the technologies are developed on automation because everyone needs growth and safe. Due to the busy schedule all the people don't have time to monitor house. That's why a lot of people have their Watchmen to home for security purpose. They protect home from thieves, not from all the type of problems. That means gas leakage and etc. Everyone need home security based on automation. IOT is a booming technology. This system IOT base and automation so human error fully avoided. We get the alert anywhere and anytime. In this system also have a control method. Proper usage of electrical appliance reduces the wastage of energy and save the power. This system very useful for physically disable people for control the home appliance. At low cost based system consists of PIR sensor, GAS sensor, Bluetooth module, LDR and Arduino.

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Contribution Of Edmodo Smartphone Application To Support Assessment Activities In The Social Science Learning Process; Students Review

Gustina, Azwar Ananda, Ahmad Kosasih, Zakirman, Ardimen, Padang, Indonesia

Teachers in the school today have problems in the assessment process during learning activities. Printable techniques and task methods create obstacles in the form of slow task correction and take a long time to provide feedback to students. To address this, an edmodo based task assessment was developed. This study aims to see the extent of edmodo's contribution in helping assessment activities in the learning process according to student perspectives. This type of research is descriptive qualitative, with research instruments in the form of questionnaires distributed to 34 respondents who in the learning process and assessment of their duties have used the Edmodo smartphone application. From the results of the questionnaire analysis it can be concluded that

edmodo: is flexible, can be downloaded by all types of smartphones, free / free, has main features that make it easier for students to upload tasks, has a reminder feature, and features accumulated values that make it easier for teachers to evaluate.

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Novel Image Blend Scheme Based Visual Cryptographic In Cloud Secret Image Sharing

P.Anusha, Dr.R.Maruthi

In this internet world, data storage and sharing are the most important processes to make proper data utilization and centralization. Especially, most of the real time applications are storing their data and share the secure data to others whenever required. The cloud secret storage and sharing environment can be used to make applications with the feature of secure storage and sharing the content to the others especially image contents. The authorization and authentication of color image can be preserved in that environment with satisfying confidentiality and reliability. The color image blend scheme can be used to implement this way of real time application. In this paper, it is planned to create a secure cloud environment with versatile storage and sharing features and ensure the authentication and authorization of data using novel methodology. The experiment results show that the improved performance rather than the existing works that using cloud storage and sharing.

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The Importance Of Social Workers For Parents With Autistic Children

Dr. P. Vanitha , Dr. C.Ramesh, Dr. P.Venkateswari.

Parents with autistic child face so many problems in their day to day life. And they are stressful throughout the day. They find difficult to up bring their child and they need the assist of social worker to educate their children and to develop their child's day to day activity. From this research work, it was found that there is no sufficient number of social workers and the government has to take steps to increase the social workers and create an awareness program about the necessity of social workers in the special schools.

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The Training Effectiveness On Performance With Special Reference To Vizag Steel Plant

Mannava Sumaja, Dr. Kolachina Srinivas

The present scenario, various technological changes occur. The catch technological changes through moderate the organization, for outstanding from the competition world. The transfer of new knowledge training is must to the employees. By the training develop employee knowledge as well as meet the organization goals. Through training, employee gain practical and theoretical knowledge for higher productivity at job performance. The scope of further research is introduce online training.

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User Acceptance On The E-Docs: Electronic Documents Location Tracking System

Joshua Constantino, Rowel John Agustin, Renalyn G. Tecson

Letters for communication, memorandum, vouchers and travel orders are some of the many documents a certain organization is managing to submit and pass through different offices and the monitoring and tracking of location and status of these are laborious and consumes time and effort for employees. With these problems, an Electronic Documents Location Tracking System, a browser-based application was designed, developed, tested and implemented to run in a Local Area Network (LAN) to play a vital role in facilitating the monitoring and tracking of documents' location and status submitted in different offices until delivered to the concerned offices. With the use of this technology, the clerk of each office records the information of all documents received and forwarded to and from other offices. The monitoring and tracking of the documents were done in each office through logging in to the system and by receiving a message notification that pops up on the user's interface. Technical experts and selected end-users tested and evaluated the system's functionality and usability to determine the level of user's acceptance of the developed system. The result implies that the system is highly functional for it made easier the process of tracking documents' location, recording documents information and sending documents to the other offices and highly usable for end-users ability to operate the system easily. Thus, helped the process of document tracking faster, easier and more convenient for concerned employees.

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Automatic Detection And Classification Of Malignant Tumor In Mammograms Image Using Image Feature Fractal Dimension

Shwetha S.V., Dharmanna L.

Breast cancer is a second largest disease in worldwide and even in India as per the statistics of world health organization after the lung cancer. The conventional approach to identify the breast cancer is biopsy, it takes on an average of more than week together time and most of the hospitals do not have this facility to perform the biopsy. This approach also demands expertise in the domain of analysis of tumor tissues to identify the cancerous cell. Hence to overcome the drawbacks of the conventional diagnosis system. In this paper a novel approach has been presented to diagnose the breast cancer by analyzing X-ray mammograms by a technique called rotational contour based fractal dimension with an interval of 60 degree. In this paper, the work is categorized into four phases,(1).Enhancing the mammogram images using Gabor filter and also estimated PSNR before and after the enhancement of the mammogram images that leads to accurate segmentation of tumor from the mammogram. (2).The automatic segmentation of region of the tumor through watershed and morphological operations and also obtained the contour of the tumor. (3). The contour analysis has been performed using a new approach called contour based fractal dimension approach that gives excellent classification result for the benign and malignant tumor. The Fractal Dimension for benign tumor ranges from 1.462 to 1.71 where as for malignant tumor the FD ranges from 1.78 to 3.78. And the Standard Deviation for benign tumor 0.06 and for malignant is 0.58. (4).In classification phase the automatically identifying and segregating the cancer disease. In this work, consider huge set of images from publicly available popular databases such as Digital Datagram Screening Mammogram, MIAS and also considered for the images available in the SDM hospital, Ujire and Dharwad etc. This approach gives almost 100 percent accuracy. Hence this technique can be considered as diagnostic parameter for the identification and classification of disease which serves the oncologist to take better decision.

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The Main Aspects Of Assessing The Quality Of Drinking Water For The Population (On The Example Of The Tupolang Reservoir)

Bekmamadova, Gulnoza Akmalovna

This article explores the issue of assessing the quality of drinking water for the population, developing effective solutions to provide the population with quality drinking water, especially in small towns and villages. In this connection, the scientific works of scientists on

the process of accumulation of pollution in reservoirs and their treatment are analyzed. In order to study and improve methods for assessing water quality, the Tupolang reservoir was studied for compliance with the requirements of state standards, hygienic and technical conditions for industrial spills and bottling of water for drinking needs of the population. For this study, water samples were taken from the Tupolang reservoir to study it in the summer and winter season and recommendations were developed for its improvement.

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The Effect Of Job Proficiency, Commitment, And Cooperative Relationship To Project Performance

Siti Haerani

Contractor selection is very important to ensure work can be done on time, on budget, and meet the quality. This research aims to analyze and understand in depth the effect of job proficiency, commitment, and cooperative relationship to project performance. PT. Vale is one of the mining companies located in Sorowako, Indonesia, where the research was conducted. The data needed is obtained from a sample of employees who are specifically involved in handling the procurement of construction services. The technique of collecting data using questionnaires and documentation. These data are analyzed using the Multiple Linear Regression tool with the SPSS Program software application. The research findings show that the variables of job proficiency, commitment, and cooperative relationship simultaneously significantly affect the performance of the project with the coefficient of determination R2 of 0.565. Cooperative relationship partially has no significant effect to project performance while job proficiency and commitment partially has significant and positive effect to project performance. Job proficiency consist of five indicators which are availability of qualified personnel, appropriate equipment, Health, Safety and Environmental management, financial capacity to finance the project, and project management capabilities. Commitment consist of two indicators which are contractor’s loyality to the Owner, and the willingness of the contractor to change the work method for better job result. Cooperative relationship consist of three indicators which are the contractor has ever did similar project on the Owner, the contractor has never been legally disputed with the owner, and the contractor does not have a poor track record of the other project owners. The novelty of this study lies not only in the main variables used in predicting project performance, but also on indicators of each variable. The object of this research is also different, where this study focuses on constructive projects while previous research generally uses a variety of projects. The findings of this study are very useful as a basis for consideration in selecting prospective contractors who will be given the task of working on the project more successfully.

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Behaviors Of Engineering Students Toward Asean Economic Community

Syaiful Haq, Ambiyar, Nurhasan Syah, Junil Ardi

This study aims to reveal the behaviors of Engineering students toward the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). This research was conducted in Engineering student in Universitas Negeri Padang with a quantitative descriptive research. This research used a total sampling technique. The research procedure was carried out by distributing questionnaires to 84 active students of Engineering who had attended the Seminar on AEC. The results showed that the behavior of Engineering students towards AEC was 75.1% or included in both categories. This value shows that Engineering students have tried to prepare themselves to face AEC starting from the high level of knowledge about AEC 76.6% and their attitude towards AEC 78.83%. There are concerns that they will face the AEC, and lead to several behaviors that are more active in learning, add reading material in broadening horizons, improve the ability of hard skills and soft skills, start to join organizations, learn the cultures of other nations around ASEAN, and to take foreign language courses to make it easier to face AEC.

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Developing Connection, Aplication, Reflection, Extension (Care) Learning Model IN Junior High School Science Learning

Khairul Anwar, Suratno, WachjuSubchan

Connection, Application, Reflection, Extention (CARE) learning model is a learning model developed by integrating inquiry learning model and accelerated learning into one combining the strengths and weaknesses of each model. This study aims to: 1) find out the validity of CARE learning model, 2) know the practicality of CARE learning model, 3) find out the effectiveness of CARE learning model. This research is a research development using the stages of development research from Borg & Gall (1983) research stages, namely: (1) research and information collecting, (2) planning, (3) developing preliminary forms of product, (4) preliminary field testing, (5) main product revision, (6) main field testing, (7) operational product revision, (8) operational field testing, (9) final product revision, and (10) dissemination and implementation. Qualitative and quantitative descriptive analysis is used during this research. The validity test results showed the average percentage of product validity reached 93.39% with a very valid category. The

results of the effectiveness test on the small group and large group test respectively on the learning outcomes in the aspects of knowledge have a Normalized gain (N-gain) value of 0.61 (moderate) and 0.71 (high) in the aspects of attitudes reaching an average of 87.5% (very good) and 88.9% very good in the aspects of the process skills reached an average of 62.5% (sufficient) and 94.7% (very good) in the aspects of the product skills reached an average of 83.35% (good) and 86.35% (very good), the average response of student responses has a value of 79.89% (strongly agree) and 87.52% (strongly agree). The practicality test results at each stage of the small group test, large group test and feasibility test are: 90, 60%, 95, 50% and 91, 00% with the category as very well implemented. The description of the results of the study above shows that the CARE learning model (Connection, Application, Reflection, Extension) meets the criteria as a product of development that is valid, practical and effective.

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Strategic Flexibility And Its Impacts On Human Resources

Al-Sarayreh Aktham, Mousa Ayoub, Almadhoun Rasha, Allozi Marah

the present study highlights the importance of strategic flexibility and its role in the human resources of the Organization. It aims to recognize the strategic flexibility role and its variables (information flexibility, flexibility of service delivery) on human resources in educational organizations. Findings of this study shows that the Strategic flexibility dimensions (Information Flexibility and Flexibility in Service Delivery) explain about 59.6% of the variance on Human Resources variable. Moreover, the Strategic flexibility dimensions are significantly affecting in the Human Resources (P=0.000). As a conclusion; there is a correlation between Strategic flexibility dimensions and Human Resources, and on this basis the main hypotheses and sub-hypotheses included in the research have been accepted.

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Secured And Sustainable E-Governance: Hedging The Risk By Cybersecurity

Bhubaneswari Bisoyi, Biswajit Nayak, Biswajit Das

In the present scenario, it has become very challenging to mend the relationship within a community. Therefore, the government has taken controlling steps through e-governance. By introducing stringent rule and regulation for controlling the circulation of data

and securing it under the e-governance. The research methodology used in this research paper is based on a content analysis of secondary data. This research paper focuses on the best practices followed for the security of information and different models of e-governance. This paper also highlights the security technologies that protect the data from being used wrongly. The security technology that protects from abnormal activities and provides authentication has also been discussed in this research paper. The essential factors for developing strong cybersecurity is to have an immune infrastructure that shall provide better security against threat and cyberattacks. This paper also focuses on the classification of the user's communities for e-governance and the steps taken by each community for hedging against cyberattacks.

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The Impact Of Cooperative Learning In University Students

Anu Jacob

An innovative method of teaching such as cooperative learning was proposed almost four decades ago to improve the classroom interactions. Though the method is very popular among teachers, through the faculty development programmes, its poor success in implementation is a matter of concern. Its unique characteristics of improving both academic skill and social skills in students are ideal for the holistic development in students especially for the professional courses. It gives emphasis on cooperation rather than competition among students in a class. In this study, we focus on implementing a cooperative learning method at a University level. The effectiveness was measured based on assessment done at the end of activity for the knowledge and student's reflection was considered to assess the improvement of social skills. It resulted in an overall improvement in knowledge gain as well as social skills among students.

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Undergraduate Students' Difficulties In Writing A Research Proposal: A Case Study

Suyadi, Husnaini, Elvina

The purpose of this study was to investigate the problems faced by the students of English Educational Study Program at one of private universtiy in Jambi City. This study was also particularly conducted to find out the real difficulties that appeared when the students were in the process of writing a thesis proposal as the final

complusory to complete the study. Some previous studies focused on the common mistakes, possible problems, and grammatical problems made by made by the students who learn English as a Foreign Language, whereas lack of data has been found on the factors that appears when the students write a thesis. There were 12 participants chosen purposedly at one of private university in Jambi City at eighth semester. The study was designed as a qualitative case study and involved a demographic questioner and face-to-face interviews for data collection. The result revealed that there are four factors which faced by the studetns when writing a thesis proposal, they are psychological, socio-cultural, linguistics, and cognitive factors became main problems. As the solution, students should prepare their readiness and ability befire writing a research proposal for thesis. Suggestions for further research are also discussed.

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Adjusting The Conservation Values Through Common And Traditional Laws To Protect Turtles: The Case Of Enggano Island

MUHAMMAD YAMANI, SUSI RAMADHANI, ERWIN, HELMI, HARTATI, JOHNI NAJWAN

The population of turtles in the sea of Enggano Island is threatened with extinction, due to over-exploitation regardless of its protection. The government has regulated turtle protection by establishing Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems. The functionaries of the customary law of the Enggano also made a similar effort by developing material on the contents which regulates the protection of turtles. This study raises the issue of how to adjust conservation values in national law and Enggano customary law in turtle protection? This research was a sociological juridical study and used a qualitative approach that starts from legal sociology, carried out on Enggano Island, by utilizing formal and non-formal leaders as informants in the Kaitora tribal community, Kaahoaa, Kaarubi, Kauno and Kaharuba, who live in villages - Enggano Island village. The results of the study found, first, that the substance of the Enggano customary law norms had conservation values related to the protection of turtles stated in the formulation of customary law norms which contained the prohibition of catching turtles for all needs, except for the need for ceremonial grandeur (yakadea) if being disobey, the sanctions will be given in the form of customary fines amounting to money, must pay for traditional ceremonies as a media for imposing social sanctions in the form of apologies to tribal leaders and other Engano island communities. Second, that the choice of adjusting the conservation values in national law and Enggano Customary Law in turtle protection can be done by describing the norms of turtle protection which stated in national legal norms into Village Regulations, or Customary Village Regulations which are a unity with the system hierarchy of laws and regulations in the Indonesian legal system,

and accompanied by the obligation of indigenous peoples to carry out turtle breeding that can be used for the needs of traditional ceremonies and wedding ceremonies as an effort to preserve the traditions of the Enggano island community. The adjustment of conservation values of turtle protection through the integration of legal substances (Law, Government Regulation on Village Regulations) is the best model in optimizing the protection of turtles without sacrificing the interests of traditional rituals that are still maintained for generations in the lives of the Enggano people.

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Exposing English Teachers' Pedagogical Content Knowledge: A Case Of English Language Teaching Practises In Indonesia

Nyimas Triyana Safitri, Melati, Amirul mukminin, Marzul Hidayat

English Language teaching ELT in Indonesian high schools experiences significantly declining and needs thoughtful attention to ensure a higher quality of English teaching. This study was attempted to figure out how English teachers demonstrate Pedagogical Content Knowledge PCK as a core skill of an integration of subject matter and pedagogy in English teaching and how they go through with potential tensions, issues and complexities in performing PCK at English classroom practice. A qualitative method with a case study design was employed and multiple perspectives were taken into consideration by deeply interviewing eight English high school teachers in Kota Jambi. Teaching document was also used to support and provide broaden description of data. Within and Cross Case analysis were utilized in analysing data by administering three stages of open coding, axial coding and labelling. The finding revealed that English Teachers in Indonesia practically experienced challenges in displaying PCK in ELT and most of them undergo with some practical issues especially in managing a heterogeneous class (mix ability class). Teachers also experienced pressure in treating students with low interest and less motivation in learning English. A part from this concerns, school facilities and parental involvement were also threatened for the effective learning and the way how teachers define curriculum and the knowledge of technology still become unsolved problems. The results are discussed and suggestions are provided for future research.

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Assessment Of The Design Quality In The Low-Income Employee's Housing Case Study: Abu Dhabi – Uae

Ahmed Al Refai, Dr. Ahmed Agiel

This study will investigate the opportunity to enhance the design quality of the Low-income employee's housing. A conceptual framework for the design quality rating will be developed to investigate the case study of Low-income employee's housing in Abu Dhabi, UAE utilizing a mix of qualitative and quantitative tactics. These investigations will lead to answering the main research question of: to what extent are the low-income employee's houses designed to be high residential quality? The study would also shed light on future sustained improvement solutions that can be brought in the areas of housing design quality in UAE.

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Nano Technology In Waste Water Treatment

Y. Bhaskar Rao

Water treatment has been a creating issues now-a-days. Its treatment is getting the chance to be ought to in this Progressive world. The nonmaterial has an enormous potential to be used for wastewater treatment. It’s intriguing properties, including high surface area are successfully recycled to abolish unprotected alloy particles, infinitesimal damage, conventional solvents and minerals from water. The assorted types of nonmaterial in like manner have the master to be gainful for treatment of water like zealots, carbonaceous nonmaterial and metal-containing Nanoparticle, in this review paper various review ways of waste water treatment was discussed.

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Embryonic And Post-Embryonic Viability Of Second Generation (F2) Of Silkworm Breeds And Lines Obtained Under Unfavorable Stressful Conditions

Shavkat Ramazanovich Umarov, Bakhtiyar Ubaydullaevich Nasirillaev, Narzulla Orolovich Rajabov, Mansurbek Shomurotovich Jumaniyozov, Aziza Negmuratovna Batirova, Safarali Khasanboy ugli Khudzhamatov

The reaction of silkworm breeds to stress factors is manifested, first of all, on the viability of eggs and caterpillar. In modern breeds, along with the increase in silkiness and technological indicators, there is a tendency of reduce in their embryonic and post-embryonic viability. In this article presented the analysis of indicators of viability of the second generation obtained from rearing of Marvarid, Guzal, Ipakchi 1, Ipakchi 2 silkworm breeds and Line 27, Line 28 under unfavorable conditions.

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Protection For Informal Sector Workers Towards Employment Systems That Is Justice

Wandi

All countries recognize the principle of Equality before the Law as the rule of law principle used by the Anglo Saxon State which includes the Supremacy of Law and the Constitution Based on Human Rights, so based on that the enforcement of Eguality Before The Law must be binding anyone whether male, female, ordinary people, wealthy people, law enforcement officials or even officials. This principle includes freedom to participate in political life, freedom of speech (including freedom of religion), freedom to be yourself, freedom from arbitrary detention and arrest and the right to retain private property (2) The Difference Principle, which the point is: social and economic difference must be regulated so that it provides the greatest benefits for those who are least disadvantaged; (3) The principle of equal equality of opportunity (The Principle of Fair Equality of Opportunity), the point of which is: socio-economic inequality must be regulated in such a way so as to open positions and social position for all people under conditions of equal opportunity.

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Remotely Data Acquisition In Precision Agriculture: A Secure Way Of Data Transmission

Avishek Jana, Arindam Roy

In precision agriculture, a huge amount of data is needed to control different parameters of the field. To notice the change in field parameters with respect to time, continuous monitoring of these sensors is needed. But it is impossible to monitor the system all the time manually as it has some limitations like personal biases, more time and constant involvement of farmers. Automated smart monitoring system can overcome these problems efficiently. But when accessing device like mobile, tab, etc. which beyond the range of the network of base station, then sensor nodes cannot be accessed. To overcome this limitation an automated global field data acquisition system is proposed. It is helpful to retrieve data at anytime from anywhere in the world. In this proposed model, all types of communication among the sensors are done through the two ways: through the cellular network and through the internet in a secure way.

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Openbullet: Credential Stuffing For Script Kiddies And Career Criminals

Philip Kirkbride

OpenBullet is an open-source testing tool which has been growing in popularity in the amateur offensive security community. It is commonly used for credential stuffing. The application has grown around an underground economy which focuses on the combination of configuration files and credential dumps. In this paper I will discuss the environment that fostered the application, its use, and defensive measures which can be taken to protect against it. Password leak lists are bought and sold on black markets, as well as configurations files for the program, as well as large lists of proxies which can be used to disguise the origin of the attack. Using OpenBullet everything that is needed to successfully conduct a credential stuffing attack can be purchased with very little or no technical knowledge being needed, aside from learning how to use the OpenBullet user interface. The modularity and ease of use has bolstered the black-market. Several forums and non-public chats have sprung up, revolving around buying, selling, and giving tips related to everything needed to conduct credential stuffing attacks. As this trend continues communities, governments, and website operators are looking for more effective ways to fight this trend. Solutions include implementing two-factor authentication, rate-limiting, captchas, and alerting systems for both users and website operators.

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The Influence Of Public Service Motivation On The Civil Servant Work Commitment

Yusuf Montundu, H. Murdjani Kamaluddin, H. Samdin, Husin

The results of this study are part of the results of a dissertation study with the theme of the influence of the work environment and empowerment on public service motivation and employee work commitments within the scope of the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Office, Indonesia. This study aims to explore the effect of public service motivation (hereinafter abbreviated as PSM) on the work commitment of civil servants. To determine the effect of PSM (Attraction to Public Service, commitment to public values, compassion, and self-sacrifice) on work commitments (work engagement and job involvement) the structural equation modeling (SEM) model is used. The results found that PSM has a positive and significant effect on work commitment. These findings also have

important implications for the development of the PSM concept in relation to work commitments, especially in the public sector.

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Developing Professional Learning Community (PLC) According To The Philosophy Of Sufficiency Economy For Developing Quality Of Community's Life: Special Development Zone Of Southern Border Provinces

Rungchatchadaporn Vehachart, Kongkidakorn Boonchuay, Venus Srisakda, Chatchawi Kaeomani

This research aims to 1. Study the knowledge about development and tools for developing a holistic management system 2. Analyze and synthesize knowledge based on the sufficiency economy philosophy for improving the quality of life of youth. Special Development Zone, Separate Southern Border. The sample groups used in the research are youth students in educational institutions located in special development zones, the southern border, namely 4 schools, consisting of (1) administrators (2) responsible teachers (3) supervisors (4) representatives Community (5) Students who have obtained a specific selection. This research has a method to conduct spatial development research using the community as a base. Management system to achieve the objectives of the research to achieve the objectives. Research result : Communities are not strong in management and help Social inequality And access to government services Educational subsidies literacy quality in the management of education, quality of life, community has various cultural costs, local wisdom such as wisdom in medicine, herbs, occupation, food, etc., but still lacks systematic knowledge management. And could not bring local wisdom Which is a reflection of the existing social and cultural dimensions applied to community life People in the community lack consciousness about hometowns such as migration. Even though we were confident that this process fostered more parsimony and clear interpretation of the model, this model led to some decrement. Furthermore, we are able to provide parallel findings regarding the highly correlated dimensions we found. In two studies in which PLC was used.

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Detection Of Objects For Autonomous Cars Using Lane Detection Method

Dr. P.P. Priya, K. Pavan Kumar, MD. Akram Hussain, S .CH. S.S. Teja, K. Sampath,

This paper presents two algorithms, one to detect, track objects and the other for lane line detection. This detection and tracking of objects are done by using a Tensor flow object detection API. And a simple computer vision technique is obtained for Lane line detection. The objects Location which are identified that is forwarded to the algorithm of object detection and tracking. The object detection tracking system algorithm is used for obtain by using CVV. The proposed approach can able to detect objects in different illumination and occlusion. It accuracy of achieved is 90.88% on self-generated image sequences.

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Simulation Of Radionuclide Dispersion Model Following Routine Releases To Water Body

Ambar Winansi, Setyo Sarwanto Moersidik, Mochamad Adhiraga Pratama

Under normal operating conditions nuclear facilities have potential release of radioactive substances into water bodies called routine releases. Radionuclide transfer in the environment is very complex so that simplification is made with a mathematical model approach using the Surface Water Modeling Systems 10.1 software that resolves hydrodynamic differential equations with the finite element method. Pollutants dispersion is strongly influenced by advection and diffusion process, which for the river the process of advection becomes more dominant. The goal of this research is to model the distribution of 137Cs radionuclides in Cisalak River located around Serpong Nuclear Area. 137Cs is the most dominant radionuclide contained in radioactive effluent discharges. In this research the simulation is divided into two stages, they are the simulation of the hydrodynamic model using the Resources Management Associates-2 (RMA-2) module to model the flow and continued using RMA-4 to model the distribution of pollutants. The concentration of 137Cs at the discharges source are the highest, lowest, and average value in the last three years. The results of the research it is obtained an overview of the 137Cs distribution model along Cisalak river flow whose concentration value is a function of distance and time, besides that the pollutant concentration is very influential to the characteristics of the river and also the flow discharge, both river and effluent flow discharge.

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Employing Big6 Process For The Development Of Information Literacy Among College Students

Julie Rose P. Mendoza, Ed. D., Florhaida V. Pamatmat, Ed. D., Aileen M. Daran, Ed. D., Caezar D. Pamin, Ph. D.

In the highly technological modern world the advent of internet provides university students with necessary information in just a flick of a finger and information can be accessed in reputable educational institutions with state-of-the-art facilities, mainly the library. Yet, given the information facility, the dilemma is, it seems not easy to find the facts desired, and in the form, it is wanted in order to use it effectively. In other words, students experience problems in gathering exact information. One solution to the information problem—the one that seems to be most often adopted in schools (as well as in business and society in general)—is to speed things up. Hence, try to pack in more and more content, to work faster to get more done which is considered a down proposition because speeding things up only means to work longer. Given adequate information access, what is still needed is to think about helping everyone to work smarter, not faster. There is an alternative way to speed things up. It's the smarter solution—one that will support people, especially the students to develop the skills and understanding they need to find, process, and use information effectively. This smarter solution focuses on process as well as content. This is advancing the information literacy or information skill of the students using a process. One process that that can be employed is the Big6 Process which is a process model of how people of all ages solve an information problem. From practice and study, this practice is most widely known and widely used approach to teaching information and technology skills all over the world in K-12 schools and in higher education institutions but not in Philippine schools or in state universities. This study employed Big6 Process in the learning of the students in the college level at Laguna State Polytechnic University. As Eisenberg (1998) emphasized in her study that Big6 is an inquiry process which is very critical to students' learning in all areas like social studies (research process), science (experimental process), mathematics (problem solving process) this study was found equally helpful in the development of cognitive learning as it provides a strategy for developing the foundations of higher order thinking skills, reasoning, and critical thinking. True, the Big6 information problem-solving model was found applicable to the students as they need and use information everyday. Moreover, it was found countless times helpful in integrating information search along with technology tools in a systematic process in using, applying, and evaluating information for specific needs and tasks. After this study was conducted and documented, it was found to be significant and beneficial to the faculty members in the university across courses with the perception that if all students will be familiar and aware with the Big6 Process, completing their assigned tasks like assignments, requirements, and research among others, will be easier and the students can work smarter over the assigned task, hence, checking will be easier for the teacher. Students can use the Big6 Skills whenever they need information. It can be applied as a thinking process to deal with most problems and therefore can be applied consistently and repeatedly throughout their studies. Another useful way to view the Big6 is as a set of basic, essential life skills which can be applied across situations in school, personal, and work settings.

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Effect Of Glycine On Potentiometric Titration Of Cobalt (II) With Potassium Hexacyanoferrate (II)

K.Kavitha

,Rapid and precise redox titration of cobalt (II) with potassium hexacyanoferrate (II) in the presence of glycine in alkaline medium is described. The strategy depends on the influence of glycine on the oxidation – reduction potential of cobalt ions in which it frames progressively stable complex with cobalt (III) than with cobalt (II) and the reaction has been studied by potentiometry as a function of pH and the concentration of glycine and cobalt. During the investigation it was found that the compound of divalent cobalt is stable at pH 7.0-10.0 in the presence of glycine, while the titration was impossible without glycine. The exactness and precision of the strategy was evaluated by the use of lack-of-fit test and other statistical techniques.

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Secure Routing In Vehicular Ad Hoc Networking With Relay Node Against Black And Gray Hole Attack

D. Silambarasan, Dr.P.Suresh

VANeting a peculiar n/w with a dynamic topology that transfers messages or warnings between vehicles to Roadside units and between vehicles in all types of roadside regimes, including rural, urban, and highways. These communications bring all the roadside nodes to work together by setting routes and communication links. It also supports and offers intelligent transportation, comfort, security, and entertainment applications. The “Wireless Access Vehicular Environment (WAVE)” standard in VANET has IEEE 802.11p / 609.3 standards at the lower/advanced level of the network layer, respectively. This network (n/w) has rapidly changing topologies with high mobility. The warning messages alert others to prevent collisions and traffic accidents and thus reducing roadside issues. Designing a routing protocol for this dynamic topology involves a lot of challenges such as packet loss, delay, latency, security threats, etc. The proposed model aims to improve the vehicular system by employing the Relay Driven Backbone network where the vehicles are elected automatically as Relay and Distributed Broadcasting Protocol is used for Data Communication. Two security threats Black, Gray hole, and broadcast storm problem in broadcasting are discussed. Proper implementation is ensured to prevent those threats. For Simulation evaluation of proposed

models NS-3 is used. The parameters PDR, Throughput, PLR, E2E Delay are addressed in addition to compared with existing models.
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An Optimal Solution For Time Minimizing Transportation Problems By Using Maximum Range Method

N.Anandhi T.Geetha

This article presents a new method named Maximum Range Method (MRM) for finding an optimal solution for Time Minimizing Transportation Problems (TMTP).The main purpose of this method is to Minimize the maximum time of transportation for all availability to requirement, rather than minimizing transportation cost. The procedure of MRM is developed by Transportation Problem with equality constraints. The proposed method is determine an optimum solution for TMTP and compare with the obtained results of other conventional methods, and found that the proposed method gives the better results from other traditional method. In this dissertation one more method of achieving a minimum time of transportation has been developed which is very different from obtainable method. Finally, a numerical illustration has been presented for better understanding of the algorithm
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Air Quality Prediction Through Regression Model

A.Aarthi, P.Gayathri, N.R.Gomathi , S.Kalaiselvi , Dr.V.Gomathi

Examining and protecting air quality in this world has become one of the essential activities for every human in many industrial and urban areas today. The meteorological and traffic factors, burning of fossil fuels, and industrial parameters play significant roles in air pollution. With this increasing air pollution, we need to implement models that will record information about concentrations of air pollutants. The deposition of these harmful gases in the air is affecting the quality of people's lives by altering their health, especially in urban areas. In this paper, regression techniques are used to predict the concentration of Carbon monoxide in the environment. Carbon monoxide causes headaches, dizziness, vomiting, nausea, and heart diseases. The dataset is downloaded and imported to the project. It contains data on average hourly responses of major air pollutants for nearly one year. This dataset is used to predict the amount of Carbon monoxide based on other parameters using regression analysis. It creates awareness among people about the air quality degradation, and it's health effects.

Support environmentalists and government to frame air quality standards and regulations based on issues of toxic and pathogenic air exposure and health-related hazards for human welfare.

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Grassroots Economy Towards Cashless Society: An Empirical Analysis Of Micro-Merchant's Readiness In Continuing The Usage Of Cashless Payment System

Irfani Priananda, Monika Stevani, Theresia I. Sutanto, Minsani Mariani

Mobile payment or cashless payment system is rapidly developing in the last few years. Cashless payment system is an emerging market in Indonesia. There are many of users and merchants that have been adopting cashless payment system replacing the conventional transactions. Micro-merchant is one of the stakeholders of mobile payment ecosystem which specifically receiving the low-value payment transaction from the mobile payment users. To measure micro-merchant's readiness in continuing their usage on cashless payment system, we used the Technology Readiness Index (TRI) 2.0 approach. Parasuraman and Colby (2014) developed TRI 2.0 as a research scale in measuring and classifying individuals by their propensity to adopt technology. This research will provide the highlights of current situation of micro-merchant's technology readiness and their continuance intention to adopt cashless payment system based on TR constructs. There are four constructs which are Optimism, Innovativeness, Discomfort and Insecurity that will be tested to find their relationship to the continuance intention in adopting cashless payment system. This research found that optimism is a determinant factor driving the micro-merchants' continuance intention to adopt cashless payment system while discomfort is becoming main inhibitor.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **929-938**

Detection And Measurement Of Brain Tumor Using Labview

Saranya N, Kanthimathi N, Kavithamani K, Sowndharya M, Kanimozhi A

Brain tumors are a run of the mill development of cells in the cerebrum. It is critical to analyze these tumors as dangerous or kind as ahead of schedule as conceivable after identification. This paper introduces a noninvasive technique to separate among dangerous and favorable tumors utilizing NI Lab programming. A content in NI Vision Assistant programming is built up that recognizes tumors dependent on the measure of edema, liquids and putrefaction in the cerebrum which is reflected in the MRI Scans. Edemas and different

liquids present in the cerebrum have an alternate shading and surface contrasted with the remainder of the cerebral tissue. The technique utilized depicts a procedure for location and extraction of tumor from patient's MRI check pictures of cerebrum. The calculation utilized in this work includes two phases; first is preprocessing of given MRI picture, performing division and applying morphological activities. The strategy was connected on 19 MRI sweeps and the outcomes acquired uncover that the VI content created has made 86.36% progress rate.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **939-941**

Performance Analysis Of Various Data Mining Algorithms In Educational Domain Datasets

Nandini N

Educational data mining applications are widely accepted now a day as they will help in analyzing and predicting information's useful for enhancing educational growth. One of the major applications of this kind is the prediction of student performance in higher education. This will help the stakeholders to understand the effect of various factors in academic performance thereby enabling them to take immediate and adequate remedial actions. This research aims to understand the various attributes and their impact on the students' academic performance. A synthetic dataset is chosen to experiment with the various data mining algorithms. Further a real time data set collected from a high school is also experimented with similar algorithms.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **942-945**

Improving The Nursing Performance At Hospital Through Factors Analysis

Wardatul Washilah, Soenarnatalina Melani, Aziz Alimul Hidayat

Hospital services are largely determined by the quality of nursing services. The quality of nursing services can be determined by the nurse performance. This study purpose was to examine the efforts to improve the nurse performances at RSUD dr. Moh. Saleh Probolinggo through factor analysis. This study used a cross sectional approach and SEM. Total sample of 169 nurses were selected by proportional random sampling technique. Data were collected by questionnaires and analyzed by PLS (partial least square). Based on statistical results, several strategic issues were selected for FGD material to generate recommendations. Research results show that individual factors consisted of good category ihsan (benevolent) behavior and good category loyalty; organizational

factors consist of good category leadership and good category rewards; psychological factors consist of personality and motivation categories both. The dependent variable is Performance. The individual factors consist of behavioral and loyalty, organizational factors consisting of leadership and rewards. The psychological factors consist of personality and motivation. Hospitals should improve their behavior, loyalty, leadership, rewards, personality and motivation as an effort to improve nurse performance.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **946-949**

Reforming Management Activities To Improve The Efficiency And Effectiveness Of Public Administration

Oleh Omelchuk, Victoriia Koltun, Oleksandr Deineha, Mykola Popov, Oleksandra Korchynska, Oksana Trusii

The article considers the issues of reforming managerial activities to adapt them and increase the effectiveness of public administration institutions. The factors and parameters affecting the overall efficiency of management activities in the field of public administration are considered. A reforming technique based on a program-targeted approach to the management system is proposed. The general characteristic is given, and the methodology of the approach to the formation of such a system of managerial activity is described. The mechanism of determining the effectiveness and efficiency of targeted programs implemented using the described technique is described. The data are indicated, and the parameters of the theoretical and practical experiment using the detailed methodology are described within the framework of a separate municipality, taking into account the local characteristics of public administration institutions.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **950-956**

Security Vulnerabilities Of Scada Communication Protocols

Rajesh L, P Satyanarayana

SCADA system plays a key role in Industrial Control Systems for monitoring and remote controlling process plants like Oil & Gas refineries, nuclear power plants, power generation and manufacturing industries. These systems are sharing sensor data to external world through internet and company corporate networks. It opens the doors for cyber security attacks. Communication protocols are running in SCADA systems for continually transferring sensor data to SCADA servers and vice-versa. MODBUS is one of the most widely used protocols in SCADA systems. In this paper, we

reviewed security of SCADA systems, communication protocols and proposed methods to enhance the security of these protocols.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **957-960**

Face Recognition By Using Eigen Face Method

V. Jalaja, G.S.G.N. Anjaneyulu

In this paper, a methodology for face recognition using Eigen faces is being discussed. The key idea of the proposal we consider a set of images then we applied Eigen faces on that set for recognition of faces. First a set of images has been considered as a training set. Then calculations were performed on training set, finally the images have been concluded by computing the Euclidian distance between the image in the training set and newly computed image. Test results for various number of faces are appeared to confirm the suitability of the proposed technique and also we discussed some image metrics. Finally we demonstrated the security analysis like time complexity.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **961-966**

Entrepreneurial Intention Among Women Students In Periyar University At Salem District

Dr.S.Balamurugan, V.Sudha

Main aim of this study is to articulate the sole model to the entrepreneurial intention among women students. The drive was to study anything group of university women students in Salem intended to do upon accomplishment of their college education start their own business to become entrepreneurs. This was an attempt to explore the entrepreneurial intention among women in Periyar University at Salem district. The data were completed to 225 respondents. The tools used for this study are chi-square and factor analysis. This study concluded that this understanding will help authorities towards set up the effective policies that would promote entrepreneurial activities and sustain economic development and growth and educational institutions focus their entrepreneurial training.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **967-972**

The Designing Of The Division Course In E-Learning System That Support The Math Self-Learning To High School Students In Vietnam

Trung Tran, Lai Thai Dao, Hong Van Nguyen, Minh Duc La

The application of information technology and communication in teaching in Vietnam now has seen significant development, the educational institutions actively implementing e-learning through the Internet to improve quality training to meet the needs of learners: Learning anytime, learning anywhere, lifelong learning, open and flexible way of learning. This article proposed process design e-learning system courses base on the division to help develop math self-learning capacity of high school students.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 973-980

The Ground Reaction Force Comparison Between Conventional Deadlift And Hacklift

Mohamad Ramlan Ramli, Noorzaliza Osman, Nor Fazila Abd Malek, Ebby Waqqash Mohamad Chan Ali Md Nadzalan

The aim of this study was to determine and compare the ground reaction force (GRF) during conventional deadlift and hacklift. Twenty (n=20) recreationally active, resistance-trained men were recruited to this crossover design study and were instructed to perform both conventional deadlift and hacklift in random order. Participants were needed to lift 85% of their conventional deadlift one repetition maximum (1RM) score. One way repeated measure analysis of variances (ANOVA) was conducted to compare the differences of GRF during concentric and eccentric phase of both exercise. Results showed that the force production during concentric phase was significantly higher during traditional deadlift while no significant differences exist during eccentric phase. Findings of this study suggested that based on force production, performing conventional deadlift imposed better chances of strength adaptation.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 981-983

Elemental Characterization Of Pawpaw (Carica Papaya Linn) From Igbope And Ile-Ife, Southwestern Nigeria Using Particle Induced X-Ray Emission

Aborisade Caleb Ayoade, Omoniyi A.

Both children and adult consume Carica papaya. The aim of the study is to analyse the elemental constituent of Carica papaya leaves, seeds, fruits and peals of the female and leaves and flowers of the male in Igbope and Ile-Ife in the Southwestern Nigeria. Particle Induced X-ray Emission (PIXE) analysis of the powdered samples was carried out using a 2.5 MeV proton ion beam analysis (IBA) accelerator. The elements discovered from the samples found at both locations are Na, Mg, Al, Si, P, S, Ci, K, Ca, Ti, Mn, Fe, Cu, Zn, Rb and Ba. In all the samples analysed, K has the highest concentration in ppm of 58624.9 ± 46.9; 48729.9 ± 39.0; 46904.5 ± 37.7; 41629.9 ± 41.6 and 39468.8 ± 35.5 for fruits, male flowers, leaves, seeds and peels, respectively. The male leaves have higher concentration of K than the female leaves. Also, male flower has the highest concentration of 24891.8 ± 69.7 ppm in Ca than any other parts of the plant. Rb, a not common element in many plants is present in all the samples with the highest concentration of 11090.3 ± 3389.2 in the male flowers. The results showed that Carica papaya found in this work consist of several trace and major elements of importance to human health. This work established that the male components of this plant are also useful as the female.

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Analysis Of Drug Management In The Class C Of Hospitals In East Java Province, Indonesia

Satibi Satibi , Tri Murti Andayani, Ida Rosita Musyarofah NS, Fita Dewi Yuniarti

Drug management in the hospital includes the selection, procurement, distribution and use stages. Preliminary observation shows that a number of problems in the Class C of Regional Hospital in East Java Province such as late payment of invoices, expired drug, dead drug stock, stock out and the long waiting time for patients to receive the drug. The purpose of this study was to determine the picture of the efficiency and effectiveness of drug management in the Class C of Regional Hospital in East Java Province. This research is quantitative descriptive by collecting data retrospectively (tracing documents year of 2018) related to drug management. Concurrent data were obtained at the time of study. All stages of drug management are measured by the efficiency and effectiveness of using World Trade Organization (WHO) indicators, Pudjaningsih, The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and Delphi Method. The results of research in Class C of Regional Hospitals in Banyuwangi and Ngawi Regencies for the suitability of drug items with National Formulary were 67.86% and 70.79%, the percentage of funds were 59.44% and 99.64%, allocation of funds for procurement of drugs were 14.45% and 39,10%, the frequency of procurement of each drug items were 4.77 times and 10.08 times, the percentage of invoices error were 0,52%, and 0,86%, late of payments were 107 days and 28 days; warehouse structuring system according to standard; High Allert and LASA (Look Alike and Sound Alike) drugs storage reached 100%; TOR

(Term of Reference) were 2.66 times and 9.94 times per year; level of availability of drugs were 12-18 months; the average time for prescription services were (40 minutes for finished drugs, 63 minutes for concoctions) and (35.6 minutes for finished drugs, 65 minutes for concoctions); the percentage of generic drugs were 68.2% and 56.2%; the percentage of antibiotics prescribed were 11.65% and 8.9%; the percentage of injection drugs prescribed were 0.18% and 0.22%; the percentage of drugs prescribed based on 100% formulary.The conclusion of this study is the management of drugs in the Class C of Regional Hospitals in Banyuwangi and Ngawi Regencies at the selection and procurement stages have not been efficient except the allocation of drugs procurement in the Class C of Regional Hospital in Ngawi; the distribution stage was efficient except, the average time of drug vacancy and TOR (Turn Over Ratio) specifically in Class C of Regional Hospital in Banyuwangi Regency; the stage of use has not been effective at the average of time speed of prescription service; total number of drug items per prescription sheet; and the percentage of prescriptions with generic drugs.

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Marketing Mix AND Customer Satisfaction IN Its Role Toward Customer Loyalty Through Environmental Accounting Moderation

Martinus Robert Hutauruk, Imam Ghozali, Dian Irma Aprianti, Novel Reonald, Ali Mushofa

This study aims to investigate the effect of the marketing mix, and customer satisfaction on customer loyalty through the role of environmental accounting moderation in the form of a plastic bag diet policy on supermarket customers. This study conducted with to help of survey methods through questionnaires and interviews with 115 selected respondents. The results of respondents' answers have been valid and reliable and subsequently analyzed using structural equation modelling (SEM) modelling through SmartPLS 3.2.8 to answer empirical hypotheses. It found that the marketing mix, customer satisfaction and canton plastic dietary policies had a positive and significant direct effect on customer loyalty. Nevertheless, the plastic canting diet policy is not able to be moderation or weaken the relationship between the marketing mix of customer loyalty and the relationship between customer satisfaction and customer loyalty. This study also discusses theoretically and empirically as well as managerial implications based on research findings.

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Automatic Cheese Winding Assistance For Dyeing Industries

J. Indra, P.J. Arun Prabhu, K. Hemaavardthini, R. Keerthana, S. Lavanya

The design and fabrication of cheese winding assistance machine is useful to wind the non-woven paper and the thread over the cheese. In dyeing industries, a cylindrical spring tube called cheese is used over which the yarn to be dyed is winded. A non-woven paper and a thread have to be wound on the cheese so that the yarn is not damaged by the steel structure. This is mainly done to reduce yarn wastage. The above said process is done manually in all the dyeing industries that has cheese winding machines. This involves man power which doesn't require any special skill. Also, this process is a time-consuming one. This project aims to eliminate the man power; reduce the time consumes and to increase the productivity.

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An Implementation Over Auto Career Prediction Based On Users Behaviour Analysis Attributes

Ruchi Jain, Dr. Vikash Kumar Singh

Student behavior makes an important role in its career. Many attributes gives the indication of users interest towards particular stream as well as self-employed startup orientation. As students are going through their academics and pursuing their interested courses, it is very important for them to assess their capabilities and identify their interests so that they will get to know in which career area their interests and capabilities are going to put them in. This will help them in improving their performance and motivating their interests so that they will be directed towards their targeted career and get settled in that [20]. Also recruiters while recruiting the candidates after assessing them in all different aspects, these kind of career recommender systems help them in deciding in which job role the candidate should be kept in based on his/her performance and other evaluations. Career indecision is a difficult obstacle confronting adolescents. Traditional vocational assessment research measures it by means of questionnaires and diagnoses the potential sources of career indecision. Based on the diagnostic outcomes, career counselors develop treatment plans tailored to students. However, because of personal motives and the architecture of the mind, it may be difficult for students to know themselves, and the outcome of questionnaires may not fully reflect their inner states and statuses.

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Youth Drugs Addiction And Social Intervention – An Investigative Study Of Mizoram.

PL Vanrozama, Dr. C Gobalakrishnan

Today Drug addiction among the youth is a widespread problem in many countries including Mizoram. Most of the youngsters in the early age of 17-25 years have been found to be seriously addicted to the unethical substance abuse or drug addiction and they are mostly college and even school going young students. Even the unprivileged and poor children have also been found to be involved in drug abuse/addiction. Over the last two decades or more, countries all over the world have seen an alarming rise in the prevalence of drug addicts among the most productive and crucial segment of its population. If their present lives are drowned under such addictions then the future of the nation would certainly be bleak and dark. This is indeed a serious matter for the Indian society. This paper is discussing the impact of drug usage, causes of drug use, the need for intervention and the methods of prevention of drug addiction among youths with special reference to Mizoram, based on the review of earlier literature.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1015-1020

Analysis Of The Absorption Of Science Learning In National Examinations In 2019 At The Junior High School Level In Sleman District

Muhammad Minan Chusni, Sulistyo Saputro, Suranto, Sentot Budi Rahardjo

This study aims to describe the ability of students in national examinations in science learning in terms of their absorption. The method used in this study was a survey with a quantitative approach. The object of research is 146 junior high schools with a total of 14,983 students in the Sleman district. The data used were the national exam's absorption of science learning provided by the education assessment center of the ministry of education and culture. The results showed that the highest mean of absorption is in the material aspects of mechanics and the solar system of 71.60 which is classified as good category, while the lowest average is in the material aspects of waves, electricity and magnetism at 45.56 which is classified as fewer categories. In addition, the lowest mean on the indicator question about waves, electricity and magnetism is "presenting an illustration of two people with eye defects wearing glasses and then determining the ratio of reading distance between the two people" amounted to 28.39, which is classified as very poor category. From these results it can be concluded that the indicator questions about optical material in the ability to analysis are still very poor.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1021-1025

Hybrid Gravitational Search Algorithm And Quick Energy Based Scheduling For Internet Of Things

Palvi Arora, Supreet Kaur

With the advancement in multimedia applications, the Internet of things (IoT) devices becomes popular to build smart devices. The scheduling techniques are widely accepted to schedule the workload between these IoT devices. From the review, it has been found that the use of a genetic algorithm has shown a low convergence rate to the true global minimum even at high numbers of dimensions. The majority of existing job scheduling techniques for IoT suffer from stuck in local optima issue. Gravitational Search Algorithm has been widely accepted as a global optimization algorithm of current interest for distributed optimization and control. Therefore, in this paper, a hybrid gravitational search and quick energy-based scheduling algorithm are designed and implemented. Extensive experiments reveal that the proposed technique outperforms competitive techniques in terms of various performance metrics.

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Counterfeit Bank Note Detecting System

Dr. K. Umapathy, V. Sai Swaroop, P. Viswam, T. Bala Swami Sairaja

In our day to day life internet has become a part of our time. People easily can access and accomplish their tasks using the internet. Using the concept of Internet Of Things, we can control and monitor our activities and we can able to take necessary actions if we needed. This paper clearly explains about the counterfeit bank currency detection system which provides the accurate difference between true and fake notes. This system is easily accessible and economical friendly.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1033-1035

Orientation Week University: An Usefulness Assessment

Dedy Pramono, Hendy Ristiono, Caraka Putra Bhakti, Muhammad Alfarizqi Nizamuddin Ghiffari

The purpose of this study was to obtain data on the evaluation of the implementation the Ahmad Dahlan University (P2K) program,

which will then be learned to obtain a good campus introduction program model for new students. The current campus introduction model refers to the regulation of the General Guidelines for Introduction to Campus Life for New Students (PKKMB) in 2018 to introduce, prepare, and accelerating new students so that they are aware of their rights and obligations. It is necessary to continuously evaluate the implementation of the P2K so that it continues to optimize the implementation that it is following existing policy achievements. This research method uses quantitative research, the population of new student subjects in UAD 2018 amounted to approximately 6500. Sampling using random sampling techniques amounted to 30% of the population. The results showed four aspects, namely Usefulness, Easy to use, Easy to learn, and Satisfaction. Obtained data of each aspect is Usefulness 40.24% strongly agree, Easy To Use 61.91% agree, Easy To Learn 68.69% agree, and Satisfaction aspects 56.25% agree, and the highest overall total is 58.98% agree will be overall Satisfaction.

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Prevalence Of Protienuria In A Symptomatic School Children From September 2018 To March 2019

Omaima A.E.Mohammed, Suheir A. M. Sayed , Alwyia A. A GENDEL, El-Tigani M.A. Ali

Background:Asymptomatic proteinuria is a common finding in primary care practice. Proteinuria in asymptomatic children especially if persistent and significant may be an early marker of chronic kidney disease, however global controversy exists regarding the cost effectiveness of screening program in detection and prevention of chronic kidney disease in children. Objective:To study the prevalence of proteinuria in asymptomatic school children in BahriWasat administrative unit in Khartoum North Locality, Khartoum State, Sudan. Methods This was a descriptive, cross-sectional, community-based study , that was conducted in schools located in BahriWasat administrative unit, in Khartoum north locality within the period from September 2018 –March 2019 and covered 430 schoolchildren selected by multiple stage stratified sampling. Clean midstream urine was collected in a clean plastic container from participants; urine sample was examined by dipstick method for proteinuria, and. Data collected, prepared, entered, and analyzed using SPSS version 25.0. Results This study covered 430 study participants. Concerning the results of urinary screening by dipstick, our study realized that the prevalence of proteinuria was 32(7.4%). Only 2(6.3%) of participants (who were positive for protein urea by dipstick), were significantly positive for early morning urine albumin who represent only (0.5%) of all study participants. Half of them were 50th – 90th BP centile, the mean of GFR 84.5 ml /mim/1.73 m2, Urea 24.5 mg, Creatinine 0.8 mg, and Urine albumin creatinine ratio found to be 31.0 mg of albumin /g of creatinine. The analysis found that there was no significant difference in the prevalence of proteinuria according to the gender

(the prevalence was (7.5%) among males compared with (7.4%) among females with p-value = 0.97). There was no significant difference in the prevalence of proteinuria according to the age (the prevalence was (7.5%) among participants who age 5-10 years compared with (7.4%) among participants who age 11 - 15 with p-value = 0.97). Conclusion and recommendation: this study showed that the prevalence of proteinuria is 7.4 %, which similar to most study worldwide and we recommended no more screening for proteinuria by dipstick because it is not cost-effective and less sensitive and less specific in early detection of CKD.

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A New RT Shortest Path Planning Algorithm For Mobile Robot Navigation In Known Terrain

Ravi teja Tirumalapudi, Rajay Vedaraj.I.S

Shortest path planning is the basic and fundamental topic in the navigation system of mobile robotics, but this is the main research field of mobile robotics. Previously so many path planning algorithms are proposed. This paper proposed a new methodology for mobile robot path planning in known terrain with rotation and transformation obstacles, inspired by the bug algorithm. Using the Rotation and Transformation algorithm find the optimal shortest path in known terrain. It works by moving a mobile robot in path detect any obstacle whether it moves rotation or transformation, a mobile robot will assume the new shortest path avoid that obstacle. This path is the best path compared by standard bug2 algorithm consider it has a avoid different shapes obstacles to reach goal point. This algorithm is tested in a mobile robot having a laser sensor, shown and included simulation results.

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Improved Student Collaboration Skills On English Learning Using Jigsaw Models

Wienda Gusta, Dian Christina, Zakirman

This research is backed by the low of a student collaboration in the language learning of Man-from the non-formal education institute of Pariaman. A collaboration was repented to master the students due to the liquid part of the Top Skill in 2020. To enhance a collaborative student can in the cave design the breadth of learning by integrating the Jigsaw model. The samples in this study were 82 students of PKBM package B on non-formal educational institutions in the city of Pariaman. Referring to the data analysis results that have been done using a two-way anava test can be concluded that

the application of the Jigsaw model in English learning proved to improve students' skills, this is supported by the observation result Students ' collaborative skills using non-test instruments.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1051-1056**

Pictorial Of Representation In Solving Word Problems

Fatqurhohman, Cholis Sa'dijah, Sudirman, I Made Sulandra

The pictorial of representation in solving word problems in this study is the interpretation of using illustrations of images in solving problems in the form of stories through polya steps. The representation shown by students when the process of understands is done by identifying the problem to find important information on the problem, the process of preparing a plan is shown through translations and conversions of information into the form of picture illustrations, the process of Carry out the plan is done through calculations using reduction operations, the look back process is carried out to check or clarify the results obtained according to the question information. The results of this study found that subject 1 did not complete the polya steps, only identified and devise a plan by picture illustration the accompanied by symbolic descriptions, subject 2 was only inaccurate caused by ignoring the last step which was to look back the results obtained, so that the impact of the image illustration with result of calculations inconsistent or not the same.

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Medical Image Denoising Using Different Techniques

Dev. R. Newlin, C. Seldev Christopher

During image acquisition and transmission process, it may often get corrupted by noise. Still it is a challenging problem for researchers to remove noise from the original image. In diagnosis, medical images were used as it carries very important information about human organs. In this project, the proposed techniques will keep the important information or details of the image unaffected and remove the noise. In this project for improving the quality of the images, Image enhancement was implemented. The proposed techniques for medical image denoising are Wavelet transform, Fast Non Local Mean Filter (FNLM), Convolution Neural Network(CNN), Convolution Auto Encoder (CAE) and Curve let transform. After denoising Image quality was measured based on Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio (PSNR), Mean Squared Error (MSE), Cross Correlation, Carrier Noise Ratio (CNR), Information Entropy (IE) and the

Structural Similarity Index Metric (SSIM). After analyzing the results, it was noticed that the images were enhanced and their quality were quietly high.

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The Role Of Interleukin 7 Receptor Alpha (Il7ra) Rs6897932 Gene Polymorphism In The Development Of Breast Cancer Among Women In Kerala Population, South India.

Mohthash MT, Sunil Kumar Shah, Anand Thirupathi

Interleukin-7 (IL-7) has always been found to play a significant role in the development of lymphoid cell as well as in its maintenance. In breast cancer (BC) subjects, through the activation of JAK1/3-STAT5 and PI3K/AKT pathways, IL-7 promotes the growth of tumor cells. The current study aims to find the possible association of IL7RA (rs6897932) polymorphism with the susceptibility of BC among the diverse population of Kerala, South India. A case-control study was conducted at two health care centers in Kerala, South India involving 112 breast cancer patients (females) and 112 healthy controls (females). Genetic analysis was performed to detect IL7RA (rs6897932) polymorphism e employing polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) method. Odds ratio (OR) with 95% class interval (CI) were used to evaluate the relationship of IL7RA (rs6897932) polymorphism with BC susceptibility. Statistical analysis was performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS; version 21.0) software and Medcalc software (version 16.4.3). The frequency distribution of IL7RA (rs6897932) polymorphism was found to be different between case and control groups significantly indicating IL7RA gene could play an important role in the pathogenesis of BC among South Indian population. The rs6897932 homozygous mutant CC genotype (OR=3.04; 95% CI =1.46-6.32; p=0.002), as well as the C allele (OR= 2.59; 95% CI =1.43-4.70; p=0.001), was found to increase the risk of BC among the studied South Indian (Kerala) subjects. The present study provided evidence regarding the role of IL7RA (rs6897932) polymorphism in the development of breast cancer among the South Indian population (Kerala) and that IL7RA gene may play distinct roles in breast carcinogenesis. The present study results need to be validated by further advanced and prospective studies involving larger sample sizes.

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A Review On The Social Life Of Mising Tribe Of Assam

Jharna Morang

North – East India is a land of conglomeration of multiple ethnic groups. Among the eight sisters of north – east , Assam is significant where around seventeen tribes resides. Their tradition , culture, dress, language, food habit and unique way of life enriches Assamese society and culture. Next to Bodo tribe , the Mising formerly referred to as Miri is considered as the second largest ethnic group of Assam. They belong to Indo - Mongoloid group. Basically they are riverine tribe. Their marriage system is typical enough. Generally there are different ways that the Mising get married. The traditional religious beliefs of the Mising are animistic in nature. The people of Misig consider themselves to be the descendent of donyi polo. Significantly all rites are performed by the Mibu. But in due course of time many rites and rituals have already been lost from the society. Ali – Aye- Ligang and Po:rag are the chief traditional festivals observed by the Mising. Notably contribution of Mising tribe towards building a strong democracy is remarkable one. In this paper an attempt has been made to understand the socio cultural life of Mising tribe of Assam.

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Teaching Materials For Reading Folklore Using Character Education To Build Critical Literary Culture

Evi Chamalah, Agus Nuryatin, Suminto A. Sayuti, Ida Zulaeha

This research is a qualitative research on the need for teaching materials to read folklore with character education to build a critical literacy culture for students. Based on the needs analysis of the need for teaching materials to read folklore with character education to build a critical literacy culture for students, students expect the teaching materials to be in accordance with the feasibility standards of teaching materials which include (1) learning aspects of reading folklore, (2) aspects of material needs teach reading folklore, (3) aspects of the need for content of teaching material, (4) aspects of presentation of teaching material, (5) aspects of the needs of character education values in teaching material reading folklore, (6) aspects of the need to present teaching material reading folklore, (7) aspects of linguistic needs and supporting illustrations of teaching material reading folklore, (8) aspects of physical needs / graphic comprehension of teaching material reading folklore.

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Personalized Nutrition Recommendation For Diabetic Patients Using Improved K-Means And Krill-Herd Optimization

K.Renuka Devi, J.Bhavithra, Dr.A.Saradha

In the growing world of rapid technology, Recommender system (RS) plays one of the significant roles in making decisions to the appropriate users. To maintain blood glucose in balanced level, there is a need of recommender system to recommend appropriate nutrition to those diabetic patients. An optimization technique plays a significant role in refining the attributes of appropriate algorithm to produce more optimized results to the user. The usage of recommender systems is to analyze the individual patient profiles to recommend the specific nutrition by means of collaborative filtering. The Patient's profile will get generated by analyzing thirty features for each of them. The Improved Krill Herd based optimization with Improved K-Means (IKH-IKC) system clusters those profiles using improved k-means clustering algorithm. To enhance the accuracy of recommendations, Improved Krill-Herd optimization algorithm has been applied. To validate the IKH-IKC idea, the experiment was carried out with 150 patient profiles. The efficiency of IKH-IKC system was analyzed with different metrics like Precision, Recall, F-measure, Accuracy, Matthews correlation, Fallout rate, Miss rate, Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE). The Experimental evaluation conveys that the IKH-IKC idea generates better clustering and optimized results to the user with low error rate.

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Lseedrs: Link Scheduling Based Energy Efficient Data Replication Scheme For Manet

J.Wilson Kamalraj Subramaniam

Mobile ad hoc network plays an important role in the wireless network. Mobile nodes are communicated through random paths. Due to dynamic nature of ad hoc networks, packets are lost unlimitedly. To avoid this issue, there is need of packet scheduling in network. In this research work, Link Scheduling based Energy Efficient Data Replication Scheme (LSEEDRS) is proposed to improve energy efficiency through scheduled data replication method. In first phase of the proposed scheme, scheduling algorithm is introduced based on node stability weightage and link weightage. In second phase, data replication method is introduced to produce reliable data. In third phase, energy efficient model is introduced to attain the maximum energy efficiency during transmission and reception. The performance metrics are used to evaluate the reliability of proposed scheme.

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Metacognition Skills For Lower Ability Pupils

Dr. M Suganthi, Dr. Mohideen Nizar Anwar, Dr. C Muthurasu

Metacognition plays an important role in crafting the educational path and mindset of pupils. This paper sheds light on the finer meanings and aspects of metacognition. It aims to define who lower ability pupils are. While there is no fixed definition for lower ability pupils, this paper categorizes the basic domains in which these pupils come under. This paper discusses the importance and benefits of metacognitive learning and looks at some of the essential metacognition skills for lower ability pupils.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1089-1090

Power And Performance Analysis Of Cache Memory Using Cache Compression Technique

Dr R Arun Prasath, Dr R Velmani

In this article, another bunch based chain of importance store consistency plot for enormous scale NoC-based disseminated memory structures. Depict the progressive association of memory. In this record, I propose equipment helped information pressure as an apparatus to decrease the force utilization of processor-based frameworks. Propose another and proficient design for the pressure and decompression of information on the fly whose field of activity is the reserve to memory way. Uncompressed store lines are compacted before being revamped in principle memory and decompressed when reserve reloads are performed. To investigate two sorts of table-based pressure plans. The main, in view of the formation of disconnected information profiles, is especially appropriate for coordinated frameworks, where the consistency of the informational collection is normally higher than when all is said in done reason frameworks. The second arrangement we present is versatile, that is, it settles on choices about whether the information words ought to be packed by the information insights of the program being executed. This report depicts the execution subtleties of an equipment pressure and decompression unit to enhance power utilization in processor-based frameworks. In all cases, information pressure and decompression are performed on the fly in the reserve to memory way. Uncompressed store fines are compacted before they are reworked in principle memory and decompressed when reserve reloads happen. This record finishes and expands these past commitments by giving proof on the achievability of the proposed pressure structures by explicitly tending to equipment execution issues.

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Development Of Scale For Ethical Climate Questionnaire Applicable To Higher Educational Institutions

Pradeep Kumar, Raghavendra Kamath C*, Dr Babu Thomas

Concept of ethical climate is highly effective in an organizational sense. A questionnaire to measure ethical climate based on survey is very much need of the hour. In this regard, surveys were conducted with the developed questionnaire of 49 items and 12 dimensions. This was further refined in the final study to 36 items and 9 dimensions based on the 236 survey samples. Reliability of questionnaire has been established by computing Cronbach's alpha at higher educational institutions. A comprehensive questionnaire has been developed for the ethical climate in higher educational institutes in south western parts of India taking in to account the responses from latest survey.

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Fungi Severity And Relative Rot Susceptibility Of Sweetpotato Cultivars Grown In Ebonyi State

Alum, E. A., Umeh, S.O.

Postharvest deterioration is a major constraint to sweet potato production and understanding the interactions between pathogen and crop are necessary for the development of disease control practices. This study evaluated the severity of sweet potato postharvest fungi and relative rot susceptibility of two sweet potato cultivars ('Oyorima' and 'Tupiaochi') commonly grown in Ebonyi State. The healthy roots of the two sweet potato cultivars were subjected to artificial rot induction by seven fungi- Botryodiplodia theobromae, Fusarium solani, Aspergillus flavus, Aspergillus niger, Penicillium expansum, Rhizopus oryzae and Aspergillus awamori isolated and confirmed responsible for postharvest spoilage of sweet potato in Ebonyi State in a previous study. The postharvest fungi exhibited moderate to very high severity on the roots. Both local varieties of sweet potato ('Oyorima' and 'Tupiaochi') tested showed moderate to very high susceptible to postharvest fungal rot, with susceptibility varying with the pathogen and sweet potato cultivar. The Cultivar and pathogen interaction for cultivar 'Tupiaochi' was significantly (P=0.05) higher than that of 'Oyorima'. There is therefore the need to regulate the storage environment for sweet potato roots since cultivar susceptibility to infection is influenced by the prevailing environmental conditions. Moreover, the use of improved sweet potato varieties, good storage facilities and

adequate control measures need to be encouraged in order to reduce storage rot of sweet potato roots in Ebonyi State.

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Application Of Big Data & Iot On Personalized Healthcare Services

Sashikala Parimi, Samyadip Chakraborty

These Information is very vital any organization and betterment as there would be developments which are dynamic. Health care organizations like any other sector produce huge data that has many advantages and challenges. In today's dynamic and rapidly growing situations in all sectors including Health care Sector there is huge data. Every sector whether it is industry or academics there is lot of data which is generated for numerous purposes. In the current era of digitalization all the health records of the health care system are standardized. With this the medical history of the patients related to the past, present or future is used to capture, transmit, store and retrieve the data for the main purpose of providing health care and health related services. The merging of wireless communication, digital electronic devices and microelectronic mechanical systems technologies are developed which led to the evolution of Internet of Things(IoT). Computers, smart phones, tablets and Wi-Fi devices, sensors, wearable devices and house hold appliances are all items of IoT components

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Adaptation Of The Development Of Ecological Entrepreneurship

Olha Prokopenko, Liliya Korchevska, Maryna Shulga, Andrii Zakharchenko, Tetiana Staverska, Yaroslav Sydorov

The article developed the methodological foundations of the development of adaptation tools to improve the development and functioning of ecological entrepreneurship: the possibility and conditions for the use of such tools for transferring powers to environmental benefits, such as concession, trust management, public-private partnership, are justified; Criteria are proposed for the ecological business entity to choose the organizational and legal form of the enterprise that meets the conditions for its functioning: the presence of a certain amount of work to start production; the availability and sufficiency of financial resources of the enterprise; type of products or direction of activity of the subject of ecological entrepreneurship; as a tool to support the adaptation of the development of ecological entrepreneurship, ways of integrating

enterprises in this field, in particular vertical, horizontal cooperation, are considered; the use of a concession agreement is proposed, which provides for a concession fee.

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In Search Of Spiritual Workplaces: An Empirical Evidence Of Workplace Spirituality And Employee Performance In The Indian I.T Industry

SHUBHANGI BHARADWAJ, MOHD. TARIQ JAMAL

In this paper, researchers have empirically tested the linkages between workplace spirituality and employee performance among the Indian I.T professionals. The paper also aims to check if gender as a moderator strengthens the relationship between workplace spirituality and employee performance. Data was collected from 312 employees and was analyzed using structural equation modeling and process macro. The study found a significant positive relationship between workplace spirituality and employee performance but gender as an insignificant moderator. The study suggests that organizations must understand the importance of transforming dehumanized workplaces into spiritually based workplaces directed towards wholeness, spiritual values, relationships, finding meaning, and purpose in doing the work irrespective of the gender differences. Further, the research poses various implications for managers and future research.

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Non-Performing Assets: Reasons And Remedies

Dr.B.Sudha, Dr.R.Alamelu mangai

Asset quality is an important parameter to judge the financial performance of a bank. Non-Performing assets not only ceases income of banks and requires higher provisioning and deteriorates profit margin of the banks. Alarming NPA of banks are the biggest hurdles for the socioeconomic development of our country. To tackle the NPA problem Government of India has announced the recapitalization plan for the PSBs. Moody's research report stated that, "the government's Rs.2.11 lakh crore capital infusion in public sector banks would narrow the gap between the capital profiles of public and private sector banks. This capital infusion will also help public sector banks build their provisioning coverage ratios as they will be allocated much of their operating profits towards loan-loss provisioning without having to worry about the impact on their capital positions". The researchers in this article made an attempt to highlight the reasons for the NPA.

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Application Of Augmented Reality To Physics Practicum To Enchane Students' Understanding Of Concepts

Riski Amelia, Rahmah Salamah Nur Azizah, Ami Rahmawati Suwandi , Irma Fitria Amalia, Ali Ismail

The purpose of this study is to increase understanding of physics conceps through the application of physics laboratory based Augmented Reality. The participants of this research were 37 junior high school students in one of the schools in Garut. The research method used is mixed method with embedded experimental one group pre-test posttest design. The data obtained was quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative data were obtained from understanding of physics concepts of students measured using multiple choice tests. Whereas qualitative data were acquired from interviews of teachers and students about physics lab based Augmented Reality. Result of the research shows that increase of understanding of physics concept is in the medium category (g = 0.52).In addition, students and teachers provide a positive response to physics laboratory based Augmented Reality. It is shown by the student enthusiasm for doing practical work. The implication of this research is an alternative physics laboratory model base technology for physics learning in junior high school.

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The Dynamic Model Of Customer Focus Management In The Hotel Business Based On Markov Chains

Svitlana Bondarenko, Yuriy Robul, Oksana Dyshkantiuk, Anastasiia Mohylova, Svitlana Salamatina, Igor Komarnitskyi

The requirements of tourists for hotel service are growing as worthy competitive offers appear on the market. In current conditions, the hospitality industry is facing a high level of competition and the high volatility of customer preferences. To develop and maintain their financial position, hotels are forced to look for new ways to effectively manage. Management methods based on anonymous mass production are again giving way to Customer Relationship Management. The transition of companies to customer-oriented business allows you to increase their profits and work efficiency. The article reflects the main trends of customer focus management in the hotel business. Methods are also proposed that will allow: 1. To adapt the main provisions of the personnel movement model to the task of managing the client base of the company, which will

enable us to consider as a control object not a single client, but a group of clients. 2. When distributing clients into groups, take into account such indicators as the period of interaction with the hotel, the number of bookings made, the categories of services purchased, the socio-demographic characteristics of the client to take into account the varying degrees of influence of marketing events on different groups of clients. 3. As a management criterion, consider increasing the amount of net profit from the client, and not the likelihood of a purchase being made by the client.

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Simulation Studies On Performance Analysis Of Variable Frequency Induction Motor Drive And Incipient Fault Diagnosis Using Wavelets

D Venkata Ramana, P.Chandrasekar, R.Sreedhar

The advent of Power Electronic Devices capable of handling high currents, aided the design of Variable frequency drive (VFD) with Induction motor or inverter fed induction motor drive, which can be characterized by increased reliability and reduced cost. Though taken care highly, such type of drive system is prone for different kinds of faults. When fault occurs, the drive operation has to be stopped if it is designed for general fault detection. The cost of this schedule can be high, and this justifies the development of incipient fault diagnosis. Finding the fault immediately after it occurs is general method of diagnosing the fault. In this case the damage occurs to component or system. If the fault is detected just before it damages the component or system is much better than general fault diagnosis. i.e. diagnosing the fault at developing stage. It saves the system or component from damage. In turn the cost of damage is reduced. This is called the incipient fault detection. In this paper, general fault detection as well as incipient fault detection using the wavelets has been simulated using MATLAB/SIMULINK package. Simulation results are presented showing both the general fault detection and incipient fault detection using the Wavelets.

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Interactive Compact Disc Media Development For Geometry Topics For Class VIII Junior High School Student

Rahma Yeni I Made Arnawa

Junior High School student mathematics learning result is still very low. This is due to students are less motivated and less interested in learning mathematics. To tackle this problem, one of efforts teacher

can do is to develop a valid, practical, and effective mathematics learning interactive Compact Disc (CD). This is a development research with a 4-D development model which consists of four main steps, namely, define, design, develop, and disseminate. Preliminary research is to analyze the curriculum as well as to analyze the concept related to geometry learning material. The assessment phase is to conduct limited practicality test and to conduct limited effectiveness tests. The practicality data are obtained from teacher questionnaire practicality, and student questionnaire practicality. The research result revealed that the developed mathematics learning device is valid and practical.

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Enhanced Private Preservative Multimedia Sharing Data Relying On Collective Finger Prints

Chundru Trinadh Sri Murali Krishna, Pellakuri Vidyullatha

Indefinite selective stain has been proposed as an accommodating response for the authentic course of sight and sound substance with copyright security while ensuring the assurance of buyers, whose characters are simply shown if there ought to be an event of illegal re-allotment. Regardless, most of the present obscure fingerprinting shows is unreasonable for two guideline reasons. This paper stems from a past proposal of recombined fingerprints that overcomes a portion of these drawbacks. In any case, the recombined exceptional finger impression approach requires an unusual chart search for deceiver following, which needs the collaboration of various buyers, and genuine middle people in its Peer-to-peer course circumstance. This paper bases on emptying these damages realizing a beneficial, adaptable, assurance protecting and Peer-to-peer based fingerprinting system.

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Electrical Energy Audit In P.S.G.V.P Mandal’s Campus - A Case Study

Vaibhav Kale

For any government energy demand increase pressure. The generated energy determines the economic development for developing countries like India. So we conducted the energy audit in campus of P.S.G.V.P Mandal’s group of institutions which is located in Shahada, city in state of Maharashtra, India. The energy audit show that the buildings in campus of P.S.G.V Mandal’s consumes average electrical energy near about 1,25,000KWh per year and saving of 20% electrical energy is possible. The energy audit was

conducted on the lightening system , AC system, PC system, fans and water pumps installed in campus , those systems consumes 95% of total electrical power annually and lot of equipment were in bad condition, hence consumes more energy. The energy audit will result in lot of saving of energy as well as energy cost

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Equilibrium And Kinetic Studies For Removal Of Hexavalent Chromium From Paint Industry Effluent Using Biochar

Felita Dhaslin Y, Reya Issac. I Lakshmi Prabha. M

In the present scenario pollutants present in environment has become a serious issue which is toxic and non-biodegradable. These pollutants are present more in ground, marine and industrial waste water. Mercury, chromium, copper, cadmium are some of the heavy metal that present in water. The problem caused by these toxic substance and removal of these pollutants become very important in present days. In order to remove all heavy metals from waste water biosorbent is the less harmful and low cost adsorbent can be use instead of commercially available substance. Many researchers have been used this adsorbtion process for removing heavy metals from water. The present study is used to remove chromium(IV) from paint industry effluent using low cost adsorbent by adsorbtion process. Biochar is used as bioadsorbent. Batch experiments were takes place. This study also investigated about The effect of contact time, initial metal ion concentration, sieve size, pH, biomass loading and chemical pretreatment. In this experiment batch experiments were performed as the optimum contact time was found to be 120 minutes for the adsorbents. The present study showed the result that, maximum 97% chromium ion has been removed at the concentration of 25 mg/l, constant temperature 310k and pH was maintained at 6 by using Biosorption technique, It is also evaluated with Langmuir, Tempkin and Harkins isotherms and the constants were also evaluated.

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Gas Hydrates – The Solution For India’s Growing Energy Demand.

Vivek Thamizhmani, Subhashini Sankar, Debi Prasanna Behera

Most of the fossil fuel needs for India has been met for many years from other countries. India imports around 83% of fossil fuel as of 2017(1). When BJP (Bharatiya Janata Party) came into power in 2015, there was a clear mandate made to make India free from

fossil fuel dependency. In 2018 India made headlines, when Petroleum Minister of India, Mr. Dharmendra Pradhan had announced that the country could serve their complete energy need for the next 300 years. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural gas (MoP&NG), Government of India had conducted National Gas Hydrate Program Expedition 02(NGHP-02) from 03-03-2015 to 28-07-2015 in the eastern coast of India where they have discovered several gas hydrate accumulations. These data were backed by US Geological Survey which has reported that India's gas hydrate reserve would just be in second place to United States which has the world's largest gas hydrate reserve. Significant quantities of Natural gas hydrates (NGH) have been found in Kerala-Konkan Basin of the west coast, Krishna-Godavari basin of east coast, the Mahanadi basin, Cauvery basin. These basins unaided contribute around 95 – 125 trillion cubic feet of estimated reserves.

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Web Contracting And Standardization Of Standard Form Contracts In The Electronic Age

Ayyappan Palanissamy, Dr R. Kesavamoorthy

Advancements in technology has led to rapid changes in the quality of life among people. Internet medium has paved way to make web contracting and it always assume that there exists assent to contractual terms on the part of the other contracting party in the online environment with business/service provider. Web contracting in the digital age purely uses standard forms and in majority situations consumers do not have any idea as to what terms and conditions which may bind them and the legal consequences arising there to. Service providers providing mass market licences do not disclose the full list of terms at the time of contracting. This leads to high level of exploitation and some of the common clauses in the standard form contract like dispute resolution clauses which are unfair leads to consumers susceptible. This article looks into the challenges faced by consumers due to web contracting and DRCs and the recent developments in India on consumer protection which has brought ecommerce platforms and online businesses into the purview of the law.

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Effect Of Loquat Leaves Methanol Extract On Morphology Of Benzo(A)Pyrene Induced Rats

Widya Syahfitri, Fitri Elizabth, Syafruddin Ilyas, Salomo Hutahaen

Cancer is a disease caused by the growth of body cells develop uncontrollably. One type of cancer that has a fairly high mortality rate in the world is breast cancer. An effort to fight against cancer is the use of chemopreventive compounds derived from plants. Loquat (Eriobotrya japonica Lindl.) is one of plants believed to have the potential to be anti-cancer. This study used a laboratory experimental method with a completely randomized design (CRD) with five treatments and six replications. The treatments were K + (without any treatment), K- (rats induced by Benzo α Pyrene). The treatment group was the suplementation of loquat leaf extract into BAP with various dosage concentrations starting from 200 (P1), 300 (P2) and 400 (P3) mg / kg body weight. The results showed that there were no significant differences between treatment groups either for rat weight, tumor weight, tumor diameter and tumor volume.

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Analyzing Quality Estimation Of English-Hindi Machine Translation System

Nivedita Bharti, Nisheeth Joshi, Iti Mathur

Automatically estimating the translation quality is a challenging topic of research in the field of MT. This paper describes the approach used for sentence level quality estimation problem on English-Hindi language pair. The purpose of the translation quality estimation (QE) is to predict a quality for unseen translated text without considering the reference translation. To perform the proposed technique, this submission conceived the quality estimation problem as a supervised learning approach. Feature extraction is an important step for supervised ML based quality estimation, and therefore, in this paper, we experimented with a set of multiple features along with the different ensemble type of learning algorithms. From the experimental results on the test set, we have found that Extra Tree based QE models gain improvements over the other two ensemble regressors. Moreover, the analysis of the performance evaluation measures show that the quality of the translation generated by the MT engine1 was best among all the four different MT engines.

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Iot Based Supply Chain Traceability Using Enhanced Naive Bayes Approach For Scheming The Food Safety Issues

S.BALAMURUGAN, A.AYYASAMY, K.SURESH JOSEPH

Food is one of the major needs for human to live. The worldwide food issue consists of the need of food provision for the Earth's population. Food has to undertake numerous troubles like changing climate, food safety, low nutritive value, etc. Due to the rising demand for fruits and vegetable for daily procedure by the consumers there is necessitate for smarter operation of Food Supply Chain(FCS) and also bond the producer to the customer with delivery of high quality of food products. This paper examines the design and improvement of an Internet of Things (IoT) construction that helps suppliers to manage their procedures of food safety and also tackle the food safety problems from the technological aspect, people require a trustworthy food traceability system that can follow and observe the full lifespan of food manufacture, counting the processes of food raw material farming/reproduction, processing, transporting, warehousing, and wholesale etc. The most important goal of this IoT outline is to sense food characteristics and guidance suppliers to insist farmers properly grow and treat the crops. Using the analysis of fictional data for FSC, deriving a solution for the distribution of distinguished goods with the aid of the Naive Bayes classifier which is used for food traceability enables tracking and management throughout the entire process such as manufacturer, exporter and customer. The structure organizes a collection of IoT nodes arranged in the transporting for sensing food parameters and the RF communication of IoT node is used to transmit the measured data to server. The experimental study of the proposed technique is measured based on time of execution, comparison of accuracy, and rate of error. Prospective strategies were experimented with using the RStudio IDE as the working platform with Java.

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The Correlation Of User's Interaction Activity On The Online Course Forum And User's Educational Achievement

Nataliia D. Matrosova, Dmitry G. Shtennikov, Anna E. Karmanova

In this study, the authors decided to find out whether there is a linear correlation between the activity on the forum and the educational achievement. The data set was taken from one MOOC where students were trained. After data processing, a correlation scheme was constructed for pairwise comparison of variables.

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Methods And Techniques Of Motivation Of Subjects Of Regional Economy For Innovative Improvement

Svitlana Sudomyr, Viktoriia Niziaieva, Larisa Lutay, Larysa Prodanova, Olha Havryliuk, Karyna Sherstyukova

Ensuring the innovative development of the economic system is the result of the initiative of its subjects. In the absence of a motivated need for innovative development, subjects will not make every effort in their segment, which will not allow achieving a synergistic effect. Realizing the need to activate the motivational mechanism, the article developed a matrix approach to the implementation by all participants of the regional economic system of coordinated expedient activities that contribute to achieving the goals of innovative development, i.e. the formation of a new technological structure. The developed matrix is three-dimensional and contains methods and tools grouped according to their type (organizational, institutional, economic) to be implemented by regional development stakeholders to increase the innovative activity of each group and the regional system as a whole.

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Regeneration Of Farmers Through Rural Youth Participation In Chili Agribusiness

Dayat Dayat, Oeng Anwarudin, Maspur Makhmudi

Farmer regeneration is becoming an important agenda in Indonesia. Farmer regeneration can be started from the participation of the younger generation in the field of agricultural parents. The research aims to descriptively analyze the participation of rural youth and discover the factors that influence the participation of rural youth in chili agribusiness. The study was conducted from June to December 2019 in Garut Regency, West Java, Indonesia. The study population is rural youth aged between 15-40 years who are in the community chili farming. The research sample of 233 people was selected using cluster random sampling technique. Research variables include individual characteristics, external factors, capacity, interest, and participation of rural youth in chili agribusiness. Data collection was carried out by interview using a questionnaire. Data analysis uses descriptive and multiple regression statistical analysis. The results of the study concluded that the majority of respondents rated participation, interests, business capacity and external factors of rural youth as moderate. The average age of rural youth is 31.47 years old, the majority is still in elementary school, most have never been involved in organizations, have never had internships/courses/training, however, cosmopolitan behavior is in the high category. The participation of rural youth in agriculture is influenced by age, cosmopolitan, external factors (government, agricultural extension workers, families and markets support), interests and capacity.

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A Retrospective Study On Postoperative Usage Pattern Of Analgesics In Orthopaedics Department Of A Tertiary Care Teaching Hospital

Bhavana Chandran K, Kadeeja Vadakkan, Mohammed Altaf, Vikram Shetty, Sharad Chand, Anjaly Vijayan, Nandakumar UP

Background: Analgesics are commonly prescribed drugs in the clinical management of pain and inflammation. Periodic evaluation of drug usage pattern is needed to make suitable modifications in the prescription of drugs to obtain an optimum therapeutic benefit. Objectives: To evaluate the prescribing pattern of analgesics and to know the most routinely prescribed analgesic for post-operative pain management in the orthopaedics department. Methodology: A retrospective study was carried out for a period of six months from September 2018–February 2019. The post-operative usage pattern of analgesics was analyzed by collecting drug therapy details of patients from case sheets, including treatment charts, and analyzed by descriptive statistics. Results: Out of the total 400 cases selected for the study, 237 (59.25%) were males whereas 163 (40.75%) were females. 137 (34.25%) of the total study population belonged to the age group of 50-69 years. 93 (23.25%) Open Reduction and Internal Fixation (ORIF) and 90 (22.50%) Closed Reduction and Internal Fixation (CRIF) were the most common surgical procedures performed. Hypertension 95 (45.45%) was the most common co-morbidity reported. Drugs were given more as combination 295 (73.8%) therapy than Monotherapy 105 (26.2%). The most commonly prescribed agent among patients, who received single analgesic therapy, was Diclofenac. Among Fixed dose combination therapy, Paracetamol + Tramadol 173 (58.64%) was found to be the most prescribed analgesic. 465 (59.46%) of analgesics were given orally whereas 317 (40.53%) were administered parentally. Conclusion: Effective pain management can improve the quality of life of the patient as well as minimize the hospital stay. Drug utilization studies, when done periodically, can help in the modulation of analgesic therapy. The current study provides an insight to the health care providers on the importance of rational use of analgesics, which in turn helps in the delivery of good quality health care services.

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Automated Weed Removal System Using Convolutional Neural Network

S.Manoruthra, Dr.V.Kalaivani, Dr. Felix Joseph, Dr.B.L.Velammal

Weed removal process is a vital part in the agricultural fields. The usual way to remove the weed is time-consuming and also requires more manual labor work. The aim is to remove the weeds in

agriculture fields automatically. The proposed work is used to detect the weed which is grown between crops using a deep learning technique and remove the weeds by an automatic cutter. The deep learning is used to analyze the relevant features from the agricultural images. The dataset is trained for the classification of weed and crop. In deep learning Convolutional Neural Network(CNN) uses the convolutional layer with a ReLU function for extracting the features of an image and uses a max-pooling and fully connected layer with ReLU to classify the weed from the crop. The pre-processed image is applied to the CNN network. From the resultant image, Region Of Interest(ROI) is extracted and also extract some features for training. After training, the classification is done. Thus the weed is detected using a deep learning network. In this,100 images are trained to improve accuracy.

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SecrecyProtector: A Novel Data Analytics Based Credit Score Management System

J.Prassanna, Abdul Quadir Md, Christy Jackson J, Prabakaran R, Sakkaravarthi Ramanathan

This work gives an account of the Credit Score web service application and the primary purpose of a credit score is to help lenders assess individuals' risk of not repaying a loan. Credit scoring assessment, despite the fact that a moderately new idea in the Indian money related business sector, have increased wide acknowledgment among financial specialists. In the meantime, easy-going and narrative confirmation recommends that there are worries among speculators and controllers about the execution of rating offices in India. This paper looks at financial specialists' mindfulness, discernment, understanding level and use of Credit scoring assessment through a poll-based example overview covering individual and additionally institutional speculators. We find high dissemination of rating use among all class of financial specialists, however, there is a recognizable upsetting with the dependability of appraisals, inclination of ensuing minimizing and opportuneness of rating reconnaissance. The review additionally uncovers that the institutional financial specialists have predominant information and comprehension about evaluations than individual speculators. In this way, the review underlines the requirement for rating offices to take a shot at instructing the basic speculators to engender appropriate comprehension and use of Credit score..

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Towards Building A Neural Conversation Chatbot Through Seq2Seq Model

J.Prassanna, Khadar Nawas K, Christy Jackson J, Prabakaran R, Sakkaravarthi Ramanath

Improvements in computation and processing power paved a way for Machine learning to be applied more efficiently in real-time and in a lot of applications. In which most prominent area is Natural Language Processing and Natural Language Understanding, which helps the computer to process and understands the natural language used by people. Thanks to deep learning models and architectures which made this process of making the system process and understand natural language, which makes the system more intelligent. Chatting agent's AKA-Chatbot is one of the major use cases of Natural Language Processing and Natural Language Understanding, which can be used in different domains to engage customers and provide a response to customer's queries. Though many chatbots use a retrieval-based model with the recent advancement of Deep Learning, we in this work use Neural Networks to train a chat model with a question and answer datasets that make models understand the patterns in it and behave intelligently. Here we build a domain-specific generative chatbot using Neural Networks to train a conversational Model which reads the pattern of data and reply answer when a new question is asked. Finally, we conclude by validating how relevant the response generated by the model to test data or test question and provide a further area of improvements to make the system more efficient and intelligent.

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Diagnostic Analysis Of Rice Productivity Using Classification Based On Shannon And Renyi Entropy

Fajar Delli Wihartiko, Eneng Tita Tosida, Ruhul Amin

Rice is the main commodity in Indonesia both for consumption and in terms of production. The increasing number of Indonesian population resulting in increased demand for rice is a problem that must be faced by the government to maintain national food stability. Currently Indonesian rice productivity data is available at the Central Statistics Agency and at the Ministry of Agriculture. The data is used in descriptive and diagnostic analysis. Descriptive analysis uses clustering, data visualization and entropy. The diagnostic process uses an entropy-based classification to see factors of production. The entropy function used is Shannon and Renyi Entropy. The results of using entropy in the description analysis show that production attributes have a higher level of uniformity. The results of entropy in the classification show that there are differences in the decision tree that results from Shannon and Renyi entropy. In this case Renyi Entropy has better accuracy..

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R.E.A.P Strategy: Developing Esl Learners As Critical Readers

Azizah Ya'acob, Rozmel Abdul Latiff , Taufik Rashid, Shazleena Othman, Raja Hanani Raja Mushahar

In Malaysia, there have been continuous efforts to inculcate reading skills and thinking skills among students particularly university students. The ability to read effectively and think critically are essential skills for university students especially ESL learners. These skills are important learning outcomes among other fundamental academic skills in ensuring success in the university. Higher education requires students to use high level of reading skills and critical thinking skills as they have to read various reading materials which are mostly in English. Hence, it is vital to have an intervention in guiding and developing students as critical readers or thinkers. An action research was conducted to investigate the effectiveness of using the REAP technique as an intervention in an English Academic Communication course. The REAP technique stands for Read, Encode, Annotate and Ponder is a meta-cognitive strategy which teaches students to think deeply and guides students to ways of responding differently to a text by following the four-step strategy. This paper details the implementation of the REAP strategy and highlights the benefits of the strategy to students reading ability.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1227-1233

Abnormality Detection And Classification Using Artificial Neural Network

R.Rajakumari, L.Kalaivani

Among women community, the most dangerous disease is breast cancer. If it is detected in the early stage, the women will be rescued by giving proper treatment. The early detection is possible only by screening in regular interval. It will decrease the mortality rate. Mammography is a specialized medical imaging phenomenon that uses a low-dose x-ray system to see inside the breasts. It is called as mammogram, given support to the early detection and diagnosis of breast diseases in women. In this paper, an automated system is proposed to classify the breast tissues as normal or benign or malignant. Artifacts in the images are removed using Gaussian Mixture Model. Contrast-Limited Adaptive Histogram Equalization (CLAHE) algorithm is used to improve the appearance of the image. The features of the region of mammogram are

extracted using hybrid feature extraction which includes Gray Level Co-occurrence Matrix (GLCM), texture and gradient. The features such as contrast, correlation, energy, homogeneity, global mean, uniformity, entropy and skewness are the best features that guarantee the improvement of classification with less feature dimension. K-Means clustering based segmentation is performed to identify the abnormality in the mammogram. The MIAS database images are considered for the evaluation. The feed forward Neural Network classifier is used for classification. Based on the classifier, the given input image is classified as normal or benign or malignant image. From the results, it shows that the proposed breast cancer identification method offers high accuracy and low complexity than the all other existing method.

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The Impact Of Human Relations On Motivation And Performance And The Role Of Entrepreneur Mediators In Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk Kaltim Kaltara Areas

Ari Hardianto, Sukisno S Riadi, Sri Mintarti, Sugeng Hariyadi, Martinus Robert Hutauruk, Imam Ghozali

The study aims to investigate the impact of human relations on motivation and performance and the role of entrepreneur mediators in Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk Kaltim Kaltara Areas. This study conducted through employee respondent media by taking the entire population of employees who had at least a college education. Obtained a population of 170 respondents who meet these requirements. Samples are determined and taken from the entire population. The results of the respondents' answers were made into the data tabulation and tested for validity and reliability. All further data further analyzed into structural equation modeling (SEM) with the Partial Least Square model through WarpPLS Version 6.0 software. This study uses a level of confidence of 95%. It found that human relations had a positive and significant effect on motivation. Human relations also has a positive and significant direct effect on job performance. Motivation has a positive and significant direct effect on job performance. Besides, it also found that there was an influence of entrepreneurial moderation on motivation with job performance.

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Contribution Of Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy To Women Empowerment - A Historical Study

S.Santhi, AR.Saravanakumar

The emergence of reform movements in the Nineteenth Century marks the beginning of a New Era in the Indian History. Western Education and Industrial Revolution brought about a new awakening in the midst of Indian Intellectuals. The enlightened and educated Indians developed the consciousness about the Glory of Indian Culture and realized that the existing social evils such as Purdha System, Untouchability, Ban on Widow Remarriage, Infanticide, and Devadasi System and a host of other evil practices were leading to human degradation. Under such circumstances, various social and religious reformers rose to meet the challenge of the times. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, regarded as the Father of Indian Renaissance, is the forerunner of all reformers in the galaxy of such social reformers and Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddi is considered the first Woman social reformer in South India.

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Emotion Based Content Credibility Prediction Model For Twitter Social Network

Faraz Ahmad, S A M Rizvi

Twitter and other microblogging platforms are reportedly being used for propagating spams and other malicious content, which stand contrary to the vision of these platforms. This situation raises several ethical challenges in terms of deceiving people with pseudo information. Many a time, users of microblogging sites are held responsible for spreading spiteful information on social media, and they remain unknown in most of the cases. Tweet content may contain either genuine information or uncredible content. The uncredible content contains an abusive or absurd language for any caste, culture, religion or political party. This content needs to be filtered out so that it does not disturb the tranquility of nation in the long run. Therefore, filtering such content from Online Social Networks (OSNs) is the utmost requirement, and so, needs to be addressed. Earlier studies have focused on mainly feature-set belonging to content-based, topic-based and network-based categories. However, the potential of emotion-based features still remains to be explored in the domain. In this paper, IBM Watson and Meaning Cloud platforms have been used for evaluating emotions, sentiment and polarity scores in order to develop a classification model that will filter out all the uncredible content from the OSNs like Twitter. Initially, 35K tweets and associated features provided by Twitter were crawled. These tweets were further preprocessed and forwarded to six human experts for annotating it on a five-pointer credible class scores. The Multilayer perceptron, Naive Bayes, Random Forest and Support Vector Machine algorithms were used for developing a machine learning classification model for categorizing tweets into one of the given credibility classes. The acceptable level of accuracy, precision, recall, and f1 score is observed for all given credibility classes.

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The Charismatic Authority Of Sankardeva And Routinization Of His Charisma: A Weberian Analysis

Bedanta Bikash Bora

The theory of authority is at the heart of the sociology of Max Weber where he focusses on the historical shifts in the exercise of power. The third type of authority explained by Weber is the theory of charismatic authority where he talks about the charismatic powers of different personalities like prophets, heroes in wars, religious leaders etc; by dint of which they are considered superior to the ordinary people. This paper attempts to experiment this celebrated theory in the life and legacy of Sankardeva, a 15th century polymath who founded the vaishnavism in Assam and propounded a reformed version of Hinduism. His eternal charisma on the Assamese society in many ways corresponds to the theory of Weber. The notion of the recognition of validity of charisma, the concept of felt duty, the emancipator and revolutionary spirit of charisma and repudiation of the past- can be very easily attributed to the charismatic personality of Sankardeva. Weber also talks about the routinization of charismatic personality i.e. the demands placed on the charismatic personality while settling the crisis of succession, validation of the positions of authority, social status and the economic priviledges of the subjects, and the demand of giving it an administrative apparatus; which clearly corresponds to the routinization of charisma of Sankardeva after his death in the form of shifting of the authority to his favourite disciple Madhavdeva and in increasing bureaucratization of the Sattra institutes. This culminates into traditionalization of the charismatic authority and emergence of a feudal structure within the sattras which is a prediction of Weber in his theory. Hence, this paper attempts a theoretical study of the charismatic authority of Sankardeva, its routinization and transformation into a traditional authority at last.

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Transformation Of Central And Local Government Relation In Granting Permit For Industrial Plants To The Private In Riau Province

Zainal

This study discusses the transformation of the relation between the central government and regional governments in granting permits for industrial plantations. The transformation referred here also explains the negative impacts of granting permit such as regulation

change, authority change, nomenclature change, and interest change between the community and the company. This study uses a qualitative method. In order to collect the data, the researcher did direct observation, interview, and documentation, with an analysis unit of all stakeholders involved in granting the industrial plantation forest licenses to the private sector and the determination of informants carried out purposively. The results of this study indicated that the transformation of the relation between the central government and the local government. If it was seen from the aspect of the restructuring in broad outline changes in the forestry sector in Indonesia, it had experienced three phases. Firstly, the new order of forestry sector policy became the authority of the central government, secondly, after the policy reform, it was owned by the district government, yet after after the implementation of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning the Regional Government, the authority belongs to the central government. The research conclusion obtained by the transformation of relation between the central and regional governments have not yet run as a whole in granting permit to industrial plantations for the private sector in Riau Province. Hence, it needs strengthening by the existence of a new dimension such as the dimension of intergovernmental relation, the dimension of good governance consisting of law enforcement and corruption prevention and the need for conflict resolution dimensions as a solution to the resolution of conflicts.

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Effects Of Situational Leadership Style On Organizational Culture, Spirituality And Employee Performance

Samsuri, Usman Rianse, Husin, Patyawati

This study provides description on: (1) effects of situational leadership style; (2) organizational culture; (3) spirituality; and (4) employee performance. Results of the research show that: (1) Situational leadership style gives positive effects on Organizational Culture with CR value by 9,338 and probability value by 0,000. (2) Situational leadership style gives positive effects on spirituality, with CR value by 6,664 and probability value by 0,000. (3) Situational leadership style gives no positive effects on employee performance with CR value by -0,850 and probability by 0,395. (4) Organizational culture gives positive effects on employee performance with CR value by 2,424 and probability value by 0,015. (5) Spirituality gives positive effects on employee performance with CR value by 3,940 and probability value by 0,015. Based on the SME analysis results, there are positive effects of situational leadership style on organizational culture and spirituality as well as organizational culture and spirituality on employee performance, meanwhile, situational leadership style has no positive effects on employee performance in Ministry of Religion Office, Kendari City.

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Wind Turbine Manufacturing Supply Chain

Manivasagam Rajendran, Saranraj Rajendran

Wind turbine industry is one of the upcoming renewable energy businesses in the world.The power generated by this wind turbine is without generating any pollution. Unfortunately world wide the industry is not doing good .To support this industry one of the problem inventory management is taken for research. The research is how to optimize the inventory through a appropriate model.A case study has been done in wind turbie company.This study will helpful to find a long term solution for creating a new inventory model for such industries. To meet our objective the following methodology has been adopted .Study the present system,.collection of data and understands the system gap. Based on this study put the action points and check the results. If the results found Ok conclude .If this is not meeting the requirement change the action points and check the results. This is the methodology adopted for this case study. The results indicate the study is useful to form a strategy for such industries to form a long termsourcing model. Pull systems is one of the method which has given much better results. This case study was conducted on particular industry on a particular condition.This study may not be applicable for all industry. The study is optimized for the production plan versus actual production, under the assumption there is no delay in delivery of components and no quality issues with the components.

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Optimization Of Accounting Information System Reinforcing Of Tourism Based Small And Medium Enterprises (Smes)

Deden Ardiansyah, Eneng Tita Tosida, Agung Djati Waluyo

Business activities in Kujang Paneupaan Bogor handicraft SMEs can not develop rapidly one of the causes is that financial transaction activities are still carried out with a manual system. we need a financial transaction system in order to facilitate transactions, to reinforcing the SMEs. The aim of this research is optimizing the financial transaction of Kujang Paneupaan Bogor Craft SMEs through implementing web based Accounting Information System. A software development process, also known as a software development life cycle (SDLC), is a structure imposed on the development of a software product. The results of the Optimization of Accounting Information System: Reinforcing of Tourism Based on

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are discussed according to the method used, namely analysis, design, evaluation, and release. the percetage of 88.04%. The highest quality aspect is based on the Usability aspect with a percentage of 91.87%, followed by the Functionality aspect with 90.22%. Reliability with a percentage of 83.2%, while the lowest quality aspect is from the aspect of Efficiency with a percentage of 79.33%. Based on the test results, testing for the second hypothesis in this study proved that the quality of the web based Financial Transaction Information System for Small and Medium Enterprise (SMEs) ISO 9126 models exceeded the original expectations of Good. The final result of software quality according to respondents is Very Good with the percentage of respondent responses of 88.04%.

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Energy Efficient Cluster Head Selection In Software Defined Networking Using Improved Particle Swarm Optimization

S.Suganthi, Dr.D.Usha

In real world applications internet of things becoming an important role. Most IoT applications are integrated with wireless sensor networks. Usually the wireless sensor networks in IoT require hundreds or thousands of sensors may be deployed and integrated. In this scenario management of networks is the biggest issue. To manage the larger network scenario software defined networking is an added advantage. It gives a promising solution for flexible management of data plane and control plane. Efficient transmission of data with minimum energy is the main goal. So dividing the nodes into multiple clusters and cluster head is needed for manage those clusters. To maximizing the lifetime of the network with minimum energy there is in need of energy efficient cluster head selection. We provide the optimality in cluster head selection by using particle swarm optimization. There are so many researchers are already done this work with PSO but the results are not up to the level. This paper demonstrated the updated PSO algorithm through modified and improved fitness function. The proposed algorithm is experimented in matlab and the results are evaluated to show their supremacy in term of alive nodes, energy expenditure, dead nodes and fitness value.

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NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF MISMANAGEMENT ON ARAB TELEVISION JOURNALISTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Dr. Robin Kabha

The number of Arab journalists in the UK will be estimated at 1,000 according to national expectations. This should mean a slight decline in 2015. Scattering the centrality of the press in London and the southeast, and in urban education plans, in which ethnic minorities live in large numbers, suggests that ethnic minorities speak a lot in the press. Ladies, progressively established people with medical problems or disabilities leading to childbirth work, and the self-employed should work with little support. The key data in this report will depend on the data which will be obtained from a publicly available online awareness audit. For British-Arab journalists. There is no actual positioning of the dynamic structure in the different action groups. The key data in this report is based on data collected through online audits and generally available to British-Arab journalists. The research will be completed before installation with press articles and corrections. As a result, there is no acceptable assessment framework for the 2015 outcome as there is no complete summary of the rapporteurs. These quick strategies have been enhanced by extraordinary activities to encourage Arab journalists to complete the project. Changes in the coding structure used in the definitions identified by the word imply that the meaning of persons who are coordinated as Arab journalists is described by a more notable and unbreakable character.

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THE ANALYSIS OF THE HEAT LOSSES IN STEAM PIPE LINES OF THE X GEOTHERMAL FIELD - INDONESIA

Kris Pudyastuti, Nicko Matthew Lie

This study aims to find a mathematics model of the heat loss of dry steam flow in the insulated pipelines. In the high enthalpy geothermal Field, the dry steam producing from the wells is conveyed to the power plant that far enough from the steam Field, through pipelines which are insulated for avoiding excessive heat losses. The heat loss is calculated based on convection and conduction heat transfer mechanism in pipe flow. The result shows the mathematics model of heat loss is a simple but adequate. It identified by comparing between calculated heat loss and measured. It is 1.5 – 5.5 % discrepancy. This study can be developed by involving condensation process, and as well as radiation heat transfer mechanism, which influence heat losses in pipe flow.

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CONSTRUCTION OF THE JOB SATISFACTION SCALE IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

Enasely Mega Wenyi, Fatwa Tentama

Teachers have a very important role in the success of educational institutions. The teacher's involvement in his work depends on morale, motivation and perceived job satisfaction. Teacher job satisfaction will have a positive impact on an institution to improve maximum education. The purpose of this study is to analyze the construct validity and construct reliability of the job satisfaction scale, and to find the dimensions and indicators that make up the construct of the job satisfaction scale. The job satisfaction scale is measured by five dimensions, namely the job itself, sallary, promotion opportunities, supervision and coworkers. Subjects in this study were teachers who worked in "X" schools with a total of 60 people. Data collection methods using job satisfaction scale. Data in this study were analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) SmartPLS 3.2.8 with reflective constructs through CFA 2nd Order. Based on the results of the analysis of construct validity and construct reliability, the dimensions and indicators that make up job satisfaction for teachers are declared valid and reliable. The dominant dimension that reflects the construction of job satisfaction is sallary, while the lowest one that reflects job satisfaction is a colleague. This shows that all dimensions and existing indicators are able to reflect and shape job satisfaction. Thus the model can be accepted because the theory that describes job satisfaction in accordance with empirical data obtained.

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Procrastination Scale: A Psychometric Study And Its Application To Students In Yogyakarta

Melda Werty, Fatwa Tentama

The research objectives are to: analyse construct validity and procrastination construct reliability, and find the aspects and indicators which form procrastination construct. Procrastination is measured by four aspect are perceiver time, intention-action, emotional distress, and perceived ability. The research subject is 60 students domiciled in Yogyakarta. Data collecting method uses procrastination. Research data is analysed by Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) SmartPLS 3.2.8 with reflective construct through CFA 2nd order. Based on analysis result, the aspects and indicators form procrastination construct is valid and reliable. The dominant aspect reflects procrastination is intention-action with loading factor of 0.882. The lowest aspect reflects procrastination is emotional distress with loading factor of 0.565. This points all aspects and indicators can reflect and form procrastination construct. By then, the structural model can be accepted because of the theory which

uses procrastination is corresponding to empirical data from subject.

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Leaf Disease Detection Using Python

Rahul Bose, Ignatius Jyosthna. L, D S S Mounika, Saipuneeth.C

Agricultural productivity is highly dependent on the economy. One of the reason for plant disease identification is plant diseases are quite common in fields.If proper norture is not done in that specified area, severe impact will be observed in plants and affects the quality, quantity or productivity of the respective product. In order to detect the disease effect to the leaf, CNN algorithm is used for image analysis. The automated identification of disease symptoms is useful for upgrading agricultural products. It reduces the cost of pesticides, insecticides and other goods which will increase the productivity in agriculture.

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B-PRED: AN INTELLIGENT AND ADAPTABLE MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS SYSTEM BASED ON BAGGING MACHINE LEARNING

Soreen Ameen Fattah, Hussein Attya Lafta, Sura Z.Alrashid

Advancement in medical information systems has facilitated the development of automated diagnosis systems. Several Artificial Intelligence (AI) techniques have been implemented and studied in modern researches to come up with the most suitable and accurate medical diagnosis system. Bagging is one of these techniques, and it has been proven by several researches to be a powerful and convenient tool for such systems. In this research; bagging algorithm is used to produce a diagnosis system for two of the most common diseases: diabetes and heart diseases, where this algorithm used verified datasets of attributes that are combined with the same attributes values submitted by the patient through a dedicated interface. Testing the system and comparing it to other prediction systems proved its efficiency and accurate prediction rates.

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Development Of Intelligent Driving Model Using Augmented Reality

Dr. Surendra Kumar Yadav, Nikita Jain

In present era of vehicles where accidents became a lot of each day to day happening. It is high time that we come up with a plan to suppress it down. As we have a tendency to see in our regular life the accidents going down by rash driving and lack of concentration on the traffic data boards. In order to assure safer and smarter driving, varied driving help systems square measure more and more thought of in analysis. Current vehicle driving help systems uses range of technologies like measuring device, image process, RFID, IR, computer vision etc. These technologies use communication system in conjunction with sensors, desegregation all of those technologies into one system is often a pricey, larger in size and complex solution. But in these systems most of the days sensors output is plagued by dangerous weather/climate, dangerous light-weight and consumes high power and wishes regular maintenance. We came up with an answer by providing the knowledge within the vehicle so as to cut back the accidents and difficulties in driving. The solution seeks to alert and inform the motive force whenever the vehicle approaches a predetermined waypoint on the road. Here we have a tendency to think of introducing value effective, low hopped-up secured technology. Here communication and sensing is achieved by single module that is of cheap, low-power, reliable, less sensitive to climatically changes. Easy to implement, easy to install, smaller in size. It employs mesh configuration, permitting it give high dependableness and an affordable vary. This paper concentrates on how these daunting accidents which has great toll on valuable lives can be curtailed. In India; we have a tendency to don't have an advanced system that might facilitate to regulate the accidents. So researchers got a taken AN initiative to regulate the dreadful accidents, that is at soaring rates at the present by means that of this paper.

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Analysis And Design Of Fir Filter Using Modified Carry Look Ahead Multiplier

S. Dhanasekaran, T.Thamaraimanalan, V.Anandkumar , A.Manikandan

The dynamic growth in portable multimedia devices and communication system has increased the demand for area and power efficient high-speed Digital Signal Processing (DSP) system. The Finite Impulse Response (FIR) Filter is the important component for designing an efficient digital signal processing system. Usage of digital Finite Impulse Response (FIR) filter is one of the prime block in DSP. Digital multipliers and adders are the most critical arithmetic functional units in FIR filters and also decides the performance of whole system. Thus, the low power

system design has become a major performance goal. This paper proposes an FIR filter which is designed using Carry-Look ahead adder and multiplier. Where the multiplier is proposed by internal circuit of Modified Carry Look ahead Adder. Carry-Look ahead Adder (CLA) is used for addition operation which uses fastest carry generation technique to increases the speed by reducing the time required to fix carry bits and multiplier performs multiplication process in a hierarchical manner. Thus, the proposed method can minimize the active power and delay of the FIR filter. The tentative results shows that the FIR filter using proposed multiplier method achieves less amount of delay and power reduction compared to conventional method. The proposed FIR filter is programmed using Verilog code and was synthesized and implemented using Xilinx ISE 14.7 tool. and the power is analyzed using Xpower analyzer.

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ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL ECONOMIC LIFE OF TRANSMIGRANT COMMUNITIES ON MUSI RIVER BANKS MUARA MEDAK VILLAGE

Boby Agus Yusmiono, Januardi, Neta Dian Lestari

The purpose of this study is to analyze the socio-economic life of the transmigrant community on the banks of the Musi River Musi Banyuasin district. This study used descriptive method which steps are: interpretation, historiography and in-depth interviews with community leaders on the banks of the Musi river. The approach used in this study is the sociological and economic approach. Based on the results of the study, several findings related to the socio-economic life of the transmigrant community on the banks of the Musi River Muara Medak, Bayung Lencir, Musi Banyuasin district are drawn. First, the transmigrant community has a very good social life that can be seen from mutual cooperation and inter-tribal tolerance that makes the village safe, comfortable and no conflict among the tribes. Second, the age of transmigrants are approximately over 30 years old on average when migrating and all of them are at the productive age. Third, the level of education of the transmigrants is still relatively low. Fourth, most of the transmigrants are farmers, but there are also some who become laborers, fishermen and do odd jobs. Fifth, land for rice fields received by the transmigrant community is just a few, therefore some of them find such odd jobs. Sixth, the economy of the transmigrant community on the river banks of the Muara Medak village is classified as low-income financial family. Seventh, ttransportation available to reach the village are only water transportation, such as a boat or speed boat. Eight, spiritual mentality based on creativity, taste and intention of the community is very goodand have a high tolerance among religious people to help each other especially during harvest time.

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Prediction Of CNC Machining Parameters For Teak Wood By Using Svm Method

K.Ajay, A.Nagaraju, Koona.Ramji

Surface quality plays an important role in the process planning of any manufacturing industry including furniture industry.The objective of the paper is to develop a mathematical model to predict surface roughness of Teak wood material lusing CNC machining parameters. Experiments are conducted by varying Speed, feed rate and depth of cut first. The machined teak wood work pieces are analysed for surface roughness using Surftest SJ-210. The results are further evaluated using SVM method there by predicting surface roughness against machining parameters. Results proved the close relation between MRR and Surface roughness. Developed model is able to predict the surface roughness with an average error less than 8% proving its fitness for Teak wood material.

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Interactive Media Development Of Natural Sciences' Component To Foster The Inspirational Characters Of Pste Students

Desi Wulandari, Sri Hartati, Deasylina Da Ary, Fitria Dwi Prasetyaningtyas

The background of this research is based on the limited natural sciences' component dictation that helps students to learn individually, so an interactive media is needed to inspire students to develop learning scenarios in primary schools. The research aims to describe the process of developing interactive media of natural sciences' component to foster the inspirational characters of the students. The type of this research is Research and Development (R & D) in Borg and Gall model. The results of this study indicate: (1) The process of developing interactive media includes 9 stages of development namely potential and problems, data collection, product design, design validation, product revision, product testing, product revision II, usage trial, final product. (2) This product is valid, indicated by the excellent category with an average score (3,6) of the material expert's assessment and the average score (3,5) of media expert's assessment as well as the result of the usage trial obtains the improvement of natural sciences learning outcomes of the students, (3) Inspirational characters measured through the process of learning activities and works in developing learning scenarios and worksheets of natural sciences in primary schools show good results with an average score (3.1).

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Regression Model With Modified Linear Discriminant Analysis Features For Bimodal Emotion Recognition

Gaikwad Kiran Pandhari, Manna Sheela Rani Chetty

Now days recognizing the face accurately is becoming more challenging and essential task in the biometric authentication. Use of minimum facial features is important to reduce the complexity of designing the face recognition system. The performance of any emotion recognition system is mostly dependent on efficient design of face recognition system. Recently in the direction of emotion recognition a lot of the work is carried out. It is suggested by some researchers that use of only facial features or speech features are not sufficient to design emotion recognition system. Here in this paper the approach to extract the facial and speech features to recognize the emotion is proposed. Survey suggests that, combining both the features (facial features and speech features) to recognize the emotion improves the emotion state recognition accuracy. Proposed method uses extraction of facial features in both the directions (row and column) using maximum margin criteria with Modified Linear Discriminant Analysis (MLDA). The respective speech data signals are extracted using Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC) of the speech. The resultant features (facial features and speech features) are further integrated to construct an informative feature library. The constructed feature library provides a base for recognizing the emotions using advanced regression model, called as Incomplete Sparse Least Square Regression (ISLSR). After experimentation, the proposed approach is found to provide improved recognition accuracy of emotions than existing approaches.

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A Survey On Software Defined Network With 5g

Nikita Bhalani, Mayur Chavan

The exponential growth of mobile data services because of increasing end user devices like laptops, tablets, sensors, smartphone, appliances that shaping hyper-connected network where billions of connected devices are producing a large amount of data volume. To handle the tremendous growth in communication technology that required high bit rate, low latency, high availability and high performance which can be achieved with 5G technology. In this context, Software Defined Network that separate data plane from control plane and Network Function Virtualization that divide network element into smaller network functions, these both are best candidate. In this paper, Software defined network and 5G architectural characteristics and 5G usage scenarios are discussed. SDN with 5G state of the art of research with comparative analysis

of all existing solution is given within this paper. We also discuss Service based 5G network Architecture and SDN/NFV based 5G core Network.

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Walkability Of Sidewalk In Commercial Corridors

Shelly Permata Sari, Hanny Wahidin Wiranegara, Harry H. Hardjakusumah, Marselinus Nirwan Luru

In a Walkability Survey in Asian Cities, Jakarta occupies the bottom four. Having been its low level of walkability, Jakarta in implementing the sustainable city concept arranges the walkable pedestrian ways. As the center of commercial activities, Jakarta needs the walkability measurement for commercial corridor. This research aim is to identify the level of walkability in commercial corridors. The unit of analysis is a commercial corridor. Field observation and questionnaire survey were used as the methods. Field observation is to identify the condition of pedestrian facilities, pedestrian flows, and land use along the left and right sides of the corridor. There were three variables of the condition of the corridor's sidewalk associated with the level of pedestrian's comfort, that were safety, amenity, and accessibility. These three variables are measured by several indicators measured using a Likert scale. The number of respondents was 96. To test the data's reliability and validity used a reliability test and bivariate correlation test. Meanwhile, to measure the significance of each variable in each corridor, the k-independent samples were used. The results showed that the level of walkability of the sidewalk in the Sudirman corridor was high, while in Dr. Satrio and Casablanca corridors were a moderate level. This difference is due to the accessibility indicators. In Sudirman corridor meet the integrated public transportation as well as the absence of interference from street vendors and motorized parking. Therefore, accessibility of pedestrian way is the determining factor for the level of walkability in commercial corridors.

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KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR BROILER AND LAYING CULTIVATION

Ardha Rafano Naradhipa, Syaifudin, Syandra Sari

The need for protein now is very large. To meet this need animal farming, including chicken farming. For the cultivation of chickens, many people do not know yet how to develop it. To make it easy for the community to develop chicken farming, knowledge management

is needed for chicken farming. The application of knowledge management has become a fundamental need to improve the quality of existing human resources, especially chicken farmers. This study uses the Becerra-Fernandez development framework method for data collection and uses the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) approach with the waterfall method for system development. The knowledge generated in this study leads to the expert system. Expert system designed using the case-based reasoning method with the calculation of the nearest neighbor algorithm. This knowledge management system was created as a means of knowledge sharing in chicken farming organizations. This knowledge management produces an expert system that is used to identify chicken diseases and diagnose diseases and their prevention solutions.

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Knowledge Management System Of Furniture Production And Distribution

Hanif Yahya Alyazidi, Syaifudin, Gatot Budi Santoso, Wegig Murwonugroho

Furniture is one of the largest industrial sectors in Indonesia, Furniture is also one of the largest export commodities in Indonesia. At present the demand for furniture in Indonesia can still be met by domestic furniture production while the rest is controlled by imported products and growing rapidly. The lack of regulatory support, for example such as the difficulty of export permits, the difficulty of obtaining raw materials, high loan interest rates and education about the production and distribution process of furniture makes the furniture industry in Indonesia even worse. As a result today many furniture industries are experiencing a decline due to the lack of furniture entrepreneurs because they do not understand how to market furniture, There are still many furniture entrepreneurs who do not know choosing good wood and many do not know how to start a furniture business. The purpose of this research is to get a knowledge management system design and expert system that can be used by novice furniture entrepreneurs, furniture manufacturers, furniture distributors and furniture consumers. The method used is for KMS using the Becerra-Fernandez development framework, Expert Systems using the Forward Chaining method, System development using SDLC, System design using DFD, ERD and applications are implemented using the Drupal Framework. The results of this study are in the form of a Knowledge Management System website for furniture production and distribution that can be used by furniture manufacturers, distributors and furniture consumers.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **1379-1384**

Performance Evaluation Of Sindang Pasekan Water Treatment Plant

Irfan Arief, Tazkiaturrizki, Winarni

The x Water Treatment Plant (WTP) of Sindang Pasekan is the importance facilities in supplying drinking water for the Indramayu sub-district operated by PDAM Tirta Derma Ayu. The WTP capacity of 50 L/sec has been increased to 65 L/sec in 2018. The objective of this study is to evaluate the performance of the WTP. The research method includes analyzing the existing WTP condition by recounting the design parameters and assessing the unit processes, unit operations, and quality of water using the recent production capacity of 65 L/sec. Data comparison towards the production water quality is in conformity with the standard of drinking water from the regulation of PERMENKES No. 492 of 2010. Event though Several design parameters do not meet the standard on the other hand, such as detention time (Td) of the intake unit and velocity gradient (G) of certain sections in the flocculation unit. The results of the WTP evaluation can be used as a design criteria recommendation as it yielded a favorable turbidity removal by 95% on average.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1385-1389

Water Demand Of Gambung Water Supply System, Bandung Regency, West Java

Rachel Dista Zebua, Riana Ayu Kusumadewi, Winarni

Water demand keeps increasing in Bandung Regency, particularly in Soreang, Katapang, Margahayu, and Margaasih districts that would be referred to as Gambung Drinking Water Supply System (DWSS) in this paper. The service coverage of Gambung DWSS supplied by Tirta Raharja Regional Water Supply Enterprise (PDAM) is only 6.85%, including Soreang and Katapang districts. On the other hand, the service has not reached Margahayu and Margaasih at all. This research aims to predict the water demand of DWSS Gambung in 2040, comprising two phases of planning. The method includes projecting population in the study area to the year of 2030 and 2040, analyzing population density in the residential areas, as well as assessing the water usage and its fluctuation in the existing service area. The projection of service coverage is up to 70% in the year of 2030 and 97% in the year of 2040, with an estimated water demand of 216 L/second and 352 L/second, respectively.

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Improving Zonal Isolation With Foam Cementing

Rizki Akbar, Rini Setiati, Abdul Hamid

Cementing is the most important part of well construction and requires effective compatibility with nitrogen (N2) additives. Some of the challenges associated with this process are high temperatures, brine corrosion, and CO2 gas. The cementing process in geothermal wells is similar to oil and gas with high displacement efficiency to ensure adequate processing during low velocity. This study, therefore, aims to determine the function of foam cement using nitrogen to improve zonal isolation. The low use of variable density and relatively high strength of the foamed cement help operators to achieve long-term hydraulic bonds and zonal isolation by preventing hydrostatic pressure damage. In Indonesia, geothermal wells are developed with the fracture and low temperature gradients using lightweight foamed cement. This ensures job success, proper engineering, and control.. The results foam cementing are to establish good bonds and zonal isolation, the engineering process allows operators to adjust slurry density during cementing as needed. It is first mixed then pumped into a hole, and stabilized to create foam. This study concludes foam pumping has the ability to improve zonal isolation in oil and gas drilling wells.

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The Future On Publication System Of Land Registration In Indonesia

Listyowati Sumanto

The aim of study is to provide an overview of reform ideas on land registration publication system in order to achieve legal certainty in Indonesia. Legal certainty of land rights is an essential requirement for landowers and it will be realized if there is no doubt and worries of land ownership. However, in fact a certificate of land rights could be a legal case. The research method uses normative legal research, descriptive, and data analyzed qualitatively. One of the root causes of land conflicts is the publication system on land registration in Indonesia. There are two different publication systems: registration of deeds, which always uses a negative publication system, and registration of titles, which always uses a positive publication system. The result research in Indonesian Land Law is different from the law applicable in most other countries regarding publication system. Indonesian Laws follow registration of titles, and a negative tends to positive publication system. This is the root cause of many legal conflicts in Indonesia. I argue that in the future, Indonesia government has to change its land registration from negative but tends to positive publication system to positive publication system. Moreover, along with this transformation, an assurance fund should be established to compensate owners of registered rights who suffer from losses due the omissions or errors in the land registration system.

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Association Between Brain Gym And Cognitive Function In Postmenopausal Women

Yudhisman Imran, Donna Adriani, Patwa Amani, Irmiya Rachmiyani, Pukovisa Prawiroharjo

Aging results in cognitive decline in memory and intelligence of the elderly, but this may be delayed or maintained by brain exercises. Studies on increasing cognitive functioning, e.g. by brain gym and physical exercise did not clearly demonstrate an association of brain gym and physical activity with cognitive functioning. Therefore the present study aimed to find any relationship between brain gym and cognitive functioning in postmenopausal women. This analytical study was conducted for three months on healthy postmenopausal women aged 60 years and older at the Mampang Public Health Center in South Jakarta. Excluded were patients with psychosis, neurological abnormalities, patients on antidepressant or antipsychotic medications, patients with malignancies or diabetes mellitus, or subjects not completing the study. The selected subjects underwent the MoCA-INA and walking tests. Subjects passing both tests were assigned to the brain gym intervention group and the others to the control group without brain gym. The intervention group performed brain gym three times weekly for 3 months, after which both groups underwent a repeat MoCA-INA test. Mean age of control (n=12) and intervention groups (n=14) was 64.58 ±3.42 years and 64.86 ± 4.94 years, respectively. Baseline mean MoCA-Ina scores in control and intervention groups were 19.07 ± 2.12 and 20.50 ±1.56, respectively (p=0.067). After brain gym for 3 months, mean MoCA-INA scores in control and intervention groups were 22.33 ± 2.05 and 20.42 ± 1.69, respectively (p= 0.016). Cognitive functioning of postmenopausal women increased after performing brain gym. Postmenopausal women are recommended to perform brain gym to prevent or retard reduction in cognitive functioning.

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Applied Micro Fracture Characterization On Silokek Granitic Basement For NFR Modeling

Wildan Tri Koesmawardani, Benyamin Sapiie, Alfend Rudyawan

Naturally fractured reservoir (NFR) especially in granitic basement in Sumatra is not a new issue for research. Generally in NFR modeling, fracture density of rocks in a damage zone is the most significant factor that influence fracture porosity and fracture permeability. The aim of the study is to determining micro fracture

in the granitic rocks and proofing that quartz and k-feldspar minerals has significant influence for fracture density. Area of the study at Muaro Silokek, South Sumatra revealed a very heterogeneous granitic rocks outcrop and have high fracture density. At previous study conclude those area is representative as an analog NFR, especially granitic basement reservoir in Sumatra. The main fault which affect fracture orientation was right lateral strike slip faults with NW – SE orientation represented as riedel shears which is Takung Fault trend. The study was conducted using 12 data of thin section granitic oriented sample for micro fracture analysis. The result of the study shows there are three types of granitic rocks namely syeno granite, alkali feldspar granite, and monzo granite. Micro fracture characterization shows NE – SW, NNW – SSE, ENE – WSW fracture orientation. Type of micro fracture dominantly of transgranular micro fracture which means it has high fracture connectivity and paralel to high permeability. Fault zone classification shows that damage zone is at 6.5 m around faults. This fracture characterization on samples in the damage zone shows each type of granite has a different response to the micro fracture density, so it have significant implication for NFR.

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Revealing The Vernacular Concept Through Proportions In Architecture

Popi Puspitasari, Agustin R. Lakawa

Recently, vernacular architecture has become a source of inspiration to create innovative building designs by utilizing the latest technology. Proportion systems of the vernacular house are one of the basic principles that can be elaborated for module innovation in the industrialization era. The universal standardization and generational change are part of the reasons why vernacular architectural concepts are rarely considered again. Such conditions are indicators that weaken the understanding of vernacular philosophical concepts and spirit. Therefore, the enlightenment of the concept becomes important especially concerning its nature to revive the thinking of the current generation that physical appearance has a unique spirit and cultural content. This paper aims to formulate a conceptual model of proportion systems in vernacular architecture through precedent studies. It was formulated inductive-qualitatively by referring to the theoretical building of Ihalauw [1] and the research design of Creswell [2]. Information units obtained from the precedent vernacular architecture research results in Indonesia combined with the cases from other countries that were selected randomly. Each selected information unit is linked inductively to produce theme categorization and each theme is integrated through logical relationships to produce a conceptual formulation diagram. At the end of writing, the formulated conceptual model is compared with others as the form of theoretical dialogue. The result of the study affirms that the proportion system in vernacular architecture is

related to the expression of human efforts in aligning themselves (microcosm) with God/ancestor (macrocosm). The manifestation of these expressions is used to mark sacred-profane values and social ethics in addition to being physically used to modify the local climate and to produce forms of beauty.

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Eudrilus Eugeniae And Lumbricus Rubellus Density Effect In Agriculture Waste Treatment

Lailatus siami, Dwi Indrawati, R. Ratnaningsih

Solid waste as the organic and inorganic waste materials from sources have become the real issue in big cities or villages including agricultural waste. This study aims to determine the effect of organic waste characteristics and worm density in the vermicomposting process. To achieve these objectives an analysis of chemical and physical parameters is carried out. The method of this research are using two type of earthworm that is Eudrilus eugeniae (EE), Lumbricus rubellus (LR) to be varied in several composition of cassava peels, vegetable waste and cow manure. The variations consist of 1.5kg/m2, 2kg/m2, and 2.5kg/m2 for both type of earthworm. Parameters to be measured are chemical (pH, temperature and humidity) and physical (waste weight). All physical and chemical parameters are still in the range determined by experts, the pH parameters are in the range 7-8, the temperature parameter is in the range of 21-29°C, and the humidity parameter is in the range of 36-71%. In this study, environmental conditions greatly affect the vermicomposting process, namely the pH value of 7.00-8.00 and the temperature of 26.5-28OC is still in ideal conditions for worm life, while the humidity of 60% -80% does not meet the ideal conditions for worms because it is too moist caused by raw materials used are green vegetables that have high water content. Density variations in each waste variation affect the amount of waste reduction both in EE and LR media. The highest waste reduction for 1.5 kg/m2 of Eudrilus eugeniae in M4D1 variation (30% cow manure and 70% cassava peels) by 56% waste reduction. Meanwhile for 2.5 kg/m2 Lumbricus rubellus in the D3M4 and D4M4 variation (50% cow manure and 50% vegetables; 30% cow manure 70% of vegetables) can reduce by 63%.

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Delignification Of Bioethanol Production From Saba Banana Peel (Musa Paradisiaca Formatypica) By Aspergillus Fumigatus

Bunga Faradhani, R. Ratnaningsih, Astri Rinanti

BananaI peel is a waste, and a lignocellulose biomass used as an alternative raw material to bioethanol by utilizing the enzymatic ability of Aspergillus fumigatus. ThisIstudy therefore was conducted to test the potential of banana peel to be converted into bioethanol. TheI research started by cultivatingi A. fumigatus on Potato Dextrose Broth media with the banana peel mechanically converted into powder and used as a substratei. This wass followed by the pretreatment process by adding A. fumigatus to the substrate container in ratios of 1: 1, 1: 5, and 1:10, respectively. Furthermore, thei gravimetric method was used to determine the level of lignin due to pretreatment with contact times of 24, 72, and 120 hours. This was preceded with the hydrolysisi stage using the DNS method to measure the amount of sugar produced, with the removal of the highest lignin content at the pretreatment stage of 7.3% and the highest sugar level at the hydrolysis stage of 1.353 g/L. This research shows that banana peell contains lignocellulose and has the ability to be used as raw material for bioethanol. Therefore, to iincrease the levels of bioethanol derived, it is necessary to carry out a fermentation process and further research.

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Optimization Of Primary Annealing Temperature With Bigdye Reagent In Sequencing Reaction

Harumi Yuniarti, Astri Rinanti, Bambang Cholis S.

In this research, the annealing temperature was varied to determine the appropriate template sequence. The amplification process used the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method in the Primary template, to separate the double DNA into a single chain. Furthermore, the cycling duration were compared with the pGEM_Standard. In this research, the process was heated for some time, and the temperature decreased to obtain an appropriate result. Bigdye-pGEM reagents were used to stick the separated molds to become single chains. Also, a primer pair with a large melting temperature difference tends to cause a reduction in the amplification process. The primary sequencing of M13 at 500C produced a well-readable amplicon on the observed electropherogram using ABI Prism 310 sequencer. The results shows that the sequencing test with the addition of bigdye reagent volume (without buffer) at 1x concentration and 25 times cycling duration formed high and clear peaks around 600bp. Shorter sequences occurred at lower concentrations, with the reagent used to determine the exact annealing temperature and how optimal the reagent brings up the sequence length that appears on the electropherogram.

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ROLE OF LIFESTYLE MEDICINE IN THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DIABETES MELLITUS AND ASSOCIATED CO-MORBIDITIES

Girija Kumari*, Vikram Singh, AK Jhinghan

Diabetes Mellitus is a chronic lifestyle-related disorder that increases the burden of disease and deteriorates the Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQOL) of diabetes and other co-morbidity patients. This review analysis was conducted to investigate the effects of lifestyle medicine, (yoga practice, plant-based balanced diet, and meditation) in the prevention and control of Diabetes Mellitus and associated Co-morbidities. Research studies related to the effectiveness of lifestyle changes were extracted through the search of PubMed, Scopus, Google scholar, Cochrane Library, mad line, EBSCO, and IndMED databases. Type 2 diabetes mellitus can be prevented using the holistic approach of lifestyle modification and self-management. A healthy diet including the intake of fruits, vegetables, low fat and sugar-containing product along with physical exercises such as daily morning walk, yoga, and meditation play an important role in the prevention and control of lifestyle-related diseases including diabetes, obesity, hypertension, and cardiovascular diseases. Lifestyle changes provide the low-cost, successful and pre-emptive gains upstream of these metabolic disorders, and for that reason, it is a first-line or even parallel intervention in diabetes mellitus and coronary heart disease patients. There is a very urgent need to enhance public awareness regarding the importance of a healthy lifestyle, self-management, balanced diet, yoga, and meditation to improve their quality of life by preventing life-threatening chronic diseases such as coronary artery diseases and diabetes mellitus. Keeping it in view, this study was planned to report the impact of a plant-based balanced diet, yoga, and meditation on diabetes mellitus and associated disorder of cardiovascular.

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EFFECTS OF LECTURER TRUST ON LEADERSHIP AT PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES IN BANTEN

Furtasan Ali Yusuf

This study is to examine the direct influence of leadership on the trust of lecturers in private universities in Serang Regency/City. This research was conducted at Private Universities in the Serang Banten region of Indonesia with a sample of lecturers at private universities. The analytical tool used in this study is to use validity and linear regression tests to test the validity of trust and frequency distribution as well as the significance and linearity test to test the hypothesis of the influence of trust on leadership. The findings show

that trust has a positive effect on leadership. This result shows the important role of trust in growing leadership. This can occur because the leadership factor as an internal factor is also heavily influenced by internal factors such as trust.

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Finding Similar Content Posts Using Semantic Textual Similarity Based On Text Segmentation Through Natural Language Processing

Rohan C. Tadvi, Vrushali A. Chakkarwar

Posts in the forums are dispersed in database where determining the congruence among the text posts in web forums is cumbersome task. Congruence is relevant property while text clustering and text classification. Traditionally the documents were searched with the collation of keywords or set of terms from the posts. Proposed system posts are contemplated as corpus of words where each entity in corpus has some individual weightage where terms and words are also found in another corpuses as well. To fulfill the objective with common goal there should be some relatedness among the corpus of different posts in different or same forum which provides the similar motive the user needed to deliver. Congruence is calculated by applying a score to common terms calculated in preprocessing. Semantic relatedness score of corpus differs for every corpus depending on the relatedness in corpuses. Posts are divided into segments at particular instances. Of these segments the corpuses are created and text features are extracted and monitored by identifying congruence of keywords. The common terms extracted are evaluated using process by combination of different Semantic Textual algorithms. After calculating the similarity most identical posts are displayed to user on threshold basis.

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EARNING MANAGEMENT FORECAST ERRORS, ACCRUAL, AND ENVIROMENT UNCERTAINTY ON INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE LISTED FIRMS

Dian Indriana Hapsari, St.Dwiarso Utomo, Julia Safitri

The paper' purpose is examining the correlation between earning managemenforecast errors to accrual using environment uncertainty as moderating variable and firm size as control variable. Sampling method used is purposive sampling method. This paper uses secondary data of 144 Indonesia Stock Exchange non-financial listed firms over 2011-2016. The result indicates environment

uncertainty moderates the correlation between prediction error and accrual (p= 0.000; p<0.05). Step 1 regressionhas determination coefficient (R2) as 0,031 while Step 2 of regression has 0,105 R2.
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Detecting And Preventing Of Malware Spread

S.Kayathri, S.Ramya, S.Meena

This article is one of the web application in cloud domain used to find the malware in server. The hackers and virus writers try to attack the computers connected to the internet. To detect the malware spread the user can fix the sensor in the server system it can scan the system continuously. If any error or malware occurred in the client side it can make the intimation for the admin. With the help of server, admin give the alert to the user to detect the malware. The user will get the intimation about the time and folder where the malware is occurred. By using this application the user can easily find out the malware so they can store their information safely. It provides more Authentications for the user. The sensor is used to scan the malware in the system. The scanning process is visible for the admin. So the user can know the sensor report and the timing of malware attack.
[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **1463-1465**

Factors Affecting Green Buildings Value: A Review

Chin Wen Ken, Ng Yee Ling, Wong Hong Ling, Nurul Arifah Zainudin, Siti Aishah Masrom, Mohd Shahril Abdul Rahman

The concept of sustainability in real estate development has recently become one of the main concerns of the industry. As this will have an impact on market demand and supply, sustainability aspects–green building characteristics were shown to have an impact on property value. In order to confirm this, the present study examined the existing literature on factors affecting green buildings property value. Relevant literatures on the factors have been searched through academic databases. Content analysis was used to extract the attributes of green buildings and other factors affecting their value. Following the content analysis process, a conceptual framework for factors affecting the value of green buildings has been developed. This framework would provide an overview of the features of green buildings and other factors that have an impact on property values. Industry players, academics and policy makers may use this as input weather for investment, property development, further study, and policy making.
[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **1466-1471**

Prosthetic Finger Movement Controller Based On EMG Signals Using Statistical Feature And K-Nearest Neighbors

Attika Puspitasari, Achmad Rizal, Husneni Mukhtar

Electromyography (EMG) is a technique used to acquire electrical activity from muscles called electromyogram (EMG). EMG signals can be used to detect either abnormalities or movements in muscles. This muscle movement can be used to control a prosthetic finger. Previous research focused on how to develop a high-functional prosthetic fingers system. This initial system due to many actuators needed a high-performance processor. The main problem was on the complicated mechanism, leading to the price of prosthetic fingers system became expensive, heavy, and difficult to maintain. In this research, we developed a low-cost prototype of a prosthetic finger that works based on EMG signals produced by human arm muscles. The EMG signal obtained was processed by the signal processing to move the servo motor. An appropriate response was received between the movement of the hand and the prosthetic finger. The proposed prosthetic finger system was managed to recognize the type of motion by 100%. The result showed that the prosthetic finger could follow the movements of the hand precisely.

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VARIABILITY AND CORRELATION AMONG AGRONOMIC AND PHYTOCHEMICAL TRAITS OF TOMATO INBRED LINES

Adel Al-Shihi, Mike L. Deadman, Fahad A. Al-Sadi, M.S. Shahid and Abdullah M. Al-Sadi

The phytochemical and agronomical features of 15 tomato inbred lines were studied for two successive years under local environmental conditions of Oman. The objectives of this experiment were to; (1) determine the correlation between the variables to explain variation among tomato inbred lines, (2) estimate the relationship and divergence among tomato inbred lines using principal component analysis (PCA) and cluster analysis. The experiments were conducted in randomized complete block design with three replications in Tawoos Agricultural farm in Barka in 2013-2014. Data collected were 1) Agronomical data: fruit yield, marketable fruit yield, single fruit weight, fruit number and 2) Phytochemical data: PH, TSS, TA and Color. In both years 2013 and 2014, the first three components of PCA showed 76.3 and 77.5% respectively, of the total variation among traits. Agronomical data

contributed more in total variation than phytochemical data among different tomato inbred lines. The resulting dendrogram from cluster analysis using ward method revealed 3 groups. The first and second groups show close relationship among inbred lines while the third group with two lines (3022E and GS 12) showed no similarity with other two groups. In 2014, 3125F-19 with the highest fruit size (140 g) grouped alone . This method of grouping inbred lines was completely consistent with the results of principal component analysis. In general, these inbred lines performed well and produced good fruit yield.

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Root Cause Analysis Of Faculty Dis-Engagement In Higher Education Sector Using Fish Bone Diagram

Ch.Madhavi Latha, Dr.Anouja Mohanthy, Nalla Ramakrishna

Engagement of employees is the critical factor and has much impact on the organizations, institutions and companies in achieving their vision and mission. Employee engagement is the physical, emotional, cognitive and intellectual involvement of an individual. In today's turbulent environment the role of an engaged faculty in the higher education sector is highly undisputable. An engaged teacher will show high degree of commitment and involvement in the profession which will result in the quality outcomes. The objective of this study is to analyze the root causes for the faculty disengagement and to analyze the factors influencing majorly for dis-engagement in selected private higher education institutions in Bangalore by the both qualitative and quantitative methods. Some of the personal and organizational factors were analyzed through RCA(root cause analysis) using fish bone structure supported by literature review and validated through regression analysis. It was noticed that all the identified factors through RCA are influencing factors of faculty dis-engagement. However, the major influencing factors for dis-engagement identified are spiritual quotient of the faculty and HR policies of the organization are responsible for faculty dis-engagement. Lessons learned, suggested directions to minimize faculty disengagement and optimize faculty engagement and to promote faculty wellbeing.

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Export-Led Growth Hypothesis: An Analysis Of India's Post Liberalization Experience

Ho Man Giang, Ibrahim Nurudeen

This study empirically examines the relationship among GDP, import and export by investigating the validity of the export-led growth hypothesis in India. A quarterly data that spanned from 1996.Q2 to 2019Q2 has been employed for the analysis of the study. The stochastic properties of the series checked through Philips and Perron (1988), finds all the three series to be stationary at first difference, and this has further been examined through Perron (1997), which confirms the presence of a unit-root with structural breaks in the crash, growth, and crash-growth models at different dates. A Johansen test of co-integration reveals the presence of two co-integrating relations, and the short-run dynamics coefficient reveals that 50 percent of the disequilibrium in the system is being corrected every quarter. The study further finds the evidence of a long-run causality between export and GDP, although not in the short run. Thus, the study wrapped up by lending support for the validity of the export-led growth hypothesis to the Indian economy.

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Design Of Issuing And Self-Returning Modules For Library Books For Mega Campus By Using Arm 7 Web-Server And Cloud

Kantilal P Rane

In mega Universities, Colleges and Hostels, there are mega libraries and located at long distances. It is very difficult to always approach to distance libraries to all the students for accession of books. To get the hostel room delivery of particular books, app like Amazon is designed. The Issuing Module is designed for delivery of book by delivery boy. To submit the books without wasting more time, multiple Self-returning modules are designed through which one can submit his/her books at any corner of the campus. Students may submit their books at any returning module nearby available in the campus. Cloud connected returning modules are designed that gets and sends the information to cloud through internet. Students can get acknowledgement on the App assigned to them regarding to the transactions of the books immediately through Web-server in module itself. Issuing Model is designed based on NFC RFID technology. A specific android App is designed for Issuing Model that accesses the RFID information of students and books and authenticates through Cloud. It is also responsible for issuing the book and sending notification to user. Library Console based on .net platform is used as a supporting technology for proposed system. The whole system is working satisfactorily with the use of various cloud databases.

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MACRONUTRIENT CONTENT OF LEAVES AT SNAKEFRUIT: EFFECT OF AMMONIUM SULPHATE FERTILIZATION

Rasmita Adelina, Irfan Suliansyah, Auzar Syarif, Warnita

Cultivation Technique of Sidimpuan snakefruit (Salacca sumatrana Becc.) needs to be improved in an effort to increase the production of snakefruit which has continued to decline. Optimal production of Sidimpuan snakefruit can be achieved if the factors internally and externally that support the growth and development of plants are well available for plants. There are three essential nutrients that determine the growth and development of plants, namely nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. The application of ammonium sulphate fertilization is one of the efforts to improve the cultivation technique of Sidimpuan snakefruit so that the production increase is achieved. This study aims to determine the ratio of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium content leaves of Sidimpuan snakefruit before and after fertilization. This research has been carried out in snakefruit planting in Palopat Maria Village, Padangsidimpuan Hutaimbaru Subdistrict, Padangsidimpuan City with altitude of ± 450 m above sea level. This research starts from November 2017 to June 2018. The research method used is experimental and survey methods with purposive sampling technique in determining sample plants. Number of plants sample 30 plants. Data processing was carried out using the Independent Test sample t-test. Based on the results of this study, it was found that the comparison of nitrogen and phosforus content of leaves before and after first fertilization was not significantly different, however potassium content is significantly different , while the content of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium content before and after the second fertilization was significantly different.

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The Enrichment Mechanism Of Rare Earth Elements In Weathered Granitoids, Tin Placer And Bauxite Laterite

Rosmalia Dita Nugraheni, Dedi Sunjaya, Muhammad Burhannudinnur

This study aimed to elucidate the geochemical behavior of Rare Earth Elements (REE) to conceive their concentration within secondary REE-bearing minerals. The tin belt granitoids which existed along the Malaysia Peninsula and Western Indonesia were produced by subduction of large Tethyan oceans, followed by post-collisional thickening of the continental crust. With regards to the tectonic origin, granitoids in the Bukit Tinggi, Pahang State, Malaysia as well as Bangka island, Indonesia are classified under crustal-derived granitoid and yield considerable potentials of REE. Moreover, in a tropical climate, tense weathering process possibly dispersed the REE to the weathered products of granitoid, laterite

and placer deposits. The methodology used in this research includes the analysis of major and trace elements through the use of X-Ray Fluorescence added by petrography analysis. The result showed similar chemical characteristics on ionic- radii with different ionic-charge of Light- and Heavy-REE enabled them to substitute the major elements and enter the crystal lattice. The weathering process has also contributed to destroying the ionic bonds of the host minerals. Moreover, the low mobility of these elements engenders low dispersion only in the nearby parent rocks. Summarily, in weathered granitoid and bauxite laterite, REE accumulation occupies the saprolith containing clay mineral and has the capability to concentrate the elements through ionic-absorption. In placer deposits, REE remained stable in resistant minerals of monazite, xenotime, and zircon since the Light- REE being compatible with major elements of Ti, Zr and coexist with cassiterite or tin.

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The Influence Of Transformational Leadership And Culture Of Organization On Teacher's Commitments

Abdul Gani, Suyatno

This study was to determine the effect of transformational leadership and organizational culture on teacher commitment at Amanah Husada Health Vocational High School pemalang. This research was conducted by questionnaire survey method on teachers at Amanah Husada Health Vocational High School Pemalang Regency. Data collection was done by distributing questionnaires to respondents. The questionnaire was distributed to 37 teacher respondents at Amanah Husada health Vocational School pemalang. The analytical tool used is multiple linear regression using the SPSS 16.00 application. The results showed that: a) there was no significant positive effect of transformational leadership on teacher organizational commitment at the Amanah Husada Health Vocational High School Pemalang, b) there was a significant positive influence of organizational culture on teacher organizational commitment at Amanah Husada Health Vocational High School pemalang c) There were positive influences Significant transformational leadership and organizational culture simultaneously on the organizational commitment of teachers at Amanah Husada Health VocationalHighSchoolPemalang.

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Mobile Phone Application To Provide A Safe Driving Using Global Positioning System

S.Meena, S.Kayathri, S.Ramya

The project is entitled as "Mobile Phone Application to Provide a Safe Driving using Global Positioning System" is an android application used to provide the safe drive for the drivers. Most of the accidents were occurred due to the usage of mobile phones during driving. In the existing system, the user can reject the call with normal message by sending the notification that the user is driving just call back later. In the proposed system, the user opens the application when the user starts driving, if the bike speed reaches more than 30kmhrs the mobile will automatically have switched to silent mode so that the user can not able to reach the mobile if receives any call during driving. The addition feature of the application that the user can able to send an urgent message with a present location to the given two contacts numbers during registration by simply making a call to that number. The advantage of this feature is used to intimate the location to the particular persons. The project is designed using Java7.1 as front end language and SQLite 3 as back end language.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1518-1519

Placement And Coordinated Facts: An Overview

Divya B V, Dr. Archana N V

FACTS devices are new integrated concept of power electronic switching, which enhances the transfer capability of power, power quality and stability of the system. This paper presents an extensive literature review on placement on FACTS devices and its coordination in the Power system. There could be number of FACTS devices installed in a power system to control particular quantity. Due to distributed generation, interaction between these FACTS devices becomes very important. An individually designed FACTS device has not achieved an ideal effect, with increasing demand. Hence in this paper various coordinated control techniques are reviewed, in order to enhance the quality of power in a deregulated power system.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1520-1523

A Study On Implementing Solar Based Home Energy Storage Systems For Rural India.

Sanoop, Dr. Tamil

Solar energy is available everywhere making it user friendly to harness it in almost every place like cities, villages and farms. This paper depicts the improvement and sending of creative Solar

oriented power based frameworks for use in rural groups of India. On-going and arranged solar based power extends in India are constantly gone for creating solar plants for framework applications. The proposed framework advancement depends on disseminated arrangement approach. This approach utilizes sunlight based power in little units to fulfill a specific requirement for a town, similar to a home in a town, on the homestead, or potentially an individual town inhabitant. Systems outlines consolidate practical, secluded, rough, long life, simple to keep up, and helpful to utilize structures. Further, the frameworks are half breed permitting these to work with coordinate electric power and in addition sunlight based energy. The cases of advances that need sun based power for country regions incorporate cell phones, home machines, cultivate executes, capacity of vegetables and natural product, squander administration, and vehicles for human, creature, and yield transport. The procedure proposed for distinguishing the assembling configuration is an iterative one. In other words that at first the model units are sent in towns to get input From Clients and after that the Outline is Altered and Reused. The Final Product of this Exertion is the Distinguishing Proof of the Last Outline and Assembling Process

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Etnomathematics On Equipment Of Kebo-Keboan Alasmalang Traditional Ceremony

Erfan Yudianto, Reza Ambarwati, Lela Nur Safrida, Toto Bara Setiawan, Ika Arum Cahyani

Ethnomatematics is a habit and customs in a community group and there is a mathematical concept without being realized by the community. This research was conducted in Alasmalang village, especially Krajan Singojuruh Banyuwangi hamlet. The purpose of this study was described about ethnomatematics of the Traditional Ceremony of Kebo-Keboan Alasmalang with the subject matter of congruence and similarity. This research was belonging of qualitative research with an ethnographic approach. The object of this research is all the equipment that must be available for the implementation of the ceremony. Data sources in this research are the head of Kebo-Keboan Traditional Institue and buldrah. There are 3 methods were used to collecting data, observation, documentation and interviews. The results of data's collection will be analyzed and presented descriptively. The results of this study showed that there are mathematical concepts in the form of point and line, angle, two dimentional figure, congruence and similarity, three dimentional figure, and reflection.

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Spectral Analysis Of Electrogastrogram

R.Chandrasekaran, T.R.Thamizhvani, A.Josephin Arockia Dhivya, R.J.Hemalatha

Gastroparesis is a condition that affects the normal motility of muscle in the stomach and is commonly called as paralysis of stomach. Electrogastrography is the technique for measuring electrical activity of the stomach. The Electrogastrography is also used to measure the gastric mobility and various stomach disorders like tachy-gastria, brady-gastria, dyspepsia, peptic ulcer, gastric tumor etc. Electrogastro-gram is the graphical representation of the Electrogastrography. The Electrogastrography procedure is recommended by the physician to diagnose the dis orders in the stomach. Electrogastrography procedure is taken generally under two conditions: Fasting condition and post prandial condition. This procedure is followed strictly to measure the gastric activity and gastric emptying test. The food is propelled into the stomach and the pacemaker of the stomach fails to contract the muscles of stomach that leads to gastroparesis condition. The diabetic patients often get into the gastroparesis condition. This remains as a major factor; stomach motility is slowed down. In this paper, data acquisition system for acquiring multichannel electrogastrogram is developed and the gastric signal is acquired and analysed using MATLAB. Through the spectral analysis of gastric slow-wave, the gastroparesis condition is diagnosed. The MEGG-Multichannel Channel Electrogastrogram signal is acquired in two states: Fasting state and Postprandial state.

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Methodological Investigation On Recycling Of Plastic Polymers - A Review

Dr. Barmavatu Praveen, Yalagandala Akshay Kumar, Banoth Sravanthi, H. Ameresh

Plastics are reasonable, simple to form, and lightweight. These and numerous different favorable circumstances make them extremely encouraging possibility for business applications. In numerous territories, they have generously smothered customary materials. Be that as it may, the issue of reusing still is a significant test. There are both innovative and financial issues that control the advancement in this field. In this, a condition of-craftsmanship review of reusing is furnished together with a viewpoint for the future by utilizing famous polymers, for example, polyolefin, poly (vinyl chloride), polyurethane, and poly (ethylene terephthalate) as models. Various sorts of reusing, essential, optional, tertiary, quaternary, and natural reusing, are talked about together with related issues, for example, compatibilization and cross-connecting. There are different activities in the European Union on research and use of these reusing approaches; chose models are given in this

article. Their advancement is reflected by conceded licenses, the greater part of which have an exceptionally constrained extension and barely spread certain advances. Worldwide acquaintance of waste use systems with the polymer showcase is right now not completely grew, however has a tremendous potential.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1537-1542**

Soft Computing Based Economic And Emission Load Dispatch In Micro Grid

K.Thenmalar, G.Sophia Jasmine , V.Vanitha

Distribution of energy from various resources in micro grids is the emerging trend for efficient method of power generation and distribution. Due to the penetration of distributed generation into microgrid, it has become a critical issue for the microgrid operators to accomplish optimal dispatch balancing the economic as well as environment factors satisfying power demand and security constraints. The Economic Dispatch (ED) is described as the method to obtain an optimal solution for the minimization of generation cost taking into account all the necessary constraints. Combined environmental-economic dispatch (CEED) technique for smart micro grids is discussed in this work, with an objective of curtailing the generation and emission costs considering two different algorithms Multi-objective Economic Emission Dispatch (MOEED) algorithm and Modified Evolutionary Multi Objective Algorithm (MEMO) Smart grid management is considered such that each of the generators communicate about their generation cost, demand and the deviations to their consumers. Simulation of the algorithms is carried out in PROTEUS and results are presented.

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The Effect Of Physical Exercise With Iron And Without Iron On Hemoglobin Content And Maximum Aerobic Capacity

Umar, Yanuar Kiram, Alex Aldha Yudi

This study aims to analyze how physical exercise with iron and no iron intake affect the hemoglobin level and maximum aerobic capacity. The hemoglobin level and maximum aerobic capacity will actually be affected either by iron intake or by physical exercises. The population is the students ofFaculty of Sports Science Universitas Negeri Padang, Sports Coach program class of 2015/2016, and were registered in the semester of July - December 2017. The samples are 30 male students. The study was conducted at the Fitness Laboratory of Faculty of Sports Science Universitas

Negeri Padang. The treatments of the research are in the form of physical exerciseswhich are circuit training and HIIT for 16 times exercises, then giving Ferizz brandiron supplements in tablet. The instruments to measure hemoglobin levels are using the hemoglobin testing system, quik-check, and Bleep Test to measure maximum aerobic capacity. Data analysis using t test and anova.The results show that all hypotheses proposed in this research are acceptable; p <α 0.05. Thus it is expected that this research is useful for interested parties, especially in order to improve the physical ability of athletes, so that maximum achievement in every competition can be reached. These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for IJSTR JOURNALS. Use this document as a template if you are using Microsoft Word 6.0 or later. Otherwise, use this document as an instruction set. The electronic file of your paper will be formatted further at IJSTR. Define all symbols used in the abstract. Do not cite references in the abstract. Do not delete the blank line immediately above the abstract; it sets the footnote at the bottom of this column. Don't use all caps for research paper title.

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Sustainable Smart City Planning By Means Of Land Use Models For Indian Cities

Basweshwar S. Jirwankar, Kundan Meshram,

As This Paper Offers Opportunities For Smart City Growth, Analyzing Proposed Population Distribution And Land-Use Changes In Space And Time. This Provides The Politicians With A Complete And Vibrant Disclosure Of A Rapidly Changing Urban Environment. Several Adverse Impacts Of Policies Can Be Assessed And Revised According To Time And Serenity, Such As Ecological And Health Risks Or Kinesis Issues. In This Paper, We Believe That Innovations In "Smart" Cities Need To Be More Sustainable, Diverse And Participatory. In The Context Of Urban Risk Assessment, Which Is Essential In Indian Cities, This Paper Also Addresses These Three Smart Goals. The Following Priorities Include Approaches That Are Defensible, Constructive And Participatory, Such As Remote Sensing, Terrestrial Cover, Land Cover And Land Use Models Using Remote Sensing And GIS (Geographical Information System), Population Density Modeling Using Dasymetric Planning, Predictive Sculpture Of Land Use Changes And Demographic Change Aspects, And Risk Assessment. This Research Assists Spatial Land Distribution, Which Will Be Affected With Digital Techniques By Rapid Urbanization.

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Expansion Dual To Channeled The Sample In A Series Of Shift-Invariant Space

Adam Zakria

In this article we show sampling expansion formulations on a series of shift-invariant closed sub space ∑_(j=1)^∞▒〖V (φ(t_j)) 〗 of L^2 (R) generated by a Riesz generator series ∑_(j=1)^∞▒〖φ(t_j)〗 or frames. Moreover we illustration a single channel sampling on a series ∑_(j=1)^∞▒〖V (φ(t_j)) 〗. Finally, examples are given to support our results.

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Effectiveness Of Brain- Based Teaching Strategies To Enhance Pronounciation Among Prospective Teachers

M.Suryakumari, Dr. S.Leo Stanly

Learning is a process through which knowledge, skills, values and attitudes are to be acquired and applied by the B.Ed students. Hence, the role of a prospective teacher in the learning process is very important. Every B.Ed institutions in the prospective teachers, parents, community members and institution management committee share common aims for their B.Ed students, where the polices can be implemented effectively and where staff can carry the message towards quality education effectively at institution level to get desired results, can be considered as effective. The B.Ed institutions which are well run and where quality of learning is high, can be considered effective and progressive. Therefore the researcher felt a great need to study the strategies implemented by teachers to enhance learning and pronounciation in institutions.

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The Effects Of Mobile Marketing, Discount, And Lifestyle On Consumers' Impulse Buying Behavior In Online Marketplace

Nurul Ittaqullah, Rahmat Madjid, Nursaban Rommy Suleman

This study aims to determine the effect of Mobile marketing, Discount, and Lifestyle on Impulse buying Behavior of Marketplace Consumer in students case study of Halu Oleo University. The method used is quantitative research methodology with an explanatory survey method. The population of this study are active internet users of students at Halu Oleo University who have made

purchases in the marketplace in the last 10 months from January to October 2019. The sampling technique uses non probability sampling (convenience sampling) techniques, with the number of 100 respondents. The results showed that Mobile marketing and Discount have no significant effect on impulse buying on marketplace consumers. While Lifestyle has a significant positive effect on impulse buying behavior in marketplace consumers by 35.1%. The simultaneous effect of Mobile marketing, Discount, and Lifestyle on impulse buying in the marketplace is 20.9%. While the remaining 79.1% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

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Effects Of Voltage Imbalance In Three Phase Controlled Rectifier Based System

N.Priyadharshini, N.B. Pavatharini, R.K.Prasanth, C.S.Sasidharan, M.Mohanraj

The evolution of semi-conductor switches has resulted in their increased use in electrical and electronic devices in recent trends. The growing use of thyristor-based rectifiers has caused the power grid to face severe harmonic problems. In power systems, voltage unbalance occurs often. The primary source is uneven distribution of single-phase loads throughout all phases. If a three-phase fully controlled rectifier is connected with an unbalanced grid it results in voltage ripple. In this project the analysis of three phase rectifier with resistive load is done. Simulation is done in MATLAB with various voltage imbalances and the ripple factor is found. The hardware analysis is also done with voltage unbalance and the output ripple factor is analyzed. The analysis shows that the unbalance in the input voltage increases the switching losses and voltage ripple. This influences the switch conductive intervals and further distorts the input current waveform.

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Green Reusable Catalyst For The Formation Diastereo Selective Synthesis Of Cyclohexanones By Condensation Reaction Acetoacetanilide With Different Aromatic Aldehydes At Variety Method Of Reaction

Jayaveersinh Mahida,Ravi.B.Patel

A Effortless Synthetic Path For The Diastereoselective Of Cyclohexanones Synthesis Of N,N’-Diaryl-2-Aryl-6-Hydroxy-6-Methyl-4-Oxocyclohexane-1,3-Dicarboxamide With Help Of Starch

Solution Counting As Glycerol And Water Homogeneous Mixture As Green Protocol Via Economically As Well As Environment Friendly Catalyst. Etoh Use As A Solvent And Triethyl Amine As Catalyst At 50°C For To Afford Desirable Products Via One-Pot Pseudo-Three-Component Reaction Of Acetoacetanilide Condensation Reaction With Various Aromatic And Aliphatic Aldehydes [27]. The Present Protocol Provides An Inexpensive And Efficient Route To Obtain Functionalized Cyclohexanones Containing Four Quaternary Stereogenic Centre With High Yields From The Simple And Readily Available Starting Materials Under Mild Conditions In Shorter Reaction Times. The Products Have Been Characterized By IR,1HNMR And 13CNMR Spectroscopy. The Stereo Selectivity Of Compounds Was Established With NMR Spectroscopy And The After All Protocol We Conform That The Solution Of Glycerol And Starch Solution Is Good Efficient And High Reusable Catalyst Then The Previous Catalyst.

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A REVIEW ON THE DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

P.P. Janarthanan , M.S. Kaviya Dharshini , C. Kaviya, V. Jayapriya

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is one of the neurodevelopmental disorder which commonly affects the children nowadays. The impact of ASD is high and it will bring harmfulness to the family and society. In our report, the various reasons for the causes of ASD is reported. The diagnosis of ASD stated the various ways to examine the abnormality by acquisition of EEG, Preprocessing, extracting the features of an EEG signal and classifying the normal and an abnormal signal. The treatments to be taken for ASD, the necessary steps to prevent ASD and how to manage the ASD affected individuals are also explained in this study.

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Corporate Social Responsibility: Principles And Philosophies

Arpita Jena, Duryodhan Jena, Kiran Cotha, Sitikantha Mishra, Rashmi Ranjan Panigrahi

The current concern of corporate social responsibility (CSR) focuses on to save the planet and brand money, fine in business by doing good and fair-trade and carbon neutralizing at the same time. The sustainability of national and global economies depends on sustainable CSR in the competitive era. Researchers have enunciated several principles of CSR drawn mostly from managerial

philosophies and sociological theories, and primarily, to justify and advocate CSR among business executives. In this paper, attempt has been made to study various principles and philosophies of CSR with reference to legal procedures. The paper concluded that major moral philosophers obtained a subterranean considerate of corporate social responsibility as commitment over and above accountability.

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SUBJECTIVE WEAR TRIAL OF WOOL AND BLENDED WOOL APPAREL FOR SENSORIAL COMFORT

Asma Khan Radha Kashyap D B Shakyawr

Wear comfort is imperative property of clothing. The comfort of wool garment is main characteristic of consumer satisfaction principally for next to skin. Woollen garment have been some sensation feeling. These are related to sensorial, tactile and thermo physiological comfort of garment. The present study focus on wear comfort of woollen wear. The study compares the quality of commercial wool apparel and blended apparels of wool/ polyester/angora, wool/polyester/pashmina and finds the acceptability along with the wear trial of apparel. The study was based on paired attributes related to sensorial comfort. The result of subjective wear trials show that CW and WPP are found more soothe, warm, soft and smooth in wear, however, WPA is found less soothe but comfortable. It can conclude that CW, WPP and WPA apparels are overall comfortable to wear. In terms of suitability of working women like to wear lightweight apparel for work wear in winter clothing. CW, WPP and WPA blended fabrics apparels are applicable.

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POTENTIAL BANANA HUSK WASTE (MUSA PARADISIACA) FOR AN ADSORBENT MATERIAL

Jafri Haryadi, Khairiah

This paper reports the use of banana husk waste (Musa paradisiacal L) for an adsorbent material. Banana husk contains cellulose which can be processed for an adsorbent material. It has nitrogen, sulfur and carboxylic acid compounds. In this study, it took synthesized processing of some banana waste into adsorbent material by hydrothermal method; it tested the potential banana husk adsorbent in turbid water and contact time which aims to determine the efficiency of adsorption on water. The results obtained the activated carbon synthesized from banana husk waste has the

significant potential for an adsorbent material. There is a meaningful linear relationship that the longer the contact time, the higher the efficiency of the activated carbon, which causes the water to become more apparent. Acknowledgement: Thanks for Rector UMN Al Washliyah for the 2nd batch of Research Grant Program 2018

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EXPRESSION IN CERVICAL CELLS OF WOMEN IN INDONESIA, A PRELIMINARY STUDY

Elfira Sutanto, Elsha Dwi Anggun Rachmadhany, Ita Tazkiatul Izzati Mustopa, Elrian Syaputra, Monica Dwi Hartanti

Cervical cancer is the major cause of death of women in Indonesia after breast cancer. It is believed that the integration of Human Papilloma Virus plays a critical role in the development of cervical cancer. A recent study discovered "hot spots" contained candidate genes that are linked to the integration of DNA HPV to the host's genome. This preliminary study aims to investigate the expression of these genes in HPV-uninfected cervical cells. Most of the genes were expressed in HPV-uninfected cervical cells and their expression levels were significantly different from each other qualitatively and quantitatively, suggesting that these genes might have an important role in maintaining a normal function of cervical cells. Perturbation in the expression level of these genes might be linked to the developing of pathological conditions, such as cervical cancer.

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Modified Spline Interpolation Method For Resource Allocation In Heterogeneous Cloud Environment

S.Vimala, V.Nisha

Distributed resource allocation is a complex problem in the emerging Cloud Computing strategy, where the fundamental criteria that benefit both the cloud users and the cloud providers are to be identified. The resources are allocated to the tasks depending on the demand in terms of bandwidth and memory by the Users. In this research work, the Spline Linear Interpolation method is used for the resource allocation problem to find an optimum solution. It is keen to provide user-requested bandwidth and memory with less completion time. The proposed method is evaluated and tested in the CloudSim environment. The test results show that the Spline Interpolation method performs efficiently in terms of migration cost, Completion Time, Waiting Time, Turn Around Time and workload balance compared to Modified Round Robin Algorithm.

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General Attitude In Election Political Advertising President And Vice Of The President Of Indonesia 2019

Moh. Agung Surianto, Roziana Ainul Hidayati, Umaimah, Suwarno, Tumirin

One of the important things about this research was evidence on the strategic position about the beginner voters such as the number of voters' data remain presidential and vice-presidential in the 17 April 2019 Indonesia election. The number of beginner voters becomes an important force that must be considered by the political parties and the candidates for president also vice president. This research aims to analyze beginner voter attitudes toward political advertising candidates for President and Vice President of Indonesia in the 2019 election. A design methodology was used by a qualitative approach. The data are primary and secondary data collection by conducting in-depth interviews. Validity test of research data used by the triangulation method. The results showed that all informants stated for political advertising does not become the primary source in determining an attitude of beginner voters in selecting candidates for president and vice president. Political advertising just a small part of the information in determining about attitudes towards a choice of candidates for president and vice president. This research has a novelty such as analyze beginner voter attitudes especially student university toward political advertising candidates for President and Vice President of Indonesia in the 2019 election.

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Diabetic Retinopathy Detection & Classification Techniques: A Review

Anil Kumar K.R., Megha P.M., Meenakshy K.

Diabetic retinopathy (DR) – one of the most common reasons for blindness in modern days- is a visual disorder. DR is caused due to long-standing untreated diabetics, which in turn damage the retina cells. It takes place when pancreas cannot produce insulin sufficiently or body can’t utilize the produced insulin effectively. Early identification and proper treatment of DR can lower the loss of sight of patients. Diagnosis of DR is a vigorous process that include large amount of clinical study, which involves large amount of time, money and resources. The number of DR affected patients is much greater than the number of practitioners. So manual clinical diagnosis or screening takes considerable amount of time.

Therefore, in order to keep away from such difficulty, follow-up screening is done regularly and automatic DR detection and severity classification are essential. Here several techniques for retinopathy detection and classification of its severity levels are discussed.

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Design And Simulation Of Quantum Adder Using Ibm Quantum Experience

G.Ravivarma, K.Gavaskar, N.S.Kavitha

The use of unique quantum mechanical properties, such as superposition and entanglement, makes the quantum machines used to carry out operations with information. The fundamental theory of quantum computation is that the quantum belongings of particles can be used to symbolize and organize data. In conventional system, there are only two possible states either 1 or 0 that is stored in memory cells. But in the case of quantum system, the so called qubit, which holds 1 or 0 or a superposition of both. Moore who has predicted that quantity of transistors gets doubled for every 18 months in an IC. Now 5 nm node is the technology node followed by 7nm. Classical adder is made of CMOS transistor, further shrinking leads to quantum behavior as it is limited by the phenomena called quantum tunneling. Like classical gates such as OR, AND, NOT, NOR, NAND, EXOR, whereas in quantum, make use of X gate, Hadamard (H) gate, Z gate, S gate, T gate, Toffoli (CCNOT) gate. Operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication, etc can be done in quantum computing. The proposed quantum full adder is designed and simulated in IBM quantum experience.

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Feature Analysis Of Skin Disease Images Using Various Techniques Of Digital Image Processing

Anita Thakur, A.J.Singh

Digital Image processing has emerged as an instrument primarily to enhance the quality of images in terms of greater clarity and better description. It is employed inevitably in various fields of the applied science as well as social science. The application areas include the following but not limited to such as the investigating agencies, video processing, pattern recognition, medical field and political science etc. The present paper is an attempt to apply the techniques of image processing in the specialized field of Medical Science that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of skin diseases, known as Dermatology. Skin disease is the skin lesion which affects hair, nail,

scalp, skin and mucous membrane. Image processing can help for the early detection of the skin disease. Various techniques have been developed for digital image processing that are used to extract the features of an image such as color, edge and highlights the affected area. Some of those techniques such as Color Transformation, Gray Level Transformation, Histogram, Edge Detection etc. have been studied to analyze the images of skin disease. These techniques have also been applied to enhance the images in order to make them clearer and detailed. Octave tool has been used in this study.

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Concept Of Economic Value Added And It's Application In Commercial Banks

T.Priyanka Dr.B.Sudha

This paper tries to highlight the concept of Economic value added and its application of commercial banks and then traditional measures vs. Economic value added. An instrument to measure the value creation has been filled with the emergence of a new concept namely, Economic Value Added (EVA). It has been redefined and propagated by U.S. based mostly Stem Stewart & Company. It is an effort to determine the require for a performance evaluate that is well connected to the shareholders wealth and responsive to the measures of the company's managers. The shareholder worth is taken into account as a necessary aware of the company performance The Study accomplishes that Economic Value Added is slowly gaining an increased attention as a financial measure of corporate performance of banks. It holds up the researcher's view that the concept of Economic Value Added has been emerging in the brains of the top brass of the corporate world in India and has natured a extraordinary and excellent time ahead.

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Assessing Turnover Antecedent Among Academics At Private Universities In Malaysia

Vijayan Ramasamy, Nor Hazana Abbudullah

Turnover among academics could weaken the competence, productivity and to a certain extent can even threaten the long-term survival of educational institutions. Initial interviews with HR staff of certain private higher education institution revealed a high turnover rate of 18%. A cross-sectional survey among private higher educations' academics was conducted to examine the influence of cyber bullying, employer brand, perceived job

alternative, work overload, job security, perceived procedural justice and distributive justice on turnover intention. A total of 361 academics participated, where data were further analyzed with Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) using Smart PLS software version 3. Findings revealed that employer brand, perceived alternative job, job security and work overload influence turnover intention among academics. Although some findings could be linked to earlier literature, an emerging finding of employer brand deserves added examination. The study's results can support private universities in mapping relevant strategies to reduce turnover rates while enhancing the levels of academics retention. Moreover, this study offers some initial understanding of the role of the employer brand in turnover intention literature

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Enhanced Gradient Boosting Regression Tree For Crop Yield Prediction

K.Shyamala, I.Rajeshwari

Agriculture, the main occupation and backbone of our country, is one of the most important fields in the emerging real world and is in poor condition due to the lack of proper guidance to the farmers. This work presents an approach which uses modified gradient boosting regression technique to predict the yield of the crops to be cultivated based on the weather condition and the season. This is done by applying different statistical techniques in computing the minimum weight of the leaf, minimum samples for split and least squares error. The dataset has been collected from the publicly available Indian Government Records. From the dataset, two datasets of size 2000 and 4000 are formed. The original and modified algorithm were compared based on the metrics accuracy on training set, accuracy on test set, mean accuracy and standard deviation, MAE (Mean Absolute Error), MSE(Mean Squared Error) and R squared score by applying them on two datasets. The modified algorithm shows a better result.

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Advanced Machine Learning Techniques To Assist Dyslexic Children For Easy Readability

Geeta Atkar, Dr.Priyadarshini J.

"Dyslexia" is disorder normally occurred in children. In which they are unable to learn the things easily as like normal children. Such kids are considered as Dyslexic Children. Main objective of this paper is to assist such child for easy readability the paper focuses

on reading disability of Hindi words. Children of age five to seven years are considered as target, which are having problem in reading. Here some of the software based techniques and some hardware based techniques are discussed. Total 600 sounds of Hindi two letters and three letters words are taken as an input. These audios are trained by using Dynamic Time wrapping algorithm. Their results are compared. After training whenever this system will be used as assistive system for dyslexic children. They should be easily read and recognize the word.

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Performance Impacts Of Multipoint Relay Attack Against OLSR Protocol

Abderrahim HAJJI SOUALFI, Said AGOUJIL

A Mobile Ad-hoc NETwork (MANET) is an assembly of nodes with extreme flexible topology for establishing wireless communications and forming a dynamic network. In order to enable conversation between any nodes in a network, a routing protocol is employed. Currently, there are three major routing protocols classes: reactive, proactive and hybrid protocols. Optimized Link State Routing Protocol (OLSR) is one of the most used in MANET. It operates in table driven of proactive protocol. A major problem facing this protocol (OLSR) is security. Multipoint relay (MPR) attack is considered like the most efficient attack.This paper is organized into four large sections. In the first section, we talk about the main goal of "multipoint relays" (MPRs). Second Section is dedicated to the routing layer attack, especially MPR attack. The third section introduces simulation measurements and network layout. Finally, we discuss the simulation results in the last section, before concluding our paper.

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CASHLESS TRANSACTIONS: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES AMONGST MSME AT SIVAGANGA DISTRICT, TAMILNADU

M.Seetha Lakshmi , Dr.R.Alamelumangai

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises segment has developed as a highly effervescent and active part of the Indian economy. Improving the quality and upgrading the technology are the two vital parameters that have developed in the recent past. The Indian economy has witnessed the third-time demonetization process in the year 2016, which results in the need for cashless transactions. Therefore, the objective of this study is to identify the factors

influencing suppliers and customers of MSMEs towards cashless transactions and to find out various challenges and opportunities associated with the implementation of the cashless policies in the MSME Sector in Sivaganga district, Tamilnadu. The responses were collected from 150 Proprietor/Managers of MSME in Sivaganga district, Tamilnadu. The data were analyzed using the percentages analysis, Chi-square test, and Analysis of variance (ANOVA). The study exposed that the cashless transaction amongst MSME in Sivaganga district, Tamilnadu is in the developing stage. Privacy and security, convenience were the factors which influence cashless transactions. The study shows that the suppliers and consumers don't have enough awareness of information security in cashless transactions. Therefore, digital payments will take a long time to become a default payment option and this might benefit the economy in the future. The study recommends that MSME should start using digital payment methods which will serve a cashless economy.

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A Comparative Analysis Of The Factors Affecting Happiness Index

Parul Oberoi, Shalu Chopra, Yukti Seth

The concept of measuring happiness was introduced to the world by the government of Bhutan as Gross National Happiness which later was adapted by UN in the form of happiness index that measures the happiness and well-being of the population of the country. This paper aims to analyze the happiness index and its relationship with various factors by using survey method with the help of a questionnaire. Demographic features like age, gender, income, occupation and marital status have been used among which the comparison of the happiness index have been made. The results have been presented by using pie charts, graphs and tables. The tools of ANOVA and multiple regression have been used to measure the extent of dependence of the factors on happiness index.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1671-1678**

Variogram Modeling Of Lime Saturation Factor On Limestone Quarry

Irfan Marwanza, Wiwik Dahani, Subandrio, Masagus Ahmad Azizi, Riskaviana Kurniawati, Irsan Farhan

The cement company sets a parameter standard for the level of limestone content to optimize the quality control used in cement production. The parameter used is Lime Saturation Factor (LSF)

which represents the ratio of CaO by Al2O3, Fe2O3, and SiO2. Blending of raw materials will never be excellent and there are perpetually regions inside the clinker where the LSF locally is slightly below, or slightly above, the general target of clinker creating. For this reason, it is necessary to find a formula for determining the LSF value, which in this study uses the geostatistical method. The aim of this study is as an effort to consider, improve and evaluate to get an area with LSF value by the clinker making process. Primary data, which consists of a total of 35 boreholes, was collected through sampling, cutting, and drilling, with geostatistical methods used to produce unbiased data based on each region. After analyzing the goodness of fitting test using the Chi-Square, the distribution of LSF in quarry C was determined as an exponential with an outlier from the boxplot analysis. The conclusion of this study, the geostatistical method can be used to determine areas with LSF values, based on the results of the range variogram. The variogram model was obtained with a Nugget Effect of 100, Sill of 45000, and a 250 meters Range with a search direction of 1350 and a 12.55% error.

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Non-Channelized Turbidite Deposit Porosity Identification In Brebes Central Java

Firman Herdiansyah, Dewi Syavitri, Muhammad Burhannudinnur, Melyana Widyanata

Brebes Area, in Central Java (108° 47' 59.99" E - 108° 55' 46.89" E and 7° 2' 9.59" S - 7° 7' 54.72" S), have been known as an area with numerous oil and gas seepages. In contrary, the petroleum system study of this area is scanty and not fully understood. Turbidite deposit were found in this area. Four (4) stratigraphic sections were observed along the Rambatan and Ciseureuh River within 30 to 261 meters in thickness. Based from those sections, the Formations could be devided into 4 type lithofacies, that is: (1) Type 1: consists of Interbeded of thin-bed sandstone and siltstone Paralel lamination, wavy, lenticular and graded bedding are the most common sedimentary structure, although climbing ripple, low scale slump stratification and sandy injection, (2) Type 2: consists of fine grained sandstone and siltstone, sedimentary structures can be seen are convolute bed, wavy, and ripple, (3) Type 3: consists of interbedded siltstone and very fine-grained sandstone with lower laminae, small scale slump bedding, upper laminae, and muddy siltstone are mainly characteristic, and (4) Type 4: consists of interbedded shale and very fine grained sandstone graded bedding and wavy are the most common sedimentary structures with volcanic material at the base. The Depositional Environment interpretation is also been made in the area using Mutti and Normark (1987) classification, which shows that Type 1 deposited in Middle Fan, Type 2 deposited in outer fan and Type 3 and 4 were deposited in the Inner Fan. The porosity calculation using the Helium Porosimetry Technique shows 2 to 28% porosity; and 0.01

mD to 201 mD permeability value. The good porosity value 18.9 to 24.7% and permeability value 9.41 to 201 mD were found at Type 3. Based on those study, we could interpreted that the good porosity were found at the fine sandstone lithology.

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ANTHROPOMORPHISM BRAND UNIQUENESS: PRODUCTS MARKETED OFFLINE VERSUS ONLINE

Yolanda Masnita, Dini Reskasugih, Mangku Rasyawal

Consuming brand identification is essential for companies to cope with competition. The aspect of brand identification is based on consumer interaction with products. It is motivated by several factors including brand anthropomorphism, engagement, skepticism, and prestige, distinctiveness, and self-similarity. Brand anthropomorphism as a variation of cognitive processes that represent consumers' preferences towards brands, so brands are considered in accordance with human traits, both based on overall actions and regard them as objects with the motivation and intentions of consumers. The purpose of this study therefore is to test and analyze factors influencing consumer brand identification. The conceptual model of testing involves products marketed offline and online. The results show there is a very significant difference between these two marketing aspects. Anthropomorphism affects consumer-brand identification, though only for products sold online. So the company can respond to intense competition, by choosing the right business strategy to gain market share.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1690-1694**

The Six Tactics In Architectural Qualitative Research At Nua Bena, Flores

M. Edepea, M.B. Susetyarto

The implementation of qualitative methods to architectural research in Nua Bena, Flores is very typical in terms of research strategies and research tactics. Research strategies that include grounded theory, ethnography, and interpretivism, as taught by Groat and Wang, are inadequate to be used to obtain architectural data from local knowledge sources in the cultural cell network of the indigenous Bena community. Therefore, referring to the local context of adha Ngadha, a research strategy was developed, lobo papa tozo tara papa dhaga, and six research tactics, namely: 1) documentation tactics with photography, film and sketches; 2) physical survey tactics with anthropometric measurement methods; 3) in-depth interview tactics using open-ended questions; 4)

interactive discussion tactics; 5) participatory and independent observation tactics; 6) architectural interpretation tactics. The six tactics were initiated inductively, formulated contextually with ethics, aesthetic, art, and communicated with simple language. This paper is a part of the findings of architectural qualitative research in Nua Bena regarding research methods, which were subsequently donated to complement architectural research knowledge in the future.

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Carotid Intima Media Thickness Correlates With Memory Function In Productive Age Population

Yudhisman Imran, Pukovisa Prawiroharjo, Martiem Mawi, Peter Pratama

Carotid artery is the main blood source for brain, and abnormality of its thickness is associated with cognitive impairment. While Indonesia is one of the countries with largest dementia population, there are only few studies of Indonesian cognitive-impaired population. We attempted to correlate Indonesian carotid artery thickness profile with cognitive function. We enrolled 79 subjects from community setting; Carotid Intima Media Thickness (CIMT) was measured by carotid ultrasonography, while memory function is measured by Rey-Osterrieth Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT) and Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure Test (ROCFT). CIMT was 0.81 ± 0.22 cm for left and 0.81 ± 0.22 cm for right carotid artery. There was significant correlation between CIMT and verbal memory function (r of thinnest CIMT = -0.29). In conclusion, thicker CIMT correlated with worse verbal recall memory.

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CHARACTERIZATION SHALE OF THE LOWER BAONG FORMATION AS A POTENTIAL RESERVOIR IN A SHALE HYDROCARBON SYSTEM IN NORTH SUMATRA

Denny Suwanda Djohor, Benyamin Sapiie, M. Emmy Relawati, Agus Guntoro,

Detailed studies of shale characteristics as a reservoir in shale hydrocarbon using surface data to configure the lithology and rock mechanics properties are considered as not much done in Indonesia. Therefore, shale potential as a reservoir in shale hydrocarbon system is not yet known well, it is due to the lack of surface and sub-surface data, especially from the core. The study of lithology characteristics of shale from lower Baong Formation integrated with rock mechanics properties (Brittleness Index), can be early method in identifying potential zone as a reservoir for oil

and gas exploration in the future in Indonesia, especially in the mature basins so that it can lead to a new discovery in Indonesia. The Research stage is composed of data acquisition samples from filed observation, data processing and laboratory analyses, followed by analyzing and interpreting data based on a pattern of data. The results of the study can be listed as follows: a) on the basis of laboratory analyses, it is concluded that lithological characters of lower Baong Formation can be divided into 10 lithologies; b) result from calculation of Brittleness Index show that lithology having the highest BI value is Sandy Claystone and Sandy Mudstone, whereas has low BI value is; Claystone. Sandy Claystone and Sandy Mudstone with the highest BI value is considered as the zone having the most potential as a reservoir in the shale hydrocarbon system.

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ORGANISATIONAL COMMITMENT AND JOB PERFORMANCE IN BANKING INDUSTRY

Abdul Haeba Ramli, Siti Mariam

Job performance is essential to all companies in every business sector. Some of factors which is capable to predispose job performance are work environment and organisational commitment. Those factors can be nurtureed or increased by designing new building and work stations, nurtureing solid relationships among employees and allowing employees to contribute further for the corporation. Data were collected from contract and full-time employees work in banks in Indonesia. 200 questionnaires were distributed to the participating banks. Data were collected from staff or operational employees, assistant managers and managers. Out of 200 questionnaires distributed, 150 questionnaires were completed and returned and 50 questionnaires were not completed and returned. The purposes of this investigation are to explore the predispose of work environment and organisational commitment on job performance in banking industry and discover which factors have the most effect on job performance in banking industry. The results of hypotheses testing shown suggest that work environment predisposes organisational commitment, and work environment predisposes job performance, organisational commitment does not predispose job performance, and work environment does not predispose job performance with organisational commitment as a mediator.

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CARBON IEMISSION IDISCLOSURE, ICOMPETITION IAND ICOMPANY'S ICHARACTERISTICS

V.Herawaty,Veronica iPernanda iP

iOne iof ithe imost iimportant iissues iof ithis itwenty-first icentury iis iclimate ichange. iA icrucial irole iof ifirms iis idriving ithe iglobal itransition ifrom ia ihigh ito ia ilow icarbon ieconomy. iCarbon iemmision idisclosures i(CED ihereafter), ithrough iwhich icompanies irespond ito iclimate ichange iby ipresenting iand idisclosing iof istandard iinformation iabout itheir icarbon iemissions.. iThis iresearch iaims ito ifind iempirically ievidence iof ithe ieffect iof ifirm iage, iindustry itype, ienvironmental iperformance, iprofitability, iand iboard iof icommissionaires ion iCED iwith icompetition ias imoderating ivariable. iThe isample iof ithis iresearch iis icompanies ilisted ion ithe iIndonesia iStock iExchange ifor ithe iperiod iof i2016-2018. iBased ion ipurposive isampling, ithe itotal isample iused iin ithis iresearch imodel iis i73 isamples. iThe iresearch imethod iused iis iModerated iRegression iAnalysis i(MRA). iThe iresearch iresults ishow iprofitability, iboard iof icommissionaires, iand icompetition ipositively iaffect iCED. iWhile ifirm iage, iindustry itype, ienvironmental iperformance ido inot iaffect iCED. iCompetition istrengthens ithe ieffects iof iboard iof icommissionaires ion iCED. iHowever, icompetition idoes inot imoderate ithe ieffect iof ifirm iage, iindustry itype, ienvironmental iperformance, iand iprofitability ion iCED.

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The Situational Leadership Style Uses Information Systems Towards Employee Motivation In Bandung, Indonesia

Mochammad Haldi Widianto, Nova Indrayana Yusman

Every employee must have motivation. Motivation is an encouragement that makes employees do something to achieve certain goals. Motivation is influenced by the desire to obtain extrinsic values such as satisfying salaries and wages, good working conditions, satisfying job certainty, and good social relations. Motivation is influenced by the desire to obtain intrinsic value. Leaders need skills to understand and create conditions where all members of the work team can be motivated which is the biggest challenge because each employee has different characteristics and responses to different conditions. In this study, the authors chose to study in Bandung company, Indonesia. which is one company that can not be separated from employee problems such as low motivation when dealing with certain problems and examine the theoretical impact leadership styles on the quality of management information systems

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Climate Change And Thermal Discomfort In South Indian Occupational Setting And Passive Cooling Options

PK Latha, Vidhya Venugopal, R.K. Elangovan, M. Neelamegam, S. Rekha

The Climate Change scenario projected by the IPCC for the year 2050 predicts noticeable rise in temperature and this would have very negative effects on thermal comfort in the existing buildings. The present study assessed the thermal comfort and energy demands in workplaces intending to provide sustainable solutions for improved health and reduced energy consumption via the use of building materials. Data on indoor-heat stress, workers, thermal comfort and excess energy consumed for cooling was collected from select workplaces. The average Wet Bulb Globe Temperature during summer in the high heat, medium heat, and low heat industry were 31° C, 30 °C & 29 °C and in overall 66% of workers exceeded above safe limit and thermal discomfort was perceived by 56% of workers who had higher odds of self-reported health symptoms (Adj. OR=8). An increase in energy demand corresponding to the heat level in the industry was observed. Use of vacuum insulation panel, phase change materials, aerated autoclaved concrete & polymer skin incorporated in the building envelope and passive envelop design has been proven to largely improve thermal comfort as a passive sustainable solution in the rising temperature scenario.

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Evaluation Of Mid-Gut Bacteria Present In The Larva Of Rice Moth, Corcyra Cephalonica (Stain.) (Galleriidae: Lepidoptera) Fed On Different Grains Using 16S RDNA Sequence Based Culture Dependent Technique

Arumugam Dhanalakshmi, Ganesan Sasireka, Palaniappan Suresh, Panagal Mani, Palanisamy Chella Perumal, Kalimuthu Ayyakalai Marikannu Karthikeyan*

Corcyra cephalonica (Stainton) (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) is a factitious host extensively used for rearing egg parasitoids. The present study attempt to investigate mid-gut bacteria present in larva of Corcyra cephalonica (C. cephalonica). The mid-gut bacteria were collected from the C. cephalonica fed on eight different grains were identified and characterized by 16S rDNA sequence based culture dependent method. The results revealed that, 16 bacterial species where presented in mid-gut of C. cephalonica larva which are belonging to 11 bacterial genera included in three phyla namely Firmicutes, Proteobacteria and Actinobacteria. Among the three phyla Firmicutes was the most dominant phylum with a record of 7 bacterial species, followed by Proteobacteria with 5 species and Actinobacteria with 4 species. Phylum Firmicutes, was dominated by

members of Class Bacilli. The genus Staphylococcus was the largest genus represented by 4 species namely Staphylococcus sp., S. saprophyticus, Staphylococcus pasteuri and Staphylococcus warneri and also the most prevalent genus which was recorded in the mid-gut of C. cephalonica fed on 4 grains. No single bacterium was found in all the mid-gut samples. This record of varied mid-gut bacterial composition could be attributed to the feeding behaviour/pattern of the larvae and further intensive large scale research like extensive sampling and deep-sequencing are needed to ascertain it.

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EFFICACY OF COW URINE DISTILLATE TO ENHANCE THE FRESHWATER COPEPOD POPULATION DENSITY

Praveena Varadhan, Subhhasri Varadharajan, Priya Muthukirushnan, Venkatalakshmi Sournamanikam

Zooplankton has high nutrition value because of some vitamins, amino acids and fatty acids in them. Cow urine is known for its medicinal properties and therapeutic value in india. There are many reports which revealed the application of cow urine in agriculture, poultry, animal health and human health. However, there are no reports for its application in live feed culture. Hence, in the present investigation, the effect of Gir Cow Urine (CUD) was studied on zooplankton for it's impact on biomass and biochemical composition. The study revealed that the biomass of zooplankton significantly increased in Gir cow urine distillate treated group. The experiment was carried out one month period. At the end of study period, the biochemical composition of cow urine treated and untreated zooplankton cultures were analyzed.

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The Cowboy Culture In West: The Study On Downfall Of Life In Denis Johnson's Novella "Train Dreams"

Priyanga Gandhi R, Anil Premraj J

To explore the social and political context in which culture apparent it to considerate the culture in its entire complex forms. The aim of this study is to analyze the representation of Western culture and the interaction of nature and machine in Denis Johnson's novella Train Dream (2011). Train Dreams is a gorgeous novella about the cowboy culture inside the West that is instructed through the eyes of Grainier who is unsure on himself. In this novella, the historical timing as a period marked through a brutal exchange within the West. Trains are a vital topic in the course of Western writing for

the reason that they constitute the calming of the desert and the fire is an apparent symbol for industrialization. The fireplace stirred in to destroy Grainier's home and his family, the industry came to spoil nature and shortly after cowboy lifestyle. The string of occasions is notably emblematic for Grainier and West. The contest and bereavement of the central character constitutes the vanishing and ultimate fatality of the West and, in conjunction by means of it, cowboy way of life. The character's separation both internally and externally display the lonesome disconnect from technology of skilled personality with the arrival of industrialization. Those men were born in a conversion of periods, between the cowboy West and industrialization. At last, the West passed away in the flames and Grainier is alive in a train nightmarish.

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Strategic Planning To Improve The Competitiveness Of Educational Institutions

Sri Rahayu, Rinda Cahyana, Leni Fitriani

mGiven the global competition that is increasing with the rapid information technology that has penetrated the world of information technology strategic planning education is a mandatory solution that must be considered by Muhammadiyah 2 Kadungora Vocational School that located in the region of Garut, Indonesia. The focus of this research is to analyze the entire business process at Muhammadiyah 2 Kadungora Vocational School, and design strategic Information System/ Information Technology. This research begins by explaining the external and internal business environment of Muhammadiyah 2 Kadungora Vocational School to determine the five power models and institutions that define success. Next is an analysis of the external and internal situation of Information System/ Information Technology to find out the world technology trends and the current portfolio of application institutions. The next step is the strategy process; then the last level is to determine the future Information System/ Information Technology applications of Muhammadiyah 2 Kadungora Vocational School. The results achieved are recommendations for the Information System/ Information Technology application portfolio that must be owned by Muhammadiyah 2 Kadungora Vocational School.

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Fabrication And Mechanical Behavior Of Gfrp Composites Using Vacuum-Assisted Resin Transfer Molding And Hand Lay-Up Method

L. Martin, V.S.K Venkatachalapathy, A.Selvaraju

The present-day industries require more complex products for multi engineering domains. Scientists and researchers are continuously searching for new methods for making products with low density, high strength, and high stiffness to weight ratio, excellent durability and design flexibility. The GFRP composites is an unique material which satisfies all the pre-requisites of the fields such as aircraft, automotive, marine and other industries that need many structural components. There are several manufacturing techniques employed to make GFRP composites. This project investigates the mechanical behavior of GFRP composites using Vacuum Assisted Resin Transfer Molding and Hand Laying Technique. This method is considers as simple manufacturing method, because during the HLU process, the mechanical properties and dimensional stability are poor and hazardous air pollutants may be emitted. The VARTM is becoming more popular due to its low hazardous emissions and high mechanical properties and dimensional stability. VARTM-WRM 45 degree has 4.25% high tensile strength, 7% high impact strength compared to HLU-WRM 45 degree. VARTM-CSM 0 degree has 7.18% high tensile strength, 6.9% high impact strength compared to HLU-CSM 0 degree.

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DESIGN OF KOCH AND SIERPINSKI FRACTAL ANTENNA TO ACHIEVE MULTIBAND CHARACTERISTICS FOR UWB APPLICATIONS

Mahesh. S. Mathpati, Dr. Mohammed Bakhar, Mr. Ashish A. Jadhav, Mr. H K Baldhar, Dr. Veerendar D., Mr. M A Deshmukh

In this paper multi-fractal geometry is introduced into the conventional triangular patch antenna. The combination of sierpinski and Koch fractal technique gives rise to multiband characteristics in ultra wideband which is having operating range of 3.1GHz -10.6 GHz as per the authorized FCC(Federal communication commission).The proposed antenna simulated and fabricated with FR4 as substrate having dielectric constant εr= 4.4 and height h=1.6mm. The dimension of the antenna is 21.45mm *17.89mm. The antenna structure was simulated using CADFEKO 14.0 software. Simulation parameters such as reflection coefficient, VSWR and bandwidth are analyzed and presented. Comparison of Simulated and fabricated antenna results are tabulated and are good in match which results for ultra wideband application.

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Management Control & Reporting System For Sustainability Organization Manufacturing Industries In Surabaya

Tri Wahjoedi, Wulandari Harjanti, Maya Ida Kesumawatie

This paper explores the contribution that can be given by the Management Control & Reporting System (MCRS) to the sustainability of organizations, especially in manufacturing industries that have many levels for reporting and how organization use MCRS in various way to drive strategic reform and trigger organizational change. The companies that have many levels of reporting and control will experience many difficulties in their operations to achieve good performance if they don't have good system management. Overlapping information, unclear flow of information, follow-up problems that are unstructured and sustainable are some of the problems that will arise if the management of the system is not good. In this paper specifically analyze the implementation of MCRS in the company P with the aim of highlighting the role played by the management and implementation of the MCRS. The research method carried out is through field observations, comparing various activities with their achievements and interviews with employees from various levels of positions ranging from low level of employees to till high level. Evidence added on this problem by showing the relevant role played by MCRS and management that significantly influences organizational performance both technical and motivational levels. With Strong support and involvement of top management, implement MCRS method, well-established action-learning training system, apply Information system, and implement MCRS culture have resulted in significant improvements in company performance. In principle this MCRS model is believed to be able to be implemented in other manufacturing organizations by adjusting the number of reporting cycles in accordance with their complexity and interesting for further investigation of their implementation in other fields, especially in the services sector and in different model of organizations.

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Hplc And Gc-Ms Analysis Of Bioactive Compounds In Embelia Tsjeriam-Cottam (Roem. & Schult.) A. Dc-A Threatened Species.

Ananth V, Anand Gideon V , John Britto S

This study investigates the HPLC and GC-MS revealed the presence of pharmaceutically important compounds. Such as eicosane, tetradecanoic acid, isopropyl myrsitate, mortenol, neophytadiene, β-sitosterol, squalene. Several bioactive compounds have been determined as potent antioxidant, anticancerous, antimicrobial, anti blood cholesterol. The study revealed that the plant is promising

source for the production of many drugs against several human diseases.

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Revisiting Women's Experience In Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni's Palace Of Illusions

P. INDHUMATHI

Representation of women in literature is considered to be a key to know the role of women in the society. Literature represents society, role of women in literature has always been a fact to discuss and debate on. Existence of women in literature has been menial early, In Recent years it has gained its prominence. This paper revalues the role of women characters in Mahabharata based on representation in Banerjee's work Palace of Illusions.

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Sensors Working Process On Wireless Network Technology

Dinesh Babu M, Dr. R. Saminathan, Dr. Baalamurugan K.M

Wireless Sensor Network Technology is also referred as WSN Technology or WSN Technologies. These WSN Technologies are now utilized in uncountable places, it was under the aegis military and defense deployment, for e.g. at traffic intersection for flawless traffic handling and routing. The main attention is at energy constrain, a proper cycle of recharge and discharge of batteries. There is also some sort of delay in information exchange due to connectivity limitations. Therefore, this paper explains about the wireless sensor network technology. And here some research works include the sensor network applications, reliable transport protocols and congestion control schemes; these are compared and bridged and compared in different sections.

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Multirate Hybridized Fuzzy Artificial Immune System Against Wormhole Attacks In Multirate Mobile Ad Hoc Networks

Selladevi M, Lathamaheswari T, Duraisamy S

In Mobile Adhoc Networks (MANETs), one of the most challenging tasks is detecting and isolating the wormhole attacks/links through the network during data transmission. To tackle this challenge, a Fuzzy Logic and AIS-ISWAD (FLAIS-ISWAD) technique has been proposed in which all the network parameters were given to the FL to construct the high-performance stable routes and then AIS was performed to isolate the wormhole links in MANETs. Conversely, this technique was performed only on the homogeneous networks whereas the data transmission rate was constant. Therefore, this article focuses on increasing the detection accuracy in the heterogeneous networks by using variable transmission data rates. To achieve this, a Multirate FLAIS-ISWAD (MFLAIS-ISWAD) technique is proposed to detect the wormhole links in multirate 802.11 wireless channel. In this technique, each node considers the per-hop baseband rate of transmission and computes all the parameters. Also, the Round Trip Time (RTT), processing delay, queuing delay and channel access delays are computed along with all other system parameters used by the FLAIS-ISWAD technique for wormhole attack detection and mitigation process. Finally, the simulation results show the performance efficiency of the MFLAIS-ISWAD technique compared to the FLAIS-ISWAD in terms of throughput, End-to-End Delay (E2E-D), jitter, Packet Delivery Ratio (PDR), Packet Loss Ratio (PLR) and Detection Ratio (DR).

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Women Empowerment In Indian Higher Education

Krishnamoorthy A, Srimathi H

The knowledge economy of twenty first century is women friendly and as a result higher educational institutions has improved women enrolment in higher studies and work force as well. There are several policies, schemes and scholarships offered to women higher education. Yet, women are still underrepresented. There may be numerous reasons of this gross under-representation, such context specific barriers to be found and addressed. There is a necessity to eliminate the gender gap and investigate women's applied strategies to attain awareness and achieve gender mainstreaming.

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Experimental Investigation On Natural Convection Heat Transfer Augmentation With Vibration Effect By Using Water-Al2o3 Nanofluid

B.SUDHAKARA RAO, S.RAVI BABU

Conventional fluids including water, engine oil, ethylene, ethylene glycol, and transformer oil have a lower thermal conductivity of fluid compared to strong. The nanofluid is used in different applications like commercial, heat exchange, motor car, and biomedical, etc. The nanoparticles and sodium dodecyl sulfate are mixed into a base fluid (water) for distinct volume fractions (0.05%, 0.1%, 0.15%, and 0.2%) and supply diverse heat inputs 30W, 40W, 50W, 60W. The Al2O3 nanoparticles are high thermal conductivity then Cuo. The SDS (sodium dodecyl sulfate) mixed with Al2O3 nanoparticles are suspension kingdom for a long time without settling at the lowest allocation of the square rectangular prismatic enclosure. The unbalanced motor positioned below the cylindrical surface then its floor is vibrated and its temperature increases. The dimmer stat used to various voltages and frequency 100Hz-190Hz. The fluid at constant in enters gadget then enhancement of heat transfer coefficient increase.

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Intergrated Approach Of Tsunami Vulnerability Assessment At Coastal Area Of Kalianda Sub District, South Lampung District, Lampung Province, Indonesia

Muhammad Helmi, Yola Hardiyani Pholandani, Heryoso Setiyono, Anindya Wirasatriya, Warsito Atmodjo, Rikha Widyaratih, Agus Anugroho Dwi Suryoputro

Kalianda Subdistrict is a densely populated area located in the coastal area of South Lampung District, Lampung Province. Its location is only 323.6 km to the confluence zone of the tectonic plate of Sunda Strait Megathrust which makes this area is vulnerable from the tsunami disaster. The present study aims to simulate the tsunami wave propagation from the epicenter to the coastal area of Kalianda by using a numerical 2D model and to produce a tsunami vulnerability index map of Kalianda Subdistrictce by using geospatial modeling. The simulation result shows that 35 minutes after the tectonic earthquake, sea level drops for 40 minutes. The lowest sea level is -4.8 m from MSL at 73th minutes after the earthquake. After that, the first tsunami wave is formed at 84th minutes after the earthquake reaching 8.5 m height. Sea level drops slightly before the second tsunami wave occurs after at 93rd minutes after the earthquake reaching 12.5 m height. The tsunami vulnerability index map shows that the middle part of the coastal area of Kalianda is the most vulnerable area. It has the level of vulnerable and very vulnerable. The areas categorized as vulnerable observed until 5 km to the land. This area is coastal plain with low and flat elevation and the morphology of this area is a gulf shape. This research also manages to identify evacuation sites. The evacuation sites spread close to the vulnerable areas which easily can be reached by the people during tsunami attack..

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Democracy And Egypt: Two Dichotomies!

Sobia Jamil, Syed Zohaib Abbas Rizvi

Democratic transition in Egypt has been discussed in worldwide literature. What was initially a promise of change in the norms of the theocratic state has finally gone back to the old days of dictatorial rule. A brief period of democratic rule was the byproduct of the 2012 free and fair elections. The successful government of the conservative political organization Muslim Brotherhood struggled to cope up with the contemporary socio-economic demands of a nation state. Morsi tried to strengthen his position by containing the powers of judiciary, but this move back fired. Massive protests engulfed Cairo and the inevitable happened. General Sisi stepped in and started another dictatorial rule. Egyptian politics has started allowing other parties and candidates to contest the presidential elections, but the levels of rigging are so high that a genuine participant ends up withdrawing his candidature leaving the field open to the whim of the dictators. The democratic norms of Egypt reflect the culture of an Arab state. Democracy takes time to flourish as its roots gradually transcend deep into the society. Egypt must abide by the rules of human rights including the rights to gather and free speech.

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The Effect Of Pleurotus Ostreatus And Trichoderma In Oil Palm Empty Fruit Bunches Decomposition

Darwis Lantik, Nasaruddin, Yunus Musa, Itji Diana Daud, Ifayanti Ridwan, Kurniawan

This research aimed to analyze quality of compost produced using Pleurotus ostretus and Thrichoderma as decomposer on the decomposition of oil palm empty fruit bunches (EFBs) by analyzing the chemical properties of the compost. The research was conducted in Tarengge Village, Sub-district of Wotu, District of East Luwuk, South Sulawesi, Indonesia started from November 2018 to January 2019. Three dose levels of Pleurotus ostreatus (4 g, 8 g, and 12 g) and Trichoderma harzianum (2 g, 4 g, and 6 g) were used in the decomposition of the EFBs. The results show that the treatments of Pleurotus ostreatus 4-12 g/kg EFBs and Trichoderma harzianum 2-6 g/kg EFBs resulted in an adequate quality of the compost. The best dose of Pleurotus ostreatus and Trichoderma harzianum was 12 g and 6 g per kilogram of the EFBs indicated by the compost properties of 0.27% N, 0.36% P2O5, 2.35% K2O, pH

of 5.60, 35.33% C-organic, C/N ratio of 13.00, and CEC of 33.94 Cmol (+) kg-1.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1814-1816**

Properties Of Textiles Dyed With Young Adonidia Merillii (Betel Nut) Fruit Husk

Nurul Syahida Mat Hussin, Ahmad Rasdan Ismail, Sarah Wahida Hasbullah, Nawwal Abdul Kadir

Natural dyeing is one of the indigenous pieces of knowledge that has been explored on its potential since prehistoric decade. The process and materials used revolves nature-friendly essential, which are safe to the environment in comparison to the chemical dyeing materials. Currently, the Adonidia Merillii or also known as betel nut tree, is only used as an ornamental tree such as in landscaping. However, it has potentials of being more than an ornament and can be utilized as dyes for local textile industries. Thus, this study focused on extracting dye from young Adonidia Merillii fruits husk. Traditional boiling method was applied to extract the natural colours from the fruits. Colour testing was conducted on four (4) types of fabrics which were rayon, Crepe de Chine (CDC), China Cotton and jacquard by using post-mordanting treatment. The mordants used were aqueous lime water, alum, and ashes. The colour on the textile samples was tested and evaluated via colour fastness properties. The tests conducted include exposing textile samples to artificial light, washing, rubbing, water and perspiration. Adonidia Merillii fruits husk have given hues of brown colour staining on the textiles, but the colour changed after the test, surprisingly on the artificial light exposure. The bright colour of the initial samples appeared to be less bright than those exposed to artificial light. The brightness of the samples was determined using blue scale grading. The findings from this experimental study may contribute to the palette colour of natural dyeing on textile and extended future research about the brightness change would be significant for the Malaysia local textile industries.

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

Cultivation, Education And Arts In The Meaning Of The Pontanu Dance Movement In The Disruptive Era

Andi Imrah Dewi, Tjetjep Rohendi Rohedi, Dharsono, Hartono

The purpose of this research is social media on the concept of cultural linkages, education and art in interpreting the movement of Pontanu Dance, as a form of social interaction of the Tribe Kaili. The purpose of this study is first to Analyze the Meaning of Pontanu

Dance in Era 4.0 Second to Analyze the meaning of the Pontanu Dance symbol its relation to cultural links related to the cultural value of the ancestors of theTribe Kaili Central Sulawesi. The method used is descriptive qualitative research with ethno chorology approach, to analyze problems based on facts and data in the field. The methods for collecting data, observing, interviewing and documenting. The results of this study lead to findings related to cultural linkages related to the educational values and character of Pontanu dance consisting of nine movements, Pontanu dance in one of the core movements of the Pontanu dance variety is motion nagalerongis a core movement that is carried out in a circular manner while twisting a thread whose symbolic meaning symbolizes the wheel of life, relating to the symbol of the contents of the universe, noble Values which are the manifestations of human personality and behavior that are patient, diligent, Responsible, disciplined, mutual mutual cooperation and consistent. The existence is in close touch with understanding the character value of 2019 Semarang State University.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **1823-1827**

Smoke Exposure Effect Of Motor Vehicles Against Blood Sugar Levels And Pancreatic Histopathology Wistar Rats

Uly Astuti Siregar, Udadi Sadhana, Yan Wisnu Prajoko

Diabetes is a disease caused by many factors such as lifestyle, environmental and genetic factors. The increasing incidence of type 2 diabetes is closely linked to obesity and insulin resistance. Environmental factors constitute a serious threat to health associated with the increasing air pollution. Analyzing blood sugar levels and pancreatic microscopic damage in Wistar rats by exposure to smoke in motor vehicles. This researchuse posttest control group design, Eighteen (18) tail white male rats were divided into three groups, namely by exposure to smoke motors for 100 seconds / day (X1), a group that is exposed to the smoke motors for 100 seconds / day and a diet high in fat (X2), and a control group. Fasting blood sugar levels (FBS) is checked on day 0 and day 30, while the degree of insulitis examined on the 30th day . Analysis of the data increase in FBS (final FBS levels reduced initial FBS levels) done by one way ANOVA test followed LSD Post Hoc Test, on the degree of insulitis do Kruskal Wallis test, followed by Mann Whitney test. The mean increase in fasting blood glucose level groups X1, X2, and C is 60.50; 98.33;6:00gr / dl, multivariate analysis showed no significant differences (P <0.05). Post Hoc Test LSD FBS levels show significant differences between treatment groups (X1 and X2) as compared with controls and compared with the group X1 X2. The degree of insulitis showed no significant differences between the treatment groups (X1 and X2) to controls. Exposure to smoke in motor vehicles can increase blood sugar levels and cause damage to the pancreas in Wistar rats.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1828-1831

Employee Performance Factors In Service Quality At Regent's/ City's Investment And One Stop Integrated Services (Dpmptsp) In Riau Province

Sri Indrastuti S., Amries Rusli Tanjung, Hamdi Agustin, Rosmayani, Laila Hafni

This research aimed at studying and analyzing the factors of employee performance and quality service at Regent's/ City's Investment and One Stop Integrated Services (DPMPTSP) in Riau Province. The sample was taken 25% of the population in 12 Board units in Investment Board and One Stop Service (DPMPTSP) in Riau province. Four chosen units were: 1. DPMPTSP in Siak regency, 2. DPMPTSP in Kampar regency, 3. DPMPTSP in Pekanbaru city, and 4. DPMPTSP in Riau province. The overall samples were 262 people consisted of 131 employees in the Board and 131 active loyal users of the service provided. The result of this research used regression analysis and data processing by using SEM PLS. The result showed that job satisfaction had positive significant effect to the service quality. The employee performance had positive significant effect to the service quality. Work commitment, organizational culture, motivation, and job satisfaction had no effect on employee performance and service quality.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1832-1837

The Role Of Social Capital In New Products Development And Business Competitiveness Enhancement

P Eko Prasetyo, Andryan Setyadharma, Nurjannah Rahayu Kistanti

Human capital and social capital are the main keys in creating new product development in the manufacturing and entrepreneurship industries to drive economic growth and competitiveness. The better the quality of human and social capital, the more variety of new products that can be produced. The purpose of this research is to explain the role of human capital and social capital as the main key to developing new products in driving economic growth and increasing business competitiveness. This study uses exploratory designs and cross-sectional data about engineering and management in the manufacturing and entrepreneurship industries of MSMEs in the provinces of Central Java and DIY in Indonesia. The analytical method used is path analysis in the form of a dual path correlation model. The results show that human capital and social capital both have positive and significant effects in developing new

products. In addition, the development of human resources and new products have a stronger influence on economic growth. Meanwhile, social capital and economic growth play a more important role in creating competitiveness. That is, human capital and social capital are the main keys in creating new product development performance, which in turn encourages economic growth and the competitiveness of entrepreneurial businesses in the region.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1838-1843

Types And Usage Locative Semas In English And Uzbek Languages

Sulaymanova Nilyufar Jabbarovna

The article focuses on a deep analysis of English and Uzbek sentences with language units expressing locativeness category. The work contains main theoretical issues of world linguists including results of English, American, Russian and Uzbek linguists. There is a survey of theoretical literature, results and present state of the problem of the research. All tasks in the research work are logically connected and follow each other. The work contains interesting information for studying theoretical and practical aspect of English and Uzbek grammar. The classification, done by the author, can be a ground for further grammar investigations and can serve as a material for compiling manuals on theoretical and practical grammar. Theoretical analysis is proved by a numerous examples of English and Uzbek locative syntaxemes. The sentences with them are taken from original works of English and Uzbek writers, and this deserves a special value. A precious part of the work is comparative analysis of the English and Uzbek syntaxemes with the expression of locative category and deep linguistic analysis on locativeness category. The work clearly reflects similarities and differences in this aspect in both analyzed languages: English and Uzbek. The research work points at author's broad outlook and excellent skills in scientific analysis. The research work ends with author's valuable conclusions and has both theoretical and practical significance. The style of the research work is scientific features.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1844-1854

The Community Empowerment Towards Competitive Indonesian Communities In The 21st Century

A. Hasdiansyah, Yoyon Suryono, Nahiyah Jaidi Faraz

Community empowerment is a development idea and appears as the main narrative in the development policy debate. In some

literature and research results, community empowerment has been proven to encourage community capacity in various aspects. This article will present the idea of community empowerment in the era of the industrial revolution. The aim is to formulate strategic concepts in climbing the 21st century world journey.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1855-1859**

Physical And Chemical Analysis Of Water From Ganges

Richa Khare and Smriti Khare

The contamination of water and its effect on human beings and agricultural crops forced us to analyze the different parameters of quality of water. For this we opted different techniques which are related to check the quality of water like Wrinkler's method, EDTA process, pH meter, etc. Physicochemical attributes of water samples of Ganges from Kanpur city are investigated. Water samples were collected from different localities of Kanpur and its adjacent areas during the month of April and May, 2010. Correlation among different attributes viz pH, temperature, turbidity, total hardness (TH), iron, total alkalinity (TA), dissolved oxygen (DO) and suspended solids (SS) to establish the significance of quality parameters of water was performed. It was observed that most of the attributes are within the limits recommended by world health organization (WHO) except turbidity. Some negatively charged species e.g. NO3-, Cl- and F- are also found to be deviated from recommended standards.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1860-1863**

Green Marketing: A Future

Krishanveer Singh

This concept is an occurrence which was created especially in current market situation. This idea is good for the marketing and covering of accessible products which are already available in market. In addition, the growth of this has clear the gate of opening for companies to market their products into divide column. This green-openness of a little bit ignoring that of others also. Such type techniques of marketing easily describe as a straight effect of progress in the minds of their consumer. These businesses of green products have enlarged their velocity of target consumers who are worried about the surroundings. In this paper I would like to talk about how businesses have enlarged their pace to target eco friendly consumers, those who are concerned about the environment. This research paper suggested three detailed

segments of green patrons and studies the obstacles and prospects for trades with green promotion. This too analyses the current situation of green promotion in our country and discuss the cause why companies are adopting this and what are the prospects of green marketing.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1864-1866**

Analyses Of Zinc Content Of Different Types Of Sesame Seeds In The South Indian Delta Region

Suchitra M.R, Parthasarathy.S

Sesame (Sesamum indicum L.) belongs to the order tubiflorae, is an herbaceous annual plant with many inherent medical uses. Its one of the vegetarian sources of Zinc. . Sesame has other advantages to be part of the daily diet intake. Changes in soil due to application of manure in the delta area of India is likely to change the mineral content. Hence, we decided to analyse the amount of zinc in different varieties of sesame seeds. Four types of sesame seeds from the cauvery delta are used for detection of zinc level after clearance from qualified botanists. 1. Black sesame 2. White sesame 3. Pestled sesame 4. Long sesame are the above mentioned four. Our results indicate that black:7.24mg/100grams white:9.60 mg/100 grams pestled:7.86 mg/100 grams, long:7.35 mg/100 grams. These results go along with established levels in different areas. We conclude that even after intense application of fertilizers and insecticides, the level of zinc in sesame seeds does not change.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1867-1868**

Teaching The Verbs Of The Russian Language In The System - Functional Aspect, Taking Into Account Errors Made By Non-Native Students

Yakubova Shakhnoza Ikramovna, Belykh Liliya Khamzayevna, Khamdam-Zoda Leylo Khasanovna, Shakirova Dilfuza Zoidovna, Saidaliyeva Gulnoza Djambulovna

The article discusses some issues of teaching a large stratum of vocabulary in Russian language - the verbs of movement. The analysis of errors made in the speech by non-native students of the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies is carried out, importance of teaching movement verbs in the system-functional aspect is studied and made conclusions how to teach in better ways.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1869-1872**

Identification Of School Pupils' Physical Fitness Based On Attaining State Requirements For Special Tests "ALPAMISH" And "BARCHIAY"

Akmal Mamatkulov, Shuhrat Sultanov

The article shows the analysis of Gulistan school pupils' physical fitness based on attaining state requirements for special tests «Alpamish» and «Barchinay». According to the data obtained during the evaluation the following is noted: among school pupils in Gulistan the boys achieved the following results: "Golden grade" – 10.4%, "Silver grade" – 31.7% and "Bronze grade" – 2.9%. Besides, the girls showed the following results: "Golden grade" – 9.4%, "Silver grade" –20.7% and "Bronze grade" – 1.5%. Due to the obtained data the following is stated: the school pupils achieved low results of physical fitness of "Speed-Power" and "Speed" abilities and the girls achieved the low results of physical fitness of "Power" and "Speed-Power" abilities.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1873-1875

Optimization Of Hybrid Renewable Energy Systems Using Soft Computing Approaches

Rita Banik, Srimanta Ray, Priyanath Das, Ankur Biswas (IJSTR-0220-31077)

The momentous growth in the conventional energy prices has encouraged the exploitation of the renewable energy applications like solar, wind, hydro based energy, etc. that are eco-pleasant and include prospective to be extensively used. A hybrid system merging the renewable energy sources can offer a more economic energy in comparison to the solitary exploitation of such systems. The reliability of energy system increases appreciably when two systems are hybridized with the stipulation of storage device. An optimum design is a necessity that can be carried out by reducing the net present cost (NPC), investment costs or by reducing the levelized cost of energy (LCE) or by multiobjective optimization etc. Many recent studies have focused on optimization, sizing, operation, design and control of the hybrid renewable energy systems (HRES). Soft computing techniques are alternate approaches to conventional techniques that are capable to solve complex practical problems in various fields and provide the best optimization. In this perception, this paper presents a detailed investigation of optimization of hybrid energy system using soft computing approach in the literature that may create major contributions to utilization of renewable energy. Published literature presented in this paper illustrates the potentiality of soft computing approaches as an optimization tool for hybrid energy systems.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1876-1886

The Importance Of The Intangible Heritage As Brand Image Of Unesco: A Case Study From Heritage Sites (Penang, Malaysia)

Intan Maizura Abd Rashid, Nur Syuhadah Kamaruddin, Sallahuddin Hassan, Irza Hanie Abu Samah, Wan Norsyafawati W. Muhamad Radzi

The study purposes to investigate tourists' perception on intangible heritage as brand image of UNESCO awarded of heritage sites as an activity for holiday that will help tourism development growth. It is generally true that the Intangible Heritage as a factor of developing national and cultural identity and promoting, is the consideration of the UNESCO specifying in the promotion of culture and tourism, thereby creating tourism demand. The tourist offer of Penang, Malaysia includes intangible cultural heritage which is diffidently and incompetently presented and interpreted. The recognized branding theory and behavior theory was used as the main theoretical framework to explore tourists' perceptions toward identify intangible heritage as brand image that will contribute to tourism industry. Its aim is to highlight the importance of intangible heritage as a factor involved in creating the serious mass of the contemporarily understood cultural tourism products which can significantly enrich the desirability of the tourist offer of Malaysia. Questionnaire surveys used as main data collection methods included with 1,000 respondents participated in this research. Results indicate that visitors were interested differently when determining to visit heritage sites and contribute to tourism growth. Lastly, overall brand attitudes as intangible heritage were identified as key brand image associations toward heritage destinations and contributes to tourism growth of Penang, Malaysia.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1887-1890

The Role Of Agriculture Growth And Poverty To Aiding Fdi In Agriculture Inflows Amongst Low Income Economies Organization Of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Countries

Intan Maizura Abd Rashid, Nor'aznin Abu Bakar

Unlike previous studies, this study not only captured the degree of the links of FDI, economic growth and POV but also inspected the relationship between overall FDI in agriculture (FDIA) with Agriculture Growth (AG) and Poverty(POV) specifically. This study was also novel in employing a two-step estimation method using a dynamic GMM estimator to explore the role of AG and POV to aiding FDIA, instead of using only a static panel data estimator. The

findings show that the effectiveness of FDIA in promoting AG and reducing POV is debatable. The results merely demonstrate that the FDIA in high income OIC economies needs to be modified further to reduce POV by planning an effective FDIA system through policymaking and attracting more foreign investors. AG and Market size agriculture (MSA) were the factors that had the most influence on FDIA, especially in the OIC low income OIC economies. In contrast, the negative and significant coefficients were POV and unemployment rate (UR). Lastly, the other independent agriculture sector variables, such as MSA, trade openness (TOA) and human capital agriculture (HCA), were all significant and were confirmed as determinants of FDIA in all of the low income OIC countries.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1891-1894**

Residential Strata Organisation System Choice For Strata Management Scheme In Malaysia

Nur Husna Azali, Aminah Mohsin, Mohd Sharil Abdul Rahman

Nowadays, increasing urbanization and the scarcity of land for property development has changes from horizontal to vertical approach in high rise residential complex. People are beginning to realize that high-rise buildings require effective property management to maintain property values. At the same time, it should maintain a high return on investment. Demand for housing is rising, leading to rising housing prices due to shortage of land. The continued development of residential property strata demonstrates the importance of effective management needs especially in the area of strata management. This paper focused on the management of a residential strata development. The research methodology used for this study was a case study, which involve ten residential strata scheme within Kuala Lumpur. The major inquiry in this paper relates to the legitimate and handy outcomes of engaging with an in-house management or a Managing Agent to deal with residential strata scheme.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1895-1900**

Privacy Enhancement For User Authentication Using Improved Honeyword Generation And Secure Hashing

Ajay Kumar, E. Jaya Krishna

Most of the companies use password based protection to the users to provide services and keep their private data safe. If the password file is stolen, then the users lose their private information. In the existing system, Brute force attacks were prevented by using

honey-hashing method. However, this algorithm does not work for social engineering attacks. In this paper, we have used a policy for alarm indication and also the number of honey words can be increased in order to reduce the success rate for the attacker. Hence, a secure password file is created by efficient honeyword generation algorithm. If the attacker tries honey words or password guessing, the system sends an alert to the admin and an action will be taken according to alarm policy.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1901-1904**

Dfig For Variable Speed Wind Energy Generation And Its Characteristics

Anjali Deshpande, Dr. V. A. Kulkarni

With the increase in the demand for load compensation, renewal energy resources are emerging at a faster rate as a supportive approach to conventional energy system. In various approaches of renewal energy sources wind energy utilization for power generation has emerged as an optimal solution due to ease of resource availability. Consequently, wind farms are being installed all over the world. When share of these wind farms in supporting conventional plants is more, it becomes essential to understand the consequences of connecting wind farms and the change that is made by these on the parameters of power system. The other reason for such study is unpredictable nature of wind. To deal with variable nature of wind, different wind energy conversion systems such as squirrel cage induction generator (SCIG), synchronous generator (SG) and doubly fed induction generator (DFIG) are used. Due to many advantages offered by DFIG it is popularly used in the industry and considered here for study. To study the power system with wind generation in it, the modeling of generation unit is a prime requirement for the optimal resource utilization and higher productivity. In this paper an electrical modeling and analysis of DFIG for wind turbine is proposed. A MATLAB implementation is developed and the characteristics are obtained.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1905-1908**

The Physical, Chemical, And Microbiological Properties Of Peanuts During Storage: A Review

Rossi Indiarto, Bayu Rezaharsamto

Peanuts are nutrient-rich legumes, such as fats, proteins, vitamins, and minerals, which are beneficial to the body. However, during storage, these commodities are easily damaged physically, chemically, and microbiologically. Physical damage can be caused

by dark discoloration and a decrease in peanut hardness during storage. Increased rates of respiration, off-flavor, and rancidity are chemical changes that cause a decline in the quality of peanuts. While microbiological damage is caused by the growth of Aspergillus flavus molds on peanuts capable of producing aflatoxin B1. This toxin is classified as hazardous and carcinogenic. Pre-storage treatment, storage conditions, and the use of packaging types can be used to maintain the quality so that the causes of the damage can be minimized. Physical, chemical, and microbiological damage may be interrelated, leading to an acceleration of the decline in the quality of the commodity resulting in lower sales values.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1909-1913**

Trust Based Portable Security Model For Android Based Devices

Santosh Varshney

Android based mobile phones are widely used by variety of users the security of these phones is of major concern and is a topic of research from the beginning. The security of Android phone is based on the permission based security model which requires that any third party application must get the permission before using a resource. This model is broadly criticized for its complexity, coarse-grained access to resources and inappropriate authorization of permissions by application developers, advertisers and end users. This paper analyses the issues with current security model and propose a trust based portable security model for Android based devices. The proposed model provides effective security with ease. The proposed model does not require user intervention once the trust levels are set for an application. The trust levels can be given a logical name representing its nature so they are easy to understand especially by a novice user who has very little knowledge about the technology. Further for each logical trust level there is a value associated this value is accumulation of all trust values of resources which are grouped under the trust level. The permission grant function takes trust level and resource trust value and grant permission only if given resource trust value contributes to the given trust level. The trust levels can be preconfigured by experts and can be reconfigurable by an expert user, the trust level configurations and mapping can securely be ported to another device.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1914-1917**

Prediction Of Stock Trend For Swing Trades Using Long Short-Term Memory Neural Network Model

Varun Totakura, V. Devasekhar, Dr. Madhu Sake

The accuracy of forecasting is the most important factor in selecting any forecasting methods. Research efforts in improving the accuracy of forecasting models are increasing since a long time. The appropriate stock selections those are suitable for investment is a difficult task and is very important for a trader to earn profits. The key factor for each investor is to earn maximum profits on their investments. Numerous techniques used to select the stocks in which fundamental and technical analysis are one among them. In our paper, we have given a keen insight about the selection of stocks using Relative Strength Index (RSI) for swing traders and a Machine Learning (ML) model for predicting the RSI values using historical time series stock data. We have used Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) Neural Network Model to do the future prediction of trend of stocks in this paper.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **1918-1923**

High-Level Synthesis Of Inverse Quantization And Transform Block For HEVC Decoder On FPGA

Ahmed Ben Atitallah, Manel Kammoun

This paper presents an efficient High-level synthesis (HLS) hardware design to implement the Inverse Quantization and Transform (IQ/IT) for a High Efficiency Video Coding (HEVC) decoder. Using Xilinx Vivado HLS tool, different directives are applied to the IQ/IT C code to select the optimized hardware architecture in terms of area and clock cycles. This architecture is implemented in a SW/HW context for verification. In fact, it is connected to ARM Cortex-A9 processor using AXI stream interface and integrated on Xilinx Zynq ZC702 platform. Therefore, the experimental results show that the SW/HW design can only decode 240p@15fps with a gain of 8% in throughput and 74% in power consumption compared to SW implementation.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **1924-1928**

Assessing The Time And Cost Effect Of Exit Staff From A Higher Education Institution Using Stochastic Model

A. Goparaju, N. Vijayasankar, R.Vinoth

Time and Cost are considered as major parameters that threat each employee in an organization. Any sudden exit of staff might lead to time and cost effect over Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs). To predict such exits, stochastic models can be used in higher

educational environment. Hence, this study made an attempt to assess the time and cost effect of exit of staff from HEIs using a stochastic model. The results showed that when the exit of staff increases at a time interval, there is a significant decrease in the performance, which in turn affect the quality of teaching and learning in higher education environment. This study aids the policy makers to reveal the predicted exit time of staff and take appropriate measures to sustain the performance of HEI.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1929-1932

Effect Of The PPG Sampling Frequency Of An IIR Filter On Heart Rate Variability Parameters

Jae Mok Ahn, Jeom Keun Kim

Hear rate variability (HRV) is a noninvasive measure used to assess autonomic nervous system (ANS) activity and to predict cardiovascular diseases. Obtaining HRV parameters in the time and frequency domains from fast Fourier transform (FFT) analysis and a nonlinear analysis depends on obtaining an accurate normal-to-normal (NN) interval between two consecutive heartbeats in a time series. The accuracy of NN intervals is greatly affected by the sampling frequency of the infinite impulse response (IIR) filter, i.e., the number of photoplethysmogram (PPG) signals that are sampled per second. At present, changes in sampling frequency for PPG signals prior to obtaining NN intervals have not been studied to investigate how much they influence HRV parameters. Therefore, in this study, we evaluated the effect of sampling frequency on HRV parameters in the frequency, time, and nonlinear domains. Three sampling frequencies (1000 Hz, 500 Hz, and 250 Hz) were applied to obtain the HRV dataset using a PPG finger sensor. There were no significant differences between the two HRV datasets for sampling frequencies of 1000 Hz and 500 Hz, while there were slight differences between 1000 Hz and 250 Hz except for the pNN50 value. The correlation coefficient r was the highest ($r=0.9647$, $p<0.0001$) between the two tachograms obtained at 1000 Hz and 500 Hz, and it was a moderate value ($r=0.3301$, $p<0.0001$) between the tachograms obtained at 1000 Hz and 250 Hz. The results suggest that a sampling frequency lower than 500 Hz might lead to inaccurate HRV parameters for the HRV analysis, and consequently, a PPG sampling frequency of at least 500 Hz should be applied to a digital filter in assessing all HRV parameters.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1933-1937

A Research Analysis On Various Protocols Of TCPS For Effective Video Streaming Over Wireless Networks

SDN Hayath Ali, Dr.M.Giri

TCP's-protocol offers unwavering quality to information moving in all through the information stream benefits on the web. This development of the information is used by real web applications. TCP's was from the outset made to deal with the issue of system blockage breakdown. This paper is set up on the acquaintance of various TCP's assortments with perceive the best show assortment for system improvement. In such setting, a full clearing expansion condition is made for studying the nearby demonstration of TCP's assortments like TCP's Tahoe, Reno, New-Reno and TCP's Vegas. From the outcomes, TCP's Reno is the most directing (least reasonable one), and most stunning extent of output. The clarification behind this paper is to review and consider the different blockage control and evasion sections which have been proposed for TCP's-IP appears, to be express: Tahoe's, Reno, New-Reno, TCP's Vegas and SACK. TCP's vitality is an immediate after-effect of its responsive lead even with discourages, and truth that suffering quality is guaranteed by retransmissions. All the as of late referenced executions propose parts for picking when a piece ought to be re-transmitted and by what means should the sender carry on when it experiences stop up and what instance of sending packets should it look for after to stay away from blockage.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **1938-1940**

Potential Application Of Pineapple Waste As A Fermentation Substrate In Yeast Production

Abdul Halim Yusof, Daniel Joe Dailin, Luo Zaini Mohd Izwan Low, Dayang Norulfairuz Abg Zaidel, Hesham El Enshasy

Yeast global production showed that the demand for yeast products in many industries increases over the year. Therefore, there is a need to design a new process that is cheaper and can produce yeast in high volume to cater to the big demand. This plant design proposed the production of yeast using pineapple waste as feedstock. Several process routes using different types of substrates such as glucose, sugar cane and pineapple waste were discussed. Pineapple waste contains various minerals that can support the fermentation process for yeast production. This process includes the pretreatment of the feedstock which is liquid pineapple waste and undergoes thermal hydrolysis to convert sucrose to glucose. This is followed by the fermentation process and downstream process to obtain the yeast product. Several potential locations were also studied for the propose plant design by studying the advantages and disadvantages of each industrial area. By using this proposed plant design, it is expected that this yeast product can be produced locally by using available agriculture waste such as pineapple waste for potential yeast production.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **1941-1946**

Post Prediction On Facebook Page By Using Machine Learning Algorithm

Sonam, Surjeet Kumar

In today's era social network's data is increasing and requiring highly managing services to handle large amount of data. We are seeing most of the people are mostly active on social network in which Facebook is the most popular. Professional users are especially using Facebook page for improving productivity and performance. Here, post prediction is made based on page category i.e., for a particular category of certain amount of posts. In order to predict all post and to find which type of post is getting the highest effect. We have analyzed with some machine learning techniques such as Logistic Regression and K Nearest Neighbor Classifier to make the prediction effective. This Paper predicts post for knowing popularity of facebook page on the basis of categories. Modeled the attributes that are available in data set such as User's Interactions, Like and Share etc .Support Vector Regression Model is being used for graphical predicting value on data set and visualization of data is used by Heat Map and Extra Tree Classifier.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1947-1950

Survey On Fire Detection In Forest Using Wireless Sensor Networks

Diwakar chintha, D.Vishnu vardhan reddy, K.Srilatha

This paper presents a Survey on fire detection and alert system based on the Internet of Things (IoT), Here a specific environment is monitored 24x7 and the user is alerted in case of any fatal situation. This can be implemented using a node MCU and a number of sensors for detecting different physical parameters that can go high during a fire-related accident. Node MCU is an Internet of Things (IoT) based controller board with an onboard wireless fidelity (WiFi) module called ESP8266. Here two parameters are being monitored continuously temperature and presence of smoke. Also, forest area can be monitored through a camera using this camera fire can be detected using image processing. For this we can run a python program from PC and using OpenCV library fire can be detected. This can be used as a contingency system if the sensors malfunction. If any fire is detected then a water sprinkler will be turned on to prevent fire also an alert is sent to the concerned person for further action. This work will outline every one of the advancements that have been utilized for forest fire discovery with

thorough overviews of their systems/strategies utilized in this application.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1951-1954

Solving Linear And Non-Linear Partial Differential Equations Using Numerical Techniques

Kalpanapriya, D , Shobanadevi.N, Abhinav Sharma , Vanshika Gulia

Advancement in technology and engineering poses us with many challenges, similarly in order to overcome such engineering challenges with the help of numerous mathematical models, equations are taken. Since in the beginning Mathematicians, Designers and Engineers strive for correctness and accuracy while solving equations Differential equations, in particular, hold a tremendous application in engineering and many other domains. One such type of Differential equation is known as partial differential equation. The spectrum of application of partial differential equations consists of simulation, algorithm generation, and analyzation of higher order PDE and wave equations. Adapting different numerical methods leads to a variety of answers and difference among them, therefore the selection of the method of solving is one of the crucial parameters to generate precise results. Our work focuses on the review of different numerical methods in order to solve Linear and Nonlinear differential equations on the basis of accuracy and efficiency, so as to reduce the iterations. These would be harmonizing guidelines to existing numerical methods of linear and nonlinear partial differential equations.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1955-1958

The Influence Of Growth And Development Regulators On Fertility Parameters Of Seedless Grape Varieties

Jamoliddin Nosirovich Fayziev, Albert Akhmedovich Khakimov, Atkham Nomozovich Abdullaev

The influence of growth and development regulators on fertility parameters of seedless grape varieties has been investigated in this article. Preparations, such as Gibberellin, Dropp, Krezasin, Kampozan were used as growth regulators. Gibberellin was found to be the most effective prepatration to increase productivity of seedless grape variety Tarnau. It was noted that when the vine was processed with gibberellin in 100 mg/l concentration after 3-5 days from flowering, the weight of berries increased by 12% and the weight of grape bunch by 23%. Gibberellin with low concentration (25 mg/l) could influence positively on fertility resulting in

increasing of weight of grape bunch by 13,7% and fertility of vine bushes by 12,4%. Separate use of Dropp and Krezasin, and also their mixture with Gibberellin didn't have privilege in the treatment of plants over the separate use of Gibberellin. Kampozan couldn't have impact on fertility, but it accelerated maturation of berries.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1959-1961**

Food Management System Based On Fingerprint Authentication

Manoj Senthil, Praveen raj, Navin kumar, Narendran

In today's world, people don't have much time to order food through manual or traditional system in food courts. The traditional system will consume more time and queue will occur, so this online web portal helps them to save time and allow them order food items whenever they want, without calling the steward again and again. The proposed framework shows the implementation of IoT progressively as skills and confidence grow in the project demonstration for ordering a food through secure system. The Fingerprint based food ordering system is incorporated with the attendance system which enables the end users to register online to order food. When the fingerprint template is matched, unique code will be generated automatically and the generated unique code along with the food ordering link will be send to the registered mobile number. Then the employee can see the food menu appearing online and order food items by selecting the food items using online web portal. The selected e-menu details will appear directly in the screen of the admin who is at the end system at food court. So, with the help of proposed system the amount of food items to be prepared can be found. With the help of that the food can be prepared and then the prepared food items have to be delivered to the employee in the food court by verifying the employee's generated unique code. Once the food is delivered, the type of food, quantity, price along with the feedback link will be sent to the employee's registered e-mail ID, with the help of this feedback link the employee can give his/her feedback about the quality of the food items and services.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1962-1965**

Special Pythagorean Triangles And Cryptography

Mita Darbari, Prashans Darbari, Aditi Singh, Jayeshikha Uikey, Mohd Irshad

We have found a very interesting result by using some special Pythagorean triangles, where the sum of two legs is undecic. We

have used application of these triangles in cryptography to code and decode any message.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1966-1968**

Benefits Of Entrepreneurship Internship Program (Eip)

S. Nachammai, R. Vijayalakshmi, Dr. T.R. Gurumoorthy

Entrepreneurs play a vital role in empowering the economy. The entrepreneurship and internship are always interlinked. The Entrepreneurship Internship Program (EIP) is the most preferred activity to improve the entrepreneurs. The purpose of the study was to classify and explore major benefits derived from Entrepreneurship Internship Program (EIP). The data was collected through the interview schedule method which was prepared through extensive literature review. The data were analyzed using techniques such as percentage analysis and weighted average ranking method. From the study it is concluded that large amount of information is the major benefit derived from EIP and other benefits are new ways of thinking, new techniques to anticipate and handle risk, motivation and networking with professionals.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1969-1972**

Rule Based Method Versus Statistical Method For Speech Understanding Of The Tunisian Dialect

Marwa Graja

In this paper, we propose to compare two methods for speech understanding of Tunisian dialect. The first method is statistical method which integrates CRF discriminative models. The second one is a rule based method. We have used a spoken Tunisian dialect corpus acquired and annotated to perform experiments. The evaluation is based on semantic representation generated by each method. The obtained results shows that CRF models gives important results compared to rule based method, especially when dealing with limited task for under resourced languages.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1973-1980**

Green Chemistry Processing Of Surfactant Synthesized From Bagasse Using Microwave Radiation

Rini Setiati, Septoratno Siregar, Taufan Marhaendrajana , Deana Wahyuningrum, Sugiatmo Kasmungini

The aim of this research is to analyse the surfactant process from sugarcane bagasse using the concept of green chemistry, which consists of vegetable raw materials. It was a laboratory experiment, by synthesizing bagasse into sodium lignosulfonate (SLS) surfactant. This process was carried out using two green chemical processes, namely hydrolysis, and sulfonation. Furthermore, microwave radiation(Microwave-Assisted Organic Synthesis / MAOS) with specification of 300 watts for 60 minutes at 80oC was utilized. This process was carried out in 4stage under the same reaction conditions for 1 hour. FT-IR spectrum measurement showed thatthe expected functional groups were formed in thereaction products of 1 to 4. In addition, the synthesis processshowed that there were three main function of the groupas indicator of lignin formation, namely OH phenolic, CH aliphaticand aromatic C=C functional groups. Thefunctional groups were characterized by analyzingthe structure of the ligninamination productusing 1H-NMR measurement with the formation of alkene, sulfonate, and carboxylates groups. Organic Synthesis using the microwave method (MAOS)had succeeded in synthesizing contaminated and alkylated lignin derivatives from bagasse. It is also concluded that the lignosulfonate synthes ized from sugarcane bagasse is carried out with an environmentally friendly green chemistry process. The impact of this research was sugarcane bagasse waste can be used asa product with addedvalue to the oil sector in Indonesia.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 1981-1985

PREDICTION OF DENIAL OF SERVICE ATTACK USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

PL.YAZHINI

DDoS attack is one of the significant security threats in today’s Internet world. The main intention of the network thread is to make the resource unavailable such as flooding attacks. Here, Machine learning algorithms have been used for detecting DDoS attacks. Generally, the success of any algorithm has depended on the selection of appropriate data sets and the identification of attack parameters. The KDD-CUP dataset has been taken for a detail investigation of the DDoS attack. The K-nearest neighbor, ID3, Naive Bayes and C4.5 algorithms are compared in a single platform concluding with the positives with Naive Bayes. The main objective of the paper is to compare and predict the error rate, computation time, Accuracy of the algorithms using the Tanagra tool. Finally,

these correlative algorithms have been compared and verified through experimental verification and graphical representation.
[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]**

Impact Of Wide Variety Feature On Accuracy Of Offline Signature Verification Using Distance Of Mass Centroid

Agung Sediyono, Binti Sholihah, Yani Nur Syamsu, Gatot Budi Santoso

Study on offline signature has been conducted for several years. Skilled forgery verification is difficult to be verified because of the highest similarity between genuine and forgery signature. Based on previous research, it can be concluded that genuine offline signature is never similar, but it still has consistent features. Otherwise, skilled forgery tries to mimic genuine offline signature as similar as possible. It can be hipotized that if skilled forgery signature is matched to genuine signature, it should match on consistent parts (narrow variety) and unmatch on inconsistent features (wide variety). In this reseach, the offline signature verification is conducted by two steps. In first step, the comparison is conducted based on consistant features as most researcher done. In second step, an acceptance result of first verification will be reverification using inconsistant features in order to improve the verification accuracy in case skilled forgery. Based on the experiment, it can be concluded that this proposed method can improve the verification accuracy for certain condition or depend on writer signature characteristic. Therefore, this approach can be applied only if only the conformance characteristic of writer offline signature can be identified before second step of verivication can be done. At least, this result contribute to open mind that wide variety feature can be used in offline signature verification.
[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **1986-1991**

Creative Gamification In Kahoot! For Worker's Health And Safety Learning Assessment

Wegig Murwonugroho, Syaifudin

The Kahoot! game application is used to determine differences in the level of understanding of mining workers, between before and after watching the safety video on the topic of "fatigue". Data shows cognitive improvement between before and after the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) video was shown. However, the results of increased knowledge of this video material are not accompanied by keeping safety commitments at work. Therefore this research is important to do with the aim of finding indicators of collecting

material in the Kahoot! game which can increase workers' awareness and commitment to safety at work. This research method uses a quasi-experimental method on 60 people who are not mining workers that is analysed using t-test and ANOVA test. The results showed that Kahoot! creative gamefication must fulfill the criteria of preparing questions and answer choices that are capable of: 1) stimulating players to apply their knowledge in the real world; 2) relating aspects of memory, perception, and action; 3) having dramatic, antagonistic, witty, and affective qualities. Implications of this study, the creative gamefication of Kahoot! as an instrument of learning assessment should put more emphasis on the content of OHS guidelines, and further can be applied to the workers that will translate them into practicing safety at work consistently.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1992-1998**

Permeability Characteristics Of Unplanned Settlements In Jakarta

Sarwosri Moertiningsih, Dedes Nurgandarum, Otty Nurfanty

Permeability is one of the environment quality indicators in urban areas. The unplanned settlements usually related to rapid growth and the emergence of urbanity, it predominantly self-organized without intervention in the government and incrementally transformed based on the needs of the community surrounding.The issue of industrial 4.0 in urban performance is related to accessibility, which is part of permeability level. Permeability is usually done at the time of regional planning, but in order to improve the quality of the environment in urban areas, especially in unplanned settlement areas, this permeability can be done in order to improve the quality of the environment. This aim of the study isto mapping the permeability of unplanned settlements, With Way Finding methodology, this study is using the cognitive map to help the respondents to show us the accessibility that they pass everyday, and why they have chosen that routes. This research defines the characteristics of permeability in unplanned settlements, including the factors that influence it according to its destination.To provide an overview of this research, the case study took in one of the unplanned settlements areas in Jakarta that have established since the 17th century. The findings of this study can be used to improve the quality of urban space in other unplanned settlements, and can be considered for the development of tools that facilitate the search for accessibility in the industrial era 4.0.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **1999-2003**

CLASSIFICATION OF RETINAL FUNDUS IMAGES BASED ON ALEXNET AND TRANSFER LEARNING

S.Sri Durga Kameswari, K.Krishna Kishore

Human eye is the most vital organ in human body. Any abnormality in its working will affect the functioning of life. Fundus which is the main part in the interior surface of the eye is examined for identifying abnormalities. In this paper, retinal fundus images are classified using neural networks. Transfer-learning techniques are employed in which Alex-net is implemented which classifies the 39 classes of retinal fundal images. The performance of the network is analyzed by changing parameters. This network yield good accuracy of around 98% for 15 epochs.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2004-2006**

Technical Solutions And Experiment To Create A Multipurpose Machine

Rustamov Kamoliddin Juraboevich

This article is written with the aim of testing the conducted test to develop the design of a multi-purpose machine. Also, the article provides an overview of technical solutions for creating multi-purpose machines of a developed standard group, including the analysis of existing designs of multi-purpose machines as 1. Based on a tractor. 2. Based on a car. 3. Special machines. The purpose of the experimental work was to verify the theoretical studies performed, as well as to confirm the functionality of the developed multi-purpose machine with excavator and bulldozer equipment. Installation on the basis of working equipment TTZ-80 allowed us to conduct experimental studies, with the determination of energy efficiency indicators for the most energy-intensive operation - digging and leveling the soil. The article gives an introduction, a review of the literature and identifies methods, tools, forms, draws conclusions.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2007-2013**

Application Of Seaweed Extract Sargassum Cristaefolium And Amino Acid To Growth And Yield Of Upland Rice (Oryza Sativa L.)

Oza Sriyuni, Mansyurdin, Tesri Maideliza, Izmiarti, Zozy Aneloi Noli

Sargassum cristaefolium was abundant marine resources on the west coastal of Sumatera and has the potential to be used as a biostimulant. Biostimulant was known as a natural organic

compound that can promote plant growth, increase the absorption of nutrients, affect respiration, photosynthesis and increase leaf pigment. The aim of the study was to analyze the effect of seaweed extract S. cristaefolium added with some combination amino acid on growth and yield of upland rice (Oryza sativa L.) on Ultisol soil. This study used a completely randomized design with 5 treatments and 3 replications as the treatments: 1) S. cristaefolium + without amino acids, 2) S. cristaefolium + Glutamine, Alanine, Glycine (1.6%; 0.8%; 1.4%), 3) S. cristaefolium + Alanine, Glycine, Tryptophan (0.8%; 1.4%; 0.01%), 4) S. cristaefolium + Glutamine, Alanine, Tryptophan (1.6%; 0.8%; 0.01%) and 5) S. cristaefolium + Glutamine, Alanine, Glycine, Tryptophan (1.6%; 0.8%; 1.4%; 0.01%). The results showed that the application of S. cristaefolium added with combination amino acid have the potential to promote growth and yield of upland rice. Application of S. cristaefolium added with (Glutamine, Alanine, Glycine) was recommended to increase growth. Application of S. cristaefolium added with (Glutamine, Alanine, Glycine, Tryptophan) was recommended to increase the yield of upland rice.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **2014-2018**

Gsm Based Automation Of Gas Stove

K.Manoj Senthil, R.Karthick, M.Kavin, S.I.Musthakahamed

People in rural as well as urban areas are commonly using gas stoves for cooking. Even the modern technologies have grownup, people are more comfortable to use the conventional LPG gas stove. Most of the people in India are experienced with using LPG and bio-gas. By these fuels, the gases are converted to heat energy which is used to cook. The LPG leakage can cause huge explosion even with a small spark. In order to eliminate such kind of accidents the system has proposed. The proposed system has provided the connectivity between the Arduino module and the respective sensors to carry out the process. The sensors like gas sensor and sound sensor are connected to monitor the safety of the gas stove. Whenever the critical situation has met, the final process of rotating the motor is done to turn the knob at the required position. In addition to that extra setup of counting the whistle sound using the sound sensor for the respective number of counts is implemented. To add up the feasible experience to the users, the system has the multiple mode options which enable them to select the options of the mode using the keypad. The system will work according to the selected options. In the system there are two modes, normal mode and cooking mode. The GSM module is connected to the Arduino to provide the alert through the text messages to the users. The automation in gas stove is used to reduce the wastage of fuel and to reduce the human interference. It is feasible and safety for the users to do multiple tasks simultaneously.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **2019-2022**

Impact Of High-K Gate Dielectrics On Short Channel Effects Of DG N-Finfet

Meenakshi Kailasam, Murugesan Govindasamy

As the technology is scaled down, short channel effects such as Vt variation, leakage current, gate oxide tunneling become predominant due to the reduction in gate oxide thickness. When the device is scaled down beyond 22 nm technology, the use of SiO2 as gate oxide increases tunneling current, thereby increase in power consumption and reduction in reliability of devices. Equivalent gate oxide thickness can be reduced by using high-k dielectric materials. FinFET(a type of DG-MOSFET) integrated with a high-k gate dielectric is a promising device in the subthreshold region. Simulations were performed using Sentarus TCAD. The parameters such as threshold voltage, OFF current, transconductance were analyzed. Simulation results clearly state that Short Channel Effects have been reasonably controlled by using high-k spacer material.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2023-2026**

Approaches And Strategies Involved In Framing Questionnaires-A Real Time Perspective

Dr. S. Gandhimathi

A questionnaire is felt to be effective when used for research purpose. Individual students to are asked to fill up certain questionnaires and later, it is found that what is arrived at as a solution is being reinforced by individuals using intrapersonal method.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2027-2028**

Adsorptive Removal Of MB Dye By Graphitic-C3N4 From Industrial Effluents

Lopamudra Mohanty , Suresh kumar dash

Dyes in surface water are widely found due to extensive use of colorants in various industries such as textiles, printing and food plants. The contaminated effluents are the crucial reasons for water pollution. Due to their obstinate or non-biodegradable nature the omnipresence dyes pose a great threat to the aquatic animals, are very toxic to mammals and act as carcinogens. The practiced

methods for removing the dyes from ground water such as electro-coagulation, reverse-osmosis and ultra-filtration are burdensome, high-cost and non-repeatative. Adsorption with nanomaterials such as activated carbon (AC), carbon nano-tubes (CNT), mesoporous material and graphene has been successfully carried for removal of dye by adsorption. In this paper we have used a 2D nano material g-carbon nitride (g-C3N4) as an adsorbent as it has no toxic effect. The synthesis of g-C3N4 was carried out by taking melamine as the source material. The prepared g-C3N4 was characterized by powered XRD, FTIR and Raman spectra. The adsorption study of Methylene Blue (MB) was studied by changing various parameters such as initial concentration and pH of the solution, adsorbent dose and agitation time. The adsorption isotherm of MB onto g-C3N4 fitted well to Langmuir model indicating homogeneous monolayer adsorption. The adsorption kinetics followed a pseudo-second order mechanism. The maximum uptake for MB was 99% at a pH value of 9,initial concentration 100 ppm and adsorbent dose of 0.02 g for a contact time of 2 h.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **2029-2034**

Automation In Cassava Plantation

S.Jegan, R.Aravindh Raj, M.Elakkiya, P.Madan

Cassava is cultivated in Indian about thirteen states with major production in South Indian states of India and Kerala. The cultivators of cassava mainly felt difficulty in manpower. Now-a-days, due to insufficient finance and labours the farmers have experienced a decrease in cultivation and production. The development of technology plays a vital role in agriculture by semi-automating the process of cassava plantation where the machine itself cuts the stem and it is planted into the soil. In our project we implemented the cassava plantation process by developing a product which automatically fetch an individual from a group and the stem enters into roller setup with a high force it will planted into the soil. Thus, it will help the farmers for easy plantation of cassava with reduced labours and amount.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **2035-2037**

Development Of RBF Image Processing Techniques For Graves Disease

Babu P, Rajkumar N, Palaniappan S, Pushparaj T

This research paper discuss feature selection using Radial Basis Function (RBF) kernel space in the classification of graves disease and its effect on thyroid syndromes. For performing the classing to

find abnormal thyroid pattern few stages are involved. In stage one: the features of thyroid dataset are transformed to RBF kernel space. In stage two: kernel mean of the transformed features are computed. In stage three: the features greater than kernel mean are taken for classification using Support Vector Machines (SVM), Radial Basis Function Network (RBFN) and C4.5. The thyroid diseases dataset is taken from machine learning repository, University of California, Irvine. It contains 5 features, 215 instances and 3 classes. During evaluation, it is found that feature selection carried out in kernel space has produced a performance of 96.7% accuracy in Ten-fold cross validation for SVM which is better than the features that obtained results in original space. The results demonstrate that feature selection carried out in kernel space of radial basis function is greater than the results obtained in original space for hypo and hyper thyroid diseases classification.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2038-2041**

Learner Centric Approach – A Paradigm Of English Language Teaching

Dr. C.V.Padmaja, Dr. P. Sreenivasulu Reddy, Dr. S.Sushma Raj

The ever growing need for communication skills in English demands a shift from teacher centric to learner centric approach, for today's world requires equipping the learner with all the tools needed for effective communication. This involves the choice of refined language materials with which a learner can be comfortable with. Besides, good language skills and fluency in English have become the pre-requisite for employability. Today teaching of English is 'need fulfilling' activity. English has become the language of knowledge, language of information. No longer is learning of English examination centric but is knowledge centric and the learners should be exposed to varied language activities so that they have a hand on experience in using language. At this juncture Learner Centric Activities alone can involve all the learners in the learning process. The present paper focuses on some of these activities which yield results in class room and facilitate successful language learning.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2042-2043**

Design And Fabrication Of Adaptive Spoiler For Go - Kart Vehicles

K.S. Karthi Vinith, P. Sathiamurthi

The vehicle accident also occurs due to over speed in the cornering, particularly in high speed cars (formula cars). The main objective of

project is to replace the DRAG REDUCTION SYSTEM (DRS) in formula cars. The DRS system cost over 2 to 5 lakhs depends upon the formula Race type. On fixing of adaptive spoiler in formula cars it reduces cost and increase the performance and Drag during turning. The major source to reduce the speed of the vehicle is braking system. Another source that can be utilized to decelerate the vehicle on high speed travelling is aerodynamics. Adaptive Spoiler is one major solution for decelerating the vehicle using aerodynamics. Adaptive Spoiler serves to be efficient when compared with conventional spoiler. However, the use of adaptive spoiler with compact and cost effective design is rare in vehicles. The operation of Adaptive Spoiler is based on hydraulic motors and sensors are one of its major drawbacks and it's not yet equipped in economic passenger cars. The use of adaptive spoiler in super cars is much costlier and does not fall in the economic category. The tilting operation will be controlled by the steering wheel using cable mechanism. The Adaptive Spoiler is pivoted at the center, using a C-clamp. When the steering wheel rotates, the 2 cables attached at both ends of the steering column will push and pull the cables at specific ends in order to tilt the spoiler. The rotation of the steering wheel towards the right will push the cable at the right end and pull it from the left end tilting the spoiler anti-clockwise and vice-versa. The simulation of the Adaptive Spoiler is first done two dimensionally and modeled in SOLIDWORKS 2016 and RHINO software, then analyzed for safe design and stability at various scenarios using ANSYS software. The use of cable will be economical and the whole system will be designed for feasibility, simplicity and best performance.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **2044-2049**

The Effects Of Self-Efficacy And Expectations On Knowledge Sharing Behavior

Mudaser Javaid, Nor Hazana Abdullah

The aim of this study to investigate the influence of self-efficacy and expectations on Knowledge sharing behavior (KSB). The research strategy was cross sectional survey where questionnaires were voluntarily answered by 381 employees in several telecom companies located in Islamabad, Pakistan. The SEM-PLS was used for data analysis. The result of this study showed that self-efficacy and expectations had positive influence on the KSB. This study indicates the importance of employee's selection. Employees with high self-efficacy and expectations are more willing to share knowledge which in turn could render Pakistani telecom industry's competitive advantage. The value of this study lies on providing empirical evidence on the said relationships especially in the context of developing countries.

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

Net-Zero Energy Building Application In Neo-Vernacular Architecture Concept

Cantika Chairuniza, Nurhikmah Budi Hartanti, Mohammad Ali Topan

Net-Zero Energy Building (NZEB) is an ideal concept which can answer the problem of the climate change in the field of architecture. The purpose of the research is to analyze the use of technological innovations in the concept of Net-Zero Energy Building in Neo-Vernacular architectural buildings without damaging the traditional elements that exist in the building. Neo-Vernacular Architecture approach is an approach contains traditional theme but not limited in the use of new technologies or in building forms. The research was conducted by a comparative method of several buildings using Neo-Vernacular architectural concepts but also applying a number of things related to climate and environment, to be associated with the concept of Net-Zero Energy Building (NZEB). The results of this study explain the application of technology in NZEB can be applied to the Neo-Vernacular concept. But, not every Neo-Vernacular building using all NZEB technology, because it depends on its region and environtment. Neo-Vernacular concept doesn't limit its architect for maximalizing the use of NZEB technology with a focus for its building not only minimalizing the use of energy but also can produce the energy reciprocity in accordance with its energy use.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 2056-2060

Determination Of Design Parameter On Coagulation Process For Removing Turbidity And Dye Color From Screen Printing Wastewater

Handini Putri, Rositayanti Hadisoebroto, Asih Wijayanti

Screen printing wastewater generated from the production process contains high concentrations of turbidity and dye color. Coagulation and flocculation process was expected to reduce the concentration of these pollutants. This study had use biocoagulant chitosan from a small crab. The research process carried out gradually starting from the extraction of small crab into chitosan by deproteination, demineralization, and deacetylation following by laboratory-scale research using jar test methods. Mixing speed variation of biocoagulant was 125 rpm, 150 rpm, 200 rpm, with biocoagulant dose was 250 ppm in 500 mL of wastewater. The observed contact time was 1 minutes , 3 minutes and 5 minutes with parameter turbidity and dye color to be tested. Comparing the parameter of turbidity and dye color of effluent from a coagulation-flocculation process with textile industry wastewater effluent standard from Decree of Environmental Ministry of 5 the Year 2014, resulting the optimum mixing speed was 200 rpm in 5 minute contact time, with

a removal efficiency of turbidity parameter was 91,84% and dye color was 99,86%. The velocity gradient value (G) of all mixing speed variation exceeded the criteria, while collision energy value (GTd) were below the criteria for a contact time of 1 minute. The dimensionless number of Reynold and Froude met the criteria for all mixing speed variations. Since the goals of the research were to reach the effluent standard, it could be concluded that optimum mixing speed for coagulation process was 200 rpm in 5 minute contact time with the parameter design of GTd value, Reynold number and Froude number meet the design criteria, although the G value was still below the criteria.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2061-2066**

The Walkability Of Street Corridors And Pedestrian Preferences In Jakarta Old City Heritage Area

tiPizza Agradiana, Nurhikmah Budi Hartanti

The Walkability level is criteria to assess the environmental quality of street spaces in accommodating pedestrian activities. This paper discusses the level of walkability in six main road corridors of Kotatua or the Old City in Jakarta, and how that quality influence the pedestrian walking route preferences. Pedestrians in the corridors which connected to public transportation hubs are interviewed and asked to assess the aspects of walkability of the path they take. Quantitative analysis is used to determine respondents' assesments. The results shows that the walkability level of a street corridor does not always influence the user's walking preferences, due to the reasons for walking. A corridor can get a high score of walkability level but it is not necessarily become a pedestrian route preference. In choosing routes, pedestrians are more concerned about distance and attractive atmosphere, rather than walkability aspects.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2067-2071**

Ore Mineral Exploration At Sungai Paguh Area, West Sumatra

Untung Sumotarto, I. Hary Sunaryo, Setiawan

Indonesia is a tectonic and volcanic area where valuable minerals can be formed. This paper perform research and study of ore minerals, objected for feasibility of mining purposes. Ore minerals are explored in mountainous regions: Sumatra, Java, and East Nusa Tenggara. The ore mineral in Bukit Barisan, West Sumatra attracts exploration activities, including the Sungai Pagu area. The method of exploration activities are carried out both traditionally

(community mining) and those using standard mining machinery and equipment. This area has ore metal content which needs to be further explored to ensure that the area, grade, and distribution are quite economically feasible. From the mining geology survey of the area, rocks samples have been analysed. Using Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) analysis, it is obtained an average primary gold content below 0.01 ppm. However, the lithological conditions resulting from petrographic analysis have made it possible to find gold and other heavy metals. At least sediment deposits show high gold content. In the mean time, mining exploration and activities must still comply with laws and regulations, especially concerning environmental issues.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2072-2076**

Enterprise Risk Management And Corporate Governance In Indonesia Banking Industry

Farah Margaretha Leon, Rizki Kusuma Nugraha

The purpose of this research was to determine the effect of firm size, auditor reputation, ownership concentration, and leverage variables on the application of enterprise risk management in the banking industry. The study was conducted on some banks listed on the Indonesia stock exchange and with a complete financial report during the period of the research. The descriptive statistical, classical assumption, and multiple regression methods of analysis were employed with enterprise and risk management proxied by COSO. The results showed a significant favorable influence of firm size and a negative effect of leverage variables on the application of company risk management. The managerial implications of this are that the use of a risk management company requires the consideration of the size of the company and ensuring the leverage is within reasonable limits. Moreover, for investors, attention should be paid to the historical development of these two variables. This research contributes to the empirical study of risk management and corporate governance theory by exploring the factors associated with the extent of firms' ERM application, providing insight into practices adopted by Indonesia Listed companies, and ensuring there is more focus on the management of internal banking variables.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2077-2081**

Economic Activity And Community Of Cultural Wellbeing: A Case Of Bantengan In Batu Of East Java

Hari Wahyono, Januar Kustiandi, Dian Rachmawati, Emma Yunika Puspasari, Syahrul Munir, Bagus Shandy Narmaditya

This study aims at understanding the existing condition of Bantengan Community in Batu from the perspective of economic and household welfare. In addition, this paper analysis both consumption and productive activities. This study applied a qualitative method following phenomenology approach. This study was conducted in Bantengan community in Batu of East Java in Indonesia. The data were gathered through observation, in-depth interview and focus group discussion. The findings showed that the existing economic condition of the community is insufficient to cover daily consumption. However, they believe that the sustainability this community is important even though they only received small amount of money from this activity. Furthermore, it is known that they also have another economic productive activity such as a farmer, a seller, tour guide and so forth. Surprisingly, the actors of Bantengan believe that economic welfare is not only measured by the revenue from this business but also the same feelings in the term of kindship, togetherness and cohesiveness from the community.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 2082-2084

Boosting Prospects Through Promotion Of Interpersonal Skills Among Aspiring Teachers

Seema Karthikeyan, Dr.Malathi S,Dr Vasimalai Raja

Peoples skills that we use throughout our lives to communicate and interact with others are the interpersonal skills .They can be considered as life skills which relate us with others.Interpersonal skills are the resources which heip us to success. In the present technology infused world interpersonal skills gain much importance. The present paper throws light on the aspect of interpersonal skills alienated from digital world. The present study is designed to investigate the extent of interpersonal skills among a sample of 300 prospective teachers of Thiruvananthapuram district and also to explore whether there is statistically significant difference in the level of interpersonal skills among student teachers with respect to the demographic variables, nature of institution and residential locality. Psychometric test for interpersonal skill was used as the tool for the study. The reliability and validity of the tool was found and it was pilot tested .The data was analyzed quantitatively using descriptive statistics t test. The results show significant differences in interpersonal skills of student teachers with regard to residential place and educational existence.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 2085-2088

Effects Of Mixing Speed On Turbidity And Dyes Removal From Wastewater With Tiger Shrimp Shells As Biocoagulant

Rizka Dinda Puteri, Rositayanti Hadisoebroto, Riana Ayu Kusumadewi

The majority of the people living in Krendang Village, Tambora Subdistrict, West Jakarta, are mostly in the form of a screen printing home industry. Due to the lack of public knowledge regarding its waste handling, the environment in the Krendang district is polluted. Shrimp shells can be used as a coagulant because it contains chitin which can produce chitosan through deproteination, demineralization, and deacetylation process. The purpose of this study is to determine the efficiency and effectiveness of chitosan shrimp shells in removing turbidity and dye from screen printing wastewater. At the beginning of the research, a dose of 150 mg/L of alum was added into 500 ml of textile wastewater. For coagulation, the rapid mixing speed was varied at 100 rpm, 150 rpm, and 200 rpm with a mixing time of 1 minute, 2 minutes, and 3 minutes. After rapid mixing, the slow mixing or flocculation was carried out at a speed of 25 rpm for 30 minutes and let stand for 30 minutes to form a precipitate. The observation results show that chitosan made of shrimp shells has a deacetylation degree of 38.07%. The coagulation and flocculation method using 150 mg/L of 1% chitosan solution on the optimum mixing speed of 200 rpm and mixing time of 3 minutes could remove turbidity and dyes up to 79.18% and 99.662%, respectively. The velocity gradient, Reynolds number, and Froud number were 200.71 sec-1, 4,946.51 (turbulent), and 0.0679 (< 1) that the flow was considered sub-critical.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **2089-2094**

Sense Of Place Dynamics In Historic City Centre Of Tangerang

Sarwosri Moertiningsih, Dedes Nurgandarum, Otty Nurfanty

Concept the Sense of Place is rooted in subjective people's experiences. The Sense of Place in Historic city is preserved by the authenticity of an attribute of urban heritage significance. Subjective perception is the substance of sense of place and conscious feeling about the environment and places. On the other side, industry 4.0 has a deep impact on a shift in perception that can cause loss of sense of place. By understanding of the daily activities and symbols associated, transformation sense of place can be defined. This paper aims to define the dynamics factors that can change the sense of place in a historic city. Through the mapping physical features transformation and activities, we explain that affect meaning changing based on dimensions element of a sense of place. Through reviewing the literature and saturated interview data, this paper reaches a comprehensive change factor of sense of

place concept and then tries to compare it to find their transformation. Each dimension element can transform or loss through time, but it can minimize by identified the dynamic factors that can affect the transformation sense of place. The findings of this field of study can be used as a base for consideration of the management of the historic urban area.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **2095-2099**

The Applications Of Model Bayesian Networks For Analysis And Preventive Actions On Maritime Security Operations

Sukmo Hadi Nugroho , Benny Sukandari , Adi Bandono , Okol Sri Suharyo

The implementation of Maritime Security Operations of Navy needed support for both major supporters down. In an operating system, necessary information, coordination, and readiness elements for the operation are achieved. In maritime security especially in the Natuna Sea needed an operation pattern that effectively and efficiently as carrying out an act in which such actions can be repressive action or preventive action so that the response elements operating there can be maximum in deterring acts of territorial violations and theft of fish illegally by foreign fishermen. Need factors - factors (variables) that can be optimized to maritime security in the Natuna Sea can be maximized especially with the operational situation of uncertainty. To the reduction of various errors that may arise, then be made a Bayesian network model to measuring of the performance responsiveness of maritime security operations with a causal mapping approach. Causal mapping is used to form a network structure on a Bayesian network. The purpose of this research is to create a model system to determine the variables that build the model maritime security. This model was made using expert opinion and literature studies as the basis for preparing the variable and interdependence. The prior probability conditionals and conditionals probability tables using a questionnaire that was given to the expert. From the data obtained were then computed using software Netica with the results of the Navy capability that exists today when measured responsibility in implementing maritime security against acts of poaching in Natuna Sea by foreign fishermen only have a percentage of 74.7% of the 17 independent variables that are subsequently carried out a sensitivity analysis which produces 2 pieces of variables that affect the capability of the warship and capability of the aircraft as well as the first variable of the dependent variables, in this case, is better than the repressive measures of preventive measures.

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Analysis Of Harmonics In Seven Phase Inverters

Sangeeta Sahu, Byamakesh Nayak, Rudra Narayan Dash

In current scenario, an inverter is of utmost importance in household as well are industries. The improvement in the output voltage and the reduction in harmonics in the inverter are of great necessity. Here the equations of the performance criteria such output voltage, THD, power handling, losses, etc of a seven phase inverter along with its comparison with three phase inverter has been mathematically estimated and verified through Matlab Simulink Power Graphical User Interface.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3007-3009

Analysis Of The Lung Knob From CT Pictures Using Spatial Kernelized Fuzzy C-Means And Gathering Learning

POPURI RAMESH BABU, Dr. INAMPUDI RAMESH BABU

Lung threat is one of the most broadly perceived sorts of malady inciting over a million passing's for consistently all through the world. The purpose of this paper is to recognize the aspiratory handles in Computed Tomography (CT) photos of the lung using a blend clever approach. At first, the proposed approach utilizes a Type II soft count to improve the idea of unrefined CT pictures. By then, a novel division count reliant on cushy c-infers gathering, called balanced spatial internalized cushioned c-means (MSFCM) packing, is offered in order to achieve another depiction of lung locale through a streamlining procedure. Next, handle up-and-comers are perceived among each and every available article in the lung territories by a morphological strategy. This is trailed by removing tremendous real and morphological features from such handle candidates ultimately, an outfit of three classifiers containing Multilayer Perceptron (MLP), K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN), and Support Vector Machine (SVM) is used for the certifiable investigation and choosing if the handle up-and-comer is handle (harmful) or non-handle (strong). The practicality of the cross breed smart procedure is evaluated using an open educational list for lung CT pictures, viz.: Lung Image Database Consortium (LIDC).

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3010-3014

User Substantiation Based On Planter Biometrics

K.Jayamani, K.Amaarshall Yaswankar

The growth of communication technologies on mobile sensing objects leads to develop the idea behind the paper . If an object is connected to universal internet, it is considered as a smart device that is used for multiple application development in Internet Of Things(IoT) environment. Hence Protection plays a vigorous role in IoT for the past decades that many industries work on the security of multimodal network. With continuous growth in wearable devices this model proposes a uninterrupted authentication of IoT environment while the person wears that smart object. Second thing is that the wearable plantar biometrics are built using piezoelectric sensors and Raspberry pi3. Thus the sensors gives raw values of plantar biometrics can be then processed using machine learning technique to convert it into authentication tokens. These authentication tokens are then identified at the time of testing to determine whether the person prompting is an authenticated user or not.

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Bio-Based Biodegradable Plastics - Boom In Food Industry

R. Rajam, S. Parthasarathi

The extensive use of plastics derived from fossil fuels caused adverse environmental impact due to their non-biodegradability. Alternatively bio-based plastics derived from renewable resources are biodegradable in various environmental conditions. Plant based carbohydrates, cellulose and proteins have several disadvantages like poor thermal stability, water vapour barrier property and limited mechanical strength which hamper the application in its native form. Modification of the composition of these bio based polymers with the addition of plasticizers may improve the mechanical properties (tensile strength, tear and burst strength etc.), barrier properties (light, gas and water vapour) and thermal stability, by co-polymerisation, trans-esterification, and grafting. In this review, the developments in the utilization of bio based materials for the production of biodegradable bioplastics have been critically discussed with several examples.

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Assessment Of Educational Centers For West Zone, Surat City

Dharmkumar Shihora, Sejal S. Bhagat

According to Census of India, 2011 Rural-Urban Population Distribution is 72.18 % (rural) and 27.82 % (urban). Level of

Urbanization has increased from 37.81 % in 2001 to 31.16 % in 2011. With the increase in population, demand on all types of infrastructures is increased tremendously. In Gujarat, Town Planning Schemes is adopted as a method of land pooling to meet the demands of infrastructures. According to Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2015, "The quality of life in any urban center depends upon the availability and accessibility to quality social infrastructure". The main aim of this paper is to assess the existing scenario of educational centers and evaluate with standards of URDPFI Guidelines to check that available educational centers are sufficient or not. Demographic Data and other data are collected from Surat Municipal Corporation which is used for analysis and future predictions of population for West Zone.

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The Perception Of Stakeholders On Studentification In Malang City, Indonesia

Rahel Situmorang, Antariksa, Surjono, Agus Dwi Wicaksono

The growing number of students continuing their study to higher education creates a high demand for student housing and its supporting facilities in a college town. Residential areas near the campus become the main choice for students because it saves their cost and time, besides the wide selection of housing amenities and price becomes their consideration. Changes in the campus neighborhood area can lead to socio-cultural, economic, and physical impacts, which called as studentification. Therefore, this research aims to identify the perceptions of stakeholders about the impact of studentification in Malang City, as the most preferred college town in Indonesia. Descriptive qualitative research is based on a case study and the information obtained from in-depth interviews with stakeholders who engaged directly in the research area (namely students, boarding house owners, residents, and business actors). The results show that most of the socio-cultural, economic, and physical impacts that are found in other studies also occur in the research site. In this case, one of the differences can be seen in the socio-cultural character of students who always try to adapt to the habits of the local community, and on the other hand, residents try to understand how to treat students. This research shows that the presence of students has a positive impact on the area. Local people feel happy because the area becomes lively and more dynamic, and also improved the population welfare in the research area.

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Balanced Housing Policy Optimization

Riski Trisuci, Hanny Wahidin Wiranegara, Yayat Supriatna, Anindita Ramadhani

Balanced housing policy objective is to reach a harmony in diversity. It regulates the diversity of housing units into 3:2:1 proportion. It shows a comparison of 3 simple type houses, 2 medium types, and 1 luxury type based on its area or price. Due to the profit gain, the developers found it difficult to apply. This study aim is to identify the optimized housing proportion fulfilling the comparison and still gaining the profit. The unit of analysis is cluster where the community harmony can take place. Burgundy Residence and Olive Residence in Summarecon Bekasi took as samples. The research method is operational research. By comparing the number of each house types, its affordability, and its proportion using the simplex-method showed that there is inconsistency in this balanced housing policy based on an area and price. The two clusters showed imbalance proportion in term of area and affordability. The optimization has balanced proportion with an expanded stretch of land. The unit prices also need to be increased to keep gaining the profit. In terms of affordability, the real price of the simple type is much higher than the price set in the policy. The housing type proportion based on the area and prices are not synchronous. The balanced housing policy in terms of price cannot realize its objectives because the simple type is certainly not able to be in one stretch with two other types. It means that the goal of balanced housing policy to create harmony cannot be achieved.

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Temporal Assessment Of Forest Canopy Density Around Hojai-Diphu Railway Line In Assam, India

Rekib Ahmed

We Are Living In The Most Explosive Era Of Transportation Infrastructure Expansion In Anthropogenic History. Nine-Tenths Of All New transportation infrastructures will be in developing countries, particularly in subtropical and tropical regions that contain earth’s richest biodiversity. In the light of the distress around the transportation infrastructures, monitoring forest canopy density is an indispensable tool for sustainable management of forest resources. This research assessed forest canopy density within 9 km buffer of Hojai-Diphu railway stretch in Assam, India using the forest canopy density (FCD) model. Statistics derived through FCD model revealed that most of the changes in forest canopy density occurred in 41-70% and >71% FCD categories during 1988–2018. A sharp decline in area of >70% (dense canopy forest) FCD category was observed after gauge conversion period of the railway track with an average rate of deforestation of -1072 ha/year-1. Restoring the integrity of dwindling dense canopy forest

is being an urgent priority for current conservation efforts to halt the ongoing biodiversity crisis and achieve sustainability goals.

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A New Analytical Method For Determination Of Formaldehyde Content In Entecavir Drug By Using High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)

Vipul T Prajapati*, Dr. Akruti S Khodakiya

To create an effective and flexible analytical tool for quantifying the toxic impurity trace amount, formaldehyde in the active pharmaceutical component or the product material. The procedure to be established must be accurate and precise, flexible, rough and simple in order to be reproducible in any laboratory, even taking into account the expense of the study. While formaldehyde was gas at room temp, it appears as a 37-40 percent formaldehyde solution as detailed in the introduction. Because the sample has only one carbon atom in it, it becomes difficult to quantify using a GC-FID detector, since it doesn't have enough energy for combustion. Nevertheless, the presence of formaldehyde often contributes significantly to the Blank in solvents such as Methanol and Acetonitrile as well as from the environment, and thus removing this intervening value from the Blank Chromatogram becomes a task. The chromatograph was filled with liquids that had a lower concentration of impurities. For the observed reaction the signal to noise ratios has been determined. The results of the initial analysis and the results of the post-preservation analysis were compared and found to suit well within the set limit for Entecavir up to 24 hours of solution stability testing. Because the findings of initial analysis and study are similar after survival up to 24 hours, the solution remains stable up to 24 hrs.

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Developing A Web-Based Medicine Information System For Children

B. Chaitanya Krishna, K. Krishna Priya, P. Madhulika

In today’s world, consulting a doctor has become frequent due to illness. Also, we know that, due to lack of health consciousness and low immunity, especially children fall ill frequently. So we developed an information providing system especially for children aged up to 10 years. Since every parent cannot go to doctor for medicines due to various reasons like unavailability of medical treatment nearby or if the disease is a repeated one and commonly seen like fever, cold. So, people prefer to visit medical shops instead of consulting doctor

in order to get medicines. There is a danger of giving the wrong medication or over dosage to their children. This Medicine Information System aims at providing medicine data like description and cost including its uses, precautions, long term effects and directions for usage for a particular disease. Only medicines that are approved by the Government of India are taken into consideration. This is a web-based application developed using SOA architecture. This is implemented as a real-time application, also in a regional language, so that users can get knowledge about children medicines easily.

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Performance Of Current Cycle ILC For Magnetic Levitation System

K.Poomani, S.Sathiyavathi

This paper investigates the performance enhancement of magnetic levitation system using current cycle ILC (iterative learning controller). Because the magnetic ball suspension system is unstable, it is difficult to design a suitable control scheme for stabilizing the ball. Hybrid current cycle learning controller is proposed for controlling the position of ball. The current cycle learning controller performance is illustrated using simulation. The superiority of the current cycle learning controller is shown by measuing the parameters like overshoot, settling time, ISE and IAE.

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Lean Six Sigma Applications In Service Sector – A Study

Venkataiah Chittipaka

Six-sigma is a practical and systematic methodology to obtain breakthrough improvement. It is known as a Quality improvement technique that gives a smooth course to associations to convey almost flawless administrations and items. This paper offers an extensive review of the services, six-sigma, and application of six-sigma in services. For enhancing the service quality, it is necessary to focus on the service process. Six-sigma is a viewpoint which also intents on the process improvement.Consequently, the proper application of six-sigma can be helpful for services. This analysis concentrates on the aspect of six-sigma application to the broader series of functions. The discoveries showed that 6σ execution is decidedly and mainly connected to the aggressive operational performance to the reviewed hotels. Hotels actualizing 6σ has accomplished more significant advantages when contrasted with

different hotels executing other Quality administration programs (for example, TQM and ISO 9001). Therefore, it appears to be fitting for Indian hotels to be engaged with a formal 6σ extends in a request to better their general performance.

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Effect Of Sio2 Nanoparticle Suspension On Thermal Conductivity And Viscosity Of Ethylene Glycol/Water Base Fluid

Dr. A.S. Periasamy Manikandan, T.Nivetha, R.Uma, L.Saranya, T.Pradeep

Now a days, "nanofluids" attracted many researchers for developing energy efficient heat and mass transfer equipment. Based on this idea, a research framework was made to analyse the variations in thermal conductivity and viscosity of Ethylene Glycol-Water mixture (base fluid) by the addition of SiO2 nanoparticle. The study was performed in a Plate heat exchanger. In this study, the temperature of hot fluid and the nanoparticle loading was varied. The three levels of hot fluid temperatures viz., 40,50 and 60 °C and the particle loading of 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0,1.25 and 1.5 weight% (wt.%) was chosen .The base fluid with volume fraction of 50:50 (Water: Ethylene Glycol) was prepared. The obtained results compared with standard models proposed in literatures. Maxwell, Vajjah, and Sahoo model was used to validate the thermal conductivity results, where as Einstein, Kitano, and Bachelor model was used for viscosity. The study revealed that the thermal conductivity and viscosity of base fluid were significantly altered due to the nanoparticle addition.

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Microfinance System Analysis In Rural SMEs In Kurdistan Province

Khoshghadam Khaledi, Mohammad Chizari, Enayat Abbasi, Hassan Sadighi

Microfinance is a financial service such as loan, saving and fund transfers to entrepreneurs and small businesses that lack access to traditional banking service in order to create new businesses. Unfortunately microfinance has a lot of challenges that hinder it from further progressing in achieving the desired goal. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is microfinance system analysis to provide strategies to improve them. In this study the SWOT approach was applied to collect information from two groups of internal (strengths and weaknesses) and external factors (opportunities and threats). The target population consists of two groups of experts including agricultural extension agents and staffs

of entrepreneurship banks in Kurdistan, Iran. This analysis is a mix method analysis, in qualitative section of the study, theoretical sampling method was used to achieve theoretical saturation and the sample size was determined during the research (N=43). In quantitative section of the study using multistage random sampling, experts were selected (n= 103). The aim of SWOT is IEFE (Internal and External Factor Evaluation) for strategic planning. IEFE includes two levels as IFE and EFE. According to the quantitative matrix of strategic planning, the main strategy for the microfinance system in Kurdistan is conservative strategy. Conservative strategies includes: 1. using of foreign credit resources and getting loans from the World Bank and international organizations 2. Establish a supportive system for business in the fields of marketing, insurance and etc. 3. Having a holistic and integrated perspective on the economic, social, and demographic conditions for the reform of rural policy related to microfinance programs 4. Providing practical education for the microfinance members about entrepreneurship skill and encouraging them to launch and manage their enterprises.

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The Dynamics Of Intestinal Helminthes And Malaria Co-Infection: Impact On Cytokine Responses And Malaria Severity Among School Children In KISII County, Kenya

Elijah Mogoi Matiabe, Dr.Stanslaus Kiilu Musyoki, Dr.Benson Nyanchong'i

Background: Intestinal helminthic infections are common among children especially in sub Saharan Africa where they may co-infect with malaria. In co-infections synergistic effects affects severity. Therefore, there is need to understand immune dynamics and modulations in dual infections. Materials and Methods: Specimens from 168 children aged between 6-14 years with malaria were obtained of whom 84 (50%) had intestinal helminthes. Blood specimen was obtained and malaria parasites were demonstrated using Giemsa staining technique and cytokines were evaluated by flow cytometry technique. Results It was observed that pro-inflammatory IL2 and IL6 cytokine responses were more elevated in severe cases as compared to uncomplicated malaria (P< 0.001); levels of TNFα (pro-inflammatory) and IL10 (anti-inflammatory) response was directly proportional to malaria severity. There was an increased IL10 and TNFα response in Hookworm infection compared with malaria infection only (P=0.009); and (p=0.042) respectively; while IL2 and IL6 were reduced (p=0.001 and P<0.001) respectively. S.mansoni significantly increased IFNɣ response compared with malaria infections only (P=0.046) whereas T.trichuria and S.stercolaris reduced IL6 response in comparison with malaria cases only (P =0.047) and T.trichuria reduced IL6 response (P=0.001). A.lumbricoides reduced IL2 and IL6 (P<0.001) responses. E.vemicularis; H.nana; and T.saginata did not affect response of cytokines under this study. Hookworm and

A.lumbricoides modulate cytokine responses during co-infections, with the former increasing both IL10 and TNFα levels while the latter decreased IL2 and IL6 which was positively associated with an increased risk of malaria severity.From the findings, IL6 may be used as biomarker to differentiate between uncomplicated and severe malaria.

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Transmission Expansion Planning In Lmp Based Electricity Market: A Comparison Of Dc And Ac Approaches

Sarabjot Singh, Kanwardeep Singh, Satish Kumar Kansal

This paper presents a Mixed Integer Non-Linear Programming (MINLP) approach for long-term transmission expansion planning problem in a Locational Marginal Pricing (LMP) based electricity market. The problem formulation consists of maximization of social welfare of market participants (Generation Companies/ Generator Serving Traders and Distribution companies/ Distribution Serving Traders) and minimization of transmission investment cost of Transmission Company, subject to real and reactive power flow equality constraints, network congestion inequality constraints (represented in terms of line overloading limits) and bounds on variables. The social welfare function of market participants has been defined as benefit function of Distribution companies/ Distribution Serving Traders minus cost function of Generation Companies/ Generator Serving Traders. While modeling market functioning, a number of seasons of generation and bus loadings and corresponding generation and demand bids have been taken into account over the planning horizon. The modeling of power flow and network congestion constraints has been carried out using DC as well as AC approaches. The proposed model is tested on Garver's six bus system. It has been concluded that the profile of LMPs over the system buses tend to equalize after transmission expansion planning both in DC and AC approaches. However the results obtained for transmission expansion planning of AC approach largely differ from that of the DC approach. The DC modeling is based on approximations of neglecting losses and reactive power flow in transmission network, which does not lead to accurate results. Hence, it has also been concluded that the DC modeling should not be employed fortransmission expansion planning problems in electricity markets.

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Causality Relation Among Export, Import And Exchange Rate In Indonesia

Manat Rahim, Heppi Millia, Pasrun Adam, La Ode Saidi

This study aims to examine causality relation among export, import and rate of exchange of USD/IDR. Export, import and rate of exchange of USD/IDR data were time series data of quarters which extended in 2004Q1-2017Q3 periods. The result of VAR test and Granger causality test show that there were one way short-run relationship from exchange rate of USD/IDR to export and from exchange rate of USD/IDR to import. In other words, in short-run, there was any influence of exchange rate of USD/IDR toward export and import. That influences was negative and it means that if exchange rate of USD/IDR went down (currency value of IDR strengthen), export and import of Indonesia will be up and vice versa.

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The Village Kalesang Program As A Poverty Alleviation Community

Mansyur Nawawi, Akhwan Ali, Bagus Irawan, Busyairi Ahmad, Sam'un Mukramin, Nur Riswandy Marsuki, M Chairul Basrun Umanailo, Ivonne Raystika Gretha Kaya

The village Kalesang Program is a government business of Buru Regency to improve the lives of the village community with participatory planning patterns that come from the government and society. The Kalesang village includes the planning and implementation of Village development conducted jointly between the Government and the village community. This research is a qualitative study aimed at describing the implementation of the village's Kalesang program as a poverty alleviation instrument in rural communities. The research location focuses on Lala, Namlea and Marloso with the consideration of different social economic characters with other villages in Namlea subdistrict. The number of informant interviewed was 45 people divided into communities, village apparatus and community leaders. Analytical techniques used to follow the concept of Miles and Huberman where activities in the analysis of qualitative data are conducted interactively and continuously. The results showed that the village's Kalesang program was able to become a development instrument and empowerment that was able to foster cooperation from the Community and government to plan and implement development and to keep watching it Through active participation. The end goal of the village Kalesang in the form of poverty testing made easy in the frame of harmonization and synergy between the government and the community to cooperate in resolving the problem of Village development.

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Protease Activity In Flesh Leaves Of Bidens Pilosa

Fidele Benimana, Irina Yurievna Potoroko, Dr Uday Bagale, Maniriho Olivier, Karege Felicien

Proteases catalyze the hydrolysis of peptide bonds of a protein; they are present in many organisms such as plants, animals and microorganisms. Proteases perform various medicinal functions in humans they participate in wound healing, blood coagulation, digestion process and also can be used in antibody therapy and protease haves many other applications like in detergents, leather industry, pharmaceutical industry and bioremediation processes. The present study aimed at determination of protease activity from traditional medicine plant Bidens pilosa and study of incubation pH effect, Bidens Pilosa were collected in Rwasave wetlands. The leaves were ground in a mortar in an appropriate buffer. The protease activity was assayed by hydrolyzing casein as substrate by incubation at two different pH (pH4 and pH 10), at 30oC. The breakdown of casein results in releasing tyrosine. The tyrosine was colororated with the Folin-Ciocalteu reagent and read in a spectrophotometer at 660 nm and the levels were calculated, thanks to standard curve. The protease activity was expressed in mmol/mg leaves/min of incubation. The present study, shows that absorbance increase when the concentration of tyrosine increase and protease activity reported in terms of mM/mg/min in 2 different pH condition and it was found Bidens Pilosa presents higher Protease activity in acid pH 4 in comparison with alkaline pH10 its protease activity were 8.2567×10-7 mM/mg/min and 5.15×10-7 mM/mg/min respectively. This means that proteases are sensitive to pH and pH affect protease activity. The conclusion of the study states that fresh leaves of Bidens Pilosa contain proteases as common biological activity used in medicinal property and proteases from Bidens Pilosa can be used in acidic medium pH 4 than in alkaline medium pH 10.

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Batak Toba Empowerment In Lake Toba Tourism Area, North Sumatera, Indonesia: Analysis Of Entrepreneurship Potential In Batak Women

Ria Manurung, Rizabuana Ismail, Hadriana Marhaeni Munthe, Tongam Sihol Nababan

Optimizing the role of women in the development of tourism at this time is needed. This fact is based on the lack of women's role in the public sphere. This is because there are still many people who adhere to the patriarchal principle so that the role of women is limited to domestic space. All aspects have such a perception, especially in the development of tourism activities, the role of

women is still small and even invisible. Women are only seen participating in trading food or accessories to fulfill their daily needs. Including women as one of the main actors in the development of tourism is not impossible if the potential possessed by women can be developed. The study was conducted using a qualitative-quantitative approach using a questionnaire method to 75 respondents, in-depth interviews, non-participant observation, PRA, and discussion group elements in three districts namely Samosir District, Dairi District, and Toba Samosir District. The results of the study found data that Batak ethnic women who were in this research location had a lot of potential and abilities both in terms of ideas and creativity but were not yet able to develop them. The idea that informants have is not only to increase their economic needs but also to increase tourist arrivals in the Lake Toba tourism area. Besides, it was found that the Batak ethnic women were very active and would make every effort to meet the economic needs of their families. Toba Batak women want to have their own business but they still have obstacles in starting capital. The potential of Batak women in the field of technology is still not maximal, Toba Batak women do not use technological developments to develop their abilities and businesses

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Male Students Perception Toward English For Young Learner Course At English Language Education Department

Zulfa Imawanti, Santi Prastiyowati, Puji Sumarsono, Rafika Rabba Farah

Teaching profession has been dominated by women mainly in low-level grade. The most significant gap between female and male teacher is identified in kindergarten and elementary level. In line with this issue, there is a course in university-level which is also dominated by female students, namely English for Young Learner (EYL) course at English Language and Education Department (ELED) in University of Muhammadiyah Malang. It is, therefore, this study aims to investigate male students' perception toward EYL course. Survey research design was applied in this research and the data was collected using questionnaire and semi-structured interview. The participants who filled the questionnaire were fifty-three male students of ELED UMM in academic year 2015 who have taken elective course—Business English, Translation, and English for Young Learner. The findings of this study highlighted that 9 out of 15 items resulted in negative responses toward EYL course. They perceived that EYL course is complicated, demanding and exhausting course because of its difficulty. Then, teaching young children has never been considered as their future career and they also do not want to become a teacher for young children. Additionally, there are also few male students perceived positively toward EYL course, they stated that EYL course is fun and challenging course. Furthermore, the authors suggested the

department to attract more male students to become a teacher for the young learner.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3117-3122**

Population Dynamics Of Chinkara (Gazella Bennetti) In Desert National Park, Rajasthan, India

B. R. JAIPAL

The study on population dynamics of Chinkara were carried out in hot desertic landscape. The Chinkara (Gazella bennetti) survives in this adverse climatic conditions and population is very healthy than the other desert of the world. The overall average maximum density of Chinkara was observed in Sudasari study site. The density of Chinkara is affected by poaching, predation, habitat disturbance and availability of food materials. The adult male and adult female sex ratio of Chinkara was obtained equal (1:1) in the Kanoi study site. The adult females to fawns ratio (2:1) was turned in favour of adult female in Kanoi study site while slightly positive changes were observed in fawn side in Khuri and Sudasari sites and those were more than Kanoi site. The maximum mortality was recorded during the month of June. The maximum mortality was occurred due to feral dog. During the first year study period birth rate was 0.58 fawn/female and in the second year, it was 0.52 fawns/female. The overall birth rate of Chinkara was 0.55 fawn/ female. Line transects method, direct count method and focal sampling methods were applied during study.

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Preliminary Phytochemical Analysis, Antioxidant Activity And Identification Of Bioactive Compound In Stem And Leaf Of Combretum Ovalifolium

G. Dayana Jeyaleela, J. Rosaline Vimala, T. Anthony Diwakar chandran, A. Benno Susai Vijayakumar

The main aim of the present work is to screen the antioxidant activity of all the extracts of Combretum ovalifolium and evaluate the phytochemicals by qualitative and quantitative analysis in different extracts of leaf and stem of Combretum ovalifolium. Additionally, the bioactive compound in both leaf and stem part is identified by HPTLC, UV-Visible and FT-IR. Extraction of dried powder of different parts of Combretum ovalifolium, i.e. leaves and stem were carried out in succession with 6 solvents of increasing polarities, viz. hexane, chloroform, ethyl acetate, methanol, water and 70% ethanol. Preliminary phytochemical screening was carried out on all the extracts using standard procedures. Radical

scavenging activity of different extracts of Combretum ovalifolium leaf and stem were studied by DPPH assay. The total content of phenolic compounds 1.273±0.023 mg/g and 0.7142 0.564 mg/g, alkaloids 0.468±0.037mg/g and 0.4690±0.370 mg/g, Saponins 0.74±0.055 mg/g and 0.1490±0.283 mg/g, Flavonoids 1.258±0.049 mg/g and 1.6582±0.107 mg/g, terpenoids 2.10±0.112 mg/g and 0.2082±0.382 mg/g were determined in leaf and stem of Combretum ovalifolium respectively. The antioxidant result shows that among all the leaf extracts of Combretum ovalifolium methanolic extract, shows greater activity with IC50 value of 4.04mg/ml and similarly, for stem extracts, methanol shows the highest inhibition with IC50 value of 8.02mg/ml. From both the extracts two fractions (COL & COS) are separated using column chromatography and identified as flavonoid with help of HPTLC and spectral techniques.

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Rose For Enhancing The Robustness Of Scale Free Networks Against Malicious Attacks

T.SUPRIYA

The ongoing expansion about digital assaults, increasing the power of Wireless sensor networks (WSNs), consequently they are able to endure node failures have turned into basic problem. Scale-free WSNs be significant, in the fact that they endure arbitrary assaults great; in any case, they can be helpless against malignant assaults, which especially focus on certain significant bulge. On the way to tackle inadequacy, this paper first displays anew displaying system to create without scale arrange topologies, which considers the requirements during WSNs, for example, correspondence go along with the edge lying on the greatest bulge quantity. At that point, ROSE, a new strength upgrading calculation meant for level gratis WSNs, be planned. specified a without scale topology, ROSE misuses the location along with quantity data of nodes to modify the boundaries to take after an onion-like construction, which have be demonstrated toward strong next to noxious assaults. Then, ROSE maintains the level about every node within topography unaltered such thing the subsequent topography remnants without extent. The broad exploratory outcomes check that our new displaying methodology without a doubt creates sans scale arrange topographies meant for WSNs, along with ROSE be able to essentially advance the strength of the system topologies created through demonstrating procedure. Additionally, we analyze Ascended by way of two past heartiness improving calculations, appearing that ROSE do better than together.

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The Influence Of Social Media On Consumer Purchase Intention

Renu, Sanjeev Bansal & Vandana Gupta

In order to deliver better and appropriate products to the customers, marketers do a lot of research on consumer behaviour. Understanding consumer behaviour by companies results not only in identifying their potential customers but also helps in customer satisfaction, influencing potential customers, creating competitive advantage, making effective marketing strategies and increase in customer base. Development of social media has revolutionized the interaction and communication between companies, customers and other stakeholders. Customer can access product information, review, evaluate and compare alternatives on social media that affects their buying decisions. With the advent of social media marketing, marketers can communicate and serve their customers in more personalized manner as compare to mass media marketing. Purchase intention is a critical element which provide insight about consumer buying behaviour. Purchase intension may be governed by societal, emotional, logical, moral, psychological and economic factors. In this paper, we analyze how consumer purchase intention is influenced by social media and various factors affecting the consumer purchase intention on social media.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3136-3142

Smart Inverter Monitoring System – Sims

Susma, Subashini, Ponmani, Padmavathi, G.R.Hemalakshmi, M. Kanthimathi

The survival of day to day life mainly depends on the electrical power supply. When any power shut down or breakdown of power supply happens due to unexpected reasons, the need of power backup is necessary to run our life at least for minimum duration of two to three. As a solution of this problem, batteries are invented. Inverter battery works in the mechanism of converting Direct Current (DC) into an Alternating Current (AC). The distilled water in the battery plays a major role, as ordinary water contains minerals and salts which fill the pores and forms a layer on the plates, affecting the normal electro-chemical reaction that generates power in the battery. The electro-chemical reaction has been analyzed based on level of distilled water. When the level of distilled water. The decrease of water level below the threshold value and if not monitored, the lifetime and the efficiency of the battery get affected and battery may be overheated. Hence, it is very much important to refill the distilled water on time. When the battery gets over heated, the hydrogen sulphide present inside acts as hazardous gas turns out from batteries which affects the human health and in turns decrease the life time of battery. In this work, smart inverter monitoring system (SIMS) has been developed which will monitor

and inform the authorized owner by SMS notification to phone number via a GSM Module. The developed system gives better results with good reliability.

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The Emerging Commercial Establishments In Panampilly Nagar With Special Reference To "Boutiques"

Amritha M, Aleena Elizabeth Joseph & Dr A S Ambily

An entrepreneur considers various factors while starting a new venture. One of the main factor is availability of a great location that fulfills all the requirements of the business to be set up. A great location has high scope of attracting new customers and increasing sales. To obtain such a space in this competitive environment is very difficult. Even if the location is obtained, sustainability of the business is still a doubt. So to overcome high competition and other external factors, an entrepreneur has to take necessary steps. The entrepreneur needs to be aware of the changing trends and requirements of the customers so that they hold a reputation in the competitive era. In Cochin, Kerala, most of the entrepreneurs who owns boutiques prefer Panampilly Nagar – a Residential Commercial Zone which is a commercial hub for many establishments other than boutiques too, as the first preference to launch their boutiques. Reasons for this are plenty. This study mainly aims to find out why Boutique entrepreneurs chose Panampilly Nagar for their business establishment and the factors on how they overcome the high competition due to the wide number of boutiques established in Panampilly Nagar.

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The Three-Way Linkages Of Government Effectiveness, FDI And Economic Growth: Adopting A New Model Specification For Tourism Sector

Intan Maizura Abd Rashid, Irza Hanie Abu Samah, Mohammad Harith Amlus

Recently, growth and development studies have started to focus on the importance of improving institutions of governance through government effectiveness on economic growth. Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows are used to address the economic problems, such as government effectiveness and tourism growth. This paper has identified, after visualizing theoretical standpoints and empirical researches, that there is the linkage between FDI inflows and government effectiveness-GDP nexus focusing on tourism sector. Contrasting with previous studies, this study not

only observed the degree of the association between FDI in tourism sector (FDIT) and government effectiveness (GOV) but also investigated the relationship between FDIT and tourism growth (TG). While the amount of literature on FDIT, TG and GOV using panel data and for singular countries has increased in the last few years, no research has identified the relationships among FDIT, TG and GOV together using a growth framework and a simultaneous equation model. The end discussions show that FDIT has bidirectional causal relationships with TG and GOV. Therefore, reviewing this chapter it gets confirmed that the research gap prevails in this particular area, that is, neither do a research conducted for evaluation of FDI inflows in tourism impact on government effectiveness and GDP. Thus, in the light of suggestion of theories and empirical literature, this chapter paves the ground of building up a conceptual framework that is to describe the directions in recognizing how government effectiveness and FDI inflows in tourism can increase government effectiveness and stimulate the economic growth and tourism growth.

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The Impact Of Facebook Advertisings On The Decision To Buy With The Jordanian Consumer In The Communications Sector

Ali Falah al-zoubi, Nayef Ali Al-Zoubi, NassarMousaNassar

This study aims to identify the effect of the Facebook advertisings on the Jordanians consumer decision on purchasing in the communications sector. In this study, the researcher applied the descriptive analytical method. Moreover, a sample of (343)consumers was intended chosen from the study community of Facebook users who lives in Jordan. In order to achieve the objectives of this study, an electronic questionnaire has been developed according to the studyobjectives and problems;the validity and reliability of the questionnaire have been verified using Cronbach Alpha. The present study found a range of results, one of its important results is that there is an impact of the advertising elementsrepresented in (content, design, time, coverage) of the advertisement through Facebook on the Jordanians consumer decision to purchase in the communications sector. As well as, the results indicate that there is an impact of demographics characteristics on the decision of the Jordanians consumers to purchase in the communications sector,except the social type. In the light of these results, the researcher recommended the necessity of taking into consideration all the advertisement elementspresented through the Facebook pages and on the shops and companies taking into consideration; age and people withlow and middle-income through its advertisement on Facebook.

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Madrasah Development Management In Improving Community Participation: Study In Madrasah Aliyah State 2 Bone

Astuti

This study discusses the management of madrasah development in increasing community participation in Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Bone. In an effort to improve the quality of education in madrasah it is necessary to arrange a management system by implementing management functions that include planning, organizing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating. One component that needs to be managed is the relationship between the school and the community. We must realize that society has a very important role in the existence, continuity and even progress of educational institutions. At least one parameter that determines the fate of educational institutions is the community. If there is an advanced educational institution, almost certainly one of the success factors is maximum community involvement. Therefore, with the management of school relations with madrasah, it is expected that the community is involved in the management of educational institutions in the form of material and non-material. The roles of community are contributions, contributions and community participation in supporting efforts to improve the quality of education. The results showed that the implementation of management functions in increasing the participation of the community in Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Bone had run well, it could be seen from the implementation of the planning function, organizing function, and implementation function. Community participation in Bone 2 Madrasah Aliyah Negeri is in decision making, implementation and assessment. The obstacles to developing community participation lie in the community itself, therefore cooperation with the community needs to be well established.

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The Effectiveness Of Teaching Reading For Beginner Students Through Visual Media In Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Darul

Hikmah Bone Regenc, Nirwana Rasyid

This study aims to describe the effectiveness of teaching reading for beginner through visual media in the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Darul Hikmah Bone Regency. This is effected by the low ability reading in grade 1 Darul Hikmah. This type of research this is a class action Research (PTK) collaboration is done by two cycles. The design of this research using model Kemmis and Taggart. The subject of this research is the grade I MI Darul Hikmah that consisted of 15 male

students and 13 female students. Method of data collection on this research uses: 1) tests, 2) observation, and 3) documentation. Analytical techniques descriptive data using quantitative and qualitative descriptive. The results showed that the use of visual media can enhance the process of learning to read for beginner can be seen from the attention of students increased and students seemed happy. This looks at the students pay attention seriously at a time when the teacher gives an example of how to read correctly. In addition, the enthusiastic students increased looks at the number of students who are eager to read in front of the classroom independently. The increase in the average value of the ability to read in the cycle 1 of the early conditions 5.47 the initial conditions 69.21 increased to 74.68 and cycle 2 increased by 11.97 the initial conditions of 69.21 to 81.18.

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Implementing An Effective Student Discipline: School Heads' Perspective

Dorothy Joy S. Sichon, Dr. Eugenio S. Guhao Jr.

This study described the implementation of students' discipline. Qualitative phenomenological approach was employed to 13 school heads of both elementary and secondary schools in Sarangani Province Division for the School Year 2016-2017. To gather data, in depth interview and focus group discussion were conducted. The results of the interview were transcribed, translated and coded to produce themes. As regards the experiences of school heads, the following were the themes: parental participation and involvement (on one hand); parental inattention and non-engagement (on the other hand); school-wide adoption of child protection policy; diverse levels of teacher acceptance; teacher inadequacies and inconsistencies; and continued indiscipline of students. Looking upon their challenges in the student discipline implementation, the following themes were created: parental engagement and collaboration; provision of teacher guidance and support; use of "positive discipline"; diverse levels of teacher acceptance; and use of creative approaches. As to their insights, the following themes were generated: parental involvement is essential to student discipline; schools should be steadfast in the implementation; be positive and constructive; teachers need understanding and support; and discipline should be relevant and pertinent.

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Model Reference Adaptive System (MRAS) Technique For Sensorless Scalar Control Of Induction Motor

R B R Prakash, Dr. P Srinivasa Varma, Dr. A Pandian, K P Prasad Rao

This paper describes a closed loop v/f control of induction Machine with Model Reference Adaptive System (MRAS) based sensorless rotor speed estimation technique. Generally to get the speed information of induction motor, tachometers are used. Speed sensor requires extra space for mounting and care and hence increases the cost and the size of the system. To make the drive mechanically more vigorous, we need to avoid the speed sensor. Researches introduced different sensor less methodologies to get the estimated rotor speed of Induction Motor (IM) drives. Such methods are divided into two types, one is signal inoculation method and another is model based method. In the Model-Based technique, MRAS is the simplest approach which is more effectively applied for estimation of rotor speed. Theoretical basis of scalar control and MRAS is described in detail and it is instigated in MATLAB/SIMULINK.

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Potential Of Stalk And Spikelets Of Empty Fruit Bunch Fibres On Mechanical Properties Of Lightweight Foamed Concrete

Siti Shahirah Suhaili, Md Azree Othuman Mydin

The used of lightweight foamed concrete (LFC) has received high attention in the construction industry along last decades. However, LFC has limited applications due to its brittleness especially in the fields that require high impact, vibration and fracture strength. Therefore, attentions have been given in order to improve the effectiveness of LFC and one of the ways is by adding fibres. The oil palm industry has been generating a large amount of biomass wastes. Thus, the utilization of Empty Fruit Bunch (EFB) fibres in the LFC mixtures will considerable benefits to the environment yet solid wastes of EFB have higher potential for commercial exploitation than the other types of biomass wastes. This study has been undertaken to investigate the potential of stalk and spikelets of EFB fibres at a constant volume fraction 0.45% on the mechanical properties such as compressive strength, flexural strength and splitting tensile strength. Stalk and spikelets fibres were used as additives in the LFC. Detail experiments were setup to achieve the result of effect with different density of 600, 1200 and 1800 kg/m3 at the age of 7, 28 and 60 and 180 days. The result showed, both fibres have the best performance at 1200 kg/m3 density LFC, however LFC with spikelets inclusion has greater contributions in terms of mechanical properties in LFC over stalk.

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Engineering Cayenne Pepper Extract As Alternative Biostain In Microscopy

Jun S. Camara

The aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness of Cayenne Pepper (Capsicum annuum) as an alternative biostain compared to Safranin, tested on human cheek cells and bacterial cells in terms of staining affinity, moisture content and chemical stability. Also, it sought to determine its effectiveness when it comes to absorbance values, compared to safranin, using spectrophotometer. Quantitative proximate analysis revealed a slightly high moisture content of red bell pepper per 2.31 grams weight. Data revealed that C. annuum registered its highest absorbance rate at 400 nm while Safranin registered its highest absorbance rate at 640 nm. Pearson r showed that there is no significant relationship between the absorbance rates of C. annuum and the wavelength of light. Further, it shows that the absorbance rates of C. annuum and wavelength are strongly correlated but are still not statistically significant). However, correlation values imply a negative correlation between absorbance rates of C. annuum and wavelength which means the higher the wavelength, the lower the absorbance rates. Simply, this means that C. annuum absorb highly in high energy wavelengths. It further showed that there is no significant relationship between the absorbance rates of and are weakly correlated. Moreover, no correlation between wavelength and absorbance values of Safranin was observed but showed a rather negative correlation with wavelength and absorbance values of C. annuum that implies C. annuum biostain generally absorbs at high energy wavelengths. Also, there is no significant difference between the effectiveness of Capsicum annuum and Safranin as staining agent to the Staphyloccocus aureus. However, statistical analysis revealed significant differences between the effectiveness of C. annuum and Safranin as staining agents to E. coli and human cheek cells. The production of stain using C. annuum is recommended.

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Speed Estimation In DC Motor Using Raspberry Pi Processor

Dr. R.subasri, A.Aarthy

The Kalman filter is a state estimation algorithm applied to the system or to the processes in industries that involves noisy measurement from sensors. The estimation is based on prediction from past outputs and the current measurement along with process and measurement noise that are present with in the process. The Kalman gain is found out with the objective of minimizing the cost function (apriori covariance) approximately to zero. The sensor noise in the proximity sensor (for speed measurement) along with

the process noise in DC motor is filtered through Kalman filter. The performance of Kalman filter is verified in simulation using windows OS and its real time implementation was done by dumping the Kalman filter algorithm coded in Python in to the Raspberry Pi. From the results, it is observed that the noise covariance is gradually reduced which indicates that the Kalman filter produces the noise free speed estimation of DC motor.

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Implementation Of The Nash Model In The Interaction Of Enterprises

Tetiana Galetska, Natalia Topishko, Ivan Topishko, Natalia Danyliuk, Tetiana Kmytiuk

Establishing effective interaction between the manufacturer and the retailer as participants of supply chain implies the construction of an effective mechanism for the implementation of the main strategies of their business behavior, in particular price strategies, as well as strategies for generating costs for joint promotion of the product. This provides the manufacturer and the retailer with the ability to make independent management decisions regarding the selection of the most appropriate business game scenarios that maximize their profits in the short and long term, and is therefore a topical question in the practice of operating distribution networks. The purpose of the study is to determine the optimal values of the parameters of the advertising cost response function, under which the maximization of manufacturer and the retailer profits can be achieved in the process of their independent decision-making on determining pricing strategies, as well as strategies for generating joint costs for product promotion. The paper presents a numerical experiment on the possible values of the parameters of the advertising cost response function, calculated on the basis of effectively selected range and step change. Nash game solution is mathematically substantiated and defined as a variant of interaction between participants of the supply chain, in which neither of them can maximize their own profit without affecting the profit of the other. A numerical experiment was carried out on the possibilities of maximizing the profit functions of the manufacturer, the retailer and the channel from the standpoint of pricing strategies, as well as joint costs strategies of both channel members for product advertising. The results obtained can be the initial information base for providing recommendations on the possibilities of using non-cooperative game in comparison with other types of game-theoretic models of enterprises' interactions in supply chains, in particular in the study of activities of enterprises – participants of oligopoly (duopoly).

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Home Sanitation And Personal Hygiene Relation To Leprosy

Hayana, Hastuti Marlina, Yeyen Gumayesty, Sulastri

Leprosy is a chronic infectious disease caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium Leprae which attacks the peripheral nerves, skin and other body parts except the central nerve. The number of leprosy is still a public health problem in Indonesia because of the high disability rate. From the data of the Health Office of Indragiri Hilir Regency in 2018, the number of lepers in the Kotabaru Siberida Health Center is 14. This study aims to determine the Relationship of House Sanitation (density of room occupants, humidity, type of floor) and Personal Hygiene with Leprosy in Kotabaru Siberida Village. This type of research is an analytic descriptive study with a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique in this study is a random sampling using inclusion criteria, namely: all family heads and family members who suffer from leprosy and head of family who are close to their home with lepers. the research shows that there is a relationship between dwelling density with leprosy (ρ = 0.030 <0.05), there is a relationship between air humidity and leprosy (ρ = 0.035 <0.05), there is a relationship between floor type and leprosy (ρ = 0.029 <0.05) and there is a relationship of Personal Hygiene with leprosy (ρ = 0.015 <0.05). Health workers can provide education to the public about leprosy, the characteristics of leprosy, how to prevent it. Conducting an early examination by health workers in the community, the supervisor to take medication. The community can apply clean and healthy living behavior in the family and community environment. To avoid leprosy.

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Isolation & Characterization Of Rhizobacteria From Local Shallots Rhizosphere As Promoting Growth Of Shallot (Allium Ascalonicum L.)

Musadia Afa, Gusti Ray Sadimantara, Nini Mila Rahni, Gusti Ayu Kade Sutariati

This study aims is to evaluate the rhizobacteria potency from the local onion rhizosphere as a trigger for the growth of shallot plants. The study conducted in the Laboratory of Agronomy, Agriculture Faculty, Halu Oleo University. Research arranged in a completely randomized design (CRD) consisting of 20 rhizobacterial isolates. Analyses of data using analysis of variance to test viability and seed vigor, while the ability of bacteria to produce IAA growth hormones, phosphate solubilization, and nitrogen fixation were analyzed qualitatively. The results showed that the inoculation of the rhizobacterial isolate could increase the vigor and viability of shallot seeds. Rhizobacteria's ability to increase seed viability and vigor

both directly and indirectly relates to its ability to produce IAA growth hormone, phosphate solubilization and nitrogen fixing. Of the 20 rhizobacterial isolates, there were 19 isolates that we're able to fix nitrogen, 13 isolates which could solubilize phosphate and 16 isolates, which were able to synthesize IAA growth hormone. It concluded that among the isolates tested, selected ten isolates, which have the potential to increase the vigor and viability of shallot seeds, namely: Twb11, Lt10, Twb02, Twb06, Lp03, Lw02, Lw07, Tt01, Tt02, and Lr05.

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Sustainable Strategy: Karimunjawa National Park Marine Ecotourism, Jepara, Indonesia

Fafurida Fafurida, Shanty Oktavilia, Sucihatiningsih Dian Wisika Prajanti, Yoris Adi Maretta

Natural resource-based tourism frequently brings tradeoff in its development. The status of Karimunjawa Island as the National Park leads to consequence that the ecosystem in tourism area needs to be protected. The target setting of Karimunjawa tourists certainly brings potential negative environment impact, such as marine area contamination and coastal habitat destruction, and also harmful social impact, such as the disappearance of local identity, the change in its community's economic and social structure. One aspect considered capable to bridge the tradeoff is education quality. The aims of research are as follows: (1) Analyzing the the potential ecotourism in Karimunjawa National Park; (2) Analyzing the sustainable tourism using the education-based tourism model through identifying the internal and external environment in Karimunjawa National Park. Those objectives are conducted by using the descriptive analysis, the IFAS (Internal Factor Analysis Strategy) and the EFAS (External Factor Analysis Strategy). The result of research indicates that the educational aspect may become the strength and also the opportunity in developing Karimunjawa National Park Ecotourism. The weakness related to the educational quality is overcome by a strategy that utilizes the development opportunity of vocational education in tourism sector. Karimunjawa National Park has potential aspect that can be conducted and developed based on its potential ecology, its natural resources including fauna, the government's support, the organization, and the society in supporting the facilities and infrastructure. Based on the internal factor analysis strategy (IFAS) and the external factor analysis strategy (EFAS), the aggressive strategy needs to be conducted by consistently growing the ecological spirit and the natural preservation since the early period in every level of education. It requires the massive education on the significance of ecosystem preservation to the tourism actors and the tourists either the domestic or foreign ones. The stakeholders' support at the central and regional level has significant role, especially the policies that include the tourism and ecotourism education to the curriculum. The technology development is utilized to educate the

society in line with the increase in market expectation on the clean and natural tourism destination and also on the back-to-nature lifestyle of the society.

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Optimization Based Fuzzy Deep Learning Classification For Sentiment Analysis

K.K. Uma, Dr. K. Meenakshisundaram

In the field of sentiment analysis there are many algorithms exist to NLP problems. The matter of classifying sentiments in twitter dataset is incredibly a lot of necessary in real issues like decision-making and information system. In this paper a new general accuracy function selection and classification is proposed using optimized deep learning approach. This new method is proposed to solve the misclassification problem in social media review data set. In addition, the work is defined with a mew general accuracy feature selection technique using convolution neutral network clubbed with evolutionary optimized technique. A new deep learning fuzzy based classification is designed and used to extract features to identify the optimal feature selection fray bag of words, evolutionary method along with conditional neural networks permits to define novel accuracy Function for the designed Fuzzy-Long short Term memory classification of data under social comments in twitter will support to achieve better security and improves performance. This proposed technique prevents misclassification in better achievement with high reliability in achieving better performance evaluation and also the work solves the gap of more accurate detection of both sentiments and relevant emotion in text, The combination of optimized CNN with Fuzzy-LSTM gives better performance dealing with quick identification of aspect level sentiment analysis.

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THE IMPACT OF NEED FOR COGNITIVE CLOSURE ON FACEBOOK COMMERCE AND THE MEDIATING ROLE OF PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT

O'la Hmoud Al-laymoun

Facebook commerce, a new and novel form of social commerce that has gained momentum over the last few years, refers to the utilization of the largest social networking site in the world, Facebook, to buy, sell, and exchange products and services. Both individual consumers and businesses are using the platform to conduct electronic business activities. Drawing on the extant

literature on perceived social support, need for cognitive closure, and social commerce, a multidisciplinary conceptual model was advised to investigate the direct and indirect impacts of the need for cognitive closure as an individual trait on Facebook members' intention to use the platform for e-commerce activities. An online survey was used to gather data from Facebook users in Jordan. The findings indicate that both shoppers' perception of social support and need for cognitive closure display direct positive impacts on Facebook commerce intention. Moreover, the results show that need for cognitive closure positively influences one's perception of social support over Facebook which in turn increases purchase intention, supporting the proposed hypothesis that perceived social support mediates the relationship between need for cognitive closure and Facebook commerce intention. Theoretical and managerial implications of the study along with limitations, future research directions and conclusions are discussed in the paper.

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A Classification Algorithm Analysis Of Students' ICT Competency Level Using Data Mining Technique

Micheline Apolinar-Gotardo

The birth of computers and the internet started a digital revolution. ICT literacy comprises a 21st century form of literacy wherein the use of digital environments for doing research and communication is as equally important as learning how to read and write. It is undeniable that technology plays an increasing role in society and being literate in ICT is a basic requirement for employment. This study investigates the appropriateness of data mining tools in predicting students' ICT competency level. Naïve Bayes, J48, Decision Stump, Hoeffding Tree, and RepTree were applied on the dataset using ten (10) cross-fold validation. The performance of these five (5) algorithms will be evaluated based on their accuracy, True Positive (TP) rate, Recall, Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) Area, and Kappa Statistic. Further, Weka Experimenter is used to determine the algorithm's ranking. All of the results have been consistent in identifying Hoeffding Tree algorithm as the best suited while Decision Stump as the least suited. Therefore, the Hoeffding Tree is recommended to be applied to the datasets used to predict the students' ICT competency level. Results of this can also be used by the university to conduct a bridging program for these students to address their needs.

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Predictive Analysis On Student Competency In Database Management System: A Data Mining Approach

Devine Grace D. Funcion

Proficiency in information technology is essential to those students who are seeking for employment. Being competent in database management is beneficial in these generation were numerous data are being process and stored in databases. The purpose of the study is to developed a decision tree model that will identify the competency level of the BSIT graduate of the Leyte Normal University. The study applies Knowledge Discovery in Database (KDD), a data mining techniques. The data was collected through the use of a survey questionnaire, created using the google form. A total of forty-five (45) 4th year IT students participated in the actual conduct of the survey. Therefore, using the J48 algorithm is an effective data mining technique that can predict a 97.619% accuracy rate in identifying student competency in the Database Management System course. However, it is recommended teachers assigned to teach the DBMS course should not only focus on the six attributes but instead, IT students should be competent in all the identified competency.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3259-3263**

Role Conflict, Training, And Participative Leadership On Teachers' Performance: Lesson From Junior High School In Mojokerto Of Indonesia

Imam Bukhori, Elfia Nora, I Nyoman Suputra,

This Study Aimed To Examine The Relationship Between Role Conflict, Training, Participative Leadership Styles Toward Teachers' Performance. This Research Applied A Quantitative Method Using Regression Analysis. The Population Was About 55 Teachers, While The Sample Was About 42 Respondents. This Study Was Conducted In The Junior High School (SMPN) 2 Mojosari In Mojokerto Of East Java. The Findings Showed That Role Conflict Of Teachers Is Categorized As Sufficient, While The Training Result Was Categorized As High, Which Means That The Training Was Successful For Teachers. In Addition, Participative Leadership Is Categorized As High. It Implies That The School Principal Strongly Applies Participative Leadership. From The Analysis, It Is Known That Role Conflict Did Not Affect Teachers' Performance Whilst Training Results Positively Affect Teachers' Performance. Lastly, The Participative Leadership Style Has A Positive Impact On The Teachers' Performance In SMPN 2 Mojosari In Mojokerto Of East Java.

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A Typical Analysis And Survey On Healthcare Cyber Security

C.Thyagarajan, S.Suresh, N.Sathish, Dr.S.Suthir

In this modern world we are going through new issues and challenges in clinical enterprise wherein all affected person-related information is bought in the market which has become very common. To keep away from this situation patient information have to be kept personal. Even though the statistics are maintained confidential via the health facility control some attackers try to thieve the information about the patients and sell it to the worldwide market place which results in convey the terrible call to the medical industry. To avoid these occasions all patient's records must be secured well. The entire device has to have proper information safety and cybersecurity evaluation to make certain that that information is kept personal. In this paper, we are completely reading the threats for medical industries and how all the ones can be made secured. This will totally assist readers to recognize the issues within the scientific enterprise and how it ought to be corrected in the future. The numerous cyber protection mechanisms must be followed in the destiny. The community layer is a chief goal for any eHealth company, this have indicated several network security metrics that want to be taken into consideration whilst designing and studies dealing with network protection for an eHealth business enterprise. The ultimate intention of this research is to identify the constraints within the current eHealth organization cybersecurity solutions mainly the network layer and advocate a subsequent-era cybersecurity answer for eHealth corporations.[2]

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3267-3270

CLOUD COMPUTING SECURITY FOR PUBLIC CLOUD USING CIPHERS AND QUEUEING PETRI NETS

Shreyashi Deb, Dr V.B. Kirubanand

Cloud computing is the most used word in the domain of Information Technology, which is making colossal differentiations in the IT business. Nowadays, a massive proportion of data is being made, and the masters are discovering better approaches for managing this data. In a general sense, the word cloud implies a virtual database that stores immense data from various clients. There are three sorts of cloud public, private and hybrid. A public cloud is fundamental for general customers where customers can use cloud benefits free or by paying. Private cloud is for explicit associations, and hybrid one is in a broad sense a mix of both. Cloud offers diverse kind of administrations, for instance, IAAS, PAAS, SAAS where administrations like a stage for running any

application, getting to the enormous information extra room, can use any application running under the cloud are given. The cloud similarly has a shortcoming concerning the security for the data warehouse. In a general sense, public cloud is inclined to data modification, data hacking and therefore, the integrity and privacy of the data are being undermined. Here in our work our motive is to verify the information that will be taken care of in the public cloud by using the multi-stage encryption. The estimation that we have proposed is a mix of Rail Fence cipher and Play Fair cipher.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3271-3274**

Assessment Of Target Segments Of Enterprises In The Regional Market In Terms Of Attractiveness

Oleksii Kudenko, Yurii Makhortov, Mykola Tiukhtii, Ganna Kashina, Olena Ablova

The importance of market segmentation in marketing for modern businesses is the need to enhance the competitiveness of enterprises by increasing their sales based on the precise definition of key parameters and characteristics of the target market. In the face of fierce competition, it becomes more and more difficult for businesses to win new customers and retain existing ones. Increasingly, they feel the need to move from the concept of mass marketing to the implementation of a targeted marketing strategy focused on a specific group of consumers with similar queries and characteristics. Therefore, in today's business and global competition, market segmentation is one of the most important and indispensable components of an enterprise are marketing activities. At the present stage of development of marketing theory and practice in Ukraine the issues of deepening of scientific bases and development of applied directions of development of marketing strategies according to the level of market segmentation become especially relevant. The article builds a breakdown of the market segments for computer devices, which allows you to determine the priorities and requirements of consumer groups in the intersection of market segments, as it clearly demonstrates the problem of consumer choice. The segments of the market in which consumers with common needs and generalized motives for buying are compactly grouped are separated. Using the benefit segmentation method, we can identify the major consumer categories that are determined by the intersection zones of market segments occupied by devices with related features.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3275-3280**

Intellectual Routing Mechanism For Improving Qos In Manets For Secure Data Transmission

Raja Rao P B V, Dr A Yesu Babu

A Mobile Ad Hoc Network (MANET) is a consistently self-arranging, infrastructure less system of nodes associated without wires. Every gadget in a MANET is allowed to move autonomously toward any path, and will accordingly change its connects to different gadgets regularly. The essential test in building a MANET is outfitting every gadget with the ability to protect the data eternally for legitimate route support. With the development and expansion of these gadgets in each part of society, the requirement for such gadgets to discuss in a consistent way is getting progressively fundamental and important. Additionally, as MANETs has mobility nature security needs to be improved for secure data transmission avoiding malicious tasks. Continuous applications strengthened by MANETs have strict Quality of Service (QoS) parameters, for example, proficient transmission capacity use, least delay, least loss of packets, great throughput and so on. Giving QoS is a troublesome task in MANETs because of an absence of unified framework based framework, restricted transfer speed accessibility, consistent development of nodes, argument for channel allocation and the exceptionally unique topology of the remote system. In this manuscript an Intellectual Routing Method (IRM) is proposed for improving the QoS in MANETs that decreases the packet loss and increases the throughput of the system. The proposed method is compared with the traditional methods and the results show that the proposed method is exhibiting better performance.

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Voice Disorder Detection Based On Acoustic Analysis And Optimized Back Propagation Neural Network

Dr. N.A.Sheela Selvakumari, Dr.V.Radha,

The diagnosis of voice disorders through aggressive medical techniques seems painful for patients. Hence, automatic speech recognition and disorder identification methods have drawn much interest in the recent years and have proved to be successful. In this Paper, voice recordings are taken from the Saarbruecken Voice Database. The signals are preprocessed to remove silence and de-noised using Hybrid Wiener Filter Discrete Wavelet Transforms (HWFDWT). Features are extracted using Cat Swarm Optimization Mel Frequency Cepstrum Coefficients (CSOMFCC). Finally, the features are classified using Classification using Modified Optimized Back Propagation Network Disorder voice Classification (MOBPNDC). The classification scheme outperforms the existing Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Back Propagation Neural Network (BPNN) methods in terms of Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F-Measure and Time period.

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Water Management In The Primary Channel Of Kumpeh Swamp Irrigation Area

Narto Kurniawan, Dinar DA Putranto, Sarino

The development of swamps for agricultural activities, is one of the efforts to maintain rice self-sufficiency in Indonesia, Kumpeh swamps Irrigation Area in Jambi Province, is, one of the swamps developed for agricultural activities with a potential of around 1,033.6 Ha. The Kumpeh swampy agricultural land development system, uses two primary channels to channel irrigation water or discharge excess water. The main problem in the primary channel of the Kumpeh swamps Irrigation Area is during the rainy season, there is excess water, due to the inclusion of water discharge from the Batanghari River, resulting in inundation between 50 cm to 100 cm, even at some point of the road that is the access of residents to get to the land waterlogged agriculture and plantations. The purpose of this study is to analysis how much excess water is and how to develop drainage management in the Kumpeh swamp irrigation area primary cannal, so that flood events do not occur again. The results of the analysis of average annual rainfall data were obtained at 205.5 mm. Based on the results of the measurement of discharge, obtained the average amount of discharge when it rains, amounting to 39.07 m3/s. With a wet cross section area of the channel covering an area of 29.66 m2, the flood height of 1.44 m. With the height of the embankment from the bottom of the canal was only 1.40 m, the water overflowed and inundated the surrounding area, which caused crop failure. The condition is exacerbated by the overflow of the Batanghari river, and entering through the primary channel or the Kumpeh river, which is the main source of irrigation water. From the analysis results, for handling so that water does not always run off, it is necessary to rehabilitate the width of the channel, in the primary channel from upstream of the intake to downstream (Outlet) secondary channel, from 6 m to 6,5 m, and height the embankment was raised to 1.75 m from the initial height of 1.40 m, as well as the installation of floodgates.

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Design And Analysis Of Bucket Elevator

Harichandra K. Chavhan, Dr. Kiran C. More, Umesh U.Patil

Bucket elevators are used for transport of bulk, dry, wet and even liquid materials. It is designed for various parameters like height, speed and constructive based on the type of material to be transported. The main aim of the project is to increase the load carrying capacity of the elevator bucket. Another aim is the relief of

strain on the bucket lead edges and the clamping bolts. Bucket elevators always display problems when under harsh operating conditions, or build up (in the case of sticky bulk materials) are encountered. In order to avoid these problems high capacity bucket is designed to carry higher loads. This can be achieved from finite element approach. 3D model of Bucket Elevator is modeled using CATIA and analyzed using ANSYS. From the results topology design will be suggested and re-iteration will be carried to prove it safe. Results validated with the experimental results.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3296-3301

The Formation Of New Words In Modern Arabic Literary Language

Mahmudova Diyora Jamal qizi

In arabic, the term “at-tawlid ad-dilaali” is used in the process of generating new meaning sof words, which means a meaningful transformation of words. In the Arabic language, new meanings of words are formed in two ways – by means of “ishtikok”, as well as by introducing foreign words into the Arabic language. The internal types include “ishtikok kabiyr”, “ishtikok sogiyr”, “ishtikok kubbar”, “naht”, “itbaun”, the groups of which are “al-ishtikok ad-dilaaliy” (“sensual ishtikok”), “al-ishtikok as-sovtiy” (“sound ishtikok”), “al-ishtikok al-lafziy” (“ uniform ishtikok”), and also “al-ishtikok ash-shabiy” (“popular ishtikok”). In the internal types of ishtikak, the form of the word changes. The letters that make up the word change places, the voices change, some vowels drop out, or are added. In such cases, some words change their meaning partially, and some acquire acompletely different meaning. The above-mentioned terms – “ishtikok kabiyr”, “ishtikok sogiyr”, “ishtikok kubbar” are part of “al-ishtikok al-lafziy”. That is, as a result on the broken form of the word, it leads to a changein meaning and it is admitted in al-ishtikok al-lafziy. The formation of new words that are associated with sound, as well as with intonation, as admitted in “al-ishtikok as-sovtiy”.In “al-ishtikok ash-shabiy” the mentioned words that are considered foreign words are borrowed and change their meaning, acquiring new meanings.In “al-ishtikok ad-dilaaliy” words change in meaning, not in form. This may mean that the meaning of the word can be expanded, narrowed, or in a more general sense. This process is known to Arabic linguists as “at-tawliyd ad-dilaaliy” and includes homonymy, metonymy, ad-dod, al-iktirad.Although in Arabic the words homonyms are similar in form, they have different meanings. However, such words show a connection between moving two names into one based on the similarities between the two objects. When it comes to ad-dod, Arabic linguists call it the foundation of “tazad” art. It is characterized by the fact that the word reflects two opposite meanings in essence. Interestingly, Arabic linguists are divided into two poles in the traditional approach. One denies the existence of such words, the other emphasizes its existence and emphasizes that such words are found in Arabic poetry, the Quran and Hadith.In

Arabic, the term “al-iktirad” (which means “to borrow”) has a special meaning in the formation of words. Thus, the new meaning in is added to the existing meaning of the word. In some cases, the meaning of the word “al-iktirad” is some times expressed equentially, but in some cases it is not observed at all.

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Study On The Impact And Effectiveness Of QR Code And SMS-Based Attendance Monitoring System Among The Students Of Callang National High School

Ronald B. Rivera, Joe G. Lagarteja

In this study, a new and enhanced attendance monitoring system using QR Code and SMS technology in tracking and monitoring students’ attendance for Callang National High School, District 04, San Manuel, Isabela was introduced. It was developed primarily to improve the monitoring of students’ attendance through the use of modern technology. The system records students’ information, automates generation of IDs equipped with QR Code, facilitates tracking and monitoring of students’ attendance through casting and sending notification to parents / guardians of students. The system starts with students’ registration and printing of IDs with QR Codes. IDs with QR codes are tapped on a reader to cast a student attendance. Once cut-off time has been initialized, attendance information (non-casting of attendance notification) is disseminated and reported to the parents via SMS. In addition, the system provides a classroom attendance report for advisers and an individual students monthly attendance report. The innovation greatly affects the improvement of students’ attendance rate through information dissemination via SMS to parents and automated attendance monitoring report generated by the system. The impact of SAMS to the students were identified by gathering the previous students’ attendance record and GWA for the SY 2018-2019 which was compared to the attendance record generated by developed program and the computed GWA for the first quarter of SY 2019-2020.

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Mitigating The Effect Of Rain Fading On Ka Band High Throughput Satellite In Indonesia: An Empirical Study

Ilvico Sonata, Sandra Octaviani BW, Isdaryanto Iskandar

The Indonesian government used fiber optics through the Palapa Ring Project to cover all regions of Indonesia with high-speed

internet. Certain areas that cannot be passed by optical fiber will be filled by VSAT Broadband System using High Throughput Satellite. High Throughput Satellite takes advantage of frequency reuse and multiple spot beams to increase throughput and reduce the cost per bit delivered, regardless of spectrum choice. But, with the frequency of Ka band being used by High Throughput Satellie, this will be a disadvantage where Ka band frequency is vulnerable to weather. This Papper studied the effect of rain fading to the VSAT High Throughput Satellite and its mitigation techniques.

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An Efficient Binarization And Segmentation Technique For The Recognition Of Ancient Degraded Historical Documents

V. Sathya Narayanan, Dr. N. Kasthuri, V. Udhayaprakash, R.Vinoth Kumar, B. Vishnu Priyan

To preserve cultural heritage, ancient Historical document is very important throughout the world. To maintain the quality of such document conversion of machine editable format is highly required to access that information.Information acquisition from degraded historical document has always be challenging task due to various form of degradation.Image binarization and segmentation are very much essential in the restoration of historical documents.To achieve this, we propose a method which is based on double binarization technique. The former is based on Otsu thresholding and the latter is Sauvola algorithm. Then the process of segmentation is done using projection profile method and bounding box method. The results provide us with the evident that the proposed approach is of more accuracy of 97%.

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Factors Affecting Students' Motivation In Learning English

Arzieva Dilfuza Tashlanovna, Matveeva Irina Aleksandrovna, Fofurova Yulduz Kokhorovna, Mamatova Nilufar Abdukhashimovna, Igamova Dildora Nazirovna

Teachers and researchers widely recognized motivation / demotivation as one of the most important elements in learning a foreign language. This study examined the role of motivation and factors affecting student motivation in teaching / learning English as a foreign language. Factors related to the attitude of parents, the environment and the teacher were examined. The participants were 40 first-year students studying at the department of teaching

English. Participants were given a survey, which consisted of several statements related to these factors. Current research has shown that there are strategies and behaviors that motivate students but suppress a positive attitude towards learning English. The study also found that strengthening student beliefs also motivated students, and they were more motivated when working with their friends. In addition, the results of this study suggested many behaviors and strategies that motivate students.

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Dynamic Allocation Of Mail Server Resources Among Users

Basti M.Aliyeva

The article was dedicated to the solution of the problem on the dynamic allocation of mail server resources among users. It was noted that recently the electronic mail system had undergone serious changes and new features have been added to this system. The article examines the working principles of email and defines possible operating modes for subscribers. It was noted that mail server memory should be dynamically allocated among users so that the email can successfully perform its functions. In the article,the linear programming is applied to the problem of dynamic allocation of mail server memory. Known methods at every operation can resolve this issue.Proximity measure has been defined based on the Levenstein Distance (LD) for the determination of the renewal of documents on the server to improve the use of the server resources. This tool can be used to determine whether the documents have changed on the server.In the result, similar documents can be identified, and their number can be reduced up to one.

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Extremity Of Rainfall Distribution In Palembang

Herlina Hanum, Novi Rustiana Dewi, Dwi Setyawan

Extreme rainfall is one of focus research in extreme values study. Some probability distributions had been used to model extreme rainfall. This research studies the extremity of Palembang’s daily rainfall. The data set is 10 years ofdaily rainfall during January 2009-Desember 2018. It is only 10-year data due to the information from BMKG (Indonesian Bureau for meteorology, climatology, and Geophysics) that there is a change in the normal rainfall in the last ten years. In this research we study the distribution of whole rainfall, rainfall at least 5 mm/day, and

extreme rainfall. Extreme rainfall data is obtained by POT (Peaks over threshold) of quantile 90 %. There are 181 rainfalls exceeding the threshold of 53 mm/day. The data distributions are fitted model by Exponential, Gamma, Weibull, and Gamma-Pareto. The data try to be judged as sub exponential and hyper-exponential according to the estimator of parameter. As the result, Weibull distribution has good fit to the whole rainfall data with MAPE 9.3% and P-value of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test 0.1316. The distribution of whole data belong to sub exponential distribution since the Weibul's shape parameter α < 1. The rainfall data with values at least 5mm/day were good estimated by Exponential, Gamma, Weibull, and Gamma-Pareto according to MAPE. On the other hand, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test notes that these distributions are not appropriate with the distribution of the data. Gamma and Gamma-Pareto distribution is very good to fit extreme rainfall in Palembang. The extreme rainfall has skewness of Gamma-Pareto more than 16 and tend to be sub exponential according to Gamma distribution.

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Mathematical Understanding Ability Of Information System Students In Discrete Mathematics

Fitria Nurapriani, Santi Arum Puspita Lestari, Dwi Sulistya Kusumaningrum

This study aims to examine the ability of mathematical understanding of Discrete Mathematics in Information Systems Study Program students. Discrete Mathematics is one of the basics for studying logic, probability theory and graphs, algorithms, and information systems. The design of this study uses mix method of experimental and descriptive research by analyzing mathematical understanding abilities. The sample used was the Information Systems Study Program class of 2018 students taken using a purposive technique at Universitas Buana Perjuangan Karawang. Research instruments are tests and non-tests. The test is used the Discrete Mathematics test, while the non-test used interview and documentation. Based on data processing, it is found that the average mathematical understanding ability of students is 64.442 with a standard deviation of 10,006. Thus, it can be concluded that the students' mathematical understanding ability in Discrete Mathematics is classified as sufficient criteria. Students' understanding of symbols and representations is still lacking, and students do not feel that discrete mathematics is an important material as a prerequisite for further programming material.

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Globalization And Assamese Printing Mass-Media: An Analysis

Amal Nath

In the concurrent time period a vastly practiced term is 'Mass-media. It's a tool through which connection can be made among the unorganized people of the world. By the term 'Printed Mass Media' we generally understand Newspapers and magazines. Although sending information is its main work, but they play important role in establishing language, literature and culture. In the recent world Printed Media with newspapers and magazines is one of the those sectors which are heavily influenced by Globalization. Society, civilization, mentality of people all are changing as time passes and with this newspapers and magazines get their own new look. If someone gives insight in the practiced language of newspaper and magazines, then he/she can find a clear picture which can very clearly explain the impact of Globalization on them. By taking into consideration on the above mention things, the present paper tries to analyze the impact of globalization on the printed mass-media of Assam. This paper also explains both positive and negative. Impacts of globalization on on printed media of Assam during the study period.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3340-3344

Effect Of Root Endophytic Diazotrophic Azotobacter And Azospirrilum On The Vegetative Growth Of Local Upland Red Rice

Muhidin, Elkawakib Syam'un, Kaimuddin, Yunus Musa, Gusti Ray Sadimantara, Tresjia Corina Rakian, Sitti Leomo, Dewi Nurhayati Yusuf

The aims of this research were to analyses the effect of bacterial application Azotobacter and Azospirrilum on the growth of upland red rice. This research was conducted in an experimental garden at the faculty of agriculture, Halu Oleo University. This research used a split plot design with bacterial application treatment in the main plot and cultivar differences in the sub plot, with three replications. The bacterial aplication treatment consist of three levels as follows: b0 = without inoculation, b1 = treatment with Azotobacter 2.5 L ha-1 + Azospirillum 2.5 L ha-1 and b2 = Treatment with Azotobacter 5.0 L ha-1 + Azospirillum 5.0 L ha-1. The type of cultivar used were (v1) = Labandiri, (v2) = Jangkobembe, (v3) = Ranggohitam and (v4) = Paedara. This research revealed that the application bacterial had given the following results: (1) increase plant height, number of leaves, leaf length and leaf width and number of tillers, (2) The application of bacteria can accelerate flowering plants.

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A Theoretical Evidence: The Mediating Role Of Creativity On The Relationship Between Knowledge Management And Entrepreneurial Orientation Toward Innovation Performance In The Jordanian Smes

Ahmed Mohammed, Norfarah Nordin

This research paper explored the importance of innovation performance in the Jordanian SMEs industry, according to the significant impact of the industry on the economy worldwide. Mainly, the most effective variables in the previous studies in different industries have been used in the current study in the current industry. This research paper found the supportive literature and theoretical base of the variables and aspects of the study, to assist the researcher establishing research questions, research objective and research hypothesis. This paper is conceptual research identifying the theoretical and literature background of the research title. This research conclude that there is a mediating turn of creativity on the relationship between KM and EO toward IP. As well as, there is a direct effect of KM and EO on creativity followed by direct effect of creativity on IP. Thus, there is a direct effect of KM and EO on IP without the mediating of creativity on the model of the study.

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The Text Research Of Chulpon Poems

Islomova Sohiba Ismoiljonovna

In this article we will talk about the poetry of Chulpon Abdulhamid Suleyman ugli a prominent representative of Uzbek literature. The article discusses the textual differences found in poetry collections of the poet published in Uzbekistan in the last thirty years. In this article, the poems with all the textual differences are revised based on primary sources and attempts to correct them based on the content of the poem. At the end of the article, it is noted that these errors in collections published in recent years have caused the need to create a scientific critique of Chulpon poems in the coming years.

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“The Past Days” (Utgan Kunlar): Receptive Problems

Dilmurod Haydaralievich Kuronov

In this article has been illuminated one of the famous novel which titled “The Past Days” (Utgan kunlar) by the Uzbek poet Abdulla

Kadiri's and its receptive problems by the helping scientific literatures. Besides, it gives more useful information about this interesting novel and it is necessary to develop a scientifically grounded view of each stage of our historical past with the participation of historians and ethnographers, and to ensure that the decorations and costumes in the visual materials presented to the public are rigorously developed.

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A Study On Problems Faced By Paddy Cultivators In Salem District

Dr.M.Suguna, M.Jayanthi

Agriculture sector plays a vital role in Indian economy and it is the back bone of our country. India is endowed with land and water resources with conductive agro-climatic advantages for cultivation of paddy. Paddy is mainly grown in rain fed areas which receives heavy annual rainfall; it is primarily a kharif crop in India. Paddy is the important food crop in India; importance of paddy in agricultural crops cannot be ignored as it is the staple food for more than fifty percentage of population in the world. This study examines to identify the factors influencing paddy cultivation, to determine cultivating problems and marketing problems of paddy in the district of Salem in Tamil Nadu. Pre-scheduled interview questionnaire is prepared and circulated among the 84 respondents using convenient sampling. The results were obtained by application of statistical tools like percentage analysis and one sample t-test.

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Permeability Characteristics Of Beneficiated And Natural Zeolite Concrete

K. Narasimhulu

Natural Zeolite is a pozzolana that occurs naturally. Its calcination leads to beneficiation in terms of the strength of concrete in which it is incorporated as a dmixture. In the present investigation permeability characteristics of concrete with calcined zeolite, natural zeolites were presented. Results are also given for fly ash for comparison, along with a reference concrete. From the test results, in general, it can be concluded that concretes with calcined zeolite normally perform better than natural zeolite, in terms of permeability. The performance of natural zeolite as well as fly ash concretes was observed to be similar in terms permeability characteristics and better than the normal concrete. As a result,

calcined zeolite shows promise to be used as a beneficiated in the manufacture of high performance concrete.

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EARLY PREDICTION OF EMPLOYEE ATTRITION

B. Sri Harsha, A. Jithendra Varaprasad, L.V N Pavan Sai Sujith

Employees are the significant resources of any association. In any case, in the event that they quit job unexpectedly, it might bring about immense expense to any organization. Since new hiring will consume money and time as well as the newly hired employees set aside some effort to make the particular organization productive. Subsequently in this paper we attempt to develop a model which will predict employee attrition rate dependent on HR analytics dataset. "Prediction the employee attrition and reasons for leaving the organization" was performed to see the reasons, why the best and most experienced workers leave the organization and attempt to anticipate which valuable employees are plausible to leave the organization along these lines in order to discover the territories where the association is lagging behind. This model can be utilized by the Human Resource branches of the organizations to shape proficient methodologies to hold the important representatives before they start searching for new employments like by giving a hike in their compensation.

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Isolation And Characterization Of Marine Epiphytic Bacillus Against Pseudomonas Syringae.

Naziya Rasheed, Mary Teresa P Miranda & Antony Akhila Thomas

Marine seaweeds and their associated bacteria produce bioactive compounds. The future reservoirs of natural antibiotic products are supposed to be these marine bacteria. The present study focused on the preliminary screening of the antibiotic producing bacteria associated with seaweeds from the coast of Thirumullavaram, Kollam, Kerala(8° 54’N and 76°38’E).Ethyl acetate extracts of bacterial supernatant were screened for antibacterial activity against the plant pathogen Pseudomonas syringae,significant plant pathogen of major crops with agricultural and economic concern.From the isolates showing antagonistic property, most activite one was identified as Bacillus subtilis by 16S rRNA profiling. Spot of the EPS developed on HPTLC was analyzed for GC-MS analysis. Pyrrolo[1,2-a pyrazine-1,4 dione hexahydro-3-(phenyl-methyl) is the active biocompound produced by the most active microbe in their medium.This study reiterates that seaweed

associated bacteria have the ability to produce bioactive compounds which may be useful in crop management.Further studies are required for the purification and chemical characterization of the bioactive products.

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Characteristics And Comparative Analysis Of Social Capital In The System Of Eastern And Western Cultures

Komil Kalanov, Khusan Akramov, Khakim Tukhtayev

The article discusses the characteristics of social trust and also analyzes social capital in the system of eastern and western cultures.

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Development Of PJBL-Based LKPD With STEM Approach Design To Improve Critical Thinking Skills

Amalia Muthia Sayekti, Suparman

Critical thinking is one of the important skills in the 2013 curriculum and the industrial revolution 4.0. Students who have lower critical thinking skills will have difficulty in solving the type of HOTS. Teaching materials that do not contain critical thinking skills have an impact on the ineffectiveness of the achievement of learning objectives. This research aims to design instructional materials by the learning model that will be used and can enhance students' critical thinking skills. The method used is ADDIE models. Subjects were students of class X SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Yogyakarta. The instruments used were interviews, observation, and tests. Interview guidelines used to obtain data on the characteristics of the students. The observation guide used to obtain data on teaching materials, curriculum, and materials used. The test is used to obtain data on students' critical thinking skills. The data analysis consisted of reduction, presentation, and conclusion. Phase analysis was used to determine the needs of the development of teaching materials. The design phase is used to perform LKPD development of teaching materials as needed. This research is expected to be a reference for developing PJBL-based LKPD with STEM approach to further enhance critical thinking skills.

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HABITUATION OF DIGITAL LITERACY AND CRITICAL THINKING IN MATHEMATICS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Meggy Novitasari, Sutama, Sabar Narimo, Achmad Fathoni, Laili Rahmawati, Choiriyah Widyasari

In this cyber era, digital literacy is needed to train critical thinking. Digital literacy needs a high-level thinker to trigger the students for thinking critically. There are two aims of this research. 1) To describe the process of digital literacy habituation in Mathematics at the elementary level. 2) To describe the profile of critical thinking ability in Mathematics at the elementary level. This research is categorised as qualitative research. The research took place in SD Negeri Kleco 1 Surakarta, academic year 2019/2020. The methods used in this research were participative observation, interview, and document analysis. The data validation was done using source and time triangulation. The data validation was conducted by using reciprocal. Regarding the findings, the analysis found: 1) the habituation of digital literacy in elementary level in Mathematics using media such as video, Microsoft PowerPoint (PPT), Photo MTh would trigger the students to analyse relevant information or data, to evaluate and to build information in the form of questioning and answering; 2) students' profile of critical thinking could be seen by giving simple answer, scaffolding some basic skills such as observing, concluding in both deduction and induction, elaborating further answer, arranging strategies in regards to decide the proper action and interaction with others.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3395-3399

Electroencephalography For Autism Spectrum Disorder Diagnosis

K.Hemalatha, P.P.Janarthanan, E.Rakshana, R.Naveen Kumar, K.Raj Kumar

The brain waves are collected from the normal and autism children using neuromax32. The signals are extracted by placing the electrodes on the scalp available in the neuromax32 setup. The features are extracted from the acquired pre-processed signals. The features such as mean, variance, standard deviation, kurtosis, skewness and entropy are extracted. By the mathematical formulae, the features are analyzed. The variations in the features of the normal and autism signals are noticed. The output of the extracted features are given as an input to the KNN and NBC classifiers to detect the signals as normal and abnormal. In these classifiers, the datasets are trained. The feature extraction values are displayed in the command box. Then the dataset is tested. The output displays as per the input selected. Then the normal and autism signals are detected and the output is shown according to the class it gets detected.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3400-3402

Career Orientation Programme For Engineering Students To Develop Excellence In Academic And Co Curricular Activities - A Systematic Approach

P. Sathishkumar

"Education is not to reform students or amuse them or to make them expert technicians. It is to unsettle their minds, widen their horizons, inflame their intellects, and teach them to think straight, if possible". This paper proposes an idea on new student's orientation that is to be conducted in an engineering college. Orientation is the first step in student's journey at engineering colleges. The programme provides an excellent opportunity to learn the academics and chance to get connected with the new incoming students [1]. The orientation programme must revolve around the Ice breaker & Road Map, Case Study, Goal Setting, Time Management, Team Building etc.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3403-3408

Physical And Mechanical Properties On Novel Conjugated Heterocyclic Compounds Dicyandiamide And 4-(Difluoromethoxy)-2-Hydroxybenzaldehyde 2-Cyanoguanidine As Sensor For Heavy Metals

S.Rafi Ahamed, S.Kalpana, N.Maheswari, T.S. Senthil

The main objectives of our proposed research work are to design and syntheses of heterocyclic compounds confirm the characterization and importance of Schiff based in the field of Sensor, DFT studies and Biological applications. The progress of the method for synthesis of 1E,3E-1,3-bis(4-(difluoromethoxy)-2-hydroxybenzylidene)-2-cyanoguanidine (3DHC). Ethanol plays a significant role in the field of organic synthesis, and many organic reactions have been carried out in aqueous media, therefore, water has become a very useful medium for the synthesis of organic compound, not only for the reward concerning the avoidance of expensive catalysts and organic solvents but also for some characteristic reactivity and selectivity in the formation of the products. Our success in this effort has resulted in the development of a novel, green, one-pot pseudo two component reaction for the synthesis of Schiff based form a molecule of a dicyandiamide and 4-(difluoromethoxy)-2-hydroxybenzaldehyde in water under ultrasonication. The synthesized targets were characterized and presence of functional group was confirmed by IR, and mechanical

properties were analysis by vicker's microhardness. The chemical etching studied are carried out to find the surface changes.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3409-3411

An Approach To Identify The Sybil Attacks In Vehicular Ad-Hoc Networks Using Path Signature

Ajaya Kumar Akasapu, Gnanaprakasam Thangavel, Krishna Subba Rao Pulugurtha

Vehicular Ad-Hoc Network (VANET) is a specific type of Mobile Ad-Hoc Network (MANET) that provides communication between nearby vehicles and vehicles and nearby roadside equipments. The main benefit of VANET communication is enhancement of passenger safety by exchanging warning messages between vehicles. VANET, being a wireless network, inherits all the security threats that a wireless system has to deal with. Sybil attack is a serious threat as it impairs the functionality of VANETs. In this attack, an attacker node sends messages with multiple identities to other nodes in the network. Here Path Signature method is proposed along with VPKI for Maintaining a Secured vehicle signature that changes along with the vehicle's position and its distances with the neighboring nodes, which cannot be forged due to continuous changing chain relation with adjacent Vehicle's Path Signatures. This chain is maintained properly by the passing Road Side Units (RSU's) which detects any break in the chain of Path Signatures of the vehicles, therefore the break in chain or false data is obtained by the RSU's from the vehicles ultimately leads to the detection of Sybil nodes and Sybil Attack.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3412-3415

Developing Public Transport Accessibility Model For Nashik City, Maharashtra, India

Darshankumar Patel

Theories of new urbanism and smart growth usually point at accessibility as one of their most significant principles. Researchers have called for a paradigm shift from auto mobility oriented planning towards accessibility oriented planning. In most of Indian cities accessibility criteria is neglected while preparing for transportation plans. Mobility is major factor within urban areas but mobility based approach create sprawls. This resulted into lot of time and money spend on basic travel needs such as shopping or commuting. Accessibility is function of both land use pattern and performance of transportation system. It is particularly appropriate criteria for evaluating service provided by transport system to

different categories of users. Movement in cities mainly governs by various purposes like work, education, shopping etc. Among all these trips work are mandatory trips. Study focuses on to access the accessibility for public transportation systems within the Nashik city. To fulfil this aim, first concepts and definitions of accessibility understood along with case studies as a part of literature. After this secondary data is collected and analyzed. It is not possible to understand traffic scenario of Nashik city only by secondary survey. Firstly, gaps are identified and based on the data required questionnaire is design for primary survey. Then primary survey is conducted in Nashik city to understand present travel pattern of city along with issues faced during trip. After that for public transportation accessibility index is calculated and mapped for all zone by trip purposes. Public Transport Accessibility Model (PTAM) is used for evaluating level of accessibility by public transport. Values of PTAM can be used by policy makers for public transport improvement.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **3416-3420**

L & S- Band Feed System Design For High Gain GNSS Antenna System For Earth Stations

Sagar Dixit,Dr. Bhavin Sedani, ,Dr.Nirali A kotak

This paper presents design of circularly polarized L and S band feed system for a high gain dual reflector antenna system (main reflector diameter=11m) covering all present navigational bands. Common feed catering to three separate bands is proposed which are 30% and 80% away from each other and are having individual bandwidth of 12% (1.15-1.3GHz), 10% (1.5-1.65GHz) and 8% (2.4-2.6GHz). Corrugated horn with concentric dielectric rod antenna is proposed solution to the problem, which achieves good edge taper, cross-polarization and isolation among the various bands.

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Design Of Mathematics Worksheets Uses RME Approach To Improve Communication Capabilities

Farida Kurniawati, Suparman

Mathematics is a compulsory subject that is taught both to students of basic education, secondary education and even college education. Communication skills are one of the abilities needed in learning the 2013 curriculum. Mathematics is also one of the lessons for developing communication skills. Communication skills are important and must be mastered by students. This study aims to design learning media needs in the form of Student Worksheets

using the Realistic Mathematics Education approach to improve communication skills. The research model uses the ADDIE model. This research was developed based on comments and suggestions from the validator. The instruments used were media validation sheets and material validations. The results showed that the design of Student Worksheets with the RME approach could improve students' communication skills. The components of the Student Worksheet include the cover, preface, table of contents, instructions for using the Student Worksheet, basic competency or indicators of achievement of competencies and student activity sheets. Design with social arithmetic material deserves to be a learning medium. Therefore, the need for the development of instructional media in the form of Student Worksheets on social arithmetic materials with the Mathematics Education Realistic approach to improving communication skills.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3425-3428**

Individual Citizenship Pride: Is It The Consequences Of Organisational Citizenship Behaviour-Individual (OCB-I)?

Ridolof W. Batilmurik, Noermijati Noermijati, Achmad Sudiro, Fatchur Rochman

The current study examined the pride of individual behaviour in organisations regarding the OCB-Individual concept, identity theory, and pride theory. Individual pride itself is closely related to positive emotional behaviour, which is shown in each inherent identity based on (1) professional pride, (2) professional satisfaction, and (3) team solidarity of each individual as a part of prosocial behaviour, spontaneous behaviour, in-role behaviour and contextual performance behaviour. The results of this study have got implications for the contribution to the enrichment of various literature in future studies relating to the behaviour of individuals in organisations.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3429-3434**

Solid Waste Management In Tinsukia District Of Assam, India

Kanchan Kumari Sharma

A solid waste management (SWM) system includes the generation of waste, storage, collection, transportation, processing and final disposal. India is the second largest nation in the world, with a population of 1.21 billion (census 2011), accounting for nearly 18 percent of world’s human population, but it does not have enough

resources or adequate system in place to treat its solid wastes. Effective solid waste collection and disposal is a vital component of public services provisions and should take priority in emerging cities. The failure of this service can result in several kinds of unfavorable outcomes in the long run, which may have adverse serious effects on public health and environment. The standard of solid waste management has always been evaluated on the basis of the role and performance of the service provider, without taking into account the preferences of the service receivers regarding the attributes and options of Solid Waste Management. However tackling the problem of solid waste requires a concerted action of both the service providers and service receivers. Most of the studies to assess the demand for a better solid waste management system conducted in India, has employed Contingent Valuation Method. But in order to assess the demand of households for alternative future resource management strategies, Choice Experiment is a better alternative. This study will provide important demand side pieces of information for policy makers which can be used to design appropriate solid waste management services based on the defined service attributes levels and the monthly service charge that the public will be willing to pay for those improved services.

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Philippine Carabao Mango Pest Identification Using Convolutional Neural Network

Antonio V. Rocha IV, Joe G. Lagarteja

The detection and management control of pests in mangoes if applied properly would result to a higher fruit production. Applying precision agriculture with the use of modern technology helps mango farmers detect and identify the different types of pests that are infesting their farms. This research study introduces a computer application development that can identify and determine mango pests based on the provided images using a smartphone. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is a type of algorithm that was used to train stack of mango pest images which were pre-processed and used as a train model. Using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), the images were processed to determine the type of pests currently present on mango trees and provides the best control measure that the system would provide after detection. The neural network was designed using Keras to run on top of the deep learning framework TensorFlow. Datasets composed of 4,300 images were used for training and 800 were used to validate the CNN model. The model achieved a remarkable 88.75% accuracy rate in determining mango pests. GIS (Geographical Information Systems) was also utilized to determine affected areas in the region.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3443-3448**

Modeling Structural Changes In The Industry And Their Impact On Financial Policy

Olena Horokhova, Halyna Chmeruk, Oksana Storozhenko, Vitaliy Romanchukevych, Larisa Gromozdova

The dynamics of the structural changes in the impact of the five factors on the gross value added formation by economic activity of the industry are calculated in the dynamics, which is the basis for a detailed analysis of the six-sector economic model. The purpose of the article is to find a comprehensive index of structural changes in the Ukrainian industry by calculating quantitative assessment of structural changes, which is the basis for a detailed analysis of the six-sector economic model in the plane of three main components: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. The object of the study is the processes of structural transformation of the six-sector economy model in the Ukrainian industry, which is investigated on the basis of the analysis of Gross Value Added. Calculated in dynamics Index of variable composition, which shows the growth rate average weighted values of gross value added by five factors and Index of fixed composition of rate change of the weighted average values for the current period without regard to the growth rate of factor. Impact factors in each sector of the economy have been identified, which determine the integrated value of the reliability of structural change as the weighted average of the assessment of the reliability of structural change in the industry. It is proved that improvement of the mechanism of budgetary compensation of the value-added tax, creation of an export-credit agency will have a stimulating influence on the development of export activity and will help to increase the confidence of foreign investors to domestic exporting enterprises, which is a prerequisite for the growth of the real economy in terms of the real economy.

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Role Of Emotional Bias On Investment Decision From Behavioural Finance Perspective

Ruchi Priya Khilar, Dr. Shikta Singh

The human mind is capable of taking complicated decisions at very ease but sometimes they also do mistakes and fall prey to certain biases. Such biases lead them to take the wrong decisions which results in suffering losses. As emotion plays a very vital role in the human decision-making process, it sometimes leads them to wrong investment decisions. This is why it becomes very evident to study in detail the various emotional biases in investors' decisions. Therefore the purpose of this present research paper is to address the role of different emotional biases in investors' investment

decision making in the Indian context. Maximum number of research papers has been reviewed in this regard and most relevant literatures have been quoted here in the paper. This paper has tried to explain some of the emotional biases such as overconfidence, loss-aversion, home bias and endowment effect which work as a guideline that can be considered by the decision makers while making invested related decisions. This paper would contribute to the extinct literature of behavioural finance and also helps the investors to identify their own bias and take corrective measures to reduce such bias in their investment decision.

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Cascade Of Clustering And Classification Approach For Lung Cancer Disease Prediction: Review Article

Alka Kumari, Dr.Megha Kamble

A powerful big data tool i s needed to process the large amount of medical domain data for extraction of useful information for effective diagnosis of critical disease such as lung cancer. A number of supervised and unsupervised learning algorithms available in the literature are reviewed in detail in the paper. Foggy k- means approach demonstrated in the literature is quite successful for clustering the real time lung cancer dataset although outliers, inliers, noise, missing values and multi dimensions were al l obvious challenges. The paper proposes cascade of C 4 . 5 classification on clustered data by foggy k- means algorithm to improve the results of c luster validity indices presented in the literature and more accurate prediction of lung cancer data set using supervised learning algorithm.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **7282-7285**

Development Of Humility Measurement In College Students Setting

Muhamad Rifa'i Subhi, Cece Rakhmat, Syamsu Yusuf LN, Nandang Budiman

This research aims to obtain a humility measurement that has been tested in terms of validity and reliability. The research uses qualitative and quantitative research approaches those are applied in an integrated manner so that a new construct is obtained about the humility measurement. The results of the research obtained a humility measurement device consisting of 66 statement items, in the form of a Likert scale. Humility is a persistent ability in terms of self-management that involves a unique relationship between humans and the universe, which is based on his awareness as a religious being, which includes aspects of tenderness, self-

disclosure, self-improvement, self-awareness, and obedience. From these five aspects, there were 75 statement items that were formulated but only 66 items were valid and reliable statements in revealing the humility profile of college students.

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Hardiness Training Model To Reduce BurnoutIn College Student

Nurahmi Resnanti Hutami, Gian Sugiana Sugara, Cucu Arumsari, Sofwan Adiputra

This research is based on the growing phenomenon among college students related the increasing of burnout. College students tend to be emotional exhaustion, increased depersonalization and decreased self-confidence in academics. Guidance and counseling at college level has an important role to know student ability, interest, a capacity that will help in the encounter of problems faced by them. Hardiness training application is one of the ways to reduce college students' burnout. The aim of this study is to find out the effectiveness of hardiness training to reduce burnout in college student. Research design of pretest-posttest one group design was used in this research. The result of the research shows that hardiness training effective to reduce burnout and burnout symtoms in college students.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3469-3474**

The Effect Of Web Communications On Customer Purchase Through Online Expert Reviews And Third Party Website Recommendations With Credibility As A Mediator

Ruhi Sethi, Deepa Kapoor

Internet product recommendations are a developing platform that influences customer purchase intention. In general web communication, there are two sorts of internet reviews: third-party website review that depend on individual experiences, and reviews that are composed by expert specialists. The present study aims to analyze a third-party website and expert review by proposing source credibility as a mediator and to recognize their effect on purchase intention. The sample is 149 undergraduate students who have read product reviews through third party websites and by professional experts. Responses were accumulated in Delhi and NRC. Data was analyzed using the Smart PLS 2.0. Our results confirm that the accessibility of expert and third-party website reviews seems to have a huge influence on source credibility that

has a significant influence towards purchasing intentions. The study provides practical implications to the managers along with the future research avenues.

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A Computational Model For Prediction Of Heart Disease Based On Logistic Regression With Gridsearchcv

Asvinth A, Manjunatha HIremath

Heart disease has become a major health issue among various people, irrespective of their age, region, work culture and so on. According to World Health Organisation (WHO), there are 17.9 million people dying every year due to heart related issues. For finding what all are the reasons behind this, requires huge effort and practise especially from doctors and other medical practitioners. Acquiring the medical data is a tedious task, which involves systematic process to get useful insights from it. The objective of this research work is to develop a learning model prototype, which predicts heart disease more accurately. To build proposed model the heart disease dataset (HDD) from the UCI repository is used. The dataset has fourteen (14) attributes including the target class. The proposed research work is implemented with three (3) types of algorithms namely, decision-tree(used both criteria's gini and entropy), naïve-bayes and logistic regression. Among these three (3) methods Logistic regression gives the highest accuracy of 93%. The model is implemented using python programming language. The implementation details also include the parameter tuning method called GridsearchCV. This model can be improved by considering better learning methods in future.

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Double Housing Switch Buffing Automation

Dushyant Patil, Rutuja Warbhe, Trupti Dhanadhya, Ganesh Patil

This paper addresses an automatic buffing control system including means for programming desired to buff power level to the contour of the object being buffed which object is being carried by continuously moving conveyor past the buffing head. The desire buffing level is programmed to each incremental length of the object to be buffed, and the programmed buffing level is maintained using a control system. The control system includes means for sensing power delivered to the buffing motor and for generating a signal response. The signal differentiated and combined with programming information to develop an error signal which in turn is

used to increase or decrease the contact of buffing wheel with the product being buffed

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Removal Of Sulphur From Crude Oil In Zakho District North Iraq

Hashim I. Ahmed, Bkheit M. Mohamed, Adam M. Mohamed, Lokman A. Abdulkareem

In this study, the sulfur content of crude oil and exported product from Zakho oil fields of Tawke and Qadia, in Kurdistan region of Iraq was studied. The following devices were used; Stanhope-seta (salt in crude oil), centrifuge for Bs&w, Anton par for specific gravity and density, parch method for H2S by nitrogen. Three samples of oil exported abroad were examined and evaluated at a laboratory Institute of fluid dynamics in Germany, for sulfur content and gravity. Several experiments have been conducted to determine the values of sulfur content in oil and some other characteristics related to the above mentioned oils as well as comparing them to global oils and trying to find new and inexpensive ways to reduce and eliminate the sulphur from crude oil.

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Decisions Effectiveness Of FDI Investment Biases At Real Estate Industry: Empirical Evidence From Dubai Smart City Projects

Shanmugan Joghee, Haitham M. Alzoubi, Anil R. Dubey

Dubai has proved as most economically active among the seven emirates of UAE and it has grown to be an important trade and investment center in the Middle East. In the last two decades, the international investment community has been attracted by the (Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum) ruler of Dubai for its infrastructural development. The purpose of the study is to analyze the international investor's behavior at Real Estate Industry in Dubai. Major real estate international investors have been listed in RERA and from 331 investors 131 investors has been accessible for conducting analysis. The multi-stage process has been used for sampling and for analyzing the investor behavior bivariate model has been used in the study. The result shows the significant relationship between FDI investor behavior and the investment performance of real estate projects in Dubai. Results also concluded that Dubai is a less risky place for investment due to study flow of FDI since last few years. Investors from Saudi- Arabia, Japan, UK USA and all over the world get high dividend-yielding return on the

investment at the real estate sector in Dubai, except the period of global financial crises.

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Performance Measurement System Approaches In Hotel Industry: A Comparative Study

Bashar M. Al Najdawi

Performance Measurement is a critical tool for organizations in order to achieve their goals and objectives. Historically, PM has been developed as a means of monitoring and controlling organizational power, to achieve overall goals and objectives of the organization. Moreover, Performance Measurement is essential for the decision-making process of an organization. Organization's performance measures are related to its strategic mission and its competitive situation. A parallel investigation of the contemporary PM approaches shows the Tableau de Bord is originated in France which means that this model is highly influenced by French culture, which may reduce the chances of success for implantation Tableau de Bord by non-French companies due to the difference in culture. According to Bullen and Rockart, 1981 Critical Success Factors approaches need more information that obtained by interview, so it time-consuming and depend on the subjectivity of managers in determining the Critical Success Factors. The Performance Pyramid approaches are designed and focusing manufacturing industry, thus, there may be obstacles in its application by the service sector, such as hotels, due to the difference in the nature of work between the industrial sector and the service sector. Results and Determinants Framework approaches have been developed for service industries, but there is no clear evidence that the Results and Determinants approach balance between the performance dimensions in it. Balance Scorecard approach showed that a shortage in the measurement of human resources practice, employee satisfaction, supplier performance, product/service quality, environmental perspective (Maisel, 1992; Lingle and Schieman, 1996, Brown, 1996). Moreover, this approach has become extreme to the manufacturing sector, but also it is suitable to use by other sectors like service. For developing effective performance measures, managers must concentrate on marketing, guest satisfaction, employee morale, and staff development. In addition the hotel managers should include these dimensions of performance in their balance scorecards, with emphasis on the importance of the participation of all hotel employees in implementing balance scorecards.

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Analysis Of The Effect Of Store Atmosphere And Store Image And Store Location On Customer Loyalty Through Purchase Decision Customer Matahari Department Store In Samarinda City

Sulaiman, Suriadi, Aditya Pratama, Veronika, Devi Dwi Agusthera

The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of store atmosphere, store image and store location on customer loyalty toward purchase decision on Matahari's Customer in Samarinda. Population of this study is customer of Matahari Departement Store in Samarinda City. In total, 120 respondent were collected by using questionnaire. Those questionnaire were distributed in Samarinda City. Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) was performed to test the measurement and sstructurals model using AMOS 5.0. The result of this study are 1). Store Atmosphere has a positive significant impact on Purchase Decision 2). Store Image has no significant impact on Purchase Decision. 3). Store Location has a positive significant impact on Purchase Decision. 4). Store Atmosphere has a no significant impact on Customer Loyalty. 5). Store Image has a no significant impact on Loyalitas Pelanggan. 6). Store Location has a no significant impact on Customer Loyalty. 7). Purchase Decision has a positive significant impact on Customer Loyalty.

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The Quality Of Digital Literation Early Childhood Education Teachers Based On Unesco Standards

Abna Hidayati, Raimon Efendi, Andra Saputra

The purpose of this study was to determine the quality of digital literacy for early childhood education teachers based on the mastery of Information Technology and Communication (ICT). This research is a quantitative study which uses survey methods with questionnaire as the instrument for data elicitation. The respondents of this research are teachers of early childhood in West Sumatera. The data is processed by conducting regression analysis using SPPS. The result of the analysis shows that the ability of teachers to manage information and develop new knowledge contributes to the mastery of digital literacy of early childhood education teachers. Furthermore, the ability to access information, manage, evaluate, and develop new information significantly contributes to the digital literacy with the F value (4.281) greater than the F table (2.472). Based on these results, it is suggested that teachers in early childhood education are need to be given more knowledge on how to find the right access to information and be able to evaluate the information to improve the teachers' digital literacy skills.

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E-Module Design Based Mathematics PBL Learning Model To Enhance Creative Thinking Skills

Siska Audhina Kusumaningtyas, Suparman

One aspect of skills 4.0 existing industrial revolution in 21st-century learning is creativity. Creative thinking can be defined as the ability of a person or learners to create something new both in concept and in the works, but the lack of instructional media that enhances the creativity of learners is one of the obstacles that are often encountered. Efforts to improve the skills of creative thinking can be done using the learning model, one model of learning Problem Based Learning (PBL). PBL deemed appropriate to use because there is a process of creative thinking in it not only learning models, appropriate learning media and varied are also very likely to increase the creative thinking abilities of learners. This research aims to describe the need for teaching materials in by the PBL learning model that can improve the creative thinking of students. This research aims to develop the design of the E-Module based PBL learning model to enhance the creative thinking skills of students in statistics material. The method used in this paper is the ADDIE consisting of Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation. Writing is using one instrument ratings given to the validator or expert to assess the E-Module designs. From the results of the assessment experts get scores top marks on the feasibility aspect of the presentation with a score of 5 or 'very worthy', followed by feasibility aspects of the contents with a score of 4.75 or 'very worthy' and then the feasibility aspect graphics with a score of 4:50 or 'very worthy'. Therefore, it can be concluded that the design of the E-module is designed very feasible to be developed into the E-Module that can be tested to students and is expected to enhance creative thinking skills.

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Modifications Of Banana Starch And Its Characteristics: A Review

Tsani Adiyanti, Edy Subroto

Banana is a potential source of starch. Many researchers have studied banana flour as a source of starch with various modifications, including physical, chemical, and biological modifications. This review aims to discuss several methods of modification of banana starch, characteristics of modified banana starch, and the benefits and applications of modified banana starch. Physical modification can be conducted by the heating method, including through heat moisture treatment (HMT), dual retrogradation (DR), annealing (ANN), drying modification by oven

method and freezing method. Chemical modification can be conducted by esterification of octenyl succinic anhydride (OSA) and oxidation, and biological modification is performed by adding enzymes in banana starch. All the modification treatments were compared with the native starch so that it can be shown changes in starch characteristics from each modification. This modification in banana starch caused changes in the morphology of starch granules, amylase content, starch crystal structure, emulsifier properties, and even digestibility. Changes in the modification have better benefits compared to native banana starch and can be applied more broadly for various food and other products.

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Eeg Artifacts Removal By Ica

Sagar A. More, Jagadish B. Jadhav, Shailaja A. Patil, Vijaya Ahire, Kiran H. Sonawane

A common problem encountered in data analysis and signal processing is finding an appropriate representation of multivariate data. Most popular linear transformations are principal component analysis or projection pursuit. Comparatively newly developed nonlinear method is that the Independent Component Analysis (ICA), during which the components of the specified representation have minimal stochastically dependence. In this paper, we are throwing light on the appliance of ICA to electroencephalographic data. Eye movements, eye blinks, cardiac signals, muscle noise, and line noise present serious problems for electroencephalographic interpretation and analysis when rejecting contaminated EEG segments leads to an unacceptable data loss. Use of principal component analysis (PCA) has been proposed to get rid of eye artifacts from multi-channel EEG. However, PCA cannot completely separate eye artifacts from brain signals, especially once they have comparable amplitudes. Here, we are reviewing a replacement and usually applicable method for removing a good sort of artifacts from EEG records supported blind source separation (BSS) by independent component analysis (ICA).

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The Application Of Problem-Based Learning Model To Improve Students' Mathematical Reasoning Skills

Linda Andalia, Usman, Muhammad Subianto

This study aimed to improve students' mathematical reasoning skills through the Problem-Based Learning model (PBL). This study employed classroom action research consisting of two cycles, and

each cycle involved planning, implementation, observation, and reflection. The research subjects were 29 Year 8 students in one of the Islamic private junior high school in Aceh Besar. The research instrument used for data collection was a mathematical reasoning test. The data was then analyzed qualitatively and described descriptively. The results showed that out of 29 students, 57.89% and 73.68% reached classical mastery learning of mathematical reasoning skills in the first cycle and the second cycle, respectively. Therefore, students' mathematical reasoning skills increased through the Problem-Based Learning model.

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A Review On The Problem Of Adolescent Due To The Excessive Use Of Technology: Cyberbully

Balram Singh Yadav , Harpreet Kaur

This paper consolidates the unlike kind of problem of adolescent which befall in appearance in the global public with the progression of data innovation. By advanced technology, bullying shifted from the physical to the virtual era. Paper covered the definition of cyberbullying, differences between traditional bullying and cyberbullying, the person who are affected, targeted and reasons behind the cyberbullying. This introduction to cyberbullying will provide a foundation for developing a cyberbullying prevention program. The main aim of this paper to study the various study performed across the globe on the cyberbullying. Some of the results showed that Internet addiction leads to the problem of Cyberbully. The problem of cyberbullying mainly comes from the user of social networking which means harass someone over the Internet by single person or group of person. The problem of cyberbullying is very common in the youngster. So cyberbullying refers to crime performed through electronic media by an individual or group of peoples to message someone to harm or discomfort. Cyberbully person may become the victim of various effects like depression, anxiety, feelings of loneliness and isolation.

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Macroeconomic Development And Factors Affecting On It

Gulnora Ismoilova, Feruza Nabieva, Gulandom Umarova, Mirjalol Rahmatullaev

This article analyzes the political and legal attention to the small business and private entrepreneurship along with the economic reforms and their development in the country, the factors affecting

them, as well as the foreign and Chinese experience, theoretical and practical. Wide opportunities for entrepreneurship are being created. This helps to improve the standard of living of the people and improve their economic activity. The article analyzes the relationship between the "person-family-state" in business relationships. It is known that in the creation of a business environment, currency relations and exchange rates are invisible. This is because various changes in monetary credit and currency relations have a direct effect on the exchange rate. Interestingly, sociologists have analyzed and commented on how women in several countries use and distribute income in their families. Also, special attention was paid to the Chinese experience in starting a business and analyzing the impact of the creation of industrial zones on the national economy.

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Behavioural Analysis Of Inventory Turnover

Dr. P. Vidhyapriya, Dr. M. Mohanasundari, Dr. P. Sundharesalingam, Ms. R. Mughil

The study involves the econometric analysis of the inventory behavior by investing the inventory turnover. The investigation lies on the sample set of 302 top notching blue chip manufacturing firms in India for the period 2011- 2018. The analysis starts with the basic estimation of the inventory proportion in the total and current assets. Followed by the panel data analysis of the inventory turnover ratio through the explanatory variables of the inventory like gross margin, capital intensity and sales. Finally, the variance decomposition is carried out to find the dominating determinant of the inventory returns. The log linear models are used for the estimation and the results shows that the inventory turnover is inversely correlated with the gross margin and positively correlated with the capital intensity and sales surprise.The variance decomposition involves segregating and finding the proportion of variation in the inventory turnover due to the industry specific effect, firm specific effect and year to year effect. Also, the reaction of the inventory turnover due to changes in the investment intensity and sales growth rate was also observed. Finally, by decomposing the variance as per the components defined, the highest variability in inventory is accounted by the firm specific effect. The model is applicable for the various different analysis to find the determinants and track the behavior.

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Dual Bio-Fuel As An Alternate Fuel For CI Engines With Enhanced Physical And Chemical Properties

Navdeep Sharma Dugala, Gyanendra Singh Goindi

We know that our world is heavily dependent on petroleum fuels, which leads to an increase in petroleum products price, increase in emissions with hydrocarbon, carbon dioxide, and NOX. To overcome these problems new alternative energy sources, need to be developed to minimize the dependency on fossil fuels and reduce emissions. Biodiesel is becoming one of the prominent alternate energy re-source because of the factors relating to economic growth of a country and the environmental reasons. It can be used with mineral diesel without any major engine changes or modifications. Biodiesel is mono alkyl fatty esters of animal fat, edible and non-edible oil vegetable oil. Majority of work done on biodiesel production from blending of vegetable oil with mineral diesel. But no work has been suggested in biodiesel preparation by combining two different biodiesel blends with mineral diesel at different blending ratios. In this work, Mahua and Jatropha biodiesels, obtained by the transesterification method, were used to prepare. Dual-fuel biodiesel fuels were mixed at different percentages to study the physico-chemical properties of the dual-fuel biodiesel. It was found that the properties of the cold flow of dual-fuel are optimal at 50% blends.

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Mechanisms Of Problem Solving By Sang Kancil In Hikayat Sang Kancil

Nadiatul Shakinah Abdul Rahman, Salmah Jan Noor Muhammad

The animal story features the characters of animals living in the jungle. Usually, this animal character is a depicted as a living being who speaks, thinks, argues and does things that are common to humans. Animal characters also face problems and conflicts with each other. Therefore, animal stories tend to portray clever characters like Sang Kancil who can think through solving problems and conflicts. To solve these problems and conflicts, the solution mechanisms such as trick and trick are use to achieve the desired goal. This paper will focus on two objectives, namely, identifying the mechanisms by which the character is are apply and analyzing the implications of the problem-solving mechanism by using character Behavior as the study data. The methodology of this paper uses qualitative methods namely library methods and data analysis. Research on the analysis showed that the animal character of Sang Kancil uses elements of flora and fauna as a mechanism for solving problems and conflicts. It also has a positive impact on every problem and conflict that is successfully resolved. Thus, through this paper, not only can we teach but also show animal intelligence in solving problems and conflicts.

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Training Needs Of Malayali Tribal Farmers Of Kolli Hills In Goat Rearing

Kathiresan.M , M.Vetriselvan

India’s tribal population is over dependent on agriculture and forest related livelihood sources. But in recent decades, the number of tribal farmers is coming down, and more are becoming agricultural labourers. Between 2001 and 2011 census reports, the number of tribal cultivators reduced by 10 per cent while number of agricultural labourers increased by 9 per cent. (Primary census of India, 2011). Training need exists when an individual lacks the knowledge and skills to perform an assigned task satisfactorily. Training needs are to be assessed to educate the Malayali tribal farmers about the various recommended technologies and to help them to gain more profit by improving the productivity and reducing cost of production through effective extension system. Therefore, to impart the training in a very effective manner the identification of training needs of the Malayali tribal farmers has been of prime importance.The tribal people need to train about scientific farming, which makes the person more informed and abreast of new technology. Training of farmers has assumed further importance and urgency in the context of the high yielding varieties and improved practices in agricultural and allied activities. The respondents expressed high level of training needs in major subject matter areas of ‘disease management’ and ‘feeding of goats’. Under ‘disease management, the respondents expressed most training need in six specific subject matter areas viz, ‘blue tongue’, ‘hemorrhagic septicemia’, ‘anthrax’, ‘ peste des petits’, ‘enterotoxaemia’ and pox. Under ‘ feeding of goats’ the respondents expressed most training needs in nine specific subject matter areas, viz., ‘feeding with minerals and mixture’, ‘balanced feeding’, ‘fodder cultivation’, ‘ feeding of kids’, ‘storage of fodder cultivation’, ‘feeding of does before and after kidding’ ‘ feeding different age groups’, ‘locally available feed items’ and feeding of pregnant does . The findings on characteristics would help the extension personnel in understanding the Malayali tribal farmers and designing appropriate strategies to increase the profit from the goat rearing in kolli hills.

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Pyscho Social Work Environment Influences On Affective Organization Commitment – An Empirical Investigation In Information Technology Industry

Stephen Deepak

Attracting, Managing and Deploying talent within the organization is a huge task especially in a very competitive environment. A

successful and a growing organization looks up to its employees to produce and deliver results in consonance with set objectives and goals. An organization's effectiveness is measured on the basis of how well its goals are fulfilled. Employee Productivity, Contribution and Engagement depends on the Psycho social environment prevalent in the organization, which involves the social interactions among people and their perceptions. Affective commitment is a dimension that contributes to organizational commitment, which reflects the emotional and affective involvement of employees at work. This study seeks to find the relationship, extent and contribution of psycho social work environment on the affective commitment. It is necessary to see how it influences an employee's attachment to the organization and ensure retention, reduce turnover, increase productivity. The findings show that there exists a positive relationship between Quantitative and Cognitive demands and Affective Organizational Commitment, Emotional and Sensorial demands positively influences Affective Organizational Commitment. The study proves that Psycho social Work environment positively influences and increases the Affective commitment of employees at the work place.

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Machine Learning Powered Compatible People Proposer Based On Personality Traits

Gaurav Goswami, Divyanshu Gaur, Eshani Agarwal, Enosh Kumar, Dr. Mukesh Rawat

Today almost every task is carried out in groups/teams and the accuracy of the same depends on the compatibility among members. And throughput is the prime concern of every group task. So in order to get maximum throughput in team/group tasks, we need to group people with similar thinking, likes, dislikes, choices, behavior etc. To distinguish between people with similar and different personality traits, we're analyzing speeches, views, social updates (in textual form) using some Machine Learning models and getting 27 distinct personality traits scores (in numeric form). And since working on 27-dimensional data is very haptic, we reduced the data in 3-dimensions using PCA (Machine Learning) and then a 3D graph is plotted in which each person is depicted using a point and clusters are made of points having less than or equal to 0.7 Euclidean distance. These clusters are nothing but compatible groups.

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Challenges And Opportunities For Eco-Tourism Development In Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary

Shweta Kapure, Dr. Malini Singh, Dr. Raj Kumar Gupta

Ecotourism is nothing but the strategies for preserving the natural and cultural assets for the upcoming generation as well as a process for enhancing the local communities' life economically and socially without any negative impacts on their emotional and traditional values. This study was conducted to identify and address the inherent challenges facing by the Government officials for developing and managing the eco-tourism in Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary. Secondly, this study will explore the opportunities, which were lagging behind for eco-tourism development. For this, data collection is done from the government officials, who are directly involved in the development of eco-tourism in Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary and tourists through personal interviews, structured questionnaires and observations. The first set of the questionnaire is randomly administered to government officials of the forest department of Jharkhand and tourism department of Jharkhand. The second set of the questionnaire was for the tourists who are going to visit Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary. In this study, responses were taken from 50 government officials and 260 domestic and international tourists. An Exploratory factor analysis was employed to access the factor structure of the variables that describes the main challenges being faced by the local government for eco-tourism development in the respective sanctuary. A descriptive statistical analysis was done to identify the profile of the tourists. A series of Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) procedure was performed to test any significant differences in the underlying dimensions amongst the tourist's with different demographic characteristics. The findings of this study revealed the main challenges faced by the government officials and the tourists and as well as the opportunities which were lagging behind for the development of eco-tourism in the respective sanctuary. This study is limited to Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary only, and the findings cannot generalize to other sanctuary of Jharkhand or the other states of India.

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Aspect Based Extractive Summarization Of Online Product Reviews

Lavanya A P, Dr.Rajeswari K C

People tend to check the reviews given by previous customers before buying the product. A product may have hundreds of reviews which are repetitive and lengthy. It is time consuming for a buyer to read all those hundreds of reviews in order to get an overall picture about that product. In such cases, it will be helpful if a summarized brief about the product is given. Text Summary provides a reader about the overall theme of the original content. Product reviews contain important information that can influence the online purchases. Extracting information from the reviews benefit the

customer by saving huge amount of time. Existing systems provide overall extractive summary of the reviews and summary for individual reviews. The accuracy of summarization can be improved by classifying the reviews based on the product features which add more meaning to the review.

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Design, Manufacturing And Calibration Of An Omnidirectional Camera For Robotic Applications

Khaled Kaaniche, Nasr Rashid, Fatma Amara, Farhat Zemzemi

Omnidirectional cameras are getting increasingly popular in computer vision and robotics. Before performing any task, camera calibration may be a step involving metric scene measurement, required in nearly all robotics tasks. In recent years many various methods are developed to calibrate central omnidirectional cameras. They're supported different camera models and sometimes limited to a selected mirror shape. In this paper we present a design research, manufacture and calibration of an omnidirectional vision sensor. Supported unified approaches, a model of image formation is adopted for our sensor which is formed in our college. We've continued the method by a calibration of the sensor, i.e extraction of the parameter allowing the 2D/3D and 3D/2D passages.

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Predictive Analysis And Diagnosing Diabetes Disorders Using Mlstsvm

M. Nagaraju, S. Siva kumar

Diabetes is a significant medical issue in both developed and developing nations and its rate is rising drastically. In this examination, we research a novel approach to deal with prediagnosing Diabetes. This formulation is prevailed by means of extending recently proposed BLSTSVM and area Distribution method the use of Genetic algorithm. For M-class classification problem, it seeks M-linear equations. MLSTSVM proves its capability of working properly for both linear and non-linear form of datasets. It is exceptionally easy and faster when in comparison to the opposite existing methods. The performance of the previous approaches has been evaluated on Diabetes datasets. This exploratory final evaluation indicates the legitimacy of the proposed MLSTSVM classifier while compared with the common multi-classifiers dependent on support vector system.

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Resource Allocation Mechanism For D2d Communication In 5g

Amit Rathee, Yogesh Chaba

D2D communication allows direct transmission between two devices in cellular devices. Due to huge increase in heterogeneous devices, a fair resource allocation is needed to improve the throughput & achieve maximum spectral efficiency. In this paper, protocols for resource allocation with formulation in cellular networks are investigated. Difference between traditional & D2D flows on the basis of power consumption & employing rates is explained. An outline of D2D communication over a cellular advent is contemplated, in which D2D nodes interact with each other's using two-way communication between base station (BS) & CU. The pursuance of D2D communication depend on the positions of devices, cell radius, number of D2D pairs & the number of active CUs.

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Analysis Of Efficient Predictive Algorithms For Fraud Detection In Credit Cards

L.Vetrivendan, R.Viswanathan

the internet faster than the speed of light, memory storage, and processing power moved to the cloud. The information industry has a huge amount of data. This data cannot be used until it is transformed into useful information. You need to analyses this huge amount of data and extract useful information. Data Mining Algorithm (or Machine Learning) - a set of heuristics and computing that creates a model of data. To create a model, an algorithm first analyses the data to look for the presentation in some patterns and trends. The algorithm of the above analysis results in a long iteration to find the optimal settings to create the mining models. We use these parameters and then use the full dataset with examples and detailed statistics. This category includes highly advanced technology and instrumentation, known as "prediction algorithms." Prediction algorithms have made a revolution in how we see data in the future and have shown great advancement in computing. In this article, we discussed about the criteria used to select the appropriate algorithm predictor model.

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Analysis Of Engine Performance And Emissions Characteristics Of Produced Neem Oil Biodiesel And Its Blends

Keshav Raj, Navdeep Sharma Dugala, Gyanendra Singh Goindi

The depletion of petroleum fuels and increasing greenhouse emissions, the use of biodiesel has begun. Biodiesel is a renewable energy fuel obtained from vegetable oils and animal fats. The purpose of this research work studies all aspects related to biodiesel production and investigation of its fuel properties. Generally, Neem seeds contain 30-40% oil. A two-step transesterification process is used for biodiesel production from raw Neem oil. The engine performance and emission test were conducted with several biodiesel blends i.e. B10, B20, B30 on VCR engine.

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Prospects For The Training Of Highly Qualified Personnel In The Modernization Economy

Gulnora Ismoilova, Dildora Khakimdjanova, Muazzamkhon Shaislamova, Feruza Nabieva

This article discusses one of the most important issue in the world. In most of the countries, one of the most important issues at the present stage of economic development of the world is the problem in the field of work with personnel. In the development of social production and increasing its efficiency, one of the first role belongs to labor resources. The production of wealth is impossible without labor. Mechanical means of production, no matter how good they are, do not in themselves have any value and cannot produce any economic effect. And only with the availability of experienced workers and specialists, the security of any production with labor resources, it is possible to achieve high economic indicators, the most complete and productive use of complex and modern machinery and equipment. In the conditions of market competition in production, the system of training and professional development of workers should balance between a quick response to changes in the organization's needs for personnel and providing employees with training opportunities in accordance with their interests and abilities. This is where the requirements for the flexibility of the training system and advanced training, for its ability to quickly change the content, methods, organizational forms in accordance with the needs of the business and the situation on the labor market. In this article, the role of educational institutions, internships, conferences that focus on training personnel are scrutinized in details. Moreover, the article analyzes the processes of educating necessary skills and knowledge for employees and

probes into the strategies and approaches of personnel training for modernization of economy.

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Browser Fingerprint Standardization Using Rule-Based Algorithm And Multi-Class Entropy

Elbren Antonio, Arnel Fajardo, Ruji Medina

Over the years, internet users believed that IP addresses and Cookies are the only software application tool for digital fingerprints to track people online. Modern web technologies allowed interested organizations to use new ways to identify and track users without their knowledge and provide no way to avoid it. Browser fingerprints or device fingerprint replaces the concept of IP addresses and Cookies. Our works explores how reliable this collected information from browser to manage the stability and diversity of devices information due to continuously software upgrades with or without the user's knowledge. The researcher focuses on identifying returning devices online using the collected dataset based on 16 device information attributes. Finally, based on our findings, we discuss the current understanding of fingerprinting by identifying devices instead of identifying the user.

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The Ensemble Of Arima And Gstar Models In Forecasting Rainfall Using Kalman Filter

Unik Novita Wulandari, Alfian Futuhul Hadi, Kosala Dwidja Purnomo

Several forecasting rainfalls with various models have been carried out in the same area. The results in each forecasting may be different from each other and to choose the best one is difficult. In this study we will discuss the Super-Ensemble Kalman Filter method which combines two or more forecasting results using the Kalman Filter method to get maximum results. The rainfall data used in this study has been divided into 4 clusters using K-Means. The ARIMA and GSTAR models from the 4 clusters were selected as the best model by looking at the smallest RMSE value from each model then the best of ARIMA and GSTAR models were ensembled using Kalman Filter. Based on the results obtained, the Super-Ensemble Kalman Filter method provides maximum results in forecasting rainfall data.

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Financial Inclusion Among Rural Households Of Assam: A Case Study In Dibrugarh District

Hirupjit Hazarika, Karabi Biswas

Financial Inclusion can be defined as access to banking habits by people of a country. Financial inclusion provides access to payments system & deposit in banks or other financial institutions. In developing countries like India it is necessary to give more importance on financial inclusion. Due to poverty most of the people does not have access to financial services. But now a days government is initiating on financial inclusion for every households in the country. Financial inclusion has become a significant role for development of our country. It helps poverty alleviation, employment generation and economic growth. People are doing their activities or business through banking service. Therefore this paper tries to study the status of financial inclusion among the sample households in rural area people. In rural area, Most of the people are not aware about the banking service especially about the financial products or services. They are not aware how to use financial products and services in their daily activities or business life like internet banking, mobile banking, digital transfer etc. So the paper also attempts to study the awareness level of financial inclusion among rural households.

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Police Reform A Necessity For Safeguarding Human Rights In India

Navin Kumar Sehrawat

The 7th schedule of the constitution lays 61 items which are subject of state authority. Every state and the Union territories have their police force. Police accounts about 3% of the total government spending which is huge considering the large population but still the police force is the least trusted institution in India. A democracy is about rights and duties and accountability of every institution. Checks and balances are necessary in police system in order to protect the basic human rights of the citizens. The present police system lacks public trust and confidence. It needs to be reformed and made accountable. Police reforms to form good police public relation will not only help in maintaining law and order but also in protecting the rights of individuals.

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Building The Identity Of Indonesian Citizenship In The Digital Age

Alif Aditya Candra, Karim Suryadi, Rahmat, Siti Nurbayani

Citizenship identity becomes an important point in the current global era, especially entering the digital era, boundaries do not become obstacles to running all lines of life, so that the pattern of national identity development must focus on the characteristics of the nation, especially indonesian values, research using a qualitative approach through the search of several articles, accurate books and sources related to nationality, indonesian identity and the digital era in Indonesia. This research resulted that the form of national identity development in indonesia must be guided by the pattern of Indonesian spirit and national values as a form of building the identity of indonesian citizens in the digital age.

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Modeling And Simulation Of Bidirectional Converter For Solar Powered Refrigeration System

Dr.S.Titus, G.Gabriel Santhosh Kumar, Dr.R.Ilango

Refrigeration system is one of the essential utility nowadays, and the system needs to be made sustainable. Employing solar photovoltaic panel for refrigeration system is a reliable option. In this idea, the behavior of a PV - run sun based chilling cycle is elementary. Sun based photovoltaic board develops dc electrical force that can make the dc engine work, which is linked to the blower of a fume pressure refrigeration framework. If a refrigeration system has to operate continuously a battery backup is required during the times of reduced PV output and using a bidirectional converter which will make the system sustainable. The bidirectional converter uses two voltage source converters (VSCs) which can act as a rectifier (VSC1) and inverter (VSC2) based on the percentual value of charge of the accumulator. The bidirectional converter charges the battery from supply mains whenever the battery SOC goes below a predefined threshold. The battery is supplied from a MPPT controlled DC/DC boost power modifier regulated PV output. If the battery reaches upper threshold of SOC the bidirectional converter works as an inverter taking supply from the DC/DC boost converter and give it to electrical network so a scheme have being modeled and simulated utilizing MATLAB R2014a and output is studied.

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Diagnosis Of Alzheimer's And Parkinson's Disease Using Artificial Neural Network

Nancy Noella R S, Priyadarshini J

Dementia is referred as any syndrome related to memory loss. Memory related problems severely affects the normal functioning of a human brain and the patient feels difficulty in memory, thinking, behavior and the ability to perform everyday activities. There exist various types of dementia, but the decisive types are Alzheimer's disease (AD) and Parkinson's disease (PD). This paper presents an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) for the diagnosis of AD and PD using Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scanned images. AD and PD mainly affects to the individuals with more than 60 years old and in this paper brain image of patients with age 50 to 98 is selected. To identify the presence of AD and PD, 1000 PET images are selected and processed. Presented is a Computer Aided Diagnosis (CAD) tool based on ANN for dataset training, testing and classification. The results for the diagnosis are generated automatically by comparing the input image with the trained samples in the PET image database. The classification categories include AD, PD and Healthy brain with a better accuracy of 93.14% compared to the other existing systems like SVM, Decision Tree (ID3) and Naïve Bayes Classifiers.

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Rural Retailing And India: The Road Ahead

Dr Amit Kumar

Although we have entered the third decade of the twenty-first century, the villages of India still define us. This is so because close to 70% of the population of the country still calls villages as their homes and there are close to 640 thousand villages in the country which is a huge number from any standard. Retail companies, whether Indian or foreign, have to pay heed to these huge numbers and devise their strategies accordingly. Many of them have already done and those who have not, are fast catching up. This research paper will delve upon the various aspects related to rural retailing in the Indian context and how companies have tweaked their strategies to cater to this vast segment. The paper discusses how the profitability aspect is to be kept into consideration when one talks about rural retailing because the average rural consumption levels are less as compared to the urban India, at least for the time being. This research paper is an attempt to dispel the notions which surround retailing in rural Indian context. Along with it, an attempt has been made to provide some insights to such organizations who intend to make a mark in the rural retail landscape in the nation with the help of best practices as applicable. The rural retailing context has to be understood keeping in mind its ramifications for the overall Indian retail industry as its contribution to the composite retail sector is substantial.

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Improving Student Mathematics Achievements Of Elementary School In 1st Grade Through Demonstration Models

Okta Rosfiani, Cecep Maman Hermawan, Rita Komala Sari, Sintia Hastuti

The demonstration model aims to achieve two learning outcomes, namely the mastery of well-structured knowledge and the mastery of all types of skills. There is no previous research that investigates the demonstration model in the first grade of elementary school, especially in mathematics. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the demonstration model and illustrate the application of the demonstration model. This class action research uses the R&H class action research model. Participants in this study were first-grade students in one of the Public Elementary Schools in South Tangerang, Banten Province, Indonesia, in learning the reduction numbers. Data has been collected through tests, observations, and documents. Data were analyzed using text analysis and descriptive statistics. Research data shows that the use of demonstration models can significantly improve students' understanding of mathematics, and can improve cognitive and student involvement. In the pre-cycle, students who received the Minimum Mastery Criteria (MMC) were 15 students or 48%. In cycle 1 there were 21 students or 67.2% who got MMC. In cycle 2 there were 28 students or 89.6% who got MMC. So the number of students who have obtained MMC scores continues to increase from cycle to cycle.

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Sankardev : Livelihood And The Progress Of Humankind

N. Tamna Singha

This paper aims to present a picture of the Sankardev’s efforts to offer a structured and noble life to his people enlightened by spiritual consciousness. The base of the religion propounded by Sankardev was established upon the means of equality maintained for all kinds of illiterate, poor and helpless people in the state. This paper, with clear data seems to cast light on the role of Sankardev in the lives and occupation of people and with the observation of these data, an effort is made to get a view of its prospect.

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Womenpreneurs In Odisha: Challenges & Motivational Factors

Devesh Rath, Dr. Ipseeta Satpathy, Dr. B. C. M Patnaik

The challenges and motivational factors are two bilateral or reciprocal framework of entrepreneurship. In recent past the association and self motivation, interest and encouragement from women fraternity leads towards a different dynamism of entrepreneurial spirit among women entrepreneurs referred as womenpreneurs. A empirical detailed study on the demographical factors like age, marital status, education qualification, job experiences, challenges faced for business sustenance, stress level, financial inclusion & hiccups, social & domestic problems, professional & social mobility hurdles and motivational factors like urge for starting of own enterprise, skill sets support, social motivational support, choice of enterprise creation, training facilitations, governmental & financial institutions support etc among different womenpreneurs in the state of Odisha was facilitated. Based on the formulation of objectives and research hypotheses the significant correlation and association between varied parameters were testified. Hence, womenpreneurs in the state of Odisha are in continuous endeavor in proving their potential through overcoming of challenges by self motivation along with varied motivational quotient factors thereby successfully imparting a premier berth in the society in creating a better economy and ecosystem.

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Study Of Soil In Irrigated And Non Irrigated Area Of Osmanabad Midc In Marathwada Region

Mangesh A. More, Dr.Sunil B. Thakare

As per the current environment conditions Marathwada is said to be drought zone in Maharashtra. There are eight districts in Marathwada such as Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Latur, Nanded, Beed, Jalna, Hingoli, and Parbhani in that district I have selected Osmanabad district MIDC area for studying environmental soil conditions in irrigated and non irrigated area for identifying causes in soil and due to industrial wastewater and analyzing changes takes place in properties of soil due to industrial wastewater high temperature, poor rainfall and identifying technique to improving soil quality.

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Improvement Of Material Flow In Assembly Line In Harita Seating Systems Limited

Dr.Umasankar.M, Dr.Padmavathy.S, Haleema.K.S

The Purpose of this study is to improve the Material flow in the Assembly Lines. The study begins with the Initial Observations in the Stores, Powder Coating Plant and the Assembly Lines. The data was collected through Observations and was used to find root cause for the Problems. Depending upon the Problems, a few Solutions were Implemented to solve the Problem. From those solutions finally a solution was concluded based on Lead Time Calculation, Line Stoppage and the Waiting Time in the Assembly Line. A consumption Based Material Flow process was implemented to solve the problem. Before that, there was a Plan based Material Flow. With the Final solution, the problem has got solved and it is going to be implemented for all the Assembly Lines. The solutions are implemented only for a few Lines at this time. From this, the lean waste like Waiting Time, Motions, and Defects have got reduced. A future Research is going to be conducted to implement this solution in all the Assembly Lines.

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Palmprint Authentication Using Neural Networks

Dr. Vipin Kumar Jain

There are so many for identification of a person but they have some limitation. Some of these methods are based on biometric feature like finger print, iris etc. The propose work is based on Principlal Line of palm print. The simple flat scanner has used to scan hand lines . The proposed work using only the principal lines for the identification of a person with the assumption that the uniqueness of principal lines in every hand. Only Standard filters/edge detector algorithm are used for feature extraction. The multilayer Artificial Neural Network is used for matching two palm images. It is observed that by using this combination of techniques, the mean square error in between .001 to .307 which is quite satisfactory and reliable compared with other techniques.

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Design Of Fixture To Measure Internal Contours Of A Casted Component

Femin Singh R, Shibu G

A contour is labeled as an outline, boundary or border which is mainly seen in curved shape. Measuring contour of the casting components is an essential one. Generally this is carried out using surface texture measuring instruments which can only be used for measuring external contours. For measuring internal contours either the casting component has to cut or have to use laser technology. This will leads high cost and less productivity. So, proposed work mainly concentrates on the design of a fixture, which holds the casting component to measure the internal contour without a cut section. This will reduce the cost and leads high productivity. For these four different proposed concepts the properties and specifications of the design are also mentioned in this paper. Among four different fixture designs, one of the concepts is selected for development. The properties of selected fixture design for development are partially manual operated, linear motion along with X and Y direction and in-between stoppage at any point. The device pitch and yaws are also specified.

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Influence Of Ramkatha On Conventional Folk Literature Of Assamese Society

Fancy Chutia, N. Tamna Singha

Valmiki composed Ramayana is not just popular as an epic but also as a mythological masterpiece, whose teachings have real life values. Teachings of Ramayana are relatable for common people of all ages. The characters present in it are ideal for all section of society where Ram is considered as an ideal man, Sita as an ideal woman, Hanuman as an ideal devotee and likewise Laxman, Bharat and Shatrughna etc are considered as ideal brothers. Each character and every incident of Ramayana offers finest quality of human values and also a source of moral knowledge. Therefore, story of Ramayana is always relevant and its beauty is evergreen. Those old ethics are still shaping paths of new generations into right directions. Influence of incidents of Ramayana on Assamese folk literature is an essential subject.

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Performance Evaluation Of Intrusion Detection System Using ML Techniques

A.Venugopal Rao, J. Sowmya

While the Internet has brought consumers convenience, other security problems exist. Threats to the network occur frequently. Intrusion detection technology is critical in practical terms and is

also a serious threat to network security. Usually, intrusion detection systems are used for monitoring networks to prevent threats or intrusions and to notify network engineers of invasions for corrective actions. This article outlines a signature-based intrusion detection program that detects network packets and compares them to a list of names or even characteristics of known threats. This paper performed and validated many experiments for analyzing different classifications in machine learning based on the intrusion data set KDD. Several performance metrics have been correctly calculated for the chosen classifiers. False-negative and false-positive performance metrics were also illuminated to increase the rate of intrusion detection system identification. The tests conducted showed the lowest value of false negatives in the decision table ranking, whereas the random forest level reached a higher average precision.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3703-3706**

Design Of Dynamic Energy Efficient Multi-Hop Protocols For Wireless Body Area Network

Shaik Jhani Bhasha, Dr. Sunita Panda

Technological and scientific improvement in wireless technology has led to the creation of a state-of-the-art health care wireless body network (WBANs). It facilitates remote monitoring by doctors and helps them continue providing patients with an appropriate diagnosis. Besides, each person has a WBAN, transmits body sensing data from different sensors, used on the human body, to sink node. Because these sensors are equipped with limited battery power, space, and processing instruments. The transmission of data via WBANs is a resource-hungry process, especially in terms of resources. While routing plays a significant role in the lifetime of WBAN activity. The implementation of an effective, multi-hop node selection process is one of the major challenges in the network. Therefore this paper provides an energy-aware link efficient routing approach for WBANs (EALER-W) as a communication system. This paper also introduces the initial proposal to incorporate the efficient Time Access Module (E-TDMA) focused on WBAN technologies to establish a system that meets the criteria of real-time communication. It shows significantly improved lifetime, linking efficiency and efficient packet delivery and minimizes network latency.

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Feature Extraction Of Plant Leaf Disease Based On Intensity Permanence

Shanmuga Rajathi D, Maheswari D

Feature extraction of plant leaf made on image processing technology has a great application prospect in plant taxonomy and intelligent agriculture and forestry manufacture. In order to achieve feature data which can not only meet the automatic handling demands of computer but also be consistent with human understanding and determination on a leaf, a new idea on feature extraction named as feature extraction based on intensity permanence (FEBIP) is presented. The main idea of FEBIP is show feature extraction in the same way as people describe an object. The key point of FEBIP is how to fix the direction in which to describe an object. FEBIP has been tried on color feature extraction of plant leaf. Firstly, the plant leaf is moved to a certain location with an improved Inertia Axis technique according to human habit of noticing an object. Many plant leaves with dissimilar color have been tested and the results show a good feasibility. FEBIP is very applicable to the creation of smart expert systems.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3714-3718

Assamese Language As A Medium Of Education: A Brief Analysis With Past, Present And Future Aspect Of Social Condition Of Assamese

N. Tamna Singha, Fancy Chutia, Rushika Chetia ,Lakhya Jyoti Das,

Education is the primary source of acquiring knowledge. Language is the main medium for receiving education. It is a challenge to ascertain the position of regional languages as medium of learning. M. K Gandhi said that" acquiring knowledge in mother tongue is as necessary as for a child to have mother's milk for development. Assamese is the main language of the land of Assam. But due to some political or social reason t Assamese languages faced many challenges in every time. If Assamese becomes the learning medium it will not only enrich the language but also benefit its speakers. In this paper effort is made to discuss about the future of Assamese as a medium of learning.

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Parkinson's Disease Voice Diagnosis System (PDVDS) Through Pso Trained Neural Networks

Dr. PanduRanga Vital Terlapu, Sreenubabu Dasari, Vijay Kumar Gangu

Parkinson's disease (PD) is an over ageing disease related to neurological system cause of diminution of dopamine in mid brain. Nowadays, PD voice detection is one of the amazing researches with

low cost and early identification. PD with PSO-ANN (Particle Swam Optimization trained Artificial Neural Networks) voice analysis system is one of the techniques to the detection of PD with high accuracy. In this research, we collected PD and non-PD neurological disease patients voice 1200 *.wav formatted records with pronounced vowels (a, e, i, o, u) and 900 sound records though words like "cat", "ear", "kit", "ox", "over", "under" and so on from various areas in various seasons and in various timings of Andhra Pradesh, India since 2017 within premises of Neuro expert doctors. We analyzed 1200 Vowelized records for this experiment that total 79 individuals are involved, in this 46 are PD and 33 are non-PD patients. For the experimental setup, we use the PSO algorithms for training the Artificial Neural Network. In this we get with PSO-ANN 93.25% accuracy.

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The Semantic Structure Of The Units Denoting The Feature Of Gradation

Makhmudova Nilufarkhon Ravshanovna

In this article has been analyzed the main level of representation of the category of graduality is the lexical level. In this regard, it is necessary to clarify the question about the structure of the meanings of lexical-semantic means of expressing gradation. Besides, in this research expressed the importance of considering this issue is also due to the fact that its function in language and speech, its pragmatic potential, that is, the possibility of using one or another type of discourse, depends on the structure of the indicator's value.

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Addressing Software Related Issues On Legacy Systems – A Review

Mubashir Ali, Shahzad Hussain, Mahmood Ashraf, Mahnoor Khalid Paracha

In current technological era, organizations and systems are moving towards automation. Software development always played a sensitive role and software maintenance continually bring challenges for developers. The problem of legacy systems is continuously travels with time. Technologically outdated software or computer systems are known as legacy systems. While software or system development, whatever technique or technology adopted by developers, current developed systems will be the legacy of future. Due to constant advancement in computing, legacy systems are not supporting the technologically updated software. Replacing or

updating legacy systems and development of requirement oriented new systems as substitute brings many challenges like budget, time, data movement, training etc. Most of the small level and middle level companies are not able to face these challenges. This paper will conduct an extensive review to highlight the software related issues and their respective solution on legacy systems. The old legacy systems will be used with technologically updated software to fulfill the current requirements. This solution made the scope wider by reusing the available system, refining it with latest features, providing architecture of updated software installation and maintenance that reduce the overall cost and risk which occurs in the development of new systems.

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Energy Efficient Reliable Routing Protocol For Heterogeneous Clustered Wireless Sensor Network

Parvinder Singh, Rajeshwar Singh

Nowadays, the wireless sensor networks (WSNs) have obtained much attention by research community for their ability to support a variety of applications. However, due to unpredictable behavior of sensor nodes, the cluster head-based data aggregation and routing issues pose significant challenges in WSNs. Recently, a handful of cluster head selection and routing techniques are presented for the improvement of network lifetime, energy efficiency and other important QOS-parameters. In addition, the energy-efficient techniques considered residual energy and distance parameter as path metric for the selection of next-hop for data communication. Although, these existing techniques aimed to improve the next-hop selection based on energy, such techniques lack efficient packet delivery in overloaded links. The purpose of our proposed technique is to design a Modified QoS-aware heterogeneously clustered routing protocol (MQHCR) which support delay-sensitive and QoS-applications. Our proposed MQHCR protocol conserve node energy, decrease delay, improve network lifetime and reduce routing link cost. In the first phase, the MQHCR efficiently elect cluster head (CH) based on energy and in the second phase, it selects the next hop based on various factors such as hop count, Round Trip Time (RTT) and residual energy. The results of the proposed routing technique demonstrate the improvement of MQHCR protocol as compared to other existing competing routing protocols.

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A Study On Relationship Between Demographic Variables Of Employees And Different Dimensions Of

Competency Mapping With Reference To The Public Sector Banks Of Guwahati, Assam, India

Banajit Changkakati, Bhaswati Kumar

In today's competitive world, the major aim of all the organizations especially the service providing ones like the banks is to possess the extremely talented and competent manpower. The reason behind this is to emerge as the best by providing prompt services to the customers. To remain strong in the competition, the banks need to have employees who possess all types of abilities and skills like interpersonal skills, technical skills and behavioural skills which are required to perform the organizational tasks. These skills of the employees are affected by various personal and professional factors. In this situation, competency mapping plays can play an important role in identifying these factors and the way they affect the tasks performed by the employees. Thus, the present study makes a sincere attempt to find out whether any relationship exist between the demographic variables of the employees of the public sector banks of Guwahati, Assam and the different dimensions of competency mapping.

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High Performance Rns-Fir Filter Using Prefix Accumulation Based Da Arithmetic For Ecg Signal Classification

G. Reddy Hemantha, S. Varadarajan, M.N. Giriprasad

This study describes the design of high speed and energy efficient FIR filter design using speculative types of adders and unified multiplication methods. This work also explores the significance of prefix addition in path delay reduction and it's accelerating performance in various DSP applications. The FIR filters consist of two core functional units such as adder and multiplier. In many existing FIR filter designs the system performances are accelerated using various multiplication methodologies and some optimization techniques. This paper briefly investigates the necessities of the higher order FIR designs for fetal ECG signal analyzes and path delay demands for real time applications and also analyzed the influence of multiplier less FIR design in overall system performance. Finally from the experimental results the performance metrics of proposed RNS FIR filter design is validated and its trade off measures between complexity and path delay optimization is also minimized. This work focuses on both high speed accumulation and low power multiplication units for high performance FIR filter design and its performance is compared with the existing FIR filter design in terms of delay and power dissipation rate.

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Performance Analysis Of Kelingi Tugumulyo Irrigation Scheme

Novril, Anis Saggaf, Sarino

Kelingi Tugumulyo Irrigation area is one of irrigation area that was built a long time ago and has experienced decreasing performance. Hence its present performance need evaluation. This research purpose is to analyze index performance of physical infrastructure at Kelingi Tugumulyo irrigation system. Method of this research was collecting data from field survey, irrigation manager, and performance assessment. The assessment of performance was based on Ministerial Regulation Number: 12/PRT/M/2015 about exploitation and irrigation maintenance. The index performance of Kelingi Tugumulyo irrigation system based on physical infrastructure condition was 32,62. That result was categorized as moderately damaged category (21% - 40%).

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Fortune Plant Fiber As An Additive Component In Making Thermal Insulation Foam

Rina J. Arcigal

The study "Fortune Plant Fibers as an Additive Component in Making Thermal Insulation Foam" aims to determine the capability of fortune plant fiber as an additive in thermal insulation foam. This study also served as reference material to future researchers and students by providing significant information. Two (2) different kinds of sample were prepared. Polyurethane samples with contents of thirty and sixty-five percent fibers were subjected for thermal conductivity test and for evaluation in terms of cost. Based on the results, the conducted research has low thermal conductivity which is great in reducing the coefficient of heat transmission. The study has achieve the following objectives: to determine the effective percentage of fortune plant fiber as an additive component in thermal insulation foam, to compare the commercial insulation foam (Commercial Styrofoam) with the thermal insulation foam made from fortune plant fiber as an additive component in terms of the cost and also to test the product in terms of thermal conductivity. The most effective portion of fortune plant fibers that would be added in the Polyurethane was the thirty percent with thermal conductivity of 0.0307(W/m'K).

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Determining Factors Of The Development Of Agricultural Extension Office As A Knot For Coordinating Agricultural Development

Wida Pradiana, Oeng Anwarudin, Ait Maryani

Agricultural Extension Office has a strategic role to coordinate agricultural development at subdistrict level. This study was aimed to describe and analyze factors affecting the implementation of task, function, and work coordination, also to formulate strategy for the development of Agricultural Extension Office as "knot" to coordinate agricultural development in the subdistrict. This research was conducted in Sukabumi Regency, Province of West Java, Indonesia from May until October 2018. All agricultural extension officers in Sukabumi Regency amounted to 186 people were selected as respondents in this study. Variables analyzed in this study included Institutional Support (X1), Facility Management (X2), Human Resource Management (X3), and Quality Management (X4). Research Data were collected by questionnaire. The technique of data analysis applied in this study included analysis of descriptive statistics, path analysis, and SWOT analysis to formulate strategy for the development of Agricultural Extension Office. Result of study showed that factors of institutional support, facility management, and human resource management altogether affected quality management in the implementation of task and function. The strategies to apply in order to increase effectiveness are as follow: 1) Functioning Agricultural Extension Office (Balai Penyuluhan Pertanian) as a joint secretariat for government, self-help, and private extension workers, 2) Activating deliberation at the level of subdistrict and village, increasing innovation, number of demplot (demonstration plot), frequency of discussion, training, and participatory research at village level by optimizing the role of young extension workers and utilizing ICT for coordination effectiveness, and 3) Establishing partnership and collaboration of role and task among those involved in extension activity. Therefore, all parties may complement each other and share any excess resources, innovation, and technology besides functioning the field and Agricultural Extension Office as a dialogue room and a joint laboratory for training and research.

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The Role Of The Government In Supporting The Duties Of Local Governments In Makassar City

Abdul Sahid, Indriati Amirullah, Anne Abdul Rahman, Arda Senaman, Yusriadi Yusriadi

The role of the government in assisting the implementation of local government, this study uses a qualitative evaluative research design with a descriptive approach. The research design chose with

consideration for evaluating the application of Regional Regulation No. 23 of 2014 concerning the Regional Government. The State of Indonesia has regulated the maximization of public services through Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services. The community empowerment approach undoubtedly expected to provide a role for individuals not as objects but as actors or actors who determine their own lives. The purpose of excellent service is to provide services to meet and satisfy the community and provide a focus of service to customers. The approach of community empowerment centered on humans by underlying the insight of local resource management, a planning mechanism that emphasizes social learning technology and program formulation strategies, the standard component of public services designed to provide the broadest possible access to information to the public so that the public facilitated to reach essential services that lead to the welfare of the community.

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HIERARCHICAL CONTROL OF DC MICROGRID

Chalasani Sri Sai Amrutha, kanugula Rebeca, S.Saravanan

A microgrid can efficiently integrate the several sources of distributed generation and can supply switching power among island and connected modes. DC microgrids are more advantageous than AC microgrids because of high efficiency, stability and reliability. In this paper, for achieving voltage regulation and current sharing, a distributed control strategy is used. This control strategy maintains the constant output voltage of boost converter within the range and also communication network is used to achieve current sharing effectively. The controller makes output voltage of each generating unit controllable in microgrid instead of controlling average output voltage of the microgrid. A flexible control performance is provided by this control strategy.

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NATURAL TOURISM AREA DEVELOPMENT (STUDY ON JEMBER DISTRICT TOURISM DEVELOPMET)

Syapsan, Herman Cahyo Diartho

The development of tourism areas in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 26 of 2007 makes the innovation theory from Schumpeter as the basis for spatial planning and economic development. Where in the aspect of tourism are interconnected with economic, social and cultural aspects. The purpose of this research is to find out and analyze the ecology, economy, social,

law and regulations as well as institutions in developing the sustainability status of Rembangan tourism village in Jember Regency. Ecological (environmental), economic, social, legal and regulatory aspects as well as institutional influences on the development of the Rembangan tourism village. The results showed the development of the sustainability status of the Rembangan tourism village in Jember Regency with ecological dimension with a sustainability index value of 77.29, an economic dimension with a sustainability index value of 75.85, a social dimension with a sustainability index value of 80.67, a legal and regulatory dimension with a sustainability index value of 64.76 and an institutional dimension with a sustainability index value of 66.74. These results indicate that the tourism village has the potential to be developed and the seriousness of intervention from the local government of Jember through the provision of supporting infrastructure facilities such as infrastructure and easy accessibility to and from the Rembangan tourism village.

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AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION OF HINDI POETRY

Dr. A. Pandian, Paritosh Maurya, Nitin Jaiswal

Attribution also called Authorship Identification determines the likelihood of piece of writing to be produced from some author by examining other works from that same author. This process is used in various places like Characterization of work of an author, detecting Plagiarism, Cybercrime analysis etc. In this paper, we are using this process on a corpus of 100 Hindi Poems each from three different authors. Various lexical and structural features are extracted from these works like Word count, Average length of sentence, Frequency of words and characters, Function Words etc. With help of these features we build a dataset and use it as input in J48 decision tree algorithm for determining the best features that help in authorship attribution. We then use these extracted features on different types of algorithm like SMO, Bayes Net, Naïve Bayes, J48 etc. and select the algorithm with best accuracy for classifying author.

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IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON MENTAL HEALTH OF STUDENTS

Deepa M, Dr.V.Krishna Priya

Web-based social networking is an online association site where individuals cooperate to construct, offer and change their thought

and remarks with respect to any data. During the previous decade, online long range social networking communication has caused significant changes in the manner individuals convey and cooperate. A descriptive study was conducted among top 2 deemed universities in Chennai with a sample of 90 respondents. It included questions on demographical information, the pattern of social networking usage, social relationship and health effects. The results found that there is a significant associations between time spent on social media and the number of SNS. There is a positive correlation between feeling anxious and serious active on SNS than in real life. This study concludes that more usage of social media, number of SNS and too much of time spent on social networking sites is affecting the student's mental health such as depression and anxiety.

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IDENTIFICATION METACOGNITIVE FAILURE BASED ON THE STATISTICAL REASONING LEVEL

Abd. Rozak, Toto Nusantara, Subanji, I Made Sulandra

This paper describes metacognitive failure based on the level of statistical reasoning level. This research is a qualitative study with a case study strategy. Research participants were 69 college students of Mathematics Education Program Study in East Java Indonesia, who had taken a descriptive statistics course. The results showed that metacognitive failure occurs at the transitional level and quantitative level. Metacognitive blindness occurs because students are not able to see the error in calculating statistical measures and errors in combining two statistical measures, while metacognitive mirage occurs because students ignore statistical measures previously thought.

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RESILIENCE AND ABILITY ON THE COMMUNITY FINANCIAL LITERATION OF CRAFTS FOR SPECIAL TRADITIONAL JUKUNG JARUNG SOUTH KALIMANTAN (A SCHUTZ PHENOMENOLOGY STUDY)

Abdurrahman Sadikin, Zainal Abidin, Kukuh Lukiyanto*, Yuventia Prisca Kalumbang

The purpose of this research is to analyze how the Jukung Craftsmen Community in Barito Kuala district has been managing financially in running their business. This research study also analyzes motivations for the Jukung Craftsmen Community in Barito Kuala district to save and invest. The aim is also to find out how the

Jukung Craftsmen Community process in Barito Kuala district has survived to the present day and has even gotten into a slump in business to become a resilient entrepreneur. The research approach was used the Schutz phenomenology and makes the jukung industry craftsmen in Sugara Island village Barito Kuala Regency as an informant. The results showed that the Jukung Craftsmen in Barito Kuala district in managing their financials did not book financial reports. A community of the Jukung Craftsmen in the northern river hulus district did not understand financial literacy well. However, Jukung Craftsmen in the north's river district had saved up with motive to guard against unexpected disaster. The Jukung Craftsmen have also carried out investment activities in an effort to meet future financial needs that had been previously planned. The resilience of Pangajin Jukung in Barito Kuala district is formed on 5 habits, which are always getting up at the beginning of time, always taking a morning shower before the dawn prayer, buying and selling agreements in every transaction, always giving alms and thanks.

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THE EARLY GONADAL DEVELOPMENT OF CULTIVATED FEMALE COBIA FISH (RACHYCENTRON CANADUM) AT SOME AGE USING HISTOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Asmanik, Happy Nursyam, Maheno Sri Widodo, Arning Wilujeng Ekawati, Putut Har Riyadi

The cobia fish (Rachycentron canadum) is gonochoristic and the oocyte development is nonsynchronous. The aim of this study was to analyse the gonadal development of cobia fish (cultivation fish raised in floating netcage) starting from juvenile (3 months old) until 15 months old (estimated gonadal maturation). Samples of blood, gonad, and pituitary of female cobia fish at some ages (3, 6, 9, 12, and 15 months) was taken and than the measurement of several parameters, ie ; body weight, gonad weight, body total length, FSH hormone concentration was commenced, and also the making of histological preparation of gonad and pituitary. As well as observation on the growth of body weight and development of cobia fish oocyte (age 6 – 9 month) which raised in controlled tank. The result of this study is that at age 3 – 8 months the development of oocyte reached the previtollogenic stage, while at age of 9 months, the gonad of cobia cultivated fish start developing to stage of vitellogenesis and maturation (percentage of mature oocyte was 0,98± 0,37%).

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FEMALE WEAVERS- A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SUALKUCHI SILK INDUSTRY

Nibedita Chowdhury, Dr. B. G. Lobo

India is the only country in the world which produces all the five varieties of silk i.e. Mulberry, Muga, Eri, Tropical Tassar and Temperate Tassar. India enjoys monopoly over the worlds Muga silk production. Major share of Muga production contributes by the Bramhaputra Valley of Assam, a state in the Northeast India. Assam ranked third in the top 10 largest silk producing state of the country. Assam has been famous for its cottage industry specially for spinning and weaving. Weaving and reeling activities were popularized and became an indispensable part of every Assamese household. This probably could be the reason why Assam has largest concentration of handloom weavers in India. About 55 per cent of total weavers in India are women. This research will focus on the socio-economic difference between the migrated and local female weavers of Silk Industry of Assam.

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EXPLORING INTENTION TO ADOPT MOBILE COMMERCE: INTEGRATING UTAUT2 WITH SOCIAL MEDIA

Natheer Gharaibeh, Malik Khlaif Gharaibeh, Omar Gharaibeh, Wafa Bdour

Recent advances in wireless communications have resulted in increasing the penetration rate of mobile users, and actually increased the evolution of mobile commerce technology. This research attempt to predict the determinants that influence consumer expectation and intention to adopt mobile commerce in Jordan. The work modifies the UTAUT2 model and includes a new variable which is social media. By empirical examination from Jordan. Data was collected from 400 Jordanian consumers, and the research hypotheses were tested using linear regression analysis. The results showed that social media, social influence, effort expectancy, hedonic motivation, performance expectancy, habit, and facilitating conditions significantly affect Jordanian consumer intention to adopt mobile commerce. In turn, price value has no critical relationship with intention to use. This paper recommends the need to extend the UTAUT2 when investigating innovation such as mobile commerce technology. The results of this paper are expected to be valuable for telecommunication and mobile commerce providers in developing a marketing strategy.

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ASSESSMENT OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS TEACHERS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Shanthini, Vijaya Kumar, Nishad Nawaz

Emotional intelligence (EI) is a vital aspect for a teacher's achievement. The paper intends to assess the level of EI among the government, aided, and private based school teachers in Chennai. The data accumulated from the primary school teachers working in Chennai City. Overall, 500 questionnaires distributed to primary school teachers working in Chennai City. Finally, 472 questionnaires used for assessing the EI, the participants countered to a sixteen self-report assess of EI. The study found that primary school teachers are having an adequate level of EI. Besides, the study reveals that there is a consider able distinction among the government, aided, and private based school teachers concerning EI. Furthermore, the study inferred that private school teachers are having EI high level, followed by aided school teachers and government school teachers.

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FORECASTING WITH ARIMA MODEL IN ANTICIPATING OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN SOUTH SULAWESI

Didiharyono D., Muhammad Syukri

The purpose this study is to forecasting with using ARIMA model in anticipating open unemployment rates in South Sulawesi. Research method used is applied research with quantitative secondary data obtained at Central Statistics Agency (BPS) South Sulawesi. Research procedures include identification models; analyze of Autocorrelation Function (ACF) and Partial Autocorrelation Function (PACF); differences data; estimation parameter in model; and forecasting. Based on results of study obtained the best time series model used for forecasting is ARIMA (1,2,1) with smallest Mean Square value is 2,0474. General form equation model of ARIMA (1,2,1) is Z_t=〖1,9267Z〗_(t-1)-0.8534Z_(t-2)-0,0733Z_(t-3)+a_t-1,0504a_(t-1).

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ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' DIFFICULTIES IN MATHEMATICAL CREATIVE THINKING ON PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING MODEL

Diana Sister, Edi Syahputra, Bornok Sinaga

This study aims to analyze the level of students' creative thinking skills in the application of problem-based learning model. The subject of this study is seventh-grade students at SMP Al - Hikmah Medan. The object of this research is the level of students' mathematical creative thinking ability. The results show that the level of students' creative thinking ability on problem-based learning model from 32 students with 'very low' creative thinking ability is 13%, 'low' creative thinking ability is 6%, 'medium' creative thinking ability is 44%, 'high' creative thinking ability is 5%, and 'very high' creative thinking ability is 3%..

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ENHANCING EXTRACTION YIELD AND PURITY OF MITRAGYNINE FROM MITRAGYNA SPECIOSA THROUGH SEQUENTIAL SOLVENT EXTRACTION AND CHARACTERISATION USING NMR TECHNIQUE

Radhiahtul Raehan Mustafa, Rashidah Sukor, Siti Mariam Mohd Nor, Nazamid Saari and Farah Asilah Azri

Mitragynine is the main alkaloid in Mitragyna speciosa which are commonly used to treat various illness. In this study, the extraction of mitragynine were performed using successive solvent extraction at different solvents' polarities. Purification of the extract produced 0.075 (g/g) of pure mitragynine. The Rf values was identified at 1.60 (hexane extract) and 0.80 (hexane-chloroform and hexane-chloroform-methanol extract). GC-MS analysis confirmed the presence of mitragynine in the extracts. Finally, 98% (w/w) of pure mitragynine was compared based on average intensity ratio of carbon signals to the standard. This study demonstrated high yield of pure mitragynine was successfully extracted from M. speciosa leaves.

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ENTREPRENEURIAL ATTITUDE AMONG RURAL STUDENTS ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS CAREER– WITH REFERENCE TO POLLACHI

Dr.K.Loganathan, Dr.K.Jayaprakash

The attitude of entrepreneurship intention varies from one student to other. The understanding of the entrepreneurship attitudes will help to direct the students towards the self – employment. The researcher gathered required information from 437 final year under

graduate and post graduate commerce students. It is discovered that by analyzing students attitude on entrepreneurship were grouped into four factors. The first factor named as prejudiced thought which consists of six variables. Second factor named as positive affirmation that consists six variables. Third factor had three variables and named as self-belief. The final factor with four variables named as self-determination.

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IMPORTANCE OF SENIOR HOUSING SOCIETIES AFTER RETIREMENT AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: A REVIEW

Archana Chaturvedi, Dr. Anjali Agrawal

The senior housing sector in India has the potential to reach USD 7.7 billion by 2030, from USD 1.26 billion in 2016, with the southern and western regions accounting for a majority of such projects, says a report by the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Today, on the off chance that we can work so quickly to make better India, it is a result of the establishment our senior citizens laid. The worth and insight of our senior citizens are significant for us. We have given highest concentration for respect, monetary security and prosperity of our senior citizens. However, it will take some time before these homes can match the standards set abroad. "Aspects such as medical or assisted care offered in developed housing markets such as the United States are currently more advanced. Some other differences are the procedural aspects of home ownership, such as fairly well-developed mortgage systems and access to loans that would take time to develop in the Indian context. Retirement homes generally include improved features that can make Senior Citizen's lives much safer and more comfortably. Advanced medical facilities in and around the area, high-tech security systems, specially designed recreational options considering these customers and other superior facilities are part of these communities".

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DENOISING COLOR IMAGES USING WAVELET BASED FUZZY FILTERING

Dr.R.Dineshkumar, Dr.M.Kalimuthu, Dr.C.Sridhathan

Image processing involves various steps to be carried on selected images. The first process includes, noise removal, the process to remove irrelevant information present in the images. Mostly the images are affected with noise (blur, cracks etc,).Preprocessing

steps applied on the image gains the original quality of the image in terms of color, shape, size etc.Denoising gives the good quality image by applying either linear or non linear filtering. The various traditional linear and non linear filtering techniques applied to remove noise present in the images. In this paper, the wavelet based fuzzy filtering is applied on different images and the performance analysis is made with other different filtering techniques. The implementation is processed in MATLAB with four different images with good accuracy and quality of images.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3888-3890**

COMPLIANCE ANALYSIS OF ASIA SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING AWARDS (ASRA) 2018 COMPANIES

Maylia Pramono Sari, Surya Raharja, Agung Yulianto, Anindya Ardiansari, Imang Dapit Pamungkas

This study aims to analyze sustainability reporting channels, analyze sustainability reporting practices and the level of compliance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G4 Index. Analyze the difference between sustainability performance and reporting and then examining the difference between Indonesia and International Company of companies receiving Asia Sustainability Reporting Awards 2018. The objects in this study are 53 companies that have published Sustainability Report 2017 on the company's website and get the Sustainability Reporting Awards 2018 and uses a combination of content analysis and quantitative analysis methods. GRI G4 includes 53 aspects consisting of 7 aspects of General Standard Disclosure and 46 aspects of Specific Standard Disclosure. There were 149 indicators disclosed consisting of 58 indicators of General Standard Disclosure, 91 indicators of Specific Standard Disclosure consisting of 9 economic indicators, 34 environmental indicators, 16 social indicators, 12 human rights indicators, 11 community indicators, 9 product responsibility indicators. The data is normally distributed so that statistical analysis uses the One Way ANOVA test which shows that there is no difference between Sustainability Performance among the four categories of ASRA 2018 recipients (platinum, gold, silver and bronze) and there is no difference between Indonesia and International Companies related to Sustainability Reporting.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3891-3896**

ASPECT BASED SENTIMENT ANALYSIS USING ATTENTION MECHANISM AND GATED RECURRENT NETWORK

Indhra Om Prabha, Dr. G .Umarani Srikanth, Lijetha.C.Jaffrin

Aspect Based Sentiment Analysis (ABSA) is one of the fine-grained branches of sentiment analysis in which the various aspects of the subjects are first identified and extracted. Secondly, the sentiment of the aspect extracted is classified into positive, negative or neutral polarities. In practice, ABSA involves a two-fold procedure Aspect Term Extraction (ATE) and Aspect Polarity Classification (APC). ABSA can provide more specific information compared to the sentence sentiment analysis where the polarity of the entire sentence is classified on the whole. Generally, modeling text classification is challenging due to various reasons like polysemous words, spelling mistakes, spelling variations, contextual ambiguity and semantic variations. ABSA in particular is more complicated as the aspect identification and extraction tasks needs to be carried out in prior and their respective sentiments expressed should be segregated before polarity classification. Mostly the sentences in the context will be complex with two or more aspects and its polarities mentioned directly or indirectly. The target word and sentiment expressed may or may not be in close proximity. Currently deep learning technique is the latest hotspot being used for predicting the aspect sentiments. Several research works have been carried out in the Natural Language Processing (NLP) using the deep learning methods. The predominant deep learning methods employed includes Convolution Neural Network (CNN) and Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) particularly the Long Short Term Memory (LSTM). These techniques are used in combination or as stand-alone based on the domain area of application. This work provides a novel approach for ABSA by implementing bidirectional LSTM with multiple attention mechanisms and a Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU). The bidirectional LSTM can adopt memory at different states from the input. The memory slices are then weighted based on the relative position from the targets. Thus, even if the target word and the sentiment of the target are not at proximity, the polarity can be determined. Hence the different targets from the same sentence carry different weights. After this the attention mechanism is applied at multiple places on the weighted memory. The results from the multiple attention mechanism are combined non-linearly using a GRU network. Finally softmax function is applied on the GRU to predict the sentiment polarity of the target. Fine tuning of the hyper parameters used in the deep learning framework is attempted to achieve the maximum possible accuracy. The approach is evaluated against SemEval dataset containing reviews of restaurant domain. The experimental results on the datasets show that the proposed model outperforms several baseline methods in terms of accuracy and performance.

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COMMUNICATING ALUMNI RELATIONSHIP USING SHAPING BUBBLE GROUP IMAGES ON MOBILE APPLICATION

Sumitra Nuanmeesri

Alumni are one of the most significant assets that can boost the institution's reputation. This research aims to develop alumni relationship communication management through a mobile application which uses the shaping bubble group images to display pictures of classmates. Alumni can download from the App Store and Google Play for iOS and Android operating system. The application can be used for storing and updating the alumni's contact information using a bubble group display. It also includes a link to social media for sharing class stories to create bonds between the alumni and the university, which could also promote the universities' and increase their prestige.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3908-3912**

HAMS, PARALLEL AVERAGE PARTITIONING AND SORTING ALGORITHM

Ahmed Hammad Helal, Masoud E Shaheen

Sorting is a vital operation in computer science. Sequential sorting algorithms consume much time with large data, so many attempts are headed to make these algorithms working in parallel but the main obstacle is how to divide the given data into equal partitions to achieve resource utilization and load balance in all processes and consume less time with load balance. This paper presents a new parallel partitioning algorithm which uses dividing large list of numbers into approximately equal partitions better than any other partitioning algorithms and then use quicksort algorithm to sort these parts in parallel depending on the average.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3913-3917**

Analysis Of Profile Of Non-Government Microfinance Organisations: Study At Uttar Pradesh

Ram Milan, Dr. Noorul Hasan, Zaibun Nisa

"All human beings are born entrepreneurs. Some get a chance to unleash that capacity. Some never got the chance, never knew that he or she has that capacity" (Muhammad Yunus). Modern India has laid down a path for the Women development activities which would be incredible for the growth of the country's economy. Around 9.2% of the household in India were headed by females of which, 35% lie below the poverty line (census survey 2001). Further, the unorganized sector of the society is socially backward due to tradition bound system that is inheritably set forth in the mindset of every individual. Due to this disadvantageous position, women's

access and participation in community development programs remain insufficient. Even though the trends are gradually rising, the female literacy ratio is comparatively lower when compared to male literacy. According to the National Sample Survey Data of 1997, only the states of Kerala and Mizoram have approached female literacy rates with 90.86% and 88.80% respectively (Dheepa, T., & Barani, G., 2010). One of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG) is to "promote gender equality and empower women". Many international bilateral and multilateral donors, such as the World Bank and the United Nations, now include women empowerment as an element in their health and development strategies. If women's empowerment truly is an important factor with the potential to influence health and social outcomes, then it should be possible to see the effects of empowerment extend over time and resonate across generations, especially within the family – yet, few studies have examined this (Schuler, S., & Rottach, E., 2010) Non-governmental Organisations play a vital role in helping rural women to form Self-Help Groups and they motivated women for income generation (K.Rajendran, R.P.Raya, (2011). In the present study researcher analysis, the profile of NGOs in microfinance at Uttar Pradesh state in order to understand their role in mobilisation of saving and development of entrepreneurial skills among women beneficiaries.

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ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE OF NON-GOVERNMENT MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS IN ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

Ram Milan, Dr. Noorul Hasan, Zaibun Nisa

Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs), being in social developmental objective, have been playing important roles as facilitator or intermediary in microfinance movement in India. NGO-MFIs have been playing significant roles in supporting and nurturing SHGs (Self-help groups) by not only extending credit or other financial services to SHGs but also in many ways. Such NGOs do perform a commendable role in the development efforts in different capacities.The present paper aims to understand how non-government micro finance institutions (NGO-MFIs) in Uttar Pradesh function and operate the microfinance programmes. The major parameters considered for study of operational efficiency of non-government micro finance institutions are in terms of number of clients, Years in Microfinance, Management, Profitability and Sustainability of Operation. Non-Governmental Organisations for the purpose of this study include any organisation apart from government need not necessarily be a voluntary organisation.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **3925-3932**

A NOVEL CLASSIFICATION TECHNIQUE BASED INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM FOR SCADA NETWORK

R. B. Benisha, Dr. S. Raja Ratna

The challenging task in the research area of network security is to detect and identify the attackers in the network. Intrusion detection system is used to protect the network from attackers and used to block the unauthorized access to network. The existing intrusion detection system has many drawbacks that it can detect only the known attacks and can produce false alarms due to their unpredictable behaviors of the network. To overcome this problem, Enhanced Markov Model (EMM) and Weight Vector Machine (WVM) are proposed to identify and classify the attacks from the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) network. In this paper attack occurred in the power system dataset is used for analysis. During preprocessing process the relays are segregated from the dataset as S1, S2, S3, and S4. The details of the time, location, date, log report, and load condition are stored in each relay. Then Boyer String (BS) model is proposed to perform the operation of string matching. The WVM is used to identify the known and unknown attacks of the SCADA network. The main objective of this paper is to train the data manually for unknown attacks, to reduce the features and to classify the attacks based on the best feature selection. Experimental results show the better performance in terms of the parameters such as False Acceptance Rate (FAR), False Rejection Rate (FRR), Error rate, detection accuracy rate, sensitivity, specificity and recall.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM IN THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY BASED ON ECONOMIC AND MATHEMATICAL MODELS

Nadiia Stezhko, Olena Golovchenko, Nadiia Hrazhevska, Hanna Omelchenko, Svitlana Miziuk, Katsiaryna Liubchyk

The authors of the article have developed the following recommendations for the development of decision support system in the international economy on the basis of economic and mathematical models, namely improved a decision-making mechanism that is consistent with generally accepted decision-making principles and is applicable to support decision-making in the international economy; a decision-making process model that describes institutional, motivational and information management, and a management system model with an agent decision-making structure.

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EFFECTS OF THE STUDENTIFICATION PROCESS ON SPACES AROUND CAMPUS: TRANSFORMING SUBURBAN AREAS

Retno Susanti, Sugiono Soetomo, Imam Buchori

The move of campus from the city center to the suburbs resulted in the process of studentification. The rural landscape and native community in suburban have faced with the arrival of a massive influx of students with diverse characteristics. Various investments entered to capture the economic opportunities that arise because of the significant needs of students. Changes in the area around the campus called studentification vary depending on the local context. What happens in suburban areas, with agrarian communities, is essential to be investigated because they relate to changes in the character of the region and changes in approach in projecting infrastructure needs. The purpose of this study is to identify what transformations have taken place during the studentification process at the Tembalang Undip campus in 40 years to date. This transformation is examined based on the perspective of the people who see, feel, and experience changes in the Tembalang area since the process of land acquisition, construction, and operation of the campus. The process of developing the surrounding area observed, recorded, and confirmed through in-depth interviews with informants. The results of this study indicate that the transformation due to studentification began since the process of transfer of land ownership, continued with the migration of residents (in and out), economic changes, increased changes in built-up land, changes in the function and condition of buildings, shifting social interactions and changes in the environmental landscape. Transformation occurs in physical and non-physical aspects. The indigenous people who adapt and take the opportunity in studentification, still survive, and can improve their welfare — people who are unable to adapt pushed out to move outside the area. Studentification shows symptoms of propagating out, as long as there are no physical or natural obstacles. Communities that are better prepared have better opportunities to benefit from studentification.

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ENHANCED VISUOSPATIAL REASONING OF STUDENTS WITH HYBRID LEARNING MODEL

Cut Latifah Zahari, Yaya Sukjaya Kusumah, , Darhim

Visuospatial reasoning is the process of thinking about geometry objects that are used by many people to solve problems encountered in everyday life, but research on how to improve them properly is still rarely found. This research was conducted to measure the increase in visuospatial reasoning through a hybrid learning model. The non-equivalent pretest and posttest control group design is an experimental design chosen in this study. The subjects of this study were 52 students majoring in mathematics education at one of the private universities in Medan that took the geometry of transformation. All research subjects were divided into three groups: high, moderate, and low based on prior knowledge. In the experimental class, the lecture process is carried out by applying a hybrid learning model with a composition of 70% online learning. Based on data analysis, it was found that visuospatial reasoning improved better in students in the moderate prior knowledge group but did not increase in the low group. How to improve students' overall visuospatial reasoning will be explained in this paper.

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EFFECT OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS OF COUNSELORS ON THE LEVEL OF SELF-EFFICACY IN EVALUATING GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING PROGRAMS

Mujiyati, Uman Suherman, Ahman, Nurhudaya, Sofwan Adiputra

Program evaluation Guidance and counseling aims to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of services through a careful and systematic examination of program components, methodologies, and results. However, often the counselor avoids these activities. There are three components that influence the counselor in developing the program. First, counselor's knowledge of evaluation; second, counselor skills in evaluating programs; third, counselor's self-efficacy towards data usage. His study aims to determine the effect of knowledge and skills possessed by counselors in making programs to self-efficacy in evaluating programs. This type of research is quantitative research with ex-post facto design. The research sample consisted of 50 school counselors in the city of Bandung. Data collection uses a questionnaire that the researcher developed himself. There are three questionnaires used, first, the Questionnaire of counselor's knowledge in compiling a guidance and counseling program; Second, Questionnaire Skills for counselors in developing guidance and counseling programs; Third, promote self-efficacy counselors in evaluating guidance and counseling programs. Data analysis techniques used multiple regressions. The results showed that the knowledge and skills possessed by the counselor in making the program had an effect of 59% on self-efficacy in evaluating. To be able to conduct a good evaluation, school counselors are expected to have high understanding and skills in the preparation of guidance and counseling programs.

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BIG DATA OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

Issa M.S.ALI Dr. B.Mukunthan

On account of the world being digitized speedily in which the magnitude of data is over owing from diverse sources in various formats, it is not potential for the classic system to compute and analyze this kind of huge data for which big data tools like Hadoop is used which is open-source software. It stores and computes data in a divided environment. Since a decade Big Data Application development has become increasingly paramount. Many organizations are relied on getting knowledge essence from a huge amount of data. However classic data technique demonstration includes reduced performance, accuracy, slow responsiveness and lack of scalability. To resolve the complicated Big Data problem, many of the work has been carried out. For that various types of technologies have been developed. This research paper focuses on the survey of recent optimization technologies and their Applications developed for Big Data. Its purpose is to help to choose the right collaboration of different Big Data technologies to approve to the requirements.

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DESIGN OF PROBABILITY E-LKPD ACCORDING TO PROBLEM BASED LEARNING MODEL TO ENHANCE CREATIVE THINKING SKILLS

Ahmad Asrori, Suparman

Creative thinking skills are the skills needed in the present era, particularly in the industrial age 4.0 as it is today, with the powers of creative thinking will facilitate students in solving problems in life. The purpose of this study was to design a probability material for PBL based teaching materials to enhance students' creative thinking skills. The purpose of this study was to develop the draft teaching materials for learners based on Problem Based Learning to improve the ability to think creatively to improve the skills of eighth-graders. This study using ADDIE development model which includes five phases: analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation. This study only reached the stage of design. The subjects were eighth-graders SMP Muhammadiyah Banguntapan. The object of this research is the students' characteristics, evaluation of instructional materials and curriculum. This research resulted in design analysis Worksheet learners consisting of the first

part (cover, preface, table of contents, the instruction on the materials Worksheet learners, directions for use Worksheet learners, concept maps, core competence and basic competences), part content (learning activities using the steps in problem-Based learning, summary and evaluation) and final chapter (glossary and bibliography).

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **3970-3976**

A Critical Evaluation Of Various English Books

S.RANGARAJU

English language teaching plays a vital role in today's scenario because of the global status of English. It should be the effort of the Indian educational system to teach English to every Indian child and to ensure that she/he gains proficiency in it and not suffer discrimination for lack of it. In this endeavor of English language teaching, textbooks play a prominent role and considered as the primary agents of conveying knowledge and fulfilling the objectives of a course. In view of the importance of textbooks and their role in developing language proficiency among the students, researcher has done an evaluative study of existing NCERT English textbooks of class VI to VIII. Based on self analysis, observation, interaction and response to the questionnaire at Kendriya Vidyalaya Schools, the researcher presents an overall evaluation of the textbooks and discusses the suggestions.

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DETERMINANTS OF CONSUMER PURCHASE DECISION IN SMES

Dedy Ansari Harahap, Dita Amanah

This research is focused on analyzing the influence of location and price on consumer purchasing decisions at the Pajak USU (Pajus) Medan, Indonesia. This research uses a quantitative approach, explanatory research type and multiple regression analysis as data analysis techniques. Partially, location has no effect on consumer purchasing decisions, while price matters. Simultaneously, location and price significantly influence consumer purchasing decisions. This article provides guidance that consumers are not too concerned about location when shopping at Pajus. Low prices are the main consideration for consumers to shop. These results are expected to be useful input and suggestions for small and medium businesses so that they can offer more competitive prices than their competitors.

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THE DETERMINANTS OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY OF THE TEA GARDEN LABOUR COMMUNITY OF DIBRUGARH DISTRICT OF ASSAM (INDIA)

Nilakshi Gogoi

The main objectives of this paper are to examine the multidimensional poverty situation and to identify the factors that influence the multidimensional poverty status of the tea garden labour community of Dibrugarh district of Assam. The present study applied the Alkaire-Foster multidimensional measures on household level primary data of 304 households belonging to the tea garden labour community in order to construct the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) at the household level. The present study used the Binomial Logistic Regression Model to identify the determinants of multidimensional poverty status of the tea garden labour community. The value of MPI (0.210) indicates the situation of acute multidimensional poverty of the tea garden labour community of Dibrugarh district with multidimensional poverty head count ratio of 54.93 percent. The results of the Logistic Regression Model show that size of the household, gender of the household head, marital status of the household head, level of education of the household head, employment status of the household head and the number of earning member(s) in the household are the significant determinants of multidimensional poverty status of the tea garden labour community of Dibrugarh district.

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ENHANCING IRAQI READERS' CAPACITY IN CREATING MULTIPLE RESPONSES BY CONSIDERING READER-RESPONSE THEORY AS A DYNAMIC DETERMINER OF MEANING

1. QAYSSAR ABBAS ABDULRIDHA, 2. HJI AZMI ABDUL LATIFF

Reader-response theory is a theory of producing multi-layers of interpretations and meanings. The purpose of the study is to assess and evaluate EFL Iraqi readers’ ability to produce various literary responses when they are involved with the process of reading literary text based on reader response strategy. Methodology: For this study, the researcher conducted a semi-structured interview with five participants to investigate the types of generated responses through the process of reading the literary text, Shakespeare’s Hamlet. Interviewing each participant on two separate occasions meant that any changes in their responses to the literary text could also be examined. A thematic analysis

approach was used to analyze the qualitative data. The raters' codes were entered into a separate table for each participant for the pre-interview and post-interview. Cohen's kappa and percent agreement were also calculated for each participant and overall to determine inter-rater reliability. Main Findings: The researcher identified a lot of categories of responses from the process of reading a literary text, "Hamlet" such as: descriptive responses, affective responses, interpretive responses, inferential responses, associative responses, and reflective responses. The participants showed two different responses during pre-interview and post-interview. As a result, the level of the participants' ability in showing various and different interpretations is increasing and developing. All these responses are generated from the tasks-based on RRT, the readers themselves became as active determiners or seekers of multi-layers of meanings. This study recommends and suggests implementing tasks- based on RRT as an invaluable element to increase and support the process of perception and understanding the literary texts in the EFL literature classes. Undergraduate Iraqi learners who were enrolled in the English language course at the department of English, Faculty of Education for Human Sciences, participated in this study.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 3998-4001

THE HISTORICAL FORMS AND CONCEPTUAL PECULIARITIES OF PHILOSOPHICAL EDUCATION

Mukhtarov Utkirjon Mutalibjanovich

This article discusses the emergence of philosophical schools in medieval Europe, the role and importance of philosophy in the educational process. Therefore, the present study also provides a comparative analysis of classical schools of philosophical education in Europe and the classical paradigms of education.

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THE ROLE OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION ON SUPPLY CHAIN PERFORMANCE

Syeh Assery, Heru Kurnianto Tjahjono, Majang Palupi, Nur Rachman Dzakiyullah

The study aims to predict conflict resolution in mediating the relationship among supply chain capability, supply chain partnership, and information sharing on supply chain performance. Data were collected by distributing questionnaires to 100 managers of a telecommunication company at Jakarta, Indonesia that were selected purposively. Data were analyzed statistically by using

Partial Least Square. The results of this study found that supply chain capability, supply chain partnership, and information sharing, have no significant impact on supply chain performance, but have to be fully mediated by conflict resolution to have a positive and significant impact. These findings imply that managers should pay more attention on conflict resolution in the supply chain context. Originality of this study was performed that conflict resolution needed by supply chain context.

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THE RELATIONSHIP OF ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE ON JOB SATISFACTION AND JOB PERFORMANCE IN BANKING COMPANY

Yuswanto Hery Purnama, Heru Kurnianto Tjahjono, Syeh Assery, Nur Rachman Dzakiyullah

This study aims to predict the relationship among organizational justice, job satisfaction, and job performance in the banking sector in Indonesia. The population of this study was all managers of a Bank at Central Java Indonesia. Data were collected by using questionnaires that distributed to 100 managers and being analyzed statistically using Partial Least Square (PLS). Results found that Distributive Justice has a positive and significant effect on Job Satisfaction, but Procedural Justice and Interactional Justice have no effect on Job Satisfaction. It is also found that Job Satisfaction has a positive and significant effect on Job Performance. This study implies that managers related have to play more attention for Distributive Justice to advance their Job satisfaction and Job Performance.

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GROUNDS AND PROCEDURE FOR MICROCREDIT OR MICRODEBTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Madumarov Talantbek Tolibjonovich

This article highlights the importance of small business and entrepreneurship in today’s market economy. Also, the legal framework for the development of small businesses and entrepreneurship, the ongoing reforms in the country in the sphere of small business and entrepreneurship and their financial support, the essence of their content, the latest changes in national legislation to regulate this area and The system of legal protection of supplements, small business and entrepreneurship is provided in accordance with national legislation.

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PEDAGOGICAL NEEDS OF DEVELOPING ACTIVE CIVIC POSITION OF STUDENTS-YOUTH IN THE PROGRESSING NEW STAGE OF UZBEKISTAN

Asadullaeva Nargiza Makhamadalievna

In this article, the author discusses the changes that are taking place in Uzbekistan today, in particular on the further development of civil society and the increasing role of young people in the process. The article also examines the organizational and methodological basis and the need for further enhancing the active citizen position of students in higher education institutions.

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Emotion Recognition Of Twitter Posts In Real-Time: A Survey

Anjali Deshpande, Ratnamala Paswan

Emotions are considered of utmost importance as they have a key responsibility in human interaction. Nowadays, social media plays a pivotal role in the interaction of people all across the world. Such social media posts can be effectively analyzed for emotions. Previous research in this field was based on simple bag-of-words models with lexicons. Latest work on Twitter data was carried out using deep learning by considering only the hashtags of the posts. Our proposed method focuses on the analysis of real-time Twitter posts with the help of data mining and machine learning techniques. The overall aim is to accurately recognize the various emotions that a particular tweet expresses semantically.

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Innovative Trends And Practices In ESL For Education 4.0 Among Higher Learning Institutions

Fatin Kamilia Mohd Arif, Faiza Rostam Affendi, Joanna Bunga Noah, Melor Md Yunus

Extensive application of technological resources and tools in learning, with a shift from traditional teaching and learning to technology infused instruction characterize Education 4.0. This results in emergence of new trends and innovative practices in

teaching and learning. Hence, the current conceptual paper is aimed at providing an insight to teacher trainees on latest trends and innovations in ESL classroom. The new paradigm of Education 4.0 emphasizes on students as the centre of education, whereby Internet connectivity and innovative technologies such as gamification and Massive Online Open Courses allow creation of more dynamic materials for students to learn independently or in collaboration with their peers. The application of these technologies in ESL classroom help to create interactive and engaging learning environment that supports the development of students' creativity, communication, collaboration, problem solving and critical thinking skills. Besides, the innovative practices provide students with unlimited access to information and knowledge, which facilitates personalized and life-long learning. The implication of this conceptual paper could be reflected in professional development of teacher trainees, as they get to update themselves with information on the latest trends in ESL teaching and learning and the importance of adopting such trends in their instructional practices as a response towards Education 4.0.

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Advantages Of Integrating Padlet As A Pre-Writing Strategy

Faiza Rostam Affendi, Joanna Bunga Noah, Fatin Kamilia Mohd Arif, Melor Md Yunus

This paper aims to investigate the advantages of Padlet as a pre-writing strategy among secondary school students. A mixed method approach approach was applied in order to investigate the advantages Padlet carries as a pre-writing strategy. The findings revealed that the respondents' feedback on the advantages of Padlet as a pre-writing strategy is positive and the advantages include meaningful learning activities and it enhances cognitive experiences. This research is useful for teachers who are teaching writing as the advantages that Padlet offers can make the process of writing more effective and engaging in which it conforms to 21st Century Teaching and Learning.

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Career And Development And Challenges Of Bangladeshi In The Philippines

Anwarul Wadud

The study aimed to investigate the career growth and development of Bangladeshi in the Philippines. Descriptive research design was

used to find out the perception of the respondents based from their experience. Results reveal that the assessment on the career growth and development of Bangladeshi in the Philippines in terms proficiency, security, opportunities, satisfaction, threats, work life balance and benefits/remunerations were all acceptable.

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Analysis Of Critical Barriers To Women Entrepreneurship In Bahrain: An Exploratory Study

Mustafa Raza Rabbani, Shahnawaz Khan, Joji Abey, Habeeb Ur Rahiman

The word Entrepreneur is derived from a French word which means "to begin something or to undertake". As the word reflects willingness to begin something or to initiate something and the person who initiate is known as the entrepreneur. As women are one of the most significant human assets in the world and it is to be utilized in the most optimum way to the benefit of the society. Despite of being one of the most forward-thinking country in the Arab world, Bahrain has not been utilizing this resource to the maximum possible way. Bahrain is considered as the most modern country in Arab region with a mix of European and Arab culture. Despite of all these positives factors the growth of the women entrepreneurship has not been up to its full potential.This paper investigates the critical barriers for the growth of women entrepreneurship in Bahrain. Total 500 women respondents were chosen from across the Kingdom of Bahrain from different age group. 21 critical issues for the growth of women entrepreneurship were taken from the literature and factor analysis was used to reduce it to 4 critical factors which are important for the growth of women entrepreneurship in the country.

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Intelligent Detection Of High Grade Brain Tumor With Moment Invariant Features And Adaptive Clustering

A. Murugan, M. Dhamodaran, S. Jegadeesan.

Earlier diagnosis of Astrocytoma brain tumor significantly increases the survival rate of the human brain tumor along with the treatment. In higher-grade Astrocytoma brain tumor, Glioblastoma is an aggressive and incurable malignant primary tumor. Hence a new intelligent diagnostic system is proposed in this article to detect the high-grade brain tumor, which is comprised of moment invariant feature extraction and automatic clustering. In this approach, the moment invariant features are used to describe the

certain shape parameter relevant to the tumor region and dead cells are measured by the seven central moments. As long as the shape of the higher grade tumor is recognized with the feature detection, the white matter, gray matter, and cerebrospinal fluid are clustered from which, the cancerous cells in the cerebrospinal fluid and dead cells with the white matter are diagnosed. The contextual information's is manipulated in accordance with the noise information such that the noises and outliers over the local window of MR image are removed efficiently. As a result, an accuracy of 98.2 with Anaplastic Astrocytoma tumor and 98.4 with a Glioblastoma brain tumor is obtained which outperforms the traditional system efficiently.

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Emergent Role Of Fintech In Financial Landscape: A Perspective On Banking Industry

Dr. Mohit Kumar, Prof. Supriya Agrawal, Prof. Fatima Aliza

FinTech has been a pivotal force behind most of the transition taking place in the financial arena in India and worldwide in last few years. It is potentially one of the game changing disruptive forces which have transformed the financial ecosystem leveraging the throughput of banking and financial services. The advent of financial technology has given much needed impetus to the otherwise struggling financial institutions, which have been able to cut down a lot on redundant costs. Resultantly, the institutions have been able to maximise operating efficiency and reduce costs to a large extent. The technology backed financial landscape has been improved over a period of time with results being evident in its profitability and other allied ratios. This research paper discusses a probable role which financial technology has played in the profitability of the financial institutions specifically banks in Indian context.

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Attributes Influencing Home Loan Borrowers In Selecting Housing Finance Companies In India

D. Srinivasa Kumar

The objective of this examination is to test the hypothesis of factors affecting on the home loan borrowers for choosing the HFCs for seeking the housing finance and awareness of housing finance companies in India. In this regard data is collected from 264 respondents were participated in the present study in two particular classes like salaried and self-employed on the reason of loan permitted to loanees by different HFCs. To analyzing the data, log

linear regression model is utilized and recognizes the components affecting the respondents to choose housing finance company to borrower the home loan. The fitted regression model is also significant at five per cent level. The analysis only conveys that the rise in tax reduction and Easy Monthly Installment can increase the amount of housing finance secured by the respondents. The awareness of HFCs indicates that the foremost fashionable finance firms among the salaried class are LICHFL, Scheduled Commercial Banks and ICICI Housing Finance. In the case of self-employed, these are ICICI, LICHFL and Scheduled Commercial Banks.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **4059-4063**

Institutional Facilitation Towards Sustainable Entrepreneurial Culture Among Professional Graduates

Dr. K. CHANDRASEKAR

Entrepreneurship has gained more importance today for the role it plays. It provides the much needed employment to thousands who despite of being a part of 'educated elite', don't have jobs to fulfill the needs. Professional graduates face the pathetic situation of unemployment, as they outnumber other graduates and every year this situation gets worsened. But students do have some innate talents which enables them to shine in this competitive world. Thus it becomes the responsibility of the Institutions and Educators, to identify their talents and develop them to become entrepreneurs. The high demand of the nations for development and employability needs have driven many professional schools to offer entrepreneurship education. Although entrepreneurship training is believed to be complementary to professional education, there is no big difference in the degree in the changing academic programs. Thus it becomes necessary to study into the aspects of the institutional support for the graduates to opt entrepreneurship as their career, after their graduation.

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Application Of Time-Based One Time Password (TOTP) Algorithm For Human Resource E-Leave Tracking Web App

Irma T. Plata, Jomar L. Calpito

The Time-based One Time Password (TOTP) algorithm is one of the most used two-factor authentication algorithms. It was applied in the development of the Human Resource e-Leave tracking web App to improve the security and authentication process of accessing the

App. It provides an additional security feature that even the user password is stolen or compromised; an attacker cannot gain access on that account without the passcode generated by the TOTP, which changes every 30 to 60 seconds. The conceptual framework of the study was designed based on Multi-Factor Authentication, notably the TOTP algorithm, The Rapid Application Development model - the prototyping cycles served as basis in the system development process. The study has three major components, the development of the e-Leave tracking web App, testing the functionalities in terms of user's authentication and accounts recovery, and the technical evaluation in terms of compatibility, reliability, and security. The web app showed that the TOTP algorithm is laudable in terms of user authentication, recovery, and security.

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Service Quality, System Quality, Information Quality, And Customer Satisfaction Of Online Shopping In Indonesia: An Accounting Student Perception

Risanty, Sambas Ade Kesuma, Iskandar Muda, Zikro Maulida

The main objective of this study was to investigate the level of service quality, the level of system quality, the level of information quality, and the level of customer satisfaction of online shopping among accounting students in Indonesia. The study was carried out using a quantitative method. The respondent of the study is accounting students at Universitas Sumatera Utara who are online shopping customers. Out of 500 questionnaires, 295 were analyzed. The empirical findings show the majority of respondents were satisfied with the service quality, system quality, information quality, and customer satisfaction. Findings also indicate that service quality was higher than system quality, information quality, and customer satisfaction. The study points out that online providers may benefit from understanding how customers perceive service quality, system quality, information quality, and customer satisfaction. This will assist online shopping providers to better allocate strategic resources to provide excellent services, systems, and information to their customers.

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Decision Support System Framework With K-Means Algorithm For Faculty Performance Evaluation Rating

Ricardo Q. Camungao

This paper addressed the tasks of the development of the Decision Support System Framework with K-means Algorithm for Clustering

Performance Evaluation Rating for the Human Resource Office of the Isabela State University – Echague Campus. The integration of the Weka 3-6 as a tool in displaying the virtual output of the clustered objects and K-means algorithm as clusterer for data interpretation of each criteria of the NBC 461 evaluation instrument plays a vital role in providing integrity of the faculty rating. The clustered result will serve as basis of the Human Resource Office for designing retooling program for faculty in the form of training's and seminars. The researcher believed that with the Decision Support system Framework with K-means Algorithm would be big help for the Human Resource Office in designing intervention programs for faculty development and enhancements. Also, provide logic flow for system development in the near future.

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Flash Flood Risk Mitigation Plan: Zarqa Ma'in Basin, Along The Dead Sea In Jordan

Hüseyin Gökçekuş, Youssef kassem, Nour Alijl and Mohammad Tawalbeh

Flash flooding risk impacts can be reduced through the implementation of mitigation strategies plan (MSP) on flood management. Flood risks and natural hazards, which have been increased due to changing physic characteristics of the hydrological system caused by climate change in the Middle East In this decade and all over the world. The presented paper proposes a flash flood risk mitigation plan(FFRSMP) to be implemented by municipalities, provincial administrators and authorities to reduce impact of flash flood based on identified strategies, risk matrix and generated flood inundation map using 2D HEC-RAS software based on unsteady flow analyses for rainfall with limitation of measured data, applied on wadi Zarqa Ma'in (hot springs) in dead sea area, a fill sink digital elevation model (DEM) was extracted to analysis catchment area, flow accumulation, channel networks, basins, slopes, flow path using SAGA and QGIS.

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Performance Appraisal Of Selected Top Oil Marketing Companies In India: Evidence From Linear Regression Model

M. Gowri, A. Muthusamy

India is the fourth largest consumer of crude oil and petroleum products in the world and the demand for oil and gas is increasing every year owing to the growing GDP. Energy is at the core of any nation's development plan and India as a developing nation

reserved the commanding heights of the economy for state enterprises keeping basic and capital intensive goods sectors of the oil and gas industry. The Indian Oil and Gas industry has been instrumental in fuelling the rapid climb of the Indian economy. It also has been one of the largest contributors to both the central and state in the country. Government control on almost all aspects of business did not allow companies to take a position separately and therefore the collision of the burden of subsidies started felling on the financial health of the corporation. With the shifting economic scenario, the Government of India commenced the de-regulation of varied sectors of the Indian economy. Being the essential part of the Economy, the Indian Oil and Gas sector policies have also gone for structural changes as per economic situation and requirements to fuel the expansion of the economy. This study attempts to measure the performance appraisal of the market structure to specialize in the three national oil companies i.e. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL). This study is mainly based on secondary data. Data were obtained from published annual financial statements.

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Governance & Security: An Association Analysis

Prof. Y.S.Shishodia, Dr. Meenu Dave, Archana B Saxena

Security remains the biggest challenge for the cloud service provider, despite an increase in cloud budget every year (Technology & Telecommunication, 2019), (Ezrati, 2018) The prime cause is "Unauthorized Access", as revealed by Cloud computing security surveys This Unauthorized access includes both internal and external intruder, that compromised the security wall and got access to confidential data and information (Flaherty, 2018). Governance is a tool that comprises policies and strategies practiced by the providers to deliver and execute committed services. The prime objective of this paper is to examine the association between Governance and Security. Authors have a perception that they both are interlinked, once this perception is proved through data sets, then Governance can be used to address security issues.

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Medical Tourists Huddle To India

S. Josephin Arulmozhi, K. Praveenkumar, R. Vijayalakshmi, Dr. G. Vinayagamoorthi

People traveling from one place to another or one country to another, for getting affordable and good medical treatment is called "medical tourism. Wellbeing the travel industry is a term for movement that spotlights on therapeutic medications and the utilization of medicinal services administrations. healthcare services. It covers a wide field of wellbeing focused, the travel industry running from preventive and wellbeing conductive treatment to rehabilitation and corrective types of movement. With the strong medical infrastructure in India, medical tourism is getting developed due to advancements in the healthcare field and medicine. It also provides intensive care units, neonatal care, special surgeries, pre, and post-operative care facilities at Hospitals at an affordable cost. Along with our national patients being treated in Chennai hospitals and research centers, they are also treating patients from other countries like Sri Lanka, Dubai, Kuwait, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East. India has also received good appreciation in offering specialized organ transplantations and rare surgeries for abroad patients. Open heart surgery, liver transplant, hip replacement, knee replacement packages at India hospitals are 30 to 50% lesser than Thailand. India has also attained a 30% growth in this medical tourism in 2015. According to the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII), Chennai has attracted about 40 percent of the country's medical tourists. Hospitals have the international standard infrastructure, field wise experts, reduced costs, availability of latest technologies, good medical insurance and all these have made medical tourism a booming one in India. Patients particularly those from creating and immature nations, for example, Nigeria, Kenya, Burundi, Congo, Bangladesh, Oman and Iraq, Maldives are here for cutting edge restorative consideration. Leading hospitals, which receive international patients have started to maintain international wings. This ensures that Indian Hospitals have grown up in this medical tourism in treating both national and international patients with the advancement in medical infra and experts. The study also analysis growth rate, trend, and forecasting of medical tourist arrival in Incredible India.

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Evaluation Of Antibacterial And Antioxidant Properties Of Different Varieties Of Grape Seeds(Vitis Vinifera L.)

A.Kulastic Jassy, S.Dillwyn, M.M. Pragalyaashree, D. Tiroutchelvame

Grape seeds are the by-products from fruit juice and wine industries and are generally disposed as waste. These seeds have abundance of phytochemicals and can be utilized as a potential raw material from which dietary supplements can be produced. The present study investigated the influence of solvent (ethanol and water at different concentration) on different varieties of grape seeds (Sauvignon blanc, Medika, Symphony, Shiraz) in extracting the antioxidants and comparing the antioxidant activities of the varieties. The grape seeds were made into powder form and the

fatty material was extracted using petroleum ether at 80℃ for 6 h in a soxhlet extractor. The defatted powder was extracted with solvent extraction method using water and ethanol in various concentrations (50% ,60% and 70%) at a temperature of 60℃ on different varieties of grape seeds. Antibacterial activity was tested for these extracts by disc diffusion method against Escherichia coli and Staphylococcus aureus. Among the various varieties, ethanolic extract of Symphony showed better zone of inhibition in Escherichia coli whereas ethanolic extract of Shiraz and Sauvignon blanc showed better zone of inhibition in Staphylococcus aureus. Antioxidant activity was determined using DPPH assay and it was found that the results were highly dependent on the variety of grape seeds. All the extracts proved remarkable antioxidant activity ranging from 53% to 76.5%. It was concluded that the Shiraz variety extracted with ethanol (60% concentration) showed higher antioxidant value compared to the other varieties.

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Implementation Of Flexible Manufacturing System (FMS) And Its Quantitative Analysis For Pump Industries

Ghias Mahmood Khan, Muhammad Faizan Shah*, Syed Saad Farooq and Syed Muhammad Hammad

Flexible Manufacturing Systems is a highly automated process which combines workstations, material handling and storage system. This research presents the implementation of FMS for pump industry. The system under consideration is composed of loading and unloading station and there are twelve workstation through which parts travel to form the fixed shape of the finished goods. The conveyor carries all the rare parts from are station to the other as part mix and scheduled sequence of the operation on the part. The improved layout is proposed after carrying out some calculations from the data obtained from the company.

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Evaluation Of Performance Indicator Of Micro Enterprises Working Under The Theeramythri Project

Sethulekshmi J R, T G Manoharan,

Theeramythri project was part of the rehabilitation program for Tsunami victims and concentrating on empowering women fisherfolk by raising their level of income by starting micro enterprises. As per the official parlance Theeramythri belongs to the core of core programme of Government of Kerala. Majority of the

participants of Theeramythri are poor and vulnerable section of the society. An aid of Rs. 89 crores were distributed to the Tsunami affected for their betterment in daily and professional life. The Theeramythri project has provided financial assistance to 5000 selected women folk for starting various types of micro enterprises in 2010. In order to study the performance indicator of micro enterprises, four important factors are considered they are Marketing, Finance, Operations and Human resource management. We have taken 230 micro enterprises as sample size for this study. Multistage random sampling technique is used for selecting the sample and data collection. A structured interview schedule were used for collecting the primary data from the micro enterprise units. Percentage analysis, mean square analysis, Chi-square test for goodness of fit are the major tools used for data analysis. In this context a study is necessitated to assess the performance of micro enterprises under the Theeramythri project for taking necessary measures for the further improvement of the functioning of the enterprises in question.

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Influence Of Employees' Perception On The Use Of Flexible Work Arrangements

Mamatha M, Lakshmi B

The study aims to explore the factors that influence the perception of employees on the usability of flexible work arrangements and to predict whether those factors induce them to opt for such flexible practices. The data was collected from 239 Indian employees working across different sectors of the country. The study employed a quantitative approach for data collection by using a structured questionnaire consisting of close-ended questions. The data was analyzed using factor analysis, binomial logistic regression and Analysis of Variance on SPSS Statistics 25. The study identified five major factors that influenced the employees' perception about using flexible work options. Among them two factors namely, FWA perquisites and FWA anxiety were found significant in predicting the employees' use of flexible work options. Further, it was found that married employees recognized strong benefits from using flexible options. This study contributes to the existing literature by unveiling the mindset of Indian employees towards flexible work arrangement and suggests that the employers, society and the government should create favorable environment for deploying flexible work practices.

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Android-Based Comic Of Biotechnology For Senior High School Students

Anjar Putro Utomo, Tika Restu Amalia, Mochammad Iqbal, Erlia Narulita

The purpose of this study is to develop a valid comic based android on biotechnology topics for senior high school students of class XII. Its development uses the ADDIE model, which consists of five stages, namely analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation. The construction is carried out until the implementation stage only while the evaluation phase is not carried out. It's assessment implements validity testing by expert validators, readability tests and difficulty levels by 24 students, and user responses by teachers and students. As a consequent, the result showed a valid range with an average of 89.17% that is comic based android on biotechnology topics could be classified and directly used in the learning activities. Besides, the readability test and the level of difficulty indicated that this learning media could be classified as valid, with an average of 82.61%. All of those results stated that teachers and students as a user give a positive response to the learning media with an average of 89.17%. As a conclusion, comic based android on biotechnology topics are valid and ready to use in the learning process.

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Security And Privacy Paradigm To Data For Cloud Computing - Designed And Implemented

S.Rajan, Dr.D.S.Mahendran, Dr.S.John Peter

Security is one of the major issues in cloud computing. Prevention of unauthorized access to information is done through proper security control measures. Privacy gives us the right to protect our personal information. In Cloud data is stored in remote location. Remote location is connected to the user through internet. Internet is a global network shared by millions of users. Sharing the network may leak the information to the anonymous user or intruder or malicious user. To protect the data sent through internet to cloud we have to devise an efficient method to protect the data. Data can be secured through encryption. In Cloud, Most users prefer either Client side Encryption or Server side Encryption. Each Encryption creates multiple numbers of key which should be managed and made searchable. In this paper, we designed and implemented Security and Privacy Paradigm which is based on Client side Encryption with effective searchable key management in a simulated environment developed in java. We also compared with other security models available and the proposed model shows better performance and functionality in terms of security, speed in transmission, Encryption and Decryption.

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Collecting Emoticons And Stored In Data Base Using Unicode Via Python

B.Rajesh Kumar, Dr.S.Suganya

In recent day's people are exposing their opinion about the particular event public media within single click with graphical representation. Social media users used Emoji and also very much interested to using emoticons because of a single touch. People also commenting and understand these types of image representations. In these types comments would take as user feedback or emotion. In these feedbacks would represent as positive and negative emotions. So that, in this paper proposed method to discuss how to collect the twitter emoticons and stored in database as part of classification. In connection we collect emojis from various social media platform and various expressions, to store in database.

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Developing Problem Based Learning / PBL Model Based On Character

Resy Oktadela1, Mukhaiyar2, Nurhijrah Gistituati3, Zul Amri4

This study aims to develop a model of PBL (Problem Based Learning) in English teaching . It belongs to research and development (R & D), which includes research and information collection, planning, developing preliminary form of product, preliminary field testing, product revision, field testing, operational product revision, field operational testing, final product revision, and dissemination and implementation. Based on the stages of R & D, the findings can be explained as follows. Firstly, based on the study of the concept of PBL model, five stages proposed by Glickman were implemented, namely: (1) pre-conference with the lecturer; (2) classroom observations; (3) the analysis and interpretation of the observation results and set up the konverensi approach; (4) meetings after observing; (5) evaluating the four stages. All stages were carried out by utilizing information. Secondly,students' and lecturer's perception or understanding on PBL model is yet complete. Thirdly, PBL Model based on the character can be considered as a breakthrough for guiding teachers to improve their teaching competence.

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Using Information Technology Tools In Mathematics Lessons For Teaching Future Teachers

Makhmudova Dilfuza Melievna

This article is written for the purpose of research is the scientific justification and development of methodological approaches to teaching teachers in the field of computer science and the implementation of the capabilities of information technology in the process of teaching mathematics at school in the aspect of the development of cognitive interest of students. The following tasks are ahead of the article: how to conduct an analysis of scientific and methodological developments in the field of implementing the capabilities of information technology in the process of teaching mathematics; to identify the methodological goals of using mathematical information systems and the pedagogical feasibility of their use in teaching mathematics in the middle school, in the aspect of the development of cognitive interest of students to formulate requirements for the structure, content of educational material and the organization of educational activities using information technology in mathematics; identify the main areas of teacher training in the use of information technology in the process of teaching mathematics; to determine the organizational forms and methods of using information technologies, in particular mathematical information systems, in the process of developing cognitive interest among students in the aspect of the formation of the applied orientation of teaching mathematics; to develop the structure and content of a computer science course for teachers "Using Information Technologies in Mathematics Education" and conduct an experimental verification of its effectiveness.

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Cadmium Toxicity Impact On Aquatic Organisms-Oxidative Stress: Implications For Human Health, Safety And Environmental Aspects-A Review

Obaiah J, Ch Vivek, B Padmaja, D Sridhar, K peera

Man and the biosphere are presently under an increasing risk of heavy metal pollution. Cadmium (Cd), in meticulous, is extremely toxic to humans as well as aquatic organisms. Cd flow to humans is more through aquatic meat. Throughout the world cadmium and cadmium compounds are regulated in the workplace and in the market place. Metal toxicity in various animal species has been well documented; however, their combined action in the regulation of metal stress has never been reviewed yet. Therefore, this review examined the important health, safety and environmental issues associated with the use and disposal of cadmium compounds. Cadmium (Cd) has been in industrial use for a long period of time. Its severe toxicity stimulated into scientific focus throughout the middle of the last century. It is necessary to investigate their

toxicity and potential hazards to human and aquatic ecosystems. In this review, we conferred significant and modern developments of toxicological and epidemiological difficulty, including elucidation sources, toxic effects, particularly the acute toxicity and chronic ones, induced by Cadmium in aquatic animals and how it reached through food chain to higher mammals. The toxic effects of selected metal cadmium, as well as the underlying mechanisms of cadmium causing these effects, are also highlighted and described in detail. In addition to acute effects such as mortality, chronic exposure to cadmium can lead to adverse effects on growth, reproduction, immune and endocrine systems, development, and behavior in aquatic organisms.

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Mediation Effect Of Organizational Performance In The Relationship Between Human Resource Development Practices And Organizational Learning

Dr.Y. Chitra Rekha, Dr.A.M. Mahaboob Basha, Dr.P. Siva Prasad

The study aims to investigate a model of organizational learning and HR practices as mediators on organizational performance. Although there were many studies in the selected area, it is a unique study related to HR practices and organizational learning. For this, structural Equation model is being adopted. The age, gender, educational qualification, income and service as control variables and performance appraisal, training and development, employee compensation, career development as main variables, organizational learning as mediating variable and HR practices as partial mediating variable. Researcher has taken 546 sample respondents from Nellore Zone of APSRTC. The outcome of the research reveals: what extent organizational education and HR practices will influence on organizational performance. There are various observed variables like: Training and Development, Performance Development, Employee Compensation, Human Resource Development Practices, Organizational performance has shown positive impact on Organizational Performance/ Productivity.

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Development Of Multi-Media Based Learning Media For Early Childhood Education Using The MDLC Method

Asep Deddy Supriatna, Dewi Tresnawati, Dini Destiani Siti Fatimah, Raden Erwin Gunadhi Rahayu

The success of the use of learning media depends on several factors, such as cognitive processes and student motivation. Multimedia is the use of computers to present and combine text, sound, images, animation, audio, and video with tools and connections so that users can navigate, interact, work, and communicate. Multimedia can be used in the world of education. In the world of education, multimedia is used as a medium of teaching, both in class and individually or self-taught. The purpose of developing this learning media is to improve cognitive processes and student motivation. Based on the description above, in this study, the development of learning media for early childhood education based on multi-media will be carried out using the method of developing multi-media systems. The use of multi-media based learning media provides an opportunity for educators to develop learning techniques to improve the effectiveness of the learning process. Likewise, for students, the use of multimedia is expected to be easier to determine what and how students can absorb information quickly and efficiently.

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A Review Of Wdm Based Free Space Optical Systems For Different Weather Conditions

Rohit Moudgil, Dr. Mandeep Kaur Sandhu

Free space optics (FSO) has transformed the telecom industry due to its beneficial features such as high data transmission capacity and cost-effectiveness. In wireless communication, the utilization of WDM-FSO is performed for modulating the signal carriers. The obtained modulated signals are transmitted by using a laser beam. Basically, WDM is deployed to exploit the available channel capacity in an efficient manner. However, WDM-FSO communication is highly susceptible to the issues associated with the atmosphere or ambient conditions. The FSO link is used as a transmission link that is affected by the attenuation. The attenuation in the carrier signals take place due to various environmental conditions (fog, rain, storm, snowfall, etc). The existence of such foreign elements in the transmission link introduces the noise to the carrier signals and in this manner, the actual information gets affected. This also results in the increment in the BER and decrement in the Quality factor. This study is organized to have a review of the various atmospheric conditions that degrade the quality of the communication. The major focus of the study is to analyze the FSO-WDM system with multiple weather conditions such as heavy rain, haze, etc as such conditions increase the occurrence of attenuation in signal in the WDM system which directly reduces the Q factor of the communication. Along with this, the study also investigates the various implementations that had been done in the past to enhance the efficiency of the FSO-WDM system by utilizing various advanced techniques such as modulations, etc.

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CONGESTION IN DEREGULATED CONTROL FRAMEWORK UTILIZING FACTS DEVICE

Sourav Sharma, Kamalkant Sharma

Blockage Management is a noteworthy specialised take a look at in control device deregulation. Block takes place in reconstructed electricity sell, when transmission restriction isn't always enough to simultaneously in shape all dreams for transmission of pressure through a line. Adaptable elective modern transmission framework (FACTS) gadgets can effectively expand the power transmission limit, reimburse responsive energy, and enhance protection and electricity nature of the electricity shape mastermind. This paper suggests the right territory of course of movement FACTS contraption TCSC to empty prevent up with least cost of foundation in a Deregulated Power System. This paper suggests the proper territory of path of motion FACTS contraption TCSC to empty stop up with least cost of basis in a Deregulated Power System For improvement of the electricity ability of the street, reactance version of the thruster controlled plan capacitor (TCSC) is taken into consideration. An affectability element based totally method is used for exceptional situation of the TCSC to take away the clog. The affectability of the stream in blocked line with recognize to the move in numerous strains has been used to find the exceptional situation of the TCSC. The sufficiency of this way has been taken a stab at 33-delivery arrangement of Delhi, India using MATLAB programming.

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A Study On Influence Of Behavioral Factors On Investment Satisfaction Of Individual Investors In Kerala

DR. M. SUMATHY, MOHAMMED NABEEL K

Indian stock market is one of the most important aspects of the market economy as investors park their funds and thus are the owners of the business. Behavioural finance is about the psychological influence of the investor behaviour regarding financial decision-making and its impact on the markets. The main purpose of this research is to identify the influence of two important behavioural factors viz, Herding effect and Locus of Control on Investment satisfaction of individual investors in Kerala with special reference to Palakkad District. The sample size for the study is 80. The study uses statistical tools such as descriptive statistics, ANOVA and Regression Analysis. The study found that the Herding effect

negatively influences the Investment Satisfaction and performance of Investors. With regard to Locus of control, the study found that Locus of control positively influences the Investment Satisfaction and performance of Investors.

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Applying PHP Codeigniter For Easy Web Development

Cristian Vidal-Silva, Claudia Jiménez, Erika Madariaga, Luis Urzúa

Within the framework of the current advances in web technology, the main objective of the work is to describe the practical advantages of the PHP CodeIgniter 3.0 web development tool to provide a particular solution: MSRS v1.0 Manager Selection and Recruitment System, based on the requirements and structural design of MSRS and then present details of its implementation and operation. Thus, MSRS v1.0 is a web system that supports personnel selection processes in competitions under a specific professional profile, according to the definition of skills necessary for the position. Once the competencies and the level of the required domain have been defined, the items of questions to be evaluated are prepared under various reagent formats, whose responses reach a score that discriminates between the levels of the domain of the applicants, obtaining the most suitable candidate for the charge. The use of PHP CodeIgniter 3.0 stands out since, given a correct analysis of requirements and its logical database model, it allows the rapid development of web applications.

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Marriage System In The Tribes Of Assam With Special Mention To Mising, Tiwa And Karbi

Lakhya Jyoti Das, Fancy Chutia

Marriage is an integral part of social and human life. Marriage is prevalent among human beings since ancient institution. Men and women get recognition of their relationship formally though marriage. Every tribe and sect of people in the world has their own system of marriages. In this case various tribe of Assam also have their destined identities in their marriage system. There is an ample scope to study the various rituals relayed to marriage of these tribes and how it has inhered their culture and also how much change their occurred in these marriage system. In this research, we shall try to focus on marriage system of Mising, Tiwa and Karbi tribes of Assam.

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Elements Of Light Architecture In Reconstruction And Restoration Of Historical And Architectural Monuments Of Uzbekistan

Kamalova Dilnoza Zaynidinovna

Since independence, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the foundations of statehood have been formed as soon as possible and priority reforms and transformations have been carried out. Thanks to this, it was possible to achieve qualitative structural changes in all spheres of life, and, first of all, in the economy, education, construction and architecture. The ancient cities of the Republic of Uzbekistan again acquired the significance of centers of world culture. The steps "on the return of cultural heritage" undertaken over the years in the Republic are the contribution of the people of Uzbekistan to the rest of the world in the civilization of all mankind.

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ANALYSIS OF ELECTRICITY POWER USAGE PATTERN USING MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

Saranya A, Renukadevi G

In growing population it is essential to monitor the power consumption. Electrical power is used in various sectors like industries, manufacturing, organization, institution and household applications. Data samples which are used to track the high and low utilization of Electricity Bill EB) power. The proposed work is consisting of four steps; which purely depends on the analysis of collected data. First step is to select the best fitted attributes among the eight different attributes. Then, based on the selected attributes the classification is done with 12 machine learning algorithms. It is used to predict the power utilization in the particular area and also done with comparative result analysis. The above is done with accuracy parameters of True Positive (TP), False Positive (FP), Precision and Recall. The third step is to analyse the pattern among the data samples. Fourth step is to effectively distribute the price based on the usage called peak and non- peak hours. With this experimental analysis people can identify the usage pattern and also be effective price distribution comparing to conventional approaches.

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A STUDY OF REINFORCEMENT LEARNING APPLICATIONS & ITS ALGORITHMS

Kumar Gourav, Dr. Amanpreet Kaur

Machine Learning is an indispensable part of Artificial Intelligence. It is the investigation of projects that makes computer to express like humans. Machine learning has come into existence as an important innovation with its adequate number of uses. Reinforcement Learning is one of the major application of Machine Learning that enables machines and software agents to work explicitly and also resolve the conduct within a definite situation to maximize its performance. Due to the aspect of self-improving, web based learning and less programming effort Reinforcement Learning becomes an intelligent agent's in core technologies. With the advancement of more robust and efficient algorithms, there is still a requirement for more work to be done. Thus the main aim of this study is to provide the review of Reinforcement Learning and its applications by utilizing various algorithms from Machine learning perspective.

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A Review Over Existing Handover Decision Systems For Drones In Wireless Network

Sonika Singh, Dr. Mandeep Kaur Sandhu

The advancement in technologies has increased the customer's demands to meet various services. Moreover, in the wireless networks, unmanned aerial vehicles/ drones are experiencing prominent growth due to its various advantages. Drones are capable of providing a network area when the existing infrastructure is not enough to provide different services to the users. Besides, various benefits of drone network, handover is one of the major concerns which are needed to be resolved. A significant number of researches have been performed. This paper presented a survey that is conducted to understand the handover techniques designed for wireless networks in two dimensional and three-dimensional spaces. Through this survey, various major factors that affect the handover decision are observed. This paper illustrates the role of drones in the network and the issues faced by these devices to provide the network. This paper gives an overview of handovers in drones and different approaches designed to make effective decisions about the handover.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 4229-4233

Access To Healthcare Facilities Among The Disabled People Towards The Public Healthcare Institution

Dr. ARUL. U

Health is common for all. The availability and accessibility of healthcare services among the normal population are still debatable, and then the access of healthcare among the disabled is a big question. In India 2011 census reported that 2.68 crore people are living with the disability, notably, most of the disabled persons (69 %) are residing in rural areas. In general, the disability-related research reveals that both the international and national context disabled persons are facing more problems in the public and private spheres, particularly, in the developing and underdeveloped countries. Therefore, the current topic of research is going to describe the prevailing status of healthcare services among the disabled populations and to find out the barriers existing among the disabled person towards the public hospital in Puducherry. As a result, the study is going to describe the challenges and implication of the disabled person in the case of access to healthcare services in Public healthcare institutions. Thus, the study is going to provide suggestions for disabled development.

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Connecting With The Graduates: An Online Employability Graduate Tracer Study (O-EGTS) Of Isabela State University

Irma T. Plata

Graduate tracer studies are a survey of graduates from institutions of higher education. They are essential tools of institutional development to ensure the preparation of the Higher Education Institutions and graduates to meet the challenges of 21st-century education and the direction of the Education 4.0 revolution. This study aimed to trace graduates of their whereabouts, determine characteristics and qualifications, which include demographical, educational, employment status, and situational conditions where the descriptive method of research was employed. The creation of a social networking group using Facebook facilitates the establishment of a platform in collecting relevant information and established connections with the graduates. Also, the utilization of the Google Docs, mainly, Google Forms for the development of the e-Survey instrument facilitates the online floating of questionnaire and collection of responses. The Google Docs also acts as an electronic repository used as a collection, monitoring, retrieval, distribution, storage, reporting, and archival of information. This study realized and provided the following outputs: (1) report on the percent employability of BSIT graduates of Isabela State University; (2) an electronic catalog of graduates' information; (3) the establishment of an electronic repository of graduates' profile and

employment information; and (4) establishment of an online community for graduates. Overall, the results of this study were relevant to the policy program formulation, curriculum revision/enhancement, on-the-job training priorities, and capstone project directions based on industry needs and trends in the Information Technology education field.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **4339-4344**

Assessment Of The Dynamics Of Indicators Of Unstable Atherosclerotic Plaque In Ct-Coronary Angiography With The Use Of Ganoderma Lucidum

Umarova Z.F.

This article presents data on CT angiography and the effect on the cardiovascular system of such a well-known fungus as Ganoderma Lucidum. It is known that Ganoderma Lutsidum improves the performance of the cardiovascular system due to the action of triterpenes and polyglucans, which improve the rheological properties of blood, improve blood flow and nutrients. However, a number of questions remain unclear to the end: what is the mechanism of the influence of the Ganoderma Lucidum on the cardiovascular system in the stage of decompensation. There are no clear and unambiguous answers to the question of how Ganoderma Lutsidum affects the state of atherosclerotic plaque. In this article, we will try to answer these and many other questions on the appropriateness of the application of the Ganoderma Lucidum.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **4345-4348**

Automatic Retinal Image Enhancement For Blood Vessel Segmentation

Edwardwilson S, Shinisha A, Suriya Devi D M

The Embryology of blood vessels in retinal fundus pictures is an important aspect of diseases in eyes. Precise segmentation of the retinal blood vessel segmentation affects the distinctive attribute of retinal image analysis that is used in analysis of modern ophthalmology analytics. A simple and efficient computer based automated retinal blood vessel detection technique is proposed in this paper to eliminate complications in pre-and post- processing steps and increased segmentation time, making it easier to identify retinal blood vessels.

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Detail Survey On Different Devnagari Character Recognition Techniques

Akanksha Kulkarni Vaishnavi Labhade Prajakta Shinde Shreya Khope Vina Lomte

Marathi script has Compound characters as one of the integral feature derived from Devnagari script. Due to their complex structure one encounter challenges in recognition. This paper analyses the approach for recognition of unconstrained handwritten Marathi compounded characters. There are several approach available for handwritten character recognition. This paper discusses these all along with their accuracy and techniques used. It is important to understand uniqueness of each approach and then use it accordingly. Depending upon the dataset, accuracy of each character recognition technique varies.

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Data Mining Techniques In HR Analytics: A Review Of Domain Specific Concepts And Technicalities

Banajit Changkakati, Chayanika Das

The review tries to deal with the usage, scope and nature of the various data mining techniques for better analysis and prediction of HR functionalities in an organization. The paper here describes with atleast 30 papers mostly based on sample outside India. The author here tries to bring out few quality papers, all accumulated from known databases for review and give a vivid picture of the techniques that can be used for analyzing domain specific data. These techniques might also help the future researches to effectively predict various HR functionalities specific to region and industry.

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Evaluation Learning Craft And Entrepreneurship In SMA Negeri 1 Cangkringan

Eka Juliana, Endang Mulyani

The purpose of this study is to reveal the achievement of learning craft and entrepreneurship in SMA Negeri 1 Cangkringan which includes: 1) Context (Relevance of RPP to Permendikbud no. 22 in 2016). 2) input (Teacher qualifications, Infrastructure). 3) Process

(implementation of learning). 4) Product (Learning Outcomes). This research is an evaluation research with the evaluation model used is the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) model. Research subjects included 1 teacher of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship and all students of class XI totaled 124 people. Data collection techniques using questionnaires, observation and documentation. The analysis used is quantitative descriptive. The results of this study indicate that learning craft and entrepreneurship at SMA Negeri 1 Cangkringan are as follows: 1) context (Relevance of RPP to Permendikbud no. 22 2016) is in good category 2) inputs (teacher qualifications, facilities and infrastructure) are in the good category . 3) the process (implementation of learning) is in the very good category. 4) the product (learning outcomes) is in the enough category.

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Inquiry: A Learning Model To Improve The Learning Outcomes Of Character

Okta Rosfiani, Cecep Maman Hermawan, Abdul Latief Sahal, Nur Fadillah Mawartika

Inquiry-based teaching is a teaching model that has been developed to teach students how to think, obtain higher-order thinking including cognitive processes such as understanding, comparing, and evaluating. There is a lack of studies currently investigating inquiry-based teaching that is tailored to the learning of character. The purpose of this study is to describe the use of inquiry models and analyze the improvement in learning outcomes using inquiry models. This class action research uses the Kemmis & McTaggart design. Participants in this study were sixth-grade students at one of the Integrated Islamic Elementary Schools in South Tangerang, Banten Province, Indonesia. Data has been collected through tests, observations, and documents. Data were analyzed using text analysis and descriptive statistics. The research data shows that the inquiry model can improve student learning outcomes in Character on Budi Pekerti topics. Student learning outcomes in the pre-cycle by 67%, then increased in the first cycle by 90% after being given action using an inquiry learning model.

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Micro Insurance In Indian Insurance Industry

HARI OM SINGH

Micro insurance has been defined by multiple institutions and individuals, as per the Micro Insurance Academy “A risk transfer

device characterized by low premiums and low coverage limits and designed for low income people not served by typical low insurance schemes." It has been defined by the International Association of Insurance Supervisors as, "Insurance that is accessed by the low-income population provided by a variety of different entities, but run in accordance with generally accepted insurance practices. Importantly this means that the risk insured under a micro-insurance policy is managed based on insurance principles and funded by premiums." Micro-insurance is defined by International Labour Organisation's Micro-insurance Innovation Facility in 2008 as, "A mechanism to protect poor people against risk in exchange for insurance Premium payments tailored to their needs, income and level of risk."

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The Influence Of Information Technology On The Operational Performance Of Medium Scale Business Entities In East Java

Stefanus Budy Widjaja Subali*, Djumilah Hadiwidjojo, Solimun, Sumiati

The utilization of Information Technology (IT) in the business entity is not detached from the need for decision making that requires fast and accurate information. IT plays a role in transforming the organization's transformation process, as it allows organizations to process and use information into decisions. But on the other hand, many business entities that are incapable of transforming IT assets have become competitive advantages that are sustained continuously in the long term. Another cause is inability converting IT assets into IT capabilities in a managerial process. In fact, the business entity has invested less funds for the procurement of IT resources. IT utilization is an ability that must be built in the business entity of any magnitude and type of business, regardless of the variety, but the fact that the adoption of IT in many business entities provides different outcomes or benefits. This research was conducted to determine the influence or contribution of IT in enhancing the performance of business in the medium scale enterprises in Indonesia, especially East Java. It should be done by analyzing the capabilities of medium-scale enterprises against: IT Adoption, IT Assimilation, and IT Strategic Alignment by looking at its impact on operational performance in the business entity.

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The Most Frequent Fricative Error In Javanese And Sundanese In Ethnographical Method, Why Not?

Muhamad Nazarudin Asyidiq, Nenden Sri Fujiya, Pajrian Noor, Didik Murwantono

This study investigates some errors of fricative pronunciation gained by Javanese and Sundanese students. The main purpose is to find out the error frequency and the most error fricative from both tribes. The researchers employed a qualitative ethnography method design. The data were collected by using students' recording. Furthermore, the data were transcribed and counted to get the error frequency. For the students, the researchers involved 10 students that have 5 students in each tribe. Some students came from Ahmad Dahlan University and Galuh University. The result of this study showed that Javanese and Sundanese students made some errors in pronouncing English fricative words, whereas the most error sounds appeared in /z/ for Javanese and /ʃ/ for Sundanese. This study concludes that the Sundanese is difficult with pronounce /ʃ/ and Javanese is difficult with pronouncing /z/. This study recommends to the students from both tribes to learn more about the fricatives, and also for the teachers and lecturers to understand the weaknesses of their students' fricatives ability and find the best way to solve it.

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PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS OF SUCCESSFUL MASTERING OF A FOREIGN LANGUAGE BY STUDENTS

Anatoliy Furman, Svitlana Lenska, Nelli Gaiduk, Svitlana Perova, Julia Monastyrskaya, Oksana Smal

In the work, new data on the features of autonomic, motor and cognitive factors of the success of mastering the English language by international students are obtained. Evidence has been obtained in favour of the fact that in primary school students the success factor is the severity of the functional activity of the left hemisphere, and in senior courses a similarity of the functional activity of both regions is necessary. It is shown that the high activity of the autonomic nervous system and a moderate amount of stress reactions are a physiological factor in the success of the process of mastering the English language. It was revealed that the amplitude-time characteristics of the gaze movement when working with texts in the native and English languages differ in people with different successes in learning English. Based on the results of a study of the psychophysiological correlates of the success of the effect of language acquisition, it is possible to build an expert decision support system for assessing the level of language training.

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BANANA RIPENING BY SMOKING CABINET

S.J. Ranaweera, A.A.L.T. Ampemohotti, Udara. S. P. R. Arachchige

Ethylene is the hormone that is responsible for the ripening. It is naturally producing in climacteric fruits even after harvested even though this process is time-consuming. As the demand gets higher day by day, artificial ripening becomes famous in order to increase the production capacity. There are already so many methods are available for this purpose but people tend to use harmful techniques to ripen climacteric fruits as those methods are cheaper and easier to use. To solve this problem a harmless, successful and efficient method should be found that can be continued at a low cost. This smoking cabinet is designed using ancient techniques that have been successfully used for years to stimulate natural ethylene production and enhance ripening efficiency.

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MATHEMATIC CONCEPT REPRESENTATION OF HIGH ABILITY STUDENT IN SOLVING ALGEBRAIC PROBLEM

Mustangin, St. Suwarsono, Agung Lukito

This research aims to describe how high intelligent students represent Mathematic concepts to solve algebra. It is a qualitative descriptive-explorative research with 2 junior high schoolers as the research subjects in order to solve the mathematic problems. Data were collected from the interviewed-based task of the selected subjects and analyzed using data reduction, presentation, and conclusion. The result indicates that high intelligent students are capable in solving algebra though verbal representation, symbolism, imagination, and formal notation. These Mathematic concepts allow the students to successfully solve mathematic problems from analyzing, understanding, to concluding in order to obtain the correct result.

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THE IMPACT OF KENDAL INDUSTRIAL PARK (INDONESIA-SINGAPORE COOPERATION) IN ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

Nina Farliana, Khasan Setiaji, Inaya Sari Melati, Hanif Hardianto

Kendal Industrial Park (KIP) is a bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Singapore. The cooperation is expected to be the driving force of the Indonesian economy, without prejudice to the economic impacts of surrounding communities. This study aims to

analyze the impact of KIP on the changes in society welfare. This type of research is qualitative research using case study approach. The data collected from community, government and manager through purposive sampling method. The analysis result showed that KIP did not have a significant impact on changes in livelihoods because there were still many companies that have not operated and been under construction, therefore the agricultural sector still dominate the livelihoods of population. Changes in income as a result of the development industrial estates brought different effects to the community. People who felt the positive impact of livelihood changes were those who could work at KIP. However, the people who were still in agricultural sector did not feel a change of their income. The impact of KIP development could not be enjoyed by the community so far, synergistic steps are needed between the government, KIP and community to integrate well in order to achieve the success of regional development.

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PATIENT SATISFACTION: PIVOTAL EVALUATION TOOL OF HOSPITAL SERVICES

Shrikant Juneja, Dr. Amrinder Singh

The proposed study is an attempt to understand the linkage between the hospital services and the satisfaction level of the patients and attendants visiting the hospital for their treatment. The study was executed in a three hundred bedded multispecialty hospital in Ludhiana. The study is highly significant as patient satisfaction is directly linked to key success metrics for hospitals and individual health care providers. Patient satisfaction is a highly desirable outcome of clinical care in the hospital and may even be an element of health status itself. An integrated questionnaire based on four parameters of care was used in conducting the study. During the field plan of ten days, sixty eight IPD patients were interviewed selected with simple random sampling method. The current study also focused on specific areas of care such as threshold experience, nursing care, clinician concern and various facilities and patients were found highly satisfied with care and concern by the health personnel. The current study results revealed no significant relationship of satisfaction level of patients with selected socio demographic variables.

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DESCRIBING TAXONOMY OF REFLECTIVE THINKING FOR FIELD DEPENDENT-PROSPECTIVE MATHEMATICS TEACHER IN SOLVING MATHEMATICS PROBLEM

Agustan Syamsuddin

Reflective thinking is one of the important things which become a concern in learning mathematics. Reflective thinking is also used to look for solution toward the problem of mathematics given in the classroom because it can increase student's willing in completing it. Reflective thinking is identified as a skill for future competence so that it should be trained to students in facing the challenges and responding demands of the 21st century. One of reflective thinking models is taxonomy of reflective thinking which aims to see someone with a reflective thinking skill by checking up, evaluating and testing the truth of a mathematical task which has be done. The main objective of this paper is to describe the ability of prospective teachers' mathematical problem solving based on taxonomy of reflective thinking. To achieve this purpose is used a qualitative research in describing in depth related to mathematical problem-solving of subject who can be investigated from the subject's behavior in completing the tasks assigned by paying attention the aspect of taxonomy of reflective thinking. Subject, in this research paper, is student teacher who has cognitive style of field-dependent. This research report describes that the subject used some mathematics concepts and determined a strategy in solving mathematics problem by using the main point of problem based on keywords in two ways which can be implemented in every day life.

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A NEW CRYPTOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUE INVOLVING GENETIC ALGORITHM

Ayush Mittal

To encrypt and decrypt a message, in this paper we establish an algorithm involving genetic algorithm (crossover and mutation technique) which is based on symmetric key cryptosystem. In this algorithm we also used additive matrix and logical operator XOR.

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A MODEL OF ORGANIZATIONAL AGILITY AMONG COMMERCIAL BANKS IN DAVAO REGION IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNAL VARIABLES

Gloria E. Detoya, Gloria P. Gempes

The main objective of this study was to develop a causal model of factors affecting the organizational agility of commercial banks in

Davao Region. Concept idea of the framework was brought from literature review showing the relationship of the three variables knowledge management, employee empowerment and entrepreneurial orientation to organizational agility, considered as the internal variables within the organization. The sample consisted of 328 commercial bank employees in Davao Region. The researcher collected the data through adapted questionnaires contextualized to the local setting. The data were analyzed using structural equation modeling. Five hypothesized models were tested and the model that came out as the best fit is the direct effect of knowledge management and entrepreneurial orientation to organizational agility, eliminating employee empowerment in the final model. The model further shows the significant relationship between entrepreneurial orientation and knowledge management and that the combination of the two variables accounted for the major variation in organizational agility leaving negligible effect of other unaccounted variables. Finally, the study concluded with practical implications and directions for future research.

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Acculturation In Organisation: A Critical Review

Reema Das, Dr Chandranshu Sinha

Literature indicates that so far acculturation studies have focused on change in cultural values of an individual over a period of time, while acculturation in organizations as defined by Selmer (1993) refers to changes in the work values of host country employees in a foreign subsidiaries. This paper seeks to understand the importance of acculturation in the organizational context and critically reviews the studies done in this area. At the outset, the paper comprehensively traces the path of acculturation studies, explored in the context of organizations and later critically reviews the contributions made by acculturation studies in the context of employees, employers, management, and organizations. The paper further talks about the contribution, which the process of acculturation contributes in giving an insight to both employees and employers for retaining diverse talent and engaging them to work. The concluding section identifies the gaps present in relation to acculturation in organizations and indicates the emergence of a need to understand how organizations in the Indian context acculturate their employees and are acculturated themselves.

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EVOLUTION OF STRUCTURE, MORPHOLOGY AND GROWTH OF CNS'S AS A FUNCTION OF PRE-ETCHING TIME DEPOSITD BY RF-PECVD

B. Purna Chandra Rao, G. Ramesh Babu, V. Himamaheswara Rao,d D. John Thiruvadigal

This paper reports the growth of different types of carbon nanostructures on Si (100) substrates including spherical carbon nanosheets, carbon nanorods and nano-shell like novel morphological carbon nanostructures by Radio Frequency Plasma Enhanced Chemical Vapor Deposition. Methane, Argon and Iron were used as the source of carbon, plasma and catalyst respectively. We studied the growth, structural, morphological and chemical composition of the carbon nanostructures as function of time of pre-etching. While AFM characterized the morphology of the deposited catalyst films after the free etching reaction, FE-SEM helped to examine the morphology, size and density of as grown carbon nanostructures after the synthesis. Chemical composition of the sample was studied by EDS. The presence of defects and structural analysis were examined by Raman Spectroscopy .Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy shows the presence of more atomic and weight percentage of carbon in the sample grown after 60 minutes pre-etching process compared to the samples grown after 30 and 120 minutes pre –etching process. Raman Spectroscopy indicates the decrease of I (D)/I (G) value after 60 minutes pre –etching process where as increase of I(D)/(G) value after 30 and 120 minutes pre etching process.

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MEDICAL TOURISM: TREATMENT, THERAPY & TOURISM

Dr. Teena Bagga, Sushant Kumar Vishnoi, Surbhi Jain, Rakhi Sharma

Globalization not only leads the trade and businesses across borders, countries and continents, but also bring along the emergence and development of the concept of tourism. Medical tourism enables the patients to choose medically superior countries for treatment. Being well informed and updated about the country specific developments, technological and medicinal inventions & innovations, security and privacy provisions are some of the critical success factors duly acknowledged by visitors before choosing a medical tourism destination. This research study reveals the various factors like low cost of medical expenditures, state-of-the-art medical equipment's, dual service of medical treatment plus tourism (vacation) and medical ecosystem of the host country, acknowledged by medical travelers while selecting their preferred medical tourism destination.

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Analysis Of Student Spatial Ability Based On Van Hiele Theory And Mathematical Disposition Ability Based On Model Realistic Mathematics Education

Erwin P Silalahi , Bornok Sinaga, Ani Minarni

This study aims to: 1) To analyze the ability of student space based on Van Hiele's theory based on the Model Realistic Mathematics Education 2) To analyze mathematical dispositions based on learning models of Model Realistic Mathematics Education 3) To find out the number of indicators of the ability of spatial ability and mathematical disposition of students achieved which are taught based on Model Realistic Mathematics Education. The subjects in this study involved students of class XII IPA-1 RK Serdang Murni Private High School who were treated with Model Realistic Mathematics Education based on Van Hiell's theory in odd semester 2019/2020 with a total of 30 students. The results showed that: 1) The thought process of students with visualization levels has been able to identify patterns in the building and has been able to determine the pattern of subsequent drawings, students with the level of analysis have the process of thinking by understanding and seeing images that are triangular nets that face together and contain many fields. In accordance with the indicator that students can solve problems involving projections of points and lines in a field in three-dimensional space, students with informal deduction levels describe the answer with the appropriate shapes and vertices, students with deduction levels understand the picture and see the instructions given then draw them , it means students can deduct evidence deductively, students with rigor level can determine the shape of an object when viewed from various perspectives and certain situations. This is in accordance with rigor level indicators. 2) Mathematical Disposition of students after learning on Model Realistic Mathematics Education is in the good category. 3) The overall percentage of active student activity used during teaching and learning activities is within the ideal ideal time tolerance interval.

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DEVELOPMENT OF AN ELECTRICAL WIRING INSTALLATION TRAINER

Dr. Jeff Galapon Pereyras

An electrical wiring installation trainer provides the students' learning experience and appreciation of the subject and course and for the professors' demonstrations and evaluation of students' performance during laboratory time. This study utilized a developmental type of research. The trainer board was 48 inches by 48 inches by ¾ inch marine plywood. It was cost-effective, space-efficient and portable. It contained circuit breaker, plurality of utility

boxes, a plurality of junction boxes, a plurality of single switches, plurality of three-way switches, plurality of convenience outlets, plurality of base plates, plurality of receptacles, a plurality of Light Emitting Diode (LED) Bulbs, plurality of flexi-hoses, and plurality of u-clamps. All the devices were totally exposed for easy installation and familiarization. It was equipped with a low current circuit breaker to facilitate safe operations and eliminate damages to all the devices. It was capable of handling a residential-like, commercial-like and industrial-like electrical wiring installation, troubleshooting, and commissioning. The electrical wiring installation trainer was operated at 220VAC (Volts-Alternating Current) power supply and supported with the instructional module in electrical wiring installation. Demonstration, interview and consultation with the faculty members of the College of Technology, Pangasinan State University (PSU) Lingayen Campus teaching Bachelor of Industrial Technology (BIT) major in Electrical Technology, the said utility model can perform all the activities listed in the module in electrical wiring installation which is parallel to the actual building wiring installation. An electrical wiring installation trainer was granted an Industrial Design (ID) patent by the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines while still waiting for subsequent formality examination report as a pending application for a Utility Model (UM) patent by the same office.

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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE PT. PLN (PERSERO) WS2JB BETWEEN AREA SERVICES

Fakhry Zamzam, Luis Marnisah, Fadma Yulianti, Havis Aravik, Chandra Satria, Ahmad Sanmorino

The purpose of this study is intended to analyze the role of human resource management (MSDM) on service performance at each Service Area PT. PLN (Persero) Region of South Sumatra, Jambi and Bengkulu (WS2JB). The survey method applied, and also parametric statistics were used. For the data collection, questionnaires and direct interview methods were also used. 360 employees of PT PLN (Persero) WS2JB, 185 samples were taken randomly. The result of the analysis found that the area of service of the most prominent regional offices was the role of strategic partner of 0.823 and t-count 3.395>t-table 1.9728, the area of Lahat role as the most dominant employee experts of 0.799 and the value t-count 4.768>t-table 1.9728, in the area of Palembang the role of strategic partners of 0.727 and t-count 3.791>t-tabel 1.9728, that the most prominent strategic partner role Jambi service area, amounted to 0.463 and t-count 2,575>t-table 1.9728, and on the area, Bengkulu role as the most dominant employee experts 0.799 and the value of t-count 4,768>t-table 1.9728 The dominant role of MSDM in service area of Kanwil, Palembang, Lahat, and Jambi is as strategic partner, while in Bengkulu area is as an expert staff.

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SMART CITIES WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL SYSTEM BY SMART SYSTEM: A REVIEW

Pradeep Sahu, Sagar Shelare, Chandrashekhar Sakhale

Presently, scientific discoveries are expanding the minds and improving the personal satisfaction of all people on Earth. Science and innovation are to be considered at the core of our nation's prosperity. The most prevailing pattern in this era is the application of machines in all globules of life. Science and technology are progressing very fast; toward the end of this century, life will get mechanized. Notwithstanding, if there should be an occurrence of SWM, where we have to change and stop the reception of assortment and landfill system. Life Cycle of Waste assortment impacts the environmental sustainability of waste management. SWM has become the global concern in urban populated areas which is rising continuously. The implications related with nature due to SWM are mounting, which need perseverance. In developed countries, the system which we will discuss is being analyzed, and advancement in the framework has been mostly targeted with well-defined technology, process, engineered systems will help SWM agencies for the removal of wastes. This review paper focuses on the smart technology for disposal of solid waste through automated pneumatic wastes collection system (APWCS) with low speed, high torque shredder compactor in a new way of assortment system for populated areas. This review differentiates on the present standards of discarding SWM practices and strategies in urbanized nations, including some current difficulties plus complexities encountered in emerging nations. This paper also discusses how this method can help us to restrict the environmental impacts and difficulties such as human hygiene issues, threats due to adulterated gases, road traffic occurs from vehicles noise and air emissions.

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The Inclinations Of Entrepreneurial Cognition And Competencies: The Case Study Of Successful E-Commerce New Venture Creation In Malaysia

Ahmad Firdause Md Fadzil, Fauzilah Salleh, Mohd Rafi Yaacob, Ahmad Shukri Yazid, Hasimi Sallehudin

A number of research on entrepreneurs have been intensively conducted for the past years considering that it is one of the important elements in business. An entrepreneur is responsible for every aspect of new ventures creation considering that they are the lead person in every business decision. The process of forming new

ventures is very challenging and involves a lot of thought. The process of forming new ventures has only received little attention in most established studies investigating the cognitive aspects of entrepreneur. On top of that, researchers tend to ignore the issues related to business ability in the creation of e-commerce ventures. Much uncertainty still exists; hence, this study set out to determine the role of entrepreneurial cognitive and competencies that acts as the crucial components in the creation of new e-commerce ventures in Malaysia. In this study, a case-study approach is adopted for the purpose of data collection by conducting an interview on twelve e-commerce entrepreneurs from May 2013 until December 2014. The findings revealed that personal background (education and family) as well as work and business skills are the important factors in the creation of new ventures by cognitive entrepreneurs in Malaysia. In the case of entrepreneurial competencies, it was deemed crucial for entrepreneurs to be equipped with both computer and communication skills to facilitate the creation of new ventures. Therefore, it is best for the government to promote entrepreneurial activity in the country by highlighting the elements of entrepreneurs in terms of cognitive ability and entrepreneurial competencies. Finally, the emergence of new ventures is hoped to further strengthen the economic progress of the country.

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POST HARVESTS ON AGRICULTURAL SECTOR: A CRITICAL VIEW OF WAREHOUSE RECEIPT SYSTEM IN EAST JAVA-INDONESIA

Sulistyaningsih , Rudi Wibowo , Yuli Hariyati , Evita Soliha Hani , Jani januar

The agricultural sector plays an important role in economic growth and improving food security, where agricultural output is primarily food is an important factor for basic human needs. In meeting the availability of food, the production process has many factors that influence it and often farmers experience crop failure. In this study explains the factors of failure in the agricultural sector and its handling based on the Warehouse Receipt System in East Java. The research location was carried out in East Java Province purposively in 6 districts namely Probolinggo, Sampang, Situbondo, Tuban, Madiun and Nganjuk with data collection methods through surveys, Focus Group Discussion, deep interviews, to stakeholders, and data were analyzed using descriptive quantitative percentages. The results showed that food on the one hand is the basic needs of most people and even most of the world's population, but on the other hand there are obstacles that always accompany it in producing it. Apart from the characteristics of agricultural commodities whose total output is influenced by nature and has seasonal variability in production as well as large volumes and is easily damaged, then based on conditions in the study area the results of the causes of agricultural business failures consist of technical, natural, pest, price and market factors, capital, human resources and information

technology, culture and others. The most dominant factor, 19 percent, is caused by natural factors. In addition to this, fluctuating prices at the time of the harvest are very detrimental to farmers, an alternative solution is the use of a Warehouse Receipt System, where this system can be accessed by farmers and helps farmers to delay selling at harvest time where prices are falling and reselling it when prices are already ride.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **4475-4483**

PREFERENCE SOLUTION FOR LINEAR FRACTIONAL ASSIGNMENT PROBLEM

S. V. Gomathi, M.Jayalakshmi

Linear assignment problems (AP) arise in different situations to find an optimality to assign k-objects to m-other objects in a one to one manner. It is a combinatorial optimization. The assignment problems find a tremendous application of production planning, telecommunication, economics and so on. In view of this paper, a newly approach this is to say fractional-restriction method is proposed for linear fractional assignment problems (LFAP). Then it is transformed to two linear objective functions of the assignment problem so as to get the optimal solution. The solution procedure is illustrated with the numerical examples.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **4484-4487**

The Analysis Of Organizational Commitment On Organizational Citizenship Behavior On Public Sector Organization

Arnis Budi Susanto, Kurniaty, Agus Priyono, Ariwan Joko Nusbantoro

This study aims to analyze the effect of organizational commitment on Organization citizenship behavior (OCB) in public sector organizations. The sample used in this study amounted to 200 employees. Data is analyzed by using SEM. The results showed that organizational commitment affects OCB. This research is only carried out in public sector organizations, so that future research can be carried out in organizations in other sectors.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **4488-4490**

THE EXAMINATION BALI DESTINATION MARKETING CHAIN MODEL BASED ON TOURIST MOTIVATION

Christimulia Purnama Trimurti, I Gusti Bagus Rai Utama

This examination plans to create a Bali destination marketing chain model based on tourist motivation, including 400 respondents. The idea and hypothesis as the push and pull factors that decide voyaging basic factor. This examination reasoned that there isn't critical connection between the push motivation and the vacationer satisfaction. There is huge connection between the push motivation and thepull motivation. There is huge connection between pull motivation and visitor satisfaction. They are marker of costs, favorable position of relaxation time, improvement in transportation, good ways from nation of-cause, Balinese culinary, lodging offices and administrations, wellbeing offices, imigration administrations, wellbeing and security, nature of the travel industry organizations, and administrations of qualified visit guides. The advertising goal model is controlled by a few markers, they are the current vacation spots, encounters of excursion from and to Bali, the accessibility of the offices gave by the Bali the travel industry, and the administrations during get-away in Bali.

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IMPACT OF SELENIUM ON HEMATOLOGICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN OREOCHROMIS MOSSAMBICUS AS AN ANIMAL MODEL

Angamuthu Ananth and Muthuswami Ruby Rajan

Selenium is an important micronutrient for animals including fishes. Selenium exhibit toxicity when it accumulates at higher level in the animal. So the objectives of this work are to study the effect of selenium on hematological and histopathological changes of Oreochromis mossambicus. Median lethal concentration (LC50 96h) of selenium of Oreochromis mossambicus was 5.8 mg/l. Then the effect of sub-lethal concentration of selenium to fishes was analyzed by exposing fishes to different concentration of 1/100 (T1), 1/50 (T2) and 1/10 (T3) of LC50 values and one control (T0) without selenium for 14 days. Clinical hematological parameters have been widely used as a potent bioindicators in aquatic toxicology. At the end of 7th and 14th day, fish exposed to selenium the RBC, Hb, Hct count in T1, T2, and T3 are significantly ($p<0.05$) decreased compared to control (T0) group. These reduction clearly indicate that abnormalities of blood tissue composition and may be also related to gills damage which disturbs the respiratory process. At the end of 7th and 14th day, gill exposed to selenium shows histological variation such as curling at tip of secondary lamellae, lamellar aneurysm, starting of basal hyperplasia, necrotic lamellae and proliferation of chloride cells. In control the liver shows normal cell arrangement compared to that of selenium treated where

degradation of liver tissue, more number melanomacrophages, congested portal vein or pancreatic tissue, vacuolation with hepatic necrosis increased aggregation and alteration in structure prominently were observed at 7th and 14th day. In kidney the changes include dilation of Bowman's capsule, tubular deformation, glomermular expansion with constricted renal tubule, increasing of mononuclear cell infiltration, hemolysis and hemosiderin with acute cellular degeneration. So alteration of hematological and histopathological parameters in fishes can be used as bioindicators for assessing selenium toxicity.

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Multi-Model Anti-Ddos Framework For Detection And Mitigation Of High Rate Ddos Attacks In The Cloud Environment

A.Saravanan, S.Sathya Bama

Cloud computing has become the most inevitable concept in the field of computer science. It renders various services by providing resources such as data storage, software, applications and even more for the cloud users over the internet. The most significant weakness is making the resources unavailable for legitimate users by flooding the network with the attack packets. High rate distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks are the most common threat for the cloud server in which a large number of attack packets are sent than normal legitimate packets. This paper presents the multi-model based Anti-DDoS framework to mitigate the high rate DDoS attacks for the cloud environment. The method makes use of the graphical turing test model and authentication model for preventing the DDoS attacks along with count based filtering model and statistical based filtering model for detecting the attacks with the support of access control lists. From the experimental analysis, it is found that the proposed model has an attack detection rate of 91% and 8% of the dropout rate which is better than the existing techniques.

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SIMULATION OF DETERIORATION PROCESS OF CONCRETE EXPOSED TO SULFURIC ACID

Van Quan Tran, Hai-Van Thi Mai

Concrete deterioration is one of major problems that affect the durability of concrete structures. Concrete deterioration due to the sulfuric acid is the common phenomena in the exploitation process of construction. The deterioration process of concrete structure can

be assessed by the prediction of concrete mineral evolution overs time. To purpose, numerous numerical models have been developed however these numerical models have not fully simulated the concrete mineral evolution. The geochemical model was validated in some researches of the authors therefore the model will be applied in this investigation to evaluate the deterioration process of three types of binder such as CEM I, SRPC and CEM I + FA + SF which exposure to sulfuric acid 0.5M. The numerical results show the durability of three types of binder exposed sulfuric acid decrease in order SRPC > CEM I + FA +SF > CEM I.

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Meji And Bhelaghar: A Visual Study On Transmutative Concern Of Assamese Folk Beliefs

Nandita Goswami

Culture is a way of living in a society, it shows mirror to human being how they have to behave in a particular society. In a particular society culture reflects their customs, beliefs, performance, rituals and festivals of that particular society. In Assam Bihu serves as a integral part of cultural assimilation. There are thousands of folk beliefs and rituals of Assamese cultural society are entwined with Bihu. These Bihu festivals are a clear reflection as a essence of Assamese cultural society. Like every folk culture of the world, Assamese folk culture is also intimate part of the state festival Bihu. There are three types of Bihu celebrated in Assam, they are like - Bohag Bihu or Rongali Bihu celebrated in spring season, Kati Bihu or Kongali Bihu celebrated in autumn season and the last one Magh Bihu or Bhugali Bihu celebrated in winter season after the harvesting. This research paper attempts to study the vernacular art of the festival ‘Meji' and ‘Bhelaghar ’ which is celebrated in the night before Magh Bihu which called ‘Uruka Night' in Assamese society. On the day of Uruka all people comes together to prepare their big fest, they construct a temporary temple like structure which known as Meji and makeshift a hut like structure which called Bhelaghar. This Meji and Bhelaghar are profoundly related with the folk culture of Assamese society. However, as a things change with time, so does the culture also changes its original forms to maintain the decorum of changing time. One of main reason of transformation of these traditional cultures is globalization. With globalization, the traditional beliefs of those folk cultures are adapting new technologies and transmutation into a visual culture. This study attempts to shed light on the importance features of the food feast of Magh bihu which is celebrate by following the traditional culture Meji and Bhelaghar.

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THE EFFECT OF STRATEGIC ORIENTATION, SUPPLY CHAIN CAPABILITY, INNOVATION CAPABILITY ON COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE AND PERFORMANCE OF FURNITURE RETAILS

Lusy Evylia Puspita, Budiman Christiananta, Lena Ellitan

The furniture retail industry which is experiencing challenges with a decline in growth, changes in buying behaviour with e-commerce and other digital platforms, makes competition in this industry more stringent. Building a sustainable competitive advantage that affects business performance, is done through the establishment of Strategic Orientation as a valuable resource , as well as strategic capabilities through Supply Chain Capability and Innovation Capability. By using the Resources Based View approach, this study is aimed to see how the influence of resources (Strategic Orientation) and capabilities (Supply Chain Capability and Innovation Capability), build competitive advantage that meets the attributes of VRIN (Valuable, Rare, In-imitable, Non-substitution) that have an impact on Business Performance as measured by perceptions of retail owners or managers. Using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) analysis with the AMOS program, the study sample was 156 owners or heads of traditional furniture retail stores in Surabaya, Indonesia . The findings of this study state that the Strategic Orientation and Supply Chain Capability have a significant effect on Competitive Advantage and Business Performance. Innovation Capability affects Competitive Advantage but does not significantly influence Furniture Retail Performance.

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Design Considerations Of Mems Piezoelectric Accelerometers

Dr. A. Daisy Rani, Dr. P. Swapna

This paper discusses the optimized design criteria of MEMS based piezoelectric accelerometer. All the device dimensions are optimized depending on the analytical modeling and numerical methods. Considerations in selecting the suspension beams, SOI proof mass are elaborated. Device simulations are done in COMSOL and analytical modelling is performed using MATLAB. Besides this properties of the materials are also taken into consideration for this accelerometer. The final structure and the device dimensions are also presented.

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SCALABLE OPTIMIZED LINK STATE HEURISTIC IN CROSS-LAYERING WITH QOS FOR NGN

Anita Sethi, Gaurav Bhandari

Numerous static as well as dynamic optimization algorithms are presented by authors in literature using different attributes of cross layer design for wireless communication. This paper deliberates the QoS metrics for different scenarios for link prediction, congestion control techniques and security for enhancement of network performance. Primary objective is on link prediction heuristic for optimization of network lifetime and congestion control. Simulation observations under different scenarios show the enhancement of the network performance using optimized link stable routing is better as compared with other heuristics. Receiver initiated acknowledgement with multi-hop and multicast communication methodology, cross-layer protocol improves the transmission rate and performance of network using link correlation heuristic. Different performance parameters of ad-hoc routing protocols for different scenarios are compared. Impact of mobility, scalability and network size of ad-hoc routing protocols using grid topology is observed and PDR, E2E delay, throughput, jitter and goodput are observed and compared. Impact of scalability using grid topology of RAOF, OLOF, PROOF and DSROF heuristics on the performance of network are observed.

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HOW CAN GAMES IMPROVE INTELLIGENCE FOR CHILDREN

D Tresnawati, L Fitriani and E Satria

This study aims to see how far the use of games can affect the level of intelligence in children. The concept of education for children is important. Aspects that must be considered are methods and learning media. As we know playing games is very liked by children. The use of games in the world of education has been carried out mostly at the basic level such as early childhood education. So far there has been no research on the effect of using the game on children's learning outcomes. The game material used is basic knowledge such as the introduction of letters, numbers and colors. A sample of 30 respondents were selected purposively, were kindergarten students. The method used in this study is the Research and Development method. Educational games are tested for their feasibility by material experts and media experts with the results of a decent educational game to be used by students. To test the effectiveness of educational games through pretest and posttest and student responses questionnaire after using educational games, with the test results there was a significant increase in learning outcomes after using the educational game. Based on the results of the evaluation, educational games are

feasible and effective for use in learning basic knowledge for early childhood education.

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CRIMINAL ACTION OF GOOD NAME POLLUTION THROUGH THE INTERNET: A JURIDICAL REVIEW

Riski Manurung, Nimrot Siahaan, Risdalina, Abdul hakim, Sumitro Sarkum

The type of research used is field research, with a normative-empirical approach that is a data analysis based on a general legal theory which is applied to explain another set of data. The type of data used is secondary data. This data is data obtained from library research. In writing the data used is obtained through library research. The results achieved in this study indicate that: 1) Article 27 paragraph 3 Jo Article 45 after the revision of the ITE Law, namely "Everyone who intentionally and without the right to distribute and/or transmit and/or make access to electronic information and/or electronic documents that have a charge of insult and/or defamation as referred to in article 27 paragraph (3), with the provisions of a maximum prison sentence of 4 (four) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp750,000.00.00 (Seven hundred fifty million rupiah). 2) In the Constitutional Court Decision Number 50 / PUU-VI / 2008 for Judicial Review Article 27 paragraph (3) jo Article 45 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11 of 2008, the Constitutional Court is of the opinion that "the insults provided for in Article 310 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of the Criminal Code. The implications of this research are: 1) With the threat of criminal penalties, let us together maintain our attitude in using our respective social media because it will be detrimental to us. 2) A very basic difference in the regulation of the Criminal Code (KUHP) with the ITE Law is how to deliver and the threat of punishment if the proverb used to say "your mouth is your tiger" now must be added namely "your finger is your tiger" because just by typing we can be jailed.

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TEMPERATURE WORKING REFRIGERATED SEA WATER (RSW) USE REFRIGERANT R314A AT ALUMINIUM TUBE FOR PACKAGING FRESH FISH

Budi Utomo, Bambang Sri Waluyo, Solichin Djazuli Said

Energy consumption, cooling rates, temperature rate, and fish quality was evaluated. Using a computational method, trade-offs between cooling average rate and energy consumption rate were captured on this. Some experiments were conducted to similar conditions successfully verify computations and get the additional

insights idea. In investigating the fouling of enhanced aluminum tubes, a continuous fouling test on eight enhanced tubes and one plain tube was conducted use optional time , using a medium fouling potential water as the test sea water velocity. These models serve to optimize design and thermal energy efficiency. We used parameter to summarize the most commonly, which allows us to directly compare the cooling performance of various packaging designs. The heat transfer model to map the entire temperature distribution inside the Refrigerated Sea Water was simulated measurements and was then used by heat transfer coefficient. Temperature monitoring and sensory evaluation was evaluated by means of the performance of the boxes. The thermal insulation of the new boxes was significantly better compared to the old boxes. Storage in the new boxes resulted in approximately 7 days longer storage life, according to sensory evaluation. Numerical results and experimental results was obtained. These optimize packaging of design needed and cooling efficiency serve by models . And summarize the all commonly used parameters by the performance of working, which allows us to directly compare the cooling performance of many packaging designs.

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MULTI ANT COLONY OPTIMIZATION FOR OPINION CLASSIFICATION

Dr.K.Saraswathi, Dr.N.T.Renukadevi, Dr.S.Karunakaran

Opinion Mining could be a sort of process in Natural Language Processing to track the disposition or supposition of individuals about a particular item, subject or service. This can be too called as Opinion Investigation or sentiment analysis which includes building a framework to gather and look at the suppositions, feelings, around the item, subject and administrations made in web journal posts, comments, surveys or tweets. This paper thinks about opinion and opinion based classification for movie surveys. To begin with, feature extraction has been done with Inverse document frequency strategy. Information Gain based feature selection process has been done from the reviews for effective feature selection. At long last, Multi Objective function based Ant Colony Optimization (MOFACO) procedure has been utilized for viable classification of surveys with optimized feature selection strategy. This inquire about work accomplishes the classification accuracy of 90.89%.

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REVITALIZATION AS A CATALYST FOR REMAKING CORE CITIES IN THE CHANGING WORLD

Jariwala Pooja Bipinchandra, Sejal S. Bhagat

Every city emerges from its core and the city development process begins from it. As city grows, its original city transforms into Core city. Cities are like living organisms and they require constant maintenance and development for their healthy growth without which city function fails and they resulted in urban decay. The core city is losing its characteristics and identity with time because of changing scales and functions are unable to create harmony between old city and newly developed planned city. Urban revitalization is emerged as a response to urban decay. The term Regeneration, Renewal, Redevelopment is interchangeably used to address the term Revitalization. This paper describes the general concept of urban decay and urban revitalization. It gives an overview about historical evaluation of revitalization, strategies, approaches, framework of methodology for successful implementation of urban renewal project and the financial models. It reveals urban revitalization as an essential tool to transform obsolesce into opportunities by enhancing vitality, productivity and standard of living to meet the needs of people.

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INACCURACY CORRECTION METHOD FOR MOVING SHAPES AND SHADOWS IN VIDEO CODING OBJECT

Kanmani P, Priya V, Yuvaraj N, Sudhakar S, Sriram V P

The Internet is based on the best-effort distribution approach and the network is converted to packets. The Internet network, therefore, does not guarantee the transmission of data. Several strategies have been developed to mitigate the loss and mask the loss of information. MPEG-4 compression is used in object-based error concealment, which is required to acquire the shape and texture information of objects in the video along with their movement. On the other hand, in order to understand relative object location and size in a scene, Shadows plays major roles. For example, without a cast shadow, it is difficult to accurately determine an object's position in space. Shadows can also help us to understand a complex receiver's geometry. In images and videos, the current error concealment algorithms are not considered as shadow's function. Therefore, if the video has shadows, the precision of the error concealment can be that. The video is considered a crucial factor in overcoming this shadow. The error is hidden and applied using calculation and correction of global motion. The shadows are obtained through HSV color space while assigning the threshold value by standard deviation. To calculate the relative standard deviation, the discrete wavelet transformation is used. The output binary planes of the algorithm to conceal error and the algorithm to detect shadows are combined to recreate the damaged frame with shadows.

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Mediating Role Of Organizational Learning (OL) In The Relationship Between Authentic Leadership (AL) And Performance Of Pharmaceutical Companies In Jordan

Dr. Maan Hussein Mansour

The main purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between Authentic Leadership (AL) and performance with mediating role of organizational learning (OL) in pharmaceutical companies in Jordan. As for the research sample, the researcher relied on the intentional sample because this type of samples serves the objectives of the research, A total of 235 questionnaires have been sent out to officials at their various administrative levels (top management, middle management and supervisory management) in the areas of manufacturing, marketing, sales, purchases and stores, human resources, finance, accounts and others in in the companies. The results showed that There is an impact of the authentic leadership with its dimensions (internal moral perspective, balanced operation, self-awareness) on performance, while transparency of relationships has no impact, and also There is a partial impact of the organizational learning; therefore, there is an impact at the level (0.05) of Authentic Leadership through the moderator variable (organizational learning) on Performance of Pharmaceutical Companies in Jordan.

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IMPACT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION ON CARE SERVICE ORCHESTRATION, AGILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS

Samyadip Chakraborty, Vaidik Bhatt, Tulika Chakravorty

With the help of digitization, it is feasible to provide healthcare services to the extended part of the society. This study proposes how digitized technology adoption in hospitals (healthcare sector) influences care service responsiveness at large, The study measures mediating effects of care service orchestration, care service transparency and care service agility on care service responsiveness. The study uses empirical data collected from tertiary care hospitals in India having at least 50 beds and empirically validates the conceptual model using EFA, CFA and SEM-based techniques. The study outcome provides an authorized adaptation framework which throws light on the digitization of healthcare in the Indian context and might prove as managerial motivation in the hospital sector.

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A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY ON CORRELATION BETWEEN TEAR QUANTITY AND QUALITY WITH SYMPTOMS OF DRY EYE

Rizky Eka Adeliani, Anggraeni Adiwardhani

Smoking causes health problem. Exposure to cigarette smoke in the environment increases evaporation which causes hyperosmolarity and instability of tears resulting in dry eyes. Subjects and methods. The study used a cross sectional design, involving 111 Trisakti University Faculty of Economics students consisting of 56 smokers and 55 non smokers. Subject were selected by consecutive non random sampling. Data analysis used SPSS version 25.0 with Chi Square and Fisher test with significance level $p<0.05$. Results. Tear quantity test with Schirmer I on the smokers students shows the majority were found to be abnormal (<10mm) with symptoms of dry eye as many as 7 people (87.5%) with a value of $p=0.019$. In the non smoker students, it was found a majority of abnormalities (<10mm) with symptoms of dry eye as many as 5 people (100%) with a value of $p=0.006$, and in tear quality test results with Tear Film Break Up Time (TBUT) in smokers students found a majority of abnormalities (<10 seconds) with symptoms of dry eye as much as 100%, with a value of $p=0.464$. The majority of non-smokers students had normal TBUT test (≥10 seconds) and asymptomatic as many as 17 people (85%) with a value of $p=0.007$.Conclusion. There is a relationship between the quantity of tears with symptoms of dry eye $p=0.019$, but there is no relationship between the quality of tears with symptoms of dry eye $p=0.464$.

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A HYBRID MODEL FOR CLASSIFYING PLANT STRESSES

Maria Cecilia A. Venal, Arnel C. Fajardo, Alexander A. Hernandez

This paper presents the combination of the two best classifiers, the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) and Support Vector Machine (SVM), which are excellent in recognizing images in different types of patterns. In this hybrid model, CNN is used as a feature extractor, and SVM works as a classifier. Two separate experiments, using CNN-Softmax and CNN-SVM models, were conducted to compare which of these two model architectures yield a higher accuracy rating. Both models used soybean leaf images representing different classes of biotic and abiotic stresses. CNN-Softmax achieved 98.06% and 98.04% for training and testing

respectively while CNN-SVM achieved 99.84% and 99.59% for training and testing accuracies respectively. These results prove that CNN-SVM is a better combination in identifying soybeans' biotic and abiotic stresses.

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MINIMUM WAGE CORRELATION WITH CONSUMER PRICE INDEX PREDICTIONS USING SUPPORT VECTOR REGRESSION

Mimin Fatchiyatur Rohmah, I Ketut Gede Darma Putra, Rukmi Sari Hartati, Luki Ardiantoro

Every increase in the City / District Minimum Wage certainly affects the economy in Indonesia. One effect is the Consumer Price Index (CPI) because prices of staple goods / services have also increased.. With increased production, high consumption will also increase, so producers will indirectly increase the price of the goods. The correlation between Minimum Wage with Consumer Price Indeks Prediction in eight regions in East Java including are Surabaya, Malang, Jember, Probolingo, Banyuwangi, Kediri, Sumenep and Madiun. This study proposes a new prediction approach that is built on a predicting model based on the Consumer Price Index from Statistics Indonesia East Java Province using the RBF kernel with the Support Vector Regression (SVR) method in five Cities and three Districts and the output is the predics of CPI values for Foodstuffs. The Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) value excellent prediction criteria because it is less than 3 percent, so the Correlation between CPI and Minimum Wage for 2019 in eight regions to have a good performance, because it has an R- Square Correlation of 0.8539.

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THE EVALUATION OF STEMI CLINICAL PATHWAY IN CARDIAC SERVICES AT DR. KARIADI HOSPITAL SEMARANG

Septi Dewi Muninggar, Verarica Silalahi, Elyana Sri Sulistyowati

Clinical pathway (CP)can be used for evaluation of the given health services including cardiac services. This study aims to evaluate the STEMI clinical pathway in terms of content, quality, hospital cost, length of stay and outcomes of cardiac services at Dr. Kariadi hospital. The study design is retrospective cohort. 18 data was gathered both before the implementation of the CP in 2015 (retrospective) and after it is implementation (cohort) in 2018. Data regarding to content and quality of the CP was gathered from 13

key persons using the integrated care pathway appraisal tool (ICPAT). Findings show that the content and quality of the STEMI CP is in a good category (content 76.3%, and quality 84.8%). No difference was found in terms of length of stay, outcome and total cost between STEMI patients using CP and those without CP (P>0.05)

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DIAGNOSING THE MACHINERY BEARING FAULT BASED ON CLUSTER MODELS

Surenther I, Vignesh kumar

The detection and diagnosis of bearing fault have been an important subject for the past few decades. The objective is to overview the methods to detect and minimize the faults, which have been used before and to implement a technique to check the health of the bearing after the bearing had completed its design lifetime. Few methods were introduced and some techniques were employed. Mathematically based analysis has been discussed. The data consist of three sets of test data. The first set of test data has been used throughout the analysis. Data has been processed and the clustering is observed for the different bearings. Data which is used in the process is a non-labeled data set. The data was generated by the NSF I/UCR Center for Intelligent Maintenance Systems with support from Rexnord Corp. in Milwaukee, WI..

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Hoaxing: Protecting Online Transactions From Duplicate Websites

S. Sai Sushma, Ravi Kumar Tenali, A Sashank, Anitha Potnuri

Now a days all of us are purchasing and vending products in online and also making transactions in online. And there are some websites which look similarly as a normal website but will steal all our details in the back end. This type of website is known as websites for phishing. Once users make online transactions when they make e-banking payments or use some other websites for certain details, our system will use different algorithms to detect whether the website is phishing or not. You can also buy products online without any doubt with the aid of this system client. All the details of the spoofing websites will get stored in the cloud database in back end.

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Methodological Foundations Of Flexible Management And Assessing The Flexibility Of An Enterprise Economic Security System

L. Liubokhynets, Ye. Rudnichenko, I. Dzhereliuk, O. Illiashenko, V. Kryvdyk, N. Havlovska

Minimizing the negative impact of destabilizing factors necessitates the use of various approaches and methods that allow enterprises to successfully resist them and develop steadily. An effective tool to minimize this negative impact is the introduction of a flexible management methodology for the organization as a whole and the economic security system in particular. The article explores the specifics and features of the use of flexible management methodologies that were used by enterprises in 2014 - 2018. The interconnection of lean manufacturing methodologies and flexible management methodologies is presented, which explains their adequacy to the requirements of ensuring the economic security of enterprises. A scientific and methodological approach to assessing the flexibility of the economic security system of an enterprise is proposed, which allows management of enterprises of different industries and forms of ownership to use it.

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THE INFLUENCE OF KWL STRATEGY ON STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION

Suhaimi

The purpose of this research was to know whether the significant effect of using KWL strategy towards students' reading comprehension of analytical exposition text at the second grade in MAN N 2 Kerinci. This research was experiment research which used two classes. There were experiment and control class. The pulation of this research was second grade students' of MAN 2 Kerinci it was 72 students. Sample in this research consisted of 36 students. The analysis data used mean score and t-test for checked effect of KWL strategy toward students reading comprehension of analytical exposition text. From the result of analyzing data, it was found that the students' mean score in pre-test was 55,27 for experiment and 54,17 for control class. Meanwhile the students' mean score in post-test was 85 for experiment and 68,33 for control clas. Furthermore, to know whether the difference between the two mean was significant or not, the researcher applied t-test. Because the obtained taccount (6,13) was higher than ttable (1,69), the researcher concluded that test was statistically significant. It means there is significance effect of using KWL Strategy toward students reading comprehension at the second grade in MAN 2 Kerinci.

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Development Of Artificial Butterflies For The Study Of Endangered Asiatic Elephants (Elephas Maximus Maximus) In Sri Lankan Forests

Syam Narayanan S, Asad Ahmed R, Anandh C M Joseph

In the Sri Lankan territory, the Asiatic elephants (Elephas maximus maximus) are at the verge of extinction. The main reason for this extinction is due to the illegal killing for their tusks and the loss of habitat. The solutions for these are the proper monitoring of the habitats in the thick forests where one cannot reach easily and interrogate it. Through this paper, it is attempted to mimic nature in terms of the insect's flight and try to suggest and compare the performance of artificial flying butterfly for Elephant habitat monitoring. The lift and thrust of these artificial butterflies has been studied under various wind velocities in the Sri Lankan and Indian region. The model has been analysed under the different angle of attacks, flapping frequencies and wind velocities in a subsonic wind tunnel and compared with existing fixed unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV). For higher lift and for better thrust performance artificial butterflies is more efficient than other unmanned aerial vehicles.

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OVERVIEW OF RETURN ON INVESTMENT ON CIGARETTE COMPANIES REGISTERED IN INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE

Martinus Robert Hutauruk, Imam Ghozali

This study aims to confirm the impact of investment returns in the form of profitability (ROA, ROE and EPS) on stock prices. The study conducted on cigarette manufacturing companies listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2012 - 2018 period. The data collection method was doing through secondary data obtained through the Indonesia Stock Exchange website. To test the hypothesis through linear regression analysis through IBM SPSS Version 25 software. It found that ROA, ROE and EPS simultaneously had a positive and significant effect on stock prices. Besides, partially it was found that ROA did not affect stock prices, whereas ROE and EPS had a positive and significant effect on stock prices, and EPS was the dominant influence. This paper also contains discussions relating to theoretical and empirical studies and new findings in research.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 4633-4637

IMPLEMENTATION OF LCD INTERFACING WITH ARM CONTROLLER LPC2148

Dr.Venugeetha Y, Ashwini C, Sudheer Rao Y

Display is the necessary part of a machine whether it is any home appliance or industrial machines. Display not only shows the control options to operate the machine but also shows status and output of task performed by that machine. There are many types of displays used in electronics like 7-segment display, Liquid crystal displays (LCDs) display, TFT touch screen display, Light emitting diode (LED) display etc. 16x2 LCD display interfacing with other Microcontrollers(MC) are the most basic one and also used to display in some small electronics equipment. LCDs are extensively used in today's world to display numbers, characters as well as graphics. Whenever the user wants to get the directions or data values the microprocessors and microcontrollers play a vital role in displaying the letters of the alphabet and numbers. Whenever there is a need for large amount of data to be displayed Cathode ray tube (CRT) is a good option to display the data. On the other hand when a small amount of data is to be displayed, simple digit type displays are generally used. Digit-oriented displays use various technologies. One among these technologies is the use of LCD which is in limelight. In this paper the implementation of LCD interfacing on ARM-7 development board using NXP's LPC2148 to display a suitable text message is presented. The ARM-7 development board is developed with two applications namely keypad interface and the LCD interface using NXP's LPC2148.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAY-THINK-PAIR-SHARE (PTPS) LEARNING MODEL FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TO MASTER PART OF TOP SKILL 2020

Zakirman, Lufri, Khairani, Chichi Rahayu, UNP Padang, Indonesia

To improve elementary school student problem-solving skills can be used play-based learning. Playing activity opens the opportunity to set up a Play-Think-Pair-Share (PTPS) learning model in elementary school learning to prepare students to master the 2020 top skills, one of which is a problem-solving skill. The type of research conducted is a quasi-experimental. Data collection instruments in the form of research sheet assessment of problem-solving skills of students and instruments belonging to CFSD year 2018. The data analysis techniques used are test paired T-test samples assuming the data has been distributed normal and homogeneous. Based on

the value of Sig. (2-tailed), it can be concluded that Ho is rejected and Hi is accepted. That means there are significant differences in problem-solving skills between students who learn using PTPS and conventional models.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **4643-4648**

IMPROVEMENT OF STUDENT SCIENCE LITERACY SKILLS THROUGH EDMODO-BASED TEACHING MATERIALS IN LEARNING SCIENCE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Sri Diana Putri, Mishbah Ulhusna, Zakirman, Wienda Gusta

Background of this research is based on the low literacy skills of Indonesian students, one of which is observed at SDN 19 Nan Sabaris. Science literacy is an important skills that need to be mastered by students in IPA learning. Science literacy skills are basic skills related to the curiosity and self-reliance of students in learning. The use of Edmodo-based teaching materials is a solution to improve student science literacy skills in science learning in elementary school. The samples in this research were 21 students of the V-grade SDN 19 Nan Sabaris. Referring to the data analysis results that have been done using the test paired sample T-Test (SIG 2. Tailed = 0.001) It can be concluded that the application of Edmodo-based teaching materials in SCIENCE learning in the V-grade SDN 19 Nan Sabaris proved to improve students ' science literacy skills.

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FORECASTING OF CBOE VOLATILITY OF VIX (VVIX) AS A MEASURE OF PREDICTING EXTREME EVENTS – AN ARIMA FRAMEWORK

Arindam Banerjee

Volatility of VIX or VVIX is an indicator that is based upon volatility index or VIX. Volatility index or VIX is also known as 'investor fear gauge'. It is an indicator that may be considered as a strong indicator of investors' fears and emotions (Durand et al., 2011; Whaley, 2009). It measures investors' view of the market's volatility in the immediate term. The VVIX Index is on the other hand, an indicator of the expected volatility of the 30-day forward price of the VIX. VVIX may provide a further insight into the investors' expectations about future volatility in the market (Nikkinen & Peltomäki, 2019). VVIX is an interesting market indicator that provides an indication towards future tail risk (Park, 2015). The objective of this study is to offer a unique and simple method of

forecasting VVIX. Our argument is, forecasting of VVIX may help market participants in gauging the possibility of tail risk, and may lead to better investment decision.

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Learning And Assessment Of English Language In Expeditionary Learning (El) Among Undergraduate University Students

Dr. Sumanjari S.

This paper aims to enhance readers' understanding of the Learning and Assessment of English language through Expeditionary Learning (EL) Model. The study presents the findings and implications of an experiment conducted among undergraduate university students. The design principles of EL Model are enumerated along with the kinds of expeditions being explained. Learning and Assessment in EL is elaborated by detailing the Facilitators' role and the classroom environment required for implementation of this model. The advantages of using the EL model for Learning and Assessment is analyzed by the investigator and presented with findings from the experiment. The study also makes observations that the EL model is a learner-centric model and the psychological principles of learning is incorporated in the design principles of the model.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **4659-4663**

HYDATIDOSIS: A REVIEW

Abas Andrabi, Hidayatullah Tak and Ajaz Rasool

Echinococcus granulosus and its metacestode in herbivores occasionally man has been recognized as the most significant helminth Zoonoses and of great economic and public-health significance in developing countries. This review is based on recent literature reporting the occurrence of hydatid disease throughout the world. In this review we discuss its aspects of the biology, life cycle, distribution, diagonosis, clinical manifestations, control and Management. During the last few decades, considerable progress has been achieved in various fields of Hydatidosis research. Several serological as well as immunological tests have been evolved for the diagnosis of echinococcus spp. in definitive hosts. These tests appear to be the valuable in detecting infection with high specificity and sensitivity. Public health and ways of hydatid disease treatment and various control measures, including the use of vaccines is also discussed.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **4664-4671**

A Compact Egg-shaped UWB Antenna For Breast Dielectric Profile Imaging

Philip Cherian, Anjit T. A., Mythili P.

In this paper, an egg shaped compact antenna in the ultra-wideband is proposed for breast dielectric profile imaging in a tomographic setup. A breast phantom dielectrically modelled with inclusions mimicking early stage malignancy is experimented to validate the performance of the antenna. The scattered data received by the proposed antenna is processed using an inverse reconstruction algorithm based on the Distorted Born Iteration Method (DBIM) to obtain the image of the dielectric permittivity profile of the phantom. The localization of the inclusion in the image is verified by evaluating the centroid of the respective inclusions. The dimensions of the antenna are comparably smaller with those in the literature. The performance of the proposed antenna is compared with other UWB antennas developed for tomographic imaging. The imaging system with the proposed antenna is capable of detecting multiple inclusions with diameter as small as 6mm in the frequency range of 3.74 - 9.5GHz. The error in localization for the proposed antenna is less than 2% irrespective of the size of inclusions.

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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN SELECTED INDIAN COMPANIES- AN ASSESSMENT

Arpita Jena, Duryodhan Jena, Sitikantha Mishra, Rashmi Ranjan Panigrahi

The aim of this article is to focus on the current status of CSR in India with respect to sectoral development. We also explore the company's contribution for CSR from 4 selected Indian company towards different sector prospective. CSR is now compulsory for every Indian company for spending minimum 2 percent from their last year profit towards society development. Study is based on secondary data. Data have taken for last 4 year 2014-15 to 2017-18 for different sectoral CSR contribution, for individual companies' contribution towards different sector growth, and total amount contributed for last year from avg profit, we have taken the present year data 2017-18. The concluding remark of this article is that the contribution of Ntpc is highest towards CSR as compared to rest three Indian companies. This article is contributing to existing body of knowledge as well as give good scope to the practitioner for inter firm comparison.

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IMPACT OF WORKPLACE DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR ON INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE IN IT SECTOR

M. Sudha Rani, T. Sowdamini

This study aims to evaluate the concept of workplace deviant behaviour in IT sector. Many studies were reviewed for this study to understand the concept of workplace deviant behaviour and also to find how workplace deviance is impacting the employee performance in the organization. Questionnaire was developed and distributed to 300 employees in IT sector and 285 respondents were collected. Random sampling technique was used to collect the data from different IT employees in Visakhapatnam. The collected data was analysed through descriptive analysis by using ANOVA test to find the hypothesis. Present study proved that the deviant workplace behaviour impacts employee performance. Finding the factors and different types of deviance will definitely help the organizations to control their employee's behaviour and it is very important to build ethical culture inside the organization which improves the well-being of the organization.

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Identification Of Upland Red Rice Mutant Lines (ORYZA SATIVA L.) High Yield Potential

Ni Wayan Sri Suliartini, I Gusti Putu Muliarta Aryana, I Wayan Wangiyana, I Ketut Ngawit, Muhidin, Tresjia Corina Rakian

This study aimed is to determine the rice mutant lines that have high production potential when compared with the parent dan check. This research conducted in Kendari Southeast Sulawesi. This research consisted of one factor that were lines (G). There were 4 lines tested: SSJ33.203-34, SSJ31.6-21, SSJ31.104-36, SSJ31.104.35, Pae Loilo (check 1), Watanta (check 2) and three times replication, so there were 18 experimental units. The observation variables, included plant height (cm), productive tillers number per clump (tillers), panicle length (cm), neck panicle length (cm), grains number per panicle (grain), full grains number (grain), empty grains number (grain), and yields (g.clump-1). The results showed that mutant lines had a higher yield potential indicated by characters productive tillers numbers, panicle length, length of neck panicle, full grain, and number of empty grains.

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Design Of Student Worksheet According To Pbl Model To Stimulate Problem-Solving Skills

Faridatul Oktaviana, Suparman

One of the skills that students need to have in facing the industrial revolution 4.0 era is problem-solving skills. Low problem- solving skills can cause students are difficult to solve HOTS questions. Student worksheet is needed in learning. Student worksheet that is not integrated with problem-solving skills will have an impact on can not achieving national education goals. This study aims to produce a learning resource design according to the learning model to stimulate problem-solving skills. This study uses the ADDIE method (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, Evaluation). The research subjects were teachers and students of Muhammadiyah Sewon Middle School, Bantul. The research objects are problem-solving skills, learning models, and learning resources. Data collection instruments use questionnaires, questions, observations, and interview guidelines. Data analysis uses Miles-Huberman that consists of data reduction, data presentation, and concluding. This research has several results. First, students have difficulty learning statistical material. Second, students' problem-solving skills are still relatively low. Third, the Problem-Based Learning (PBL) learning model can be used to improve students' problem-solving skills. Fourth, learning resources that fit the PBL learning model are not yet available . Fifth, learning resources that embed problem-solving skills are not yet available. Sixth, the ADDIE development model can be used to produce student worksheet designs that are compatible with PBL learning models and integrated by problem-solving skills. Seventh, the design of the student worksheet produced is classified as overused. This design can be used to develop student worksheet according to the Problem-Based Learning model in stimulating problem-solving skills.

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Student Worksheets Design To Improve Problem-Solving Ability With Problem-Based Learning

Diasty Ponjen, Suparman

Problem-solving ability is an attempt to reach a goal or find a way out using the knowledge he already has. Problem-based learning is a learning approach where students work together to find solutions to complex problems. The purpose of this study is to design teaching materials in the form of student worksheets that contain activities according to the steps of problem-based learning and indicators of students' problem-solving abilities. This research uses research and development methods, with the ADDIE development model. The procedure in the ADDIE model consists of five stages, namely, Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and

Evaluation. The subjects of the study were students of class VII at SMPN 12 Yogyakarta. The object of this research is the ability of problem-solving, problem-based learning methods, and teaching materials in the form of student worksheets. Data collection instruments used interview guidelines, observation sheets, and validation sheets. This study produced an analysis of the Student Worksheet design consisting of cover, preface, table of contents, Core Competencies, Basic Competencies, and Competency Achievement Indicators (GPA), usability instructions, concept maps, student worksheets activities, and evaluations. Student worksheets have validated by two validators and have been categorized as feasible with some improvements previously.

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Optimization Algorithm For Decision Theory With Uncertainty

N. Ezhilarasan , C. Vijayalakshmi

A review on Uncertainty is an ever-growing concern in optimization for decision theory. Uncertainty has received a lot of focus in the recent years from science and engineering. This paper aims to review main methods that have been applied to the problems relating to uncertain in decision theory as well as list applications in the various area. The uncertainty for optimization is first analysed and classified followed by implementation of mathematical programming in the field of uncertainty. Various prevailing optimization approaches that are applied to decision theory with uncertainty models like stochastic programming and robust optimization have been identified. For same methods, review of the techniques, principles, and how they are utilized to improve the robustness of the model results to provide surplus policy insights. In the conclusion, a critical assessment on the use of these methods is provided.

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Teaching Analytical Writing Through Editorials Of Newspapers

Dr. B. Sushma

Newspapers are authentic resources of language learning. The various components of language skills such as listening, speaking, reading, writing, grammar and vocabulary are readily available in the newspaper articles. This paper tries to analyze how materials from newspapers can be exploited to teach the micro and macro skills of writing analytical essays especially by using the editorials of

standard and prominent newspapers like 'The Hindu' and 'Times of India'. Editorials contain information regarding the current issues and the personal opinions of the authors help us a lot to understand how one can voice one's opinions related to the issue. Writing essays is an art by itself. Analyzing the situations of any event, trying to record their views using appropriate language - words, phrases, thoughts, and opinions is something which the language learners must be capable of. For this to happen, the students are made to look at the sentence structures, vocabulary - general and academic, the organization of paragraphs, the linkers, the discourse markers to check the development of ideas, transition of thoughts, supportive statements, contradictory statements, one's own ideas related to the topic of discussion etc. A comprehensive view about the ideas presented in the article for meaning making is also necessary. This helps the learners to firstly understand the nuances involved in writing and then apply them to their own writing. The knowledge and awareness they have about the current affairs or any issue of concern can be analyzed and presented effectively through the writing skills they have learnt from this writing workshop. The researcher conducted an experimental study to 20 learners for 3 hours. The results and outcomes are presented through data analysis and interpretation. The effectiveness and lacunae of this method will be discussed elaborately in this paper. These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for IJSTR JOURNALS. Use this document as a template if you are using Microsoft Word 6.0 or later. Otherwise, use this document as an instruction set. The electronic file of your paper will be formatted further at IJSTR. Define all symbols used in the abstract. Do not cite references in the abstract. Do not delete the blank line immediately above the abstract; it sets the footnote at the bottom of this column. Don’t use all caps for research paper title.

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Effectiveness Of Micro Teaching Learning On Teaching Basic Skills: Do The Facilities Matter?

Hamzah Pagarra, Muhammad Irfan, Ahmad Syawaluddin

Micro teaching learning is expected to equipped prospective teachers to master several teaching skills, as in micro teaching learning these teachers will be trained to practice from each component or teaching skills. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of micro teaching learning on the basic skills of teaching students. The method used is the method of public opinion survey research with the Simple Random Sampling technique. The results of the analysis it was obtained that micro teaching learning for students of the class of 2015 in PGSD Study Program FIP UNM was in the low category and based on the results of this study showed that Micro Teaching learning was not effective towards the basic skills of teaching the these students. Suggestions for teaching basic skills lecturers that learning in micro teaching laboratories need to be improved again, with the best possible use

of existing facilities to facilitate students when practicing each teaching skill so as to improve the quality of implementing micro teaching learning.

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Assessment Of The Foremen's Leadership Traits: Expected By Builders In Construction Projects

Abadi Sanosra, Amri Gunasti

Foremen is one of the very important resources in construction projects, because in addition to dealing with the organizational structure on top, also serves to coordinate and lead the structures underneath. This important role, leading to the organizational structure of construction projects will go well, when Foremen played its role as well as possible. One important role is Foremen leadership traits, to Builders. This research tested the z. Based on this research, using different test (z test) Ha accepted hypotheses, and hypotheses Ho rejected, either for z table 0:05, 0:01 and z table, for Foremen reliable indicator of 9.418, Foremen indicators Feel comfortable with the job as big as 9.318, indicators Foremen resolute that is equal to 8.231, indicator Insightful Foremen sharply by 7.754, indicator The Foremen can communicate well by 7.406, Foremen indicators focus on goals as big as 6.946, Foremen indicator can believed as big as 6.343, friendly Foremen indicator as big as 6.131. Figures obtained Z count of 8 (eight) indicators are still far from the value of the Z table, meaning that there is a very real difference the Foremen leadership traits, with the hope of Builders. for Indicator Foremen Suave, the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and the initial hypothesis (Ho) is rejected at 5% but the z table Ha is rejected and Ho received at z 0.01 table that is equal to 2.071, Meaning that there is no real difference between Foremen leadership traits, with the hope of Builders. As for the indicators Foremen believers are themselves, Ha is rejected and the hypothesis Ho received both for z tables 0.05, and z t able 0.01 that is equal to 1.777, meaning Foremen leadership traits, in line with expectations Builders.

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Performance Of Reinforcement Learning Model With Boltzmann Machine For Improving The Intrusion Detection System In Manet

Dr.P.Bharathisindhu, Dr. Manjaiah D.H

In network communication, the data moving from one place to another place is become easy. The security is also main issue in

networks. Various researchers were proposed to overcome the drawbacks of networking in MANET. MANET is a Mobile Ad hoc Network where nodes are connected without any infrastructure. Due to independency of mobile nodes in the MANET the intrusion many play a role in attacking the nodes behavior and make the node as malicious. There are various techniques for intrusion detection in MANET. In our study learning model is used to improve the detection of intrusion with improved QOS. The positive prediction rate is increased with detection accuracy and the false positive rate is decreased. The learning model which employed in MANET with Reinforcement learning system. The applied machine learning model which increases the intrusion detection accuracy level and the reinforcement learning model employed with Boltzmann parameters. The result is compared with genetic algorithm and Naïve Bayes algorithm which are used to identify the malicious node and anomalies in the network data transmission.

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Gaussian Mean Shift Ellipsoidal Clustering-Based R-Tree Indexing For Multidimensional Data Stream Analysis

Chitra. K, Maheswari. D

Data Stream analysis is a process of extracting the valuable information from the continuous data records. A data stream is an ordered sequence of instances in many applications and it read-only once or a small period of time with lesser computing and storage capabilities. Most of the recent research work aimed to reduce the dimensionality of high dimensional data. Further, the space complexity remained unaddressed in the existing works. In order to overcome these limitations, a Gaussian Mean Shift Hyper-Ellipsoidal clustering-based R-Tree indexing (GMSHEC-RTI) technique is developed for reducing the dimensionality of high-dimensional data with lesser space complexity. In the GMSHEC-RTI technique, the sliding window model is applied for handling the incoming data stream to minimize the clustering time. Then the Gaussian Mean Shift Hyper-Ellipsoidal clustering technique is applied for partitioning the data into different ellipsoidal shape clusters that depends on Mahalanobis distance metric with higher clustering accuracy. Then, the GMSHEC-RTI technique constructs R-tree for indexing and storing the clustered high dimensional data for further processing which results in minimizing the space complexity. Experiment is conducted with different metrics such as clustering accuracy, false-positive rate, time complexity and space complexity with respect to a number of data.

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Assessment Of Surface Water Quality Of Mahoba Lakes Using Multivariate Statistical Tools

Swati Gupta, Poonam Mehrotra

The present study was centred on selected historical ponds in Mahoba district to monitor the surface water quality. For two to thirty years, the different types of effluent coming from household in adding to farming runoff have had a harmful impact on surface water quality. This work was carried out from January 2016 to December 2016 to study physico-chemical characteristics, viz. temperature, pH, EC, TDS, TH, Cl–, Ca++, Mg++, Na+, DO and BOD to evaluate the surface water quality and the parameters' statistical correlations. The values of WQI (Water Quality Index) were 36.43, 36.07 and 35.60 at Keerat Kalaya and Madan Sagar, respectively and it was compared with Indian Standard Drinking Water (IS 10500: 2012). The assessment of the surface water quality of Mahoba district are in the scale of polluted (BAD), which is not acceptable in respect to potable water with no proper treatment of polluted water, however it is acceptable meant for agricultural and other household purposes. This paper presents an overview of the status of WQI of Mahoba district using multivariate statistical techniques. These baseline statistics can help out non-governmental and governmental organizations in the management of water pollution.

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An Algorithm For Evaluating Variation Of Cross Over And Mutation Operator In Genetic Algorithm (GAVCOMO)

Seema Sharma, Dr. Shaveta Bhatia

A Genetic Algorithm is a heuristic approach which has been inspired by Charles Darwin's theory of biological natural evolution. The algorithm works on the process where the most fitted individuals are selected for reproduction from the population to produce offspring of the next generation. There are a variety of optimization methods which have been applied in many subjects in which Genetic Algorithm is one of the optimization methods which have been used in software testing, Data mining, Neural Network fuzzy System and many more. One of the issues in utilizing Genetic Algorithm is which recombination operator gives the better results. The point of this paper is to show the impact recombination operator on the execution of Genetic Algorithm. This paper presents the comparative study of all types of crossover operators' i.e. single point, multipoint and uniform. The mutation operator has also been taken to enhance the search space. In order to accomplish this aim Software testing has been taken as a subject area where the experiments have been done on C program for code testing. The

crossover operator that has the best average performance has been taken for the creating the next generation.

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Assessment Of Factors Considered In The Development Of Housing For Resilient City: A Study Of Abuja, Nigeria

Enobong B. Equere, Eziyi O. Ibem, Oluwole A. Alagbe

Housing for resilient city offers characteristics that would enable housing relate efficiently with the exigencies of the city. However, in a developing country like Nigeria, there is little understanding of the specific factors mass housing developers consider in the conception and implementation of housing schemes that promote urban resilience. This study, therefore, investigated the factors that housing professionals consider important in the development of public housing schemes with aim of assessing how such schemes are resilient to the impact of rapid population growth in Abuja, Nigeria. The study was based on a questionnaire survey of 53 housing professionals involved in the development of selected public housing scheme of the Federal Housing Authority (FHA) in the study area. The data were analysed using descriptive statistics and relative importance index (RII). The result reveals that with RII=0.833, cost of development was the most important economic factor; layout of housing estates (RII= 0.819) was top on the list of the environmental factors; while mixed neighbourhood (RII=0.725) was considered the most important social factor in the development of housing. This study implies that for public housing schemes to enhance city resilience, considerations should be given to social characteristics of housing development alongside economic and environmental factors.

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Performance Evaluatıon Of Fırefly Optımızatıon For Intrusıon Detectıon System

RITU BALA, Dr. RITU NAGPAL

IDS is a hardware or software submission that handles or prevents networks for mischievous actions or strategy destructions. Any mischievous action or destruction is usually testified to a manager or composed centrally with the help of a system called security information and event managements. It simply syndicates outcomes from numerous areas, and by the help of alarm filtering methods. It differentiates mischievous actions from false alarms. It is very popular for its main components, i.e. sensors, console and detection

engine. In this paper we have explained about intrusion detection system, its importance and also discussed about various surveys that were useful for this system. Its first component is a sensor that senses the system traffic and produces actions. Next component console handles those actions and manage the sensors and lastly the detection Engine accounts the actions recorded by the sensors and stored in the database and rules are followed to produce alerts from the established security actions. In this paper intrusion detection system is explained in detail. Various types of intrusion detection system such as Network Intrusion Detection System, Host-based Intrusion Detection System and Hybrid intrusion detection system are discussed in this paper. It is a software or hardware that mechanizes the procedure of examining of actions. For the implementation MATLAB simulator has been used. The author in this paper has given the idea to use the algorithm called firefly algorithm and convolution neural networks. Both are discussed in this paper and results have been shown. The Firefly optimization approach has been used to optimize the features. The main aim of the paper is to decrease the unrelated structures by choosing and enhancing the finest feature for correctness. The Firefly optimization method enhance the structures and subsequently classifiers are used to sense the intrusion in the system.

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Haptic Glove Display: Enabling Sensory Substitution

Akshay Baweja

This paper presents a haptic glove display designed to act as a sensory substitution device. Primarily, it communicates navigation directions from point A to point B in the form of vibration patterns to the person riding a bike or driving a car. The display comprises 16 haptic feedback motors placed on a glove that relays the information to the user as static, spatial, and sweeping haptic feedback. The haptic feedback also varies in intensity to communicate soft or hard feedback. Moreover, it can act as an extension to our present human sensory system in ways that we can perceive data directly on our body without having our visual attention diverted on screens. The addition of a 9-DoF IMU to this glove will enable its use in virtual reality applications, enabling bidirectional communication between the system and the user. Other uses include data perception, music perception, interactive video feed, and a haptic display for the vision-impaired people.

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Aumbs: Aadhaar And Unique Multimodal Based Biometric System For E-Voting Using Ianfis Method

K.Kanimozhi, Dr.K.Thangadurai.

A vote is one of the basic human rights of any person in a democratic nation. By exercising the right to vote, individuals appoint the best leader to guide them. In order to exercise this independence, virtually all election programs include previous measures: electoral identification and recognition, voting and recording of ballots, counting of votes, and posting of election results. During the voting system, which is central to the e-voting system, voter identification and security are required. Therefore, the need to design a secure e-voting system is very important. A secure electronic voting system that uses a unique ID number, ie aadhaar amount. Creating a set of metrics to identify unusual customer habits by recognizing their client and cognitive characteristics is a significant problem. In this work, additional security is used to replace these problems with the Aadhaar Multi-Model Biometric Range with Cognitive Characteristic Detection. When participating in elections, election recognition can be done using multimodal biometric models such as the head, iris, finger, palm print, finger nerve, ear, and seal. If the voter's biometric data matches the Aadhaar database, the individual is allowed to place their ballot. Coupling is done using the proposed new classification system, the Advanced Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System (IANFIS). Recommended Plan is a highly electronic, technology based and guaranteed program.

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A Study On Educational Environment During The Era Of Orunodoi In Assamese Literature

Monmi Kalita

A magazine not only contributes to the literature and language of a society but also at the same time plays an important role in portraying social, political, cultural, intellectual pictures of that society. Magazines, published in different time periods maintain their own characteristics of literature and their traditional uniqueness along with socio-intellectual background. “Orunodoi”, the first magazine-cum-newspaper was not an exception. This magazine has very important place in Assamese language and literature. Orunodoi for the first time has tried to change the Assamese people’s mind through literature by showing them the positive role of education and literature in a society. In this research article an analysis is done on the articles published in Orunodoi related to the education environment of Assam at that time period.

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The Functionalities Of Web-Opac In University Libraries Of Assam

Pranjal Deka

Information is an integral part of the information society. maximum use of library resources is a prime goal for any library and information center. Online Public Access catalogue (OPAC) is a major contribution to the library. Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) is a catalogue of a library's collection that is open and accessible to the public through the world wide web. It is an online open-access bibliographic record of a library holding of a library. A library catalogue provides users a platform to search and locate books and other materials available at the library. in this paper, it is tried to discuss the different aspects of OPAC in three selected University libraries namely. Lakshminath Bezbaroah Library, Dibrugarh University, Central Library, Tezpur University, and Rabindra Library, Assam University.

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Exploring The Impact Of Absorptive Capacity On Technology Transfer Effectiveness: A Conceptual Framework

Aamer Hafeez, Alina Binti Shamsuddin, Bilal Saeed, Ayyaz Mehmood, Naima Andleeb

In competitive business environment, organizations try to continuously improve their products, services and performance through effective technology transfer to attain a better market position. However, as technology is advancing rapidly, technical information and skill is improving aggressively and accordingly the product life cycle is being shortened. Innovation in technical aspects is becoming extremely important so to have leading position in the market and can earn more revenue in return. In order to advance in technical innovation, organizations have to develop and increase their absorptive capacity to utilize external technology, skills and knowledge in an effective way. Effective technology transfer provides the opportunity to access and acquire technology which can be used for economic growth of less developed countries. The purpose of this study is to propose a conceptual framework after systematic review of literature on the term Technology Transfer Effectiveness. Reviewing grounding theory of Organizational Learning, Technology Transfer models and factors influencing Technology Transfer Effectiveness from literature, two influencing variables Absorptive capacity (ACAP) and Organizational innovation (OI) which affect Technology Transfer Effectiveness (TTE) have been selected. This paper will explore the impact of identified variable ACAP on TTE and further validate the role of OI as mediator

in Service Industry. This study explores the factors of Absorptive Capacity (ACAP) into Acquisition, Exploitation, Assimilation and Transformation and (TTE) Technology Transfer Effectiveness with Product and Process Performance, Human Recourse Capability and Business Performance. An empirical analysis will be performed to measure the impact of these four factors of Absorptive Capacity on three factors of Technology Transfer Effectiveness through Organizational Innovation. Finally, this paper finalized a conceptual model after exploring previous studies and propose an empirical investigation for validation in future for researchers and practitioners.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **4779-4792**

The Importance Of Metrics For The Evaluation Of Design Performance For An Axiomatic Design System Development

Andrea Girgenti, Alessandro Giorgetti, Fernando Rolli, Gabriele Arcidiacono, Alessio Sgrevi, Paolo Citti

This paper explains the role of metrics and their important contribution in assessing how far a system is with respect to a target. This is even more important to establish a common language and to drive an organization towards goals being sure at the same time each part of the organization itself is aligned. Measuring performances through a shared and accepted metric is even more critical as a tool to achieve the continuous improvement of traded solutions, design parameters, and processes. It allows one to quantify how much a system is currently providing in terms of outputs and to plan the next steps to achieve the expected performances if a misalignment is detected. Metrics, compared with targets, make the appraiser able to measure advances and next actions to deploy. This paper proposes a system of metrics to drive the choice of design parameters of both physical and non-physical systems (human organizations for instance) through the decomposition. In this context the quality function deployment links back the design parameters to customer needs through the found system of metrics and provides a tool for assessing the goodness of found solutions.

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Design Of Mathematics Worksheets Based On Guided Inquiry Model To Improve Mathematical Connection Skills

Rani Nur Handayani, Suparman

The ability of mathematical connections is the ability to connect or associate problems related to mathematics, the mathematical concept itself or with concepts outside of mathematics. The guided inquiry model can improve students' mathematical connection skills. This study aims to design teaching materials in the form of student student worksheets, which contain activities following the steps of the guided inquiry model and indicators of students' mathematical connection ability. This research uses the ADDIE development method. The research subjects were students of class VIII SMPN 12 Yogyakarta. The object of this research is the ability of mathematical connections, guided inquiry models, and teaching materials in the form of student worksheet. Data collection instruments used interview guidelines, observation sheets, and validation sheets. The results of the study can be concluding that the student worksheet design based on guided inquiry models to improve mathematical connection skills developed through the ADDIE development method has a component, namely: cover, preface, table of contents, Core Competencies, Basic Competencies and Indicators of Achievement of Competencies (KI, KD, and IPK), instructions for use, concept maps, student worksheet activities, evaluations, and author profiles. student worksheet has been validated by two validators and has been categorized as feasible with some improvements previously.

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Design Of Mathematical E-Module Based On Inquiry Learning Model To Stimulate The Creative Skills

Syaiful Nur Aziz, Suparman

Creative thinking is one of the essential skills students must have in 21st-century learning. Creative thinking skills also affect students in solving PISA questions. Teaching material that does not stimulate students' creative thinking skills can have an impact on the ineffectiveness of achieving educational competence. This article aims to design an E-learning Module that can encourage students' creative thinking skills. The research in this article uses the ADDIE development model (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation). The development procedure in this article is limited to two stages, namely analysis, and design. The research subjects were teachers, and students of class X IPA Ali Maksum Krapyak High School. Research objects include creative thinking skills, e-modules, and inquiry learning models. The research instrument used test questions, questionnaires, and interview guidelines. The data analysis technique used is qualitative. Research results obtained include a) In the analysis phase, the results obtained, students' creative thinking skills are still relatively low. This is because students have difficulty in learning material from existing learning resources. Besides, the learning methods used in classrooms are still classical, so students only receive content from the teacher in the same direction. The inquiry learning model is a learning model that can stimulate students' creative

thinking skills. b) At the design stage, the results are obtained, the design of E-Module mathematics learning based on inquiry learning models to stimulate students' creative thinking skills. This research can be extended into the stages of development, implementation, and evaluation to produce E-Modules of mathematics learning that are feasible to use, practical, and effective.

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Needs Assessments Analysis On Online & Real-Time Learning Assessment

Nanang Alamsyah, Nurhasan Syah, Suparno,

This study is a preliminary analysis in the development of performance management based learning assessment models using ADDIE (Analysis, Design, Develop, Implementation and Evaluation) methods. The study aims to measure the level of needs analysis of performance management-based learning assessment models characterized by being done online and in real-time. There are two (2) objectives that are sought, namely: measuring the level of learning assessment model needs from the perceptions of students and lecturers, and measuring the readiness of the campus to run a new learning assessment model based on five (5) perspectives (software, hardware, internet connection, regulation, and human). The descriptive quantitative analysis model is used to complete this study with the study input in the form of online questionnaire results. The closed question questionnaire method is used to get the level of perception of the model needs, by using the choice of answer choices Likert scale 2 and 5. The need level of the model of student perception comes from one hundred and thirty-four (134) students, while the level of need for the model from the perception of lecturers comes from twelve (12) lecturers. The results of the calculation of the level of student needs for the model amounted to 77.54% (need) and lecturers amounted to 81.25% (extremely need). The lowest readiness level is in the internet connection perspective 16.92% (extremely not ready), while the other perspectives are ready. Suggestions are given to the campus in order to improve the ease of access and speed of internet connection.

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Speech And Image Coding Using Lattice Based Vector-Scalar Quantization Scheme

R. Viswanathan, S. Muthu vel

Speech coding and Image coding technique which has assumed considerable importance in communication systems performance, to a large extent, determines the quality of the recovered Voice / Data / Picture and the channel capacity of the system. The coding efficiency can be improved using the Vector – scalar quantization scheme. Vector quantization provides low complexity design over coding scheme. Lattices are widely recognized as an important tool in the design of vector quantization. In this paper, the use of lattice theory based vector quantization in speech and image coding is discussed..

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Positive Role Of Reader Response Strategy On EFL Iraqi Learners'performance In Understanding Shakespeare's Literary Text

Qayssar Abbas Abdulridha, Haj. Azmi Abdul Latiff

This study shows the pedagogical impact of applying the (RRT) Reader-response theory in generating multi layers of interpretations when the EFL Iraqi learners involved with the process of reading literary text based on RRT. The study conducted in Iraq at Thiqar University, English department, over a 16-week period in which the researcher conducted a quasi-experimental pre-post-test design in literature. The purpose of conducting two tests as a pre and post-test in literature was to see if there is a statistically significant difference between the tests. The main concepts of this study are the process of applying Reader-Response strategy in explaining the literary texts in English and its relation to generate a bunch of meanings and explanations behind one text. Data were collected by using one group pre-test and post -test. Data were analyzed by using paired samples t-test to see if there was a statistically significant difference. Findings showed that all participants' overall test scores on the pre- and post-tests were significantly different at the $p \leq 0.05$ level. This result was statistically significant, thereby indicating an increase in participants' scores from the pre- to the post-test. These results also, revealed that the implementation of tasks based on the Reader-response theory enhances the process of meaning -seeking as well as the development of EFL Iraqi readers' ability to produce a plenty of response

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Theoretical Study Of Poverty In Urban Slum Settlements

Mohammad Agung Ridlo, Sugiono Soetomo, Nurdien H Kistanto

To understand problems of poverty in a city, one of the ways is by understanding slum settlements in the city, because most of those living in slums are poor people. A qualitative descriptive approach was used to understand and describe the characteristics and features of poverty in relation to slum settlements, and to know the phenomena of the lives of the poor. Slum settlements, as a result of high rates of urbanization, become a specific problem that must be looked at with special observations and analysis measurement. Therefore, poverty is a national problem and, of course, the government's responsibility, both on the needs of urban communities and the availability of jobs, wherever they live.

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A Zero-Sum Game-Based Security Algorithm Against Dos Attack In Vanets

A.Ilavendhan, K.Saruladha

The number of accidents occurred in recent years due to the increase of vehicle users in road transportation and the inability of providing the safety alert messages to the vehicle users during natural disasters. To prevent such accidents, VANETs create an environment where the vehicles can interact with each other. Due to the vulnerabilities in the VANET, the timely circulation of emergency messages to vehicle users is retarded. Ensuring VANET's security mechanism is critical for reliable data transmission in the network. Game theory has been used in strategic areas over the years, such as retail, auctioning, gaming, etc. The game theory concept has been used in defense fields and is often referred to as security games. This paper provides a zero-sum security algorithm to solve a problem involving an attacker or a defender's interaction game during a denial of service attack (DoS), and it shows the better result for mitigating the DoS attack when compared to other existing methods.

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Formation Of The Two-Dimensional Distribution Law Of Random Variables Dependent Export-Import Flows Of Ukrainian-Indian Foreign Trade

Tetiana Bludova, Nataliya Boretskaya, Svitlana Prochorchuk, Olena Lepyokhina, Galyna Kuznyetsova

The study of Ukrainian-Indian trade relations, as well as the application of new techniques to the analysis and forecasting of export-import flows between countries, is an urgent problem. It is shown that the main task of the main state strategy is to

simultaneously apply the import substitution policy and its complementarity with the export promotion policy. The article assumes that government policies on import substitution and export promotion are random variables compatible and dependent. In this context, export-import Ukrainian-Indian flows, which are a reflection of the policies discussed above, are considered as compatible and dependent random variables. The dynamics of export of goods to India from Ukraine (import of goods from India to Ukraine) and the calculated data of indicators of export and import dependence, theoretical frequencies, accumulated frequencies, observable criterion for Ukrainian-Indian foreign trade flows for the period 1996-2017 are presented. A two-dimensional normal law of distribution of Ukrainian-Indian foreign trade flows was constructed and a 0.95 equation of the principal scattering ellipse of the two-dimensional normal law of distribution of Ukrainian-Indian foreign trade flows for the period 1996-2017 was found with confidence.

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Determination Of The Critical Risk Zone For The Indicator Of Foreign Trade Import Coverage By The Export Of Goods And Services Subject To Its Normal Distribution

Fokina-Mezentseva Katerina, Melnyk Tetiana, Diatlova Valentyna, Buhas Vasyl, Shatska Zorina

Today, there is a need for new scientific and methodological approaches to determine the effectiveness of foreign trade activity of the state, which will allow not only careful analysis and forecasting of export-import operations of the country, but also at the same time make informed, well- grounded management decisions. The calculated values of the cumulative frequency and some numerical characteristics for the empirical and statistical series of the world index of import coverage by export for Ukraine for the period 1996-2017 are presented. Confidence intervals were found for: general mean, variance, root mean square deviation; the Pearson test of the normal law of distribution of the world export coverage indicator for Ukraine for the period 1996-2017 was tested. The same hypothesis was also tested using the three sigma rule. Areas of permissible, critical and catastrophic risk by the rule of three sigmas are presented, which makes it possible to analyze the belonging to these areas of the world index of coverage of imports by export for Ukraine, which is distributed according to the normal law of distribution. It is substantiated that after 2013 the global indicator for Ukraine of import cover by export has entered the area of critical risk and will be in it with a forecast until 2019, and then may enter the area of catastrophic risk. It is proved that for the future development of foreign trade Ukraine needs strategic transformations in the national foreign trade policy. The main direction of its development should be the use of instruments for increasing the export volumes of goods and services and reducing

the country's import dependence, in particular on goods. At the same time, the structure of export and import should be optimized with a focus on reducing the volume of the latter.

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Is Consumer Behaviour Varying Towards Low And High Involvement Products Even Sports Celebrity Endorsed?

S.Shahul Hameed, Dr.S.Madhavan, Thangaraja Arumugam

The major focal point of the present research is to recognize the effect of sports celebrity ads on the purchase intention of the buyers. Both high involvement products and low involvement products have included in the research. A combination of 450 undergraduate students and teachers has been chosen for the investigation. The respondents were picked utilizing Stratified sampling technique. The information were dissected utilizing Hierarchical Cluster Analysis and K-Mean Cluster Analysis. The significant finding of the present research is that on account of Low Involvement Product, there is an effect of sports celebrity ads on the purchase intention of the customers, and there is no effect on account of perceived risk factor. On the other hand, on account of High Involvement Product, there is a high effect in the perceived risk factor on diminishing the purchase intention of the customers. In this manner, the present research has proposed that on account of Low Involvement Product sports celebrity promotions can be utilized to expand the purchase intention of the purchasers. Yet, on account of High Involvement Product, sports celebrity promotions can be utilized just while presenting new products and for increasing its popularity.

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Financial Reengineering Perspectives Of Government Of India With Respect To Time Series Effect And Performance Of Sovereign Gold Bond

Dr. Thangaraja Arumugam, Bala Subramaniam, Balaji Jayakrishnan, Dr. ASI Vasudeva Reddy, Maharishi Ranganathan

Reengineering is an emerging concept in present era in India. This concept focused on Business Process in the past years. The changes have been implemented not only in the form of Business process but also to reengineer in financial terms. With this consideration, new schemes like Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme, that is a paper or certificate issued by Government, saying that the investor bought a certain amount of gold. Hence the above stated methods will

certainly decrease the want of gold and indeed decrease the gold import. Henceforth this research article delivers a practical perspective on the dynamics of financial modification and where the researcher has used various examples to explain the scope for sovereign gold bond scheme. The given examples highlight the role of financial reengineering in handling the different type of risk, the requirement for risk accounting and changes in procedures for executing Financial and Business Process Reengineering. This study analytical and exploratory in nature. Eleven companies have been chosen for the study from BSE listed companies. For the present research, secondary data has been collected gathered from journals, reports, economic reviews and websites in order to anayse the gold ETF's sales level. Descriptive statistics and Boxplots are used to understand the nature of data. It attempts to identify the different pattern among the gold ETF companies' sales. The time series analysis is executed to understand the future directions of the sales of Gold ETF. The difference among the Gold ETF sales level of all the companies are tested using ANOVA. The time series forecast analysis shows the different companies and its trend. All companies show low sales trend for the future. The past sales in the year of 2011-12 had registered a high level of sales. It started reducing yearly and presently it shows a less sales trend. The economic condition may be the reason. Axis shows a high sales in 2011-12. The gold ETF may not be showing better sales in the present situation. The Gold Bonds selling companies need to show the better marketing approach in order to mitigate the ETF sales.

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Classification For Iot Threats Based On The Analytic Hierarchy Process

Islam Abdalla Mohamed, Anis Ben Aissa, Loay F. Hussein

The Internet of Things technology make us depending on a machine to control a massive part of our life by collecting more personal information. The data collected and stored with these devices such as your name, age, health data, location and more can aid cyberattack activity. The first step to face these threats is to classify it and determine the risk according to different classes of users. This paper introduces classification to IoT threats from a user perspective. The classification is done by collecting the opinion of 80 users divided into three classes. Our proposed classification is done by AHP algorithm to calculate the weigh and determine the risk of each threat according to users classes. The result will contribute to create more secure and reliable IoT services and systems.

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Mediation Of Motivation In Improvingteacher's Performance: Personality Traits Support

Erna Kusumawati

This study aims to review the teacher's personality traits support as an educator, in improving teacher's performance through motivation. Remember many studies explain the importance of motivation in improving performance, also the uniqueness of personality traits as a supporting factor of human resources behavior. The study is conducted in Jakarta with a teacher analysis unit is 200 teachers who have a certificate as an instructor or teacher. This experimental study reviews the correlation among variable which is related to personality traits, motivation, and performance, through path analysis by using PLS also hypothesis to test the research model. The research finding is known that personality traits correlate directly and indirectly to teacher's performance improvement. Particularly, by the existence of mediation from the teacher's motivation, it can increase motivation achieved by the teacher as an instructor. Personality traits are a tendency of emotional, cognitive, and behavior from the teacher during conducting tri dharma. Through supporting motivation, emotional behavior, cognitive and behavior from the teacher are more supportive of performance achievement as a teacher. So it is considered to be important that personality traits improvement for the teacher, with the final objective, is an educational level improvement from students and school

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The Elementary School Students' Responsibility Character Analysis

Erlisnawati, Sapriya, Dasim Budimansyah

This study aims to describe elementary school students' responsibility character in learning. This study employed qualitative approach with questionnaire to collect the data. The subjects of this study were 29 grade four elementary school students in Riau Province. The responsibility character is considered essential for students as the next generation of the nation. Responsibility trait possessed by each individual illustrated their ability to accomplish their tasks. In this study, the responsibility character developed is related to doing the tasks assigned, completing the tasks on time, being discipline, not cheating, obeying the settled rules, and helping peers. The results of the study implied that most students have high responsibility. This indicated that the responsibility character had developed in students from their early age since they need to be responsible for themselves, their family and their community as one of the requirements in the society.

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Study & Analysis Of Effects Of Thermal Barrier Coating (TBC) On Gas Turbine Engine

Smrithin Sudhir, U. Raghavendra, T. S. Sameer, Pradhuman Panigrahi

Thermal Barrier Coating (TBC) is a momentous element that influences the performance of gas turbine engine. This is designed to serve the purpose of protecting gas turbine components (especially combustor, stators and blades) from severe thermal environment. Turbine Entry Temperatures (TET) of gases can be higher than 1500K with TBCs providing a temperature drop of even higher than 200K across them. TBC has different layers like ceramic top coat, TGO, metallic bond coat and the metal substrate. These stack together to form a basic TBC layer. The most widely used material for TBC is Yittria Stabilized Zirconia (YSZ) which can be applied by variety of thermal processes such as flame spray, powder spray, plasma spray, HVOF spray, etc. From study and analysis, it is evident that TBC plays a vital role in increasing the turbine entry temperature which further increases the power and efficiency of the gas turbine engine. The increase in need for a high TET operating Gas turbine demands an efficient thermal barrier coating. Further high turbine temperature can be achieved by improving the top layer of TBC through certain reinforcement methods such as impulse plasma deposition and improving the inspection techniques.

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Assessment Of Rock Slope Stability Along Minas Road, Tons Valley, Uttarakhand Himalaya

Gambhir singh chauhan, h.c. Nainwal

Slope stability analysis along the Minas road was carried out at 7 locations. Limestone, sandstone and slates are the main rock types. Geotechnical Data for Rock Mass Rating (RMR) were taken from each location for the rock mass classification. The rock samples were also collected for the lab analysis. The stereographic projections of rock joints were plotted for Kinematic analysis and different slope failures (planar and wedge) were identified. Geological cross section of each rock slope was prepared to show the orientation of different sets of joints with respect to the slope face. Finally the Factor of safety (FOS) of each rock slopes were determined.It was found that among the 7 rock slopes 3 falls in good and 4 in fair RMR class. The Kinematic analysis shows that 2 rock slope form planar failure and 5 wedge failures. The Factor of safety analysis depicts that 3 rock slopes have a FOS value above 1 and form stable slopes while 4 rock slopes shows a FOS value near and below 1 which represent partially stable and unstable slopes.

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Evaluating Hybrid Cnn-Mlp Architecture For Analyzing Novel Network Traffic Attacks

Vinod Kumar, Kanika Rana, Jyoti Malik, Ayushi Tomar

Rapid advancements in the field of the computer industry have accelerated the attacks on networks at an alarming rate. A large number of attacks with varied behaviour were observed in the past few decades. Thus, ensuring Cyber Security has become the need of the hour. Network intrusion detection systems (NIDS) are required to protect the vast and crucial networks from intruders. Automated anomaly detection technique in NIDS secures the information and computing systems from intruders while reducing the human intervention and workload. Various studies have been conducted in this field, but deep and exhaustive work is still required. The task of intrusion detection is often formulated as a classification task using machine learning and deep learning techniques. In this paper, we have used an effective feature selection and reduction technique based on the importance parameter using random forest regressor along with the correlation parameter. We then propose a hybrid CNN-MLP architecture for analyzing the novel and diversified attacks. We have used the recent CICIDS2017 dataset for conducting our study, which is based on real-time data and has a much-balanced distribution of benign and malicious records as compared to the classic datasets. The results obtained are promising when compared with the performance of the individual CNN and MLP models.

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Operational Cost Analysis In Fisheries Based Tourism Site Governance Implementation Of Break Even Point Model

Milda Handayani, Choiroel Woestho, M. Richo Rianto

Indonesia's tourism is a potential national economic driver to spur higher economic growth in the future. Professional management is absolutely necessary to produce a good tourism product, one of which is financial management in which there is an importance of ticket pricing strategies. DAT-TMII has the biodiversity resources of fish and freshwater biota and its ecosystem. Thus DAT - TMII is an attractive tourist destination for further development. By analyzing the price strategy using the cost approach, the results show that with the cost approach, DAT-TMII ticket prices are Rp. 515.78. And with the ticket price now set at Rp. 15,000.00 the margin is quite

large. With current income and financial capabilities, it is hoped that DAT-TMII managers can further develop their tourism products.

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The Effectiveness Of Problem-Project Based Learning To Improve Students' Understanding Toward Gasoline Motor

Dedi Wardianto, Jalius Jama, Syahril

this study aims to determine the effectiveness of problem-project based learning model to improve students' understanding of gasoline motors. With the cluster random sampling technique in selecting samples one control class and one experimental class were selected. After being given treatment in each class, obtained post-test data. This post-test data were analysed using the t test. The average post-test results showed that the experimental class was higher than the mean of the control class. Thus it means that learning problem based project learning is more effective than conventional models.

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Analysis Of Determinants Affecting Student Interest In Joining Academic And Non-Academic Competitions

Utsman, Imam Shofwan, Tri Suminar, Bagus Kisworo, Yudi Siswanto

Accreditation of majors besides determined human resources both lecturers and also related to students. One of the related students is related to the academic and non-academic fields, which are determined by different determinants. This, the majors should think about the ability to improve their students. The purpose of this research is to determine what factors affect student interest in academic and non-academic fields in the majors or departments. The research method used is a quantitative approach through survey techniques with statistic descriptive analysis with IBM SPSS Statistics 21 program. The results of this study show that organizational experience, learning environment, reading habits, the intensity of guidance affect student interest in academic and non-academic fields. This research conclusion is an organizational experience, learning environment, reading habits, intensity guidance is the factors that affect student interest in academic and non-academic fields. Therefore, to increase the interest of students in academic and non-academic fields, the majors or departments should include in the annual work program. The contribution of this research is to assist the majors in increasing the interest of

students in academic and non-academic fields, to make the accreditation of majors better again.

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Assessment Of Potential Regional Market Segmentation Factor

Larisa Hromozdova, Oleksii Kudenko, Volodymyr Hromozdov, Inna Stenicheva, Olena Boychenko

In the article it is proved that factors of marketing segmentation are interconnected and are interoperable, and the connections are distinguished by the degree of specificity, namely their division into specific, relevant, determining and potential, depending on the situation in the market in which the process of marketing segmentation takes place. and the relevance of this situation. It is proved that the market segmentation strategy promotes the development of new products, the development of an effective marketing complex, and also promotes the distribution of marketing resources between different goods. The coordinates of the vector of the potential factor as the length of the confidence intervals of the average samples were found, respectively, of specific, determining and relevant factors. The value of the potential segmentation factor is found from the formula of the length of the vector, as the square root of the sum of the squares of its coordinates. At the same time, the coordinates of the potential factor vector are defined as the difference between the values of their sample averages over two periods. The normalization of the potential factor vector is performed as the ratio of its coordinates to the length of the vector. An illustration is presented within confidence intervals of the value of a potential market segmentation factor for an enterprise group, which realistically visualizes the company's position on the market using a vector format, which allows demonstrating clearly the characteristics of the segmentation factors that cannot be demonstrated by other means of display.

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An Acoustic Exploration Of Sound In Martin Scorsese’s Movie Shutter Island

J. Rajasree Menon, Dr. Ramanathan P V

Technology has a long history in the making of sound movies that often juxtapose movements with sounds. Establishing a unique parameter for the analysis of sound has often been a difficult task for scientists across the globe. Numerous interpretations and documentations on soundscape have ideologically established

'sound' as an integral ingredient in film making; as the ultimate repository and supplier of humour, textuality and connotation. A movie does not bloom only on visual effects. It needs a meaningful soundtrack to add intelligibility and coherence to the visual experience. The present paper attempts to explore how the theme of violence, power, truth, grief and masculinity built on an effective soundtrack in the movie Shutter Island actively engages the audience to experience the real sensory impact of the movie. Sound, however, occupies a sharp sensorial realm worth attending to with some explicitness – even when one must admit that silence very often steals the show! The paper titled, "An Acoustic Exploration of Sound in Martin Scorsese's Movie Shutter Island" theoretically examines the various techniques of soundtracks as employed in the movie Shutter Island. Martin Scorsese, the well-known filmmaker, has created a unique style through his fabrication and use of music to contrive the soundtracks of this movie. Scorsese's use of a unique pattern and style of sound effects in the movie Shutter Island, is one of the prominent and fundamental factors engaging our attention to enumerate the technicalities of soundscape in the acoustic phase of film making.

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Bioethanol From Sago Waste Fermented By Baker's And Tapai Yeast As A Renewable Energy Source

Muhammad Rijal

Renewable energy is collected through sustainable natural processes. One of the examples of renewable energy is a biofuel. A biofuel is produced from organic materials, such as plants with high sugar content. Sago starch extracted from sago pith contains starch and fiber that can be converted into glucose by hydrolysis. Sago starch and fiber can be processed into bioethanol as the main ingredient of renewable energy source. In this study, bioethanol production from sago waste fermented by baker's yeast and tapai underwent the following stages: delignification, hydrolysis, fermentation, and distillation. The highest bioethanol content was obtained from the BRT treatment where wet solid sago waste was fermented by baker's yeast (45.7021%), while the lowest was found in the BTP treatment (0.9504%). Two or more than two peaks were shown by the ART, ATP, BTP, and KTP treatments, whereas only one peak was indicated by the BRT and KRT treatments suggesting that there was only one compound that can be identified as ethanol.

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Reconstruction Of Asset Accountabilities Definition And Waqf Asset

Tumirin Tumirin, Syaiful Syaiful, Muhammad Aufa, Abdullah Mujaddid, Mu'minatus Sholichah, Sukaris Sukaris

The philosophy of waqf assets and business assets has fundamentally different in principles. Waqf assets have religious and material objectives, while business assets have material objectives. This paper aims to reconstruct the definitions and concepts of assets and waqf assets. The Literature review was used as a method to reconstruct the definition and accountability of waqf assets. Definition and concept of waqf assets and assets in accounting perspective has a different dichotomy in views of two main theories, that is entity theory and the shariate enterprise theory. Definitions and accountability of entity-based assets are more emphases on the welfare of owners. The definition and accountability of waqf assets over oriented social interests and God (spiritual). Reconstruction of asset accountabilities definition and waqf asset -oriented not only a reality but hyperreality useful asset for happiness in this world and eternal life in heaven.

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Subjective Ethnolinguistic Orientation Of The Bondos In Language Contact Situations: Language Attitudes, Communicative Repertoires And Ideologies

Mariakumar Mathangi David

Archiving linguistic corpora serves two benefits: one is availability of linguistic data that captures the structures as well as performance for further cultural analysis (Boas, 1911) and second is an opportunity to examine the temporal dialectics of linguistic changes, especially due to non-linguistic factors. The present study is part of the doctoral dissertation in the broad area of linguistic anthropology in the department of anthropology, Pondicherry University. Among the linguistic sciences, Sociolinguistics is the closest to Linguistic Anthropology (Duranti, 1997). The current study borrows from the methodological wealth of sociolinguistics and is informed by an objective to build a quantifiable picture of the language ideology of the Bondo Highlanders of Malkangiri in Odisha. A representative sample of 122 consultants was randomly drawn coming from the cross-sections of teachers, students and those dependent on agriculture-based livelihood. Through administering questionnaires and producing descriptive statistical analysis through SPSS, crucial facts pronouncing on the linguistic vitality of the Bondos came up for further analysis. The Bondos are found to be a culturally close-knit group, yet the telling effects of vigorous communicative processes characteristic of contact situations cry for attention. Devaluation of their own language, gradual attrition in cultural domains to the local dialect ‘desiya,’ and further, dwindling

prospects of intergenerational transmission of linguistic knowledge are a few of the many consequences of contact.

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Characteristic Of The Incomplete Mathematical Connections In Understanding Of Algebraic Problem

Arjudin, Cholis Sa'dijah, Sutarto, Intan Dwi Hastuti

This study aims to describe the characteristics of mathematical connections when undergraduate students are understanding the algebraic problem. The research question is "What characteristics of mathematical connections when undergraduate students understanding algebraic problems?". This research is a qualitative research with explorative descriptive method. In the selection of subject, this study involved 20 first-degree students of mathematics education courses. To describe the characteristics of the incomplete mathematical connections, it is enough to analyze data for 4 subjects. The main instrument of the research is the researcher himself, while the supporting instrument is a problem solving task sheet and interview protocol. The result of research showed that incomplete connections appeared in undergraduate students when understanding algebraic problems. It can be concluded that the characteristics of students' incomplete connections when understanding the algebraic problem can be distinguished become two types i.e. the simple incomplete connections and the complex incomplete connections. The simple incomplete connection occurs when incompletness of connection only appears on a connection block and does not continue on the next block of connection. While the complex incomplete connections occurs when incompleteness of connection appears on some blocks of connections.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 4935-4940

Determining The Size Of The Raw Material Reserve From The Established Risk Factor And The Possible Raw Material Needs At The Enterprise

Svitlana Usherenko, Sergei Leontovych, Nadiia Pysarenko, Karina Nazarova, Viktoria Nehodenko

Timely provision of production with material resources depends on the size and completeness of production stocks in the warehouses of the enterprise. The urgent task is to determine the optimal size of the reserve for different types of raw materials, because a large raw material reserve covers all occasional deviations in excess of the estimated raw material consumption, but this is related to the cost of storing the reserve. The article presents a classification of

the methods used to determine the demand for raw materials in the future for the effective management of material flows in the enterprise. It is hypothesized that the random magnitude of the need for raw materials between two regular purchases of raw materials has a normal law of distribution with a mathematical expectation equal to the size of the raw material purchasing party (the average of the total possible consumption of raw materials) and the variance equal to the fluctuation of raw material needs. The company analyzes areas of activity and shows that the size of the raw material reserve for the enterprise depends on the established risk factor. The article considers the case where the probability distribution of possible raw material needs for an enterprise is a Poisson distribution. It is shown that from the two asymptotic formulas: the local Moivre theorem and the Poisson distribution by the Bernoulli scheme, the asymptotic formula of the normal distribution function follows for the Poisson formula. The correlation between the size of the raw material reserve and the size of the raw material purchasing party was found. Therefore, the problem of determining the optimal amount of raw material purchases is solved using probabilistic methods.

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Learning The Seed Productivity And Quality Of Cereal Seeds In Different Conditions Of Uzbekistan

Imirsinova Azizakhon

In this article presents the results of a study of seed productivity and seed quality of annual ornamental cereals. The period of the greatest decorativeness of plants is distinguished, the activity of shoot formation of each plant is determined, and comparative characteristics of the experimental samples are given. Studied cereals are recommended for use in landscape design as ornamental plants the resulting seeds will replenish the seed fund of Andizhan State University with decorative cereals.

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Content Of Development Of Entrepreneurship In Essentials On The Basis Of Family And School

Artikova Mukhayo Botiralievna

The article discusses how to prepare students for entrepreneurial activity based on family and school partnerships, identifying factors that develop entrepreneurial skills, preparing students for family life, motivating them to become more economical, business owners, and developing their creative abilities. The author believes that by

exploring the content of developing entrepreneurial skills in students through family and school partnerships, it is possible to develop such qualities as nationalism, austerity, resourcefulness and attentiveness in students.

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Classification Of Turkish Text Using Machine Learning: A Case Study Using Disasters Tweets

Saed Alqaraleh

In this paper, the performance of some well-known machine learning algorithms, i.e., Support Vector Machine (SVM), K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN), and Naive Bayes (NB) classification system for supporting the Turkish language has been investigated. In more detail, some intensive experiments were performed to investigate the possibility of building an efficient classification system that can be used for Turkish text (tweets) classification. In addition, the performances of the ensemble systems of the studied algorithms have also been observed. As shown in the experiments section, it has been observed that the performance of the studied algorithms is somehow similar to each other, however, by building an ensemble system of the studied algorithms, the performance, robust and stability of the classifying process has been significantly improved.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **4953-4956**

Graph Coloring In Optimization Total Waste Transport Vehicles In Bandung

Yurika Permanasari, Onoy Rohaeni, Anneke Iswani, Yasi Dani, Wida Nurul

Waste is a material that is produced from human activities that are no longer used and disposed of. Waste management really needs support and commitment from the government to produce sustainable solutions. However, the government also has limited funding in the waste handling system. PD. Kebersihan Kota Bandung is a regional company engaged and responsible in the field of cleaning the City of Bandung. Based on the daily report of waste collection, the costs incurred for the operation is quite large. These operational costs are dominated by transportation service costs (driver). Meanwhile, not all vehicles operate every day. Graph theory provides an alternative solution to solve this problem. Welch-Powell algorithm, indicate that to facilitate the transportation of garbage from the temporary landfill to the landfill, the Bandung Wetan area is sufficient to provide a minimum of 4 units of transport trucks.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 4957-4961

Cocoa Beans Data Grouping With Fuzzy C-Means Clustering Method

Yasi Dani, Anneke Iswani, Yurika Permanasari

Fermentation of cocoa beans plays an important role in determining the quality of the cocoa beans. Recently a new technique has been developed to test the taste of cocoa beans, namely the Metabolic Fingerprinting Technique. This technique observes the profile comparison of metabolite compounds to be applied in determining the similarities and differences between two or more samples. Since the experimental data may contain many uncertainty factors, such as measurement error, changes in lab environment, and so forth, the fuzzy clustering technique would give the appropriate answer. As a result, a set of metabolic fermentation data from several cocoa beans will be grouped by the fuzzy c-means clustering algorithm (FCM). FCM is a grouping technique where the existence of each data point in a cluster is determined by the degree of membership. This algorithm is based on the minimization of objective functions illustrated by finding the shortest distance between the center of the group and each data point weighted by the degree of membership. Furthermore, the most optimal cluster will be determined by using the Xie-Beni Index.

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Smart Forest: An IoT Based Forest Safety And Conservation System

Purushottam Rohidas Patil, Vinay Tila Patil

Governments especially in semi-arid regions of the world designate areas of forests as forest reserves to kindle rainfall, reduce wind attrition, stem the tide of logging and halt the infringement of the desert. Therefore, in India and many other countries, forest reserves enjoy judicial and/or constitutional protection under a legal system. After air and water, forests are the next most important resources of nature on earth. They essentially support life on earth by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen, thereby maintaining balance in the gaseous atmosphere and also in the completion of the hydrological cycle to cause rainfall. Forests are sources of food, medicine, timber, and many other products. They play protective roles against soil erosion, drought, floods, intense radiation, etc. Forest also performs accessory functions which include the role of forests in recreation, aesthetics and as the habitat of diverse wildlife. The six major operations that are

essential in monitoring the forest are proposed in this paper, namely tree cutting detection (Logging), fire detection, human detection, location detection, Soil Moisture detection and temperature using vibration sensor, fire sensor, Passive Infrared Sensor (PIR), GPS sensor, Soil Moisture sensor, temperature sensor respectively. The proposed IoT based forest Security system works in two parts, first to collect sensors data from tree sites. Secondly, a Python-based system where receive, process, analyze, sends SMS and Location of the affected site to concerned security persons, employees or forest officers. This system will support E-Governance in the forestry sector.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 7286-7290

Design Of Student Worksheet According To Pbl Learning Model To Improve Problem-Solving Skills

Lalu Indar Anggara Putra, Suparman

The ability to solve mathematical problems is one of the skills students need to have in facing the era of the industrial revolution 4.0. Students who have low problem-solving skills will have difficulty solving HOTS type problems. This study aims to describe teaching materials that are appropriate to the learning model to improve problem-solving skills. The method used in this study is a survey, student interviews, teacher interviews, questions, and literature. The design development model used is the ADDIE model (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, Evaluation). The research subjects were students of Muhammadiyah Pakem Middle School. Research objects include problem-solving abilities, learning models, and learning resources. This research provides several results. First, students' mathematical problem-solving skills are relatively low. Second, many cannot understand the problem, cannot plan the solution to the question, cannot solve it, and do not re-examine the results of the work. Third, PBL is one of the learning models that can improve the skills of mathematical problem-solving abilities. Fourth, teachers need Student Worksheet (LKPD) that is in line with PBL learning models and student characteristics. Fifth, no Student Worksheet (LKPD) integrates students' mathematical problem-solving skills. The six students have difficulty learning the material to build flat side spaces. This research can be developed in the development of the Student Worksheet (LKPD) based on PBL models to improve students' mathematical problem-solving abilities.

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Reservoir Management Decisions Utilizing Markov Decision Processes

William Schmidt, Andrew Ziskin, Anthony McHugh, Han-Suk Sohn

Dam and reservoir managers have a responsibility to find a balance of managing water levels while maximizing power outputs. If the water is too high, they risk damaging the generators. However, if it is too low, they will not be able to meet electrical and water requirements. In this paper, a Markov chain decision process is presented to determine the best management policy of a reservoir, which minimizes the opportunity cost of changing water levels with respect to power generation potential. The presented Markov decision model can determine the optimal release decisions based upon the defined states of a reservoir. It is concluded that managers should decide to release the maximum at all water level states, except when water level is at the medium state, the manager can choose either a minimum or maximum release.

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Design Of Social Arithmetic Students Worksheets With Rme Approaches To Improve Critical Thinking Ability

Hanendasari Kusumaningrum, Suparman

Critical thinking is one of the skills students must have in the 4.0 and 21st-century industrial revolutions. Students who have low critical thinking skills will have difficulty in solving the PISA model HOTS type of UN questions. This study aims to analyze the need for teaching materials that are by following the Realistic Mathematics Education (RME) approach that can improve students' critical thinking skills. Research conducted is development. The research subjects were grade VII students of SMPN 1 Banguntapan Bantul. The object of research is critical thinking, learning approaches, and teaching materials. Data collection instruments in the form of observation guidelines, test questions, questionnaires, and interview guidelines. While model research this is the fourth-D. The critical thinking skills of students are still low. The learning approach that can be applied to improve critical thinking skills in students is RME. Social arithmetic is one of the materials that are difficult for students. The characteristics of students have not been integrated into the teaching materials used. Teachers need worksheets that are by following RME approach that can improve critical thinking skills on a particular material. This research can be developed in the development of worksheets with RME approach to improving critical thinking skills.

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Management Incentives And Corporate Fraud: An Effectiveness Review Of Corporate Governance In Indonesia

Suwarno, Mu'minatus, Suwandi, Syaiful, Anwar

Fraudulent financial statements do not only harm investors but damage the integrity of the capital market, socio-economic order and economic growth. Fraud Diamond indicated four factors that encourage management to commit fraud. This study examines the effect of the effectiveness of corporate governance in reducing fraudulent financial statements in relation to incentive management. The study was 131 manufacturing companies on the Indonesian stock exchange in 2017. The sample of companies indicated to have committed fraud was 66 samples. The test results show that incentive management have no effect on fraudulent financial statements. while the effectiveness of corporate governance is proxies by the audit committee, the number of board of directors, and institutional ownership. Institutional ownership, profitability and savings have a positive and significant effect on fraud. Good corporate governance can reduce the opportunity for management to commit fraudulent financial statements.

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Internalizing Qualified Human Resources And Prophetic Values In Modern Leadership

Gamal Abdul Nasir

This paper is to describe the modern leadership that has religious leadership based on a prophetic perspective. This study using normative research methods or library research that uses a normative juridical approach. The use of this method is intended to obtain data about basic knowledge and theories that are discussed in writing by conducting normative legal studies that are used to answer and analyze the problem. The results of the study are the principles of modern leadership that breathes religiously can be implemented in leadership in Indonesia with the quality requirements of human resources in Indonesia as future leaders to base their lives on God Almighty. Modern leadership that has a religious breath must always be based on a prophetic perspective because indeed modern leadership that will be accepted by the wider community in Indonesia and will live forever is a religious leadership based on a prophetic perspective. So that the efforts that must be made by the State in order to create a modern leadership that breathes religiously based on prophetic perception are that the state must carry out a mental revolution, including the revolution of human resources in the religious field. The state must create a comprehensive system in Indonesian society to increase submission to God Almighty.

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Harmful Effects Of Plastics, Recyclability And Suggestions For Better Future Materials

A.John Presin Kumar, S.Sivakumar, S.Sathish, S.A.Harikrishnan, Mukesh Nadarajan

Plastics have become an important commodity in everybody's life. Normal living would become difficult without plastics because of the purposes it serves. Modern civilization needs these purposes, the plastic fulfills such as bottles, chairs, containers etc. This work focuses on the importance of plastics, its harmful effects on day today life of humans, the surrounding environment and the possible recycling options available. Suggestive plans are provided for better alternatives to overcome plastics. Plastics have become very essential and needed materials in everybody's life. On the long run, many plastic products normally produce many risk elements to human health and the environment in overall. Polymers and plastics generally contain several chemical and non-degrading elements for example phenols, oxides, thalates, fluorinated chemicals and retardants which have the nature of containing serious risk elements causing harmful effects. Recycling of plastics is always a welcome move and is also one of the much needed actions currently required in order to reduce these negative impacts. Anyhow, this is generally not capable of completely eliminating the usage of plastics. In this present scenario, it could be better understood that alternative materials are therefore needed for replacing plastics and to improve the welfare of human life.

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Land Ownership For Orang Asli In Malaysia: Current Situation

Wan Ahmad Hazman Wan Daud, Aminah Mohsin, Mohd Sharil Abdul Rahman

Orang Asli community is part of the minorities living in the blessed land of Malaysia. Orang Asli community is regularly observed as dropout and decline to acknowledge the change towards innovation. This circumstance is in opposition to the desire of the community themselves and they are not directly involved in the policies making level. The rapid development of Malaysia, expansion of palm oil plantations and intensive logging have left Orang Asli in a grey area, rendering them as one of the most vulnerable communities in this country. This paper is based on literature analysis from many sources such as book, article, journal, report and all related materials will focusing on the current situation of land ownership for

Orang Asli in Malaysia. The findings are expected to gain a better knowledge on current situation regarding Orang Asli land.

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Comprehensive Analysis Of User Feature Based Malicious Account Detection Technique Over Social Media

Suneet Joshi, Deepak Singh Tomar

With the incorporation of promotional activities over social media for business and election campaign, the malicious activity over social media is also pervasively increased. Intruder gets an extensive platform for spreading negativity after concealment of their identity behind fake and compromised profile. This paper presents a comprehensive overview of anomalies over social media based on recent research, and subsequently explore the significance of user feature for malicious profile. Further, this paper presents a social feature-based comparative framework to evaluate the performance of classifier to classify malicious profile. Finally, yield intersecting facts about the capabilities and deficiency of collaboration classifier and feature to identify malicious profile.

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Energy Audit In A Rural Yarn Industry-A Case Study

Kalpana A. Patel, Krunalkumar J. Gandhi

In any sector, power, labour, and materials are often considered to be the top three operating expenses. The top would always be fuel if one were to assess the potential savings in each of the constituents. As a consequence, the role of energy management is a strategic field of cost drop. This paper addresses the specific parts of the control of electrical power in small-sized and medium-sized industries, which includes the analysis and assessment of the data collected from Loknayak J. P. Narayan Shtekari Sahakari Sootgirni, Untawad Hol, Shahada. Dist. - Nandurbar. The electrical energy audit was performed under two main headings: (i) light load audit (ii) Power load audit, which includes meters, motors. The readings have been taken and analysed in the chosen industrial case system to determine the level of energy conservation opportunities.

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Production And Quality Of Upland Red Rice Under The Shade Stress

Wa Ode Nuraida, Pitra Pradipta R, Ni Wayan Sri Suliartini, Teguh Wijayanto, Muhidin, Gusti Ray Sadimantara

Red rice is a vital commodity as a source of carbohydrate and also as nutritive food because it contains anthocyanins as an antioxidant. The content of anthocyanin will determine the quality of red rice. Upland red rice can be planted as an intercrop to maximize land use on estate crops or forestry. Planting rice as an intercrop will face stress due to a lack of light, and will decrease production capacity, but the anthocyanin content will increase. This research conducted in Agrotechnology Field Experiment, Faculty of Agriculture, Halu Oleo University, arrange in a split design. The different of shade placed as main plot of as follows; N0 = without shading, N1 = 25% shading level, N2 = 50% shading level, and N3 = 75% shading level. The different upland rice cultivar placed as subplot consists of K1: Paebiu Tamalaki Kosebo, K2: Paebiu Kolopua, K3: Ranggo Hitam, K4: Pae Ndalibana, K5: Pae Dara, K6: Rangka Milama and K7: Pae Besu. The results showed that the differences in shade levels have a significant effect on the filled grain percentage, potential production, and anthocyanin content.

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Patient Health Monitoring System Using Arduino Mega 2560 And Thingsboard Server

Dhiraj Sunehra, Shreeya Siddireddygari

A number of patients die every year due to delay in timely diagnosis of diseases and diagnosis of patient's health condition while shifting the patient to a hospital in case of any emergency. Especially the elderly and ill patients need continuous monitoring of physiological parameters. Such patients cannot visit the hospital on a daily basis. A web based patient health monitoring system can be used to avoid such difficulties. In this paper, a patient health monitoring system based on Arduino Mega 2560 microcontroller board and ThingsBoard web server is implemented to monitor various physiological parameters including heart beat, oxygen saturation (SpO2), blood pressure, and electrocardiogram (ECG). The health parameters along with room temperature, humidity, air quality and patient's movement parameters (roll and pitch) are uploaded to monitor any event of patients fall. The health status of the patient obtained from various sensors is uploaded on to the ThingsBoard server on regular basis, which can be observed by the doctor or caretaker. With this system, doctors can monitor the patient's health status remotely by accessing the web server.

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The Challenges Of Managing Newspaper Organizations In Nigeria

Oberiri Destiny Apuke, Elif Asude Tunca

This study is on managerial challenges of Scope Newspaper, Yola. The study looked at technological, political and economic challenges facing the newspaper. The study adopted quantitative descriptive survey design. The population of the study consisted of staff of the newspaper organization while the sample size used was 71 respondents selected using stratified and purposive sampling methods. Data were collected via questionnaire and analyzed using frequency count and simple percentages. The study found that the technological challenges affecting management of Scope Newspaper include frequent changes in technology; lack of appropriate technology, lack of efficient knowledge and skills needed for modern newspaper production and poor application of modern technology. Regarding political challenges, the study that government interferences in the area of staff recruitment undermine the quality of staff. Economically, the study revealed poor staff welfare in the paper which lead to challenges of unethical practices and that underfunding contributes to poor quality of the newspaper and by extension limit the paper's readership. It was recommended that Adamawa State government should improve funding of Scope Newspaper to enable the management acquire needed technology for newspaper production. The management of Scope should expose their staff especially the editorial and production staff to training about utilization of modern technologies for newspaper production. Management should identify other sources of revenue generation in order limit over dependence on government subvention and subsequent control. Government should also improve the salary and other welfare package of the staff of the newspaper company. Government should always ensure that staff employed to the newspaper organization are professionals and qualified. Political affiliation should not be criteria for employment in the organization.

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Indonesian Language Learning Feasibility At Vocational High Schools

Nurmalina, Syahrul R, Atmazaki, Harris Effendi Thahar

The examination and diagnosis ofthe feasibility of learning Indonesian at Vocational High Schools form the purpose of conducting this study. The feasibility of Indonesian language learning is assessed based on aspects of the education component consisting of 1) objectives, 2) students, 3) teachers, 4) teaching

materials, 5) environment. The descriptive qualitative is the research design entailed in this study with the literature review method. The results signified that the the feasibility of Indonesian language learning objectives in vocational schools was more dominant in the activity of writing job application letters; vocational school students do not regard it as the most inconsequential subject apart from Math and other natural sciences ones; Teachers teaching are less professional; the teaching materials used have low quality; and the school environment does not support the improvement of Indonesian language learning. In conclusion, feasibility is restricted to the formality of learning Indonesian in many vocational schools.

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Clean Water In Urban Areas: Influence On Public Behavior, Knowledge And Attitudes

Ronny, Ruslan Hasani

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of attitudes and knowledge on community behavior in utilizing and managing clean water provided by the government or from groundwater sources. The use of clean water is still not evenly distributed in the Study Area; water that used for daily needs often does not meet applicable standards that have an indirect effect on reducing the quality of life and public health. This research located in the Untia sub-district, Makassar City with a total sample of 107 household heads of water users. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling technique with the research instrument using a questionnaire. The data obtained were then analyzed with the AMOS 22 Program. The results of the study found that knowledge and attitudes directly influence people's behavior in the use of clean water. People's behavior cannot change immediately due to economic and environmental conditions that do not support and ultimately, the utilization and management of clean water are not optimal and directly reduces the quality of life of the community.

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The Reality Of Self-Esteem Among Syrian Newcomers To Canada And Germany (COMPARATIVE STUDY)

Dr. Bashar Jedouri, Anas Al Rajeh

The current study aims to identify the reality of self-esteem among the Syrian newcomers to Canada and Germany, through a comparative study; using a Six Factor Self –Concept Scale: SFSCS. These factors are; power, tasks accomplishment, giftedness,

vulnerability, likeability and morality in harmony with the nature of the host society. The study sample consisted of Syrian newcomers to Canada and Germany; 58 in Canada and 171 in Germany. The researchers used the analytical descriptive approach and the comparative approach. They reached a set of results that the self-esteem among the Syrian newcomers was generally medium. The arithmetic mean of the total score was (3.21), according to the five-dimensional Likert scale and a standard deviation of (0.30). The dimension of morality was first in rank with a high score, next was the dimension of likeability followed by tasks accomplishment, then giftedness, power and finally vulnerability with a medium score. The results of the study showed that there are statistically significant differences at (0.05) for self-esteem and its dimensions among the Syrian newcomers, due to the variables of sex, place of residence, and scientific qualification.

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Byju's The Learning App: An Investigative Study On The Transformation From Traditional Learning To Technology Based Personalized Learning

Sruthi P, Dr. Sangeeta Mukherjee

Technology has drastically improved the existing educational system over the past fifteen years. 'Self-learning,' using online platforms, has replaced the traditional rote learning. The umbrella of technology-based educational system incorporates multitudes of learning apps. Byju's - The Learning App (Byju's) is India's largest educational app with over 3, 00,000 annual subscriptions. The learning app uses a blend of content, media and technology to make learning more interactive and interesting among the students. It also promotes personalized learning among the users. In this context, the current study seeks to explore a select group of high school and higher secondary students from CBSE and Kerala State Board and interpret their feedback to examine the transformation from traditional learning to technology-based personalized learning. This paper also demonstrates how Byju's app facilitates and improves the teaching-learning experience among the students of Kerala.

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Conditions And Opportunities Of Organizing Independent Creative Works Of Students Of The Direction Technology In Higher Education

Zilola Rasulova

The following article deals with the theoretical foundations of the organization of independent creative works of students in the direction of Technology in Higher Education, and was issued the dynamics of their level of development based on the indicators of independent work of students and the skills of their independent work creativity.

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A Survey On Fake News Detection In Social Media Using Deep Neural Networks

L.Alekya, L.Lakshmi, G.Susmitha, S.Hemanth

Due to the emerging technologies and population growth, the rate of using social media has increased rapidly. As of now the social media has become the daily news to the world rather than the news channels and newspapers. The spread of fake news may lead to havocs. And more likely we are spreading the fake news to our surroundings by trust worthy on the social media finally that too much trust is being mis leaded. In upcoming days, we can't distinguish real news and fake news. The rate of fake news has become disguise. In this process, we have made survey to detect fake news using Deep Learning techniques and algorithms. We have tested on some of the data sets such as LIAR, Buzzfeed, PolitiFact, Kaggle and McIntire. In this paper to detect the fake news, we have compared machine learning algorithms like Naïve-Bayes', SVM, Decision Tree, AdaBoost, etc. Comparing the accuracy obtained using vanilla and LSTM are less accurate than GRU and CNN. We quest to increase accuracy by applying a hybrid model between the GRU and CNN techniques on the same data set.

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The Scientific Structure Underlying Traditional Knowledge: Material Culture Of Assamese Kumaar Community

Jayanta Dutta, Sukanya Hazarika

The Kumaar community of Assam inherits a unique affiliation of identity in the formation of mainstream Assamese nationality. Considered as one of the ancient communities of mainland India from the Vedic ages, kumaar i.e. the potter community is cited as 'kumbhokaar' in the Puranas and historically they are popularly identified as 'kumaar' till today. Historical and anthropological evidences claim that from seventh century onwards, kumaar community registers its presence in Assam. They have toiled with their occupational pursuit of pottery culture both as a means of

livelihood and harbours as a significant way to facilitate an integral socio-cultural life with the rest of Assam. But with the passage of time, due to the industrial and machinery reshuffling of the world in post-colonial times, this vernacular material culture of Kumaar community has encountered an abjured phase and it is an urgency to reconsolidate this handmade industry from its decaying existence. It is needless to speak how much affect it will charge upon the cultural canvas of Assam along with making its rural economy dying eventually if this industry gets collapsed. While the predicament of the Kumaars cannot be encapsulated only within an existential frame alone, what constitutes the structure of this article is to explore the practical speculations underlying this material culture upon the functioning of human life. Being the root of the cosmos, the earth is the vibrant source of energy and motion force of human existence. Taking this attribute in the forefront, it is equally significant to reflect upon the scientific bases of this vernacular material culture which constitutes a traditional signifier of culture and community life. In a nutshell, this paper is committed to conflate tradition and scientific argumentation as its basis primarily focusing on the indigenous pottery culture of Assam developed by the kumaar community.

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Increasing Family Empowerment In Treating Tuberculosis Patients Through Perceived Behavioral Control And Intention

M. Noor Ifansyah, Tintin Sukartini, Abdul Aziz Alimul Hidayat

Tuberculosis is one of the top ten diseases that cause death in the world. Indonesia is ranked third, (8% of the total global cases), after India (27%) and China (9%). To overcome this problem, families need to be empowered in treating tuberculosis patients. This research aimed to analyze the effect of Perceived Behavioral Control and intention to increase family empowerment in treating tuberculosis patients in Banjar District, Indonesia. The research used a Cluster Random Sampling analytical observational design with a sample of 120 respondents from five districts. Data was collected using interviews and questionnaires. The questionnaire consisted of questions modified from the Nurse-Patient Interaction Scale (NPIS) questionnaire on areas such as accepted behavioral control, intention and empowerment. Partial Least Square (PLS) analysis was used to analyze the data. The results showed that Perceived Behavioral Control and Intention can improve family empowerment in treating tuberculosis patients at home

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Performance Improvement Model Utilizing The Mckinsey 7S Approach For Public Health Centers In Sampang Regency Of Indonesia

Ahmad Masfi, Tintin Sukartini, Abdul Aziz Alimul Hidayat

The McKinsey 7S model is a tool for analyzing organizational and managerial actions by looking at the organization as a whole, so that organizational problems can be diagnosed and strategies can be developed and implemented. This research aimed to analyze the model of improving the performance in public health center through the McKinsey approach in Sampang District, Indonesia. This research used an explorative survey design involving random sampling clusters. The sample consisted of 239 respondents from 20 Public Health Centers. The data was collected using interviews and questionnaires. The questionnaire covered areas of leadership, salary, services, policies, human resource management. The data was analyzed using Partial Least Square (PLS). The results showed that the model to improve institutional performance in the public health centers consisted of five (5) components namely leadership, salary, services, policies, HR management, with each component containing elements of strategy, structure, systems, skills, staff, style, and shared values

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WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK ENERGY-EFFICIENT SECURE PATTERN BASED DATA AGGREGATION

R. Sivaranjani1 Dr. A.V. Senthil Kumar2

Wireless Sensor Network is one of the most exceptional and developing innovations of the forthcoming scene and is being utilized in GPS following, medicinal fields, Defense Departments, country security and so on. In this paper we examined two things vitality and security.1) a energy-efficient technique with excess traffic (EEHRT) in the zone-based directing for Wireless Sensor systems. In this procedure, multihop directing is performed dependent on the rest of the vitality of the hubs. A short time later, it performs position-based directing without the requirement for the hubs to know their individual position. The fundamental goal of this paper is to deal with the repetitive parcels produced in zone-based steering utilizing short signal messages. Hubs of lower zones course the information of the higher zone to base station (BS) with a base number of bounces and use just those hubs on the way which are vitality productive and found nearer to BS. Also, the source hub is recognized by the handing-off hub utilizing a remote communicates advantage without sending any extraordinary ACK parcel to the sender, which lessens the control overhead in the directing procedure. The EEHRT strategy improves the steering against RARZ by guaranteeing just one duplicate of the parcel is proliferated at each bounce along the directing way to BS.2) Selective Forwarding,

HELLO assault are a portion of the assaults through which the Wireless Sensor Topology can undoubtedly be gets to by means of outsider. In this paper we are proposing a calculation on correcting the security issues by settling the "Assaults" and subsequently expanding the security which prompts secure information transmission and furthermore further include ups in the effectiveness of the Sensor Node.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **5077-5081**

A LITERATURE SURVEY ON SINGLE CHANNEL SPEECH ENHANCEMENT TECHNIQUES

Naik D C, A Sreenivasa Murthy, Ramesh Nuthakki

Speech enhancement deals with the handling of noisy speech signals in order to improve people's perception or better system understanding when noise destroys speech information. It is usually difficult to keep speech undistorted while reducing noise and thus limiting the performance of speech enhancement systems— the compromise between distortion of speech and reduction of noise. With noisy speech with medium to high SNR, the goal will be to generate subjectively realistic signal by reducing noise levels, and for those with low SNR, the goal could be to reduced noise level while retaining intelligibility. In this work, discussion on the need for speech enhancement, its applications, and an overview of classification and various approaches available has also been given and done an extensive literature survey on speech enhancement techniques with different platforms.

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A MULTI-LAYER DATA DRIVEN CLUSTERING BASED PROTOCOL FOR SENSOR NETWORKS

Arun Agarwal, Dr. Amita Dev

Dissipation of energy in Wireless Sensor Network must be controlled and efficient to prolong network lifetime. Data is the integral part of communication so it must be reduced to relax sensor node from sending, receiving and aggregating extra data. This paper proposes A multi-layer data driven clustering based Protocol for sensor networks (MLDDCP) which reduces node overhead of carrying huge data. The sensing area is divided into clusters which are arranged hierarchically and sensor nodes are deployed randomly to simulate a scenario close enough to real time. This is a two phase protocol where in setup phase domain of valid data is found and in next phase communication is done according to the said domain. A comparison is made with Low Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchy

(LEACH), Data Prediction Model for integrating WSN and Cloud (DPM) and Optimal Step Size Least Mean Square (OSSLMS) prediction algorithm.

FROM THE HISTORY OF "KULAK EXILE" AND THE ELIMINATION OF LABOR VILLAGES

Noyibjon Maripjonovich Xudoyorov, Xusanboy Madaminjonovich Muminov

This article is devoted the study of the process of the emancipation of the exiled people as "kulaks" from labor villages and elimination of such destinations. The paper provides detailed information on issuing passport for labor immigrants and their family members in the example of certain state farm immigrants. The peak period of exiling labor immigrants and their harsh living conditions in labor villages have been described. Most of the examples to provide data are obtained from state archives and books of experts on this subject.

Fundamental Analysis In Indonesia Stock Exchange

Tatang Ary Gumanti, Ira Septa Ningrum, Hadi Paramu, Soendjoto

This research examines the effect of fundamental variables (inventory turnover, accounts receivable turnover, gross profit margin, labor force, debt to equity ratio) on stock returns of manufacturing firms listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange. The sample consists of 47 companies selected from a total of 147 manufacturing companies. Results using multiple linear regression analysis show that all fundamental variables have a varying effect to stock return. Inventory turnover and gross profit margin have positive and significant effect on stock returns. Accounts receivable and labor force have negative and significant effect on stock returns. Debt to equity ratio does not influential to the stock returns.

Optimization Model For Fighter Squadron Scheduling And Sortie Allocation

John Burns, Andrew Ziskin, Christine J. Sohn, Han-Suk Sohn

This paper presents optimization models and their application for fighter squadron scheduling and sortie allocation. The applicability of the proposed model is demonstrated in the case study of the U.S Air Force. The results demonstrate that the proposed models are practical and flexible tools for (1) establishing an optimal squadron schedule taking consideration for pilots with special conditions and (2) optimizing the number of dedicated support sorties each pilot should fly in lieu of their primary mission in order to ensure all pilots receive an equitable share of desired training sorties.

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Characterization Of Lipase Immobilized On Chitosan Magnetic Micro-Particles For Economic Biodiesel Production

V.S. Hombalimath, S.V. Desai, Sharanappa A

— Enzyme immobilization is a well developed technology which provides physical stability, operational stability, facilitates enzymes multiple reusebility and easy separation. The lipase immobilized chitosan magnetic microparticules were prepared using ferrous sulphate as magnetic oxide precursors which were entraped within chitosan matrix and cross linked with lipase enzyme using glutaraldehyde as à cross-linker. The optimization and kinetic studies of both free and immobilized enzymes were performed. The enzyme activity of 55% was recovered by immobilized enzymes after 6 cycles of reusebility. The optimum temperature of both immobilized and free enzymes determined was 40°C, where both enzymes retained the residual activity of 93% and 52% respectively at this temperature even after 10 hours. It was observed that optimum pH of free enzyme was pH 7 and immobilized enzyme was pH 8. Storage stability of both enzymes was performed at 4°C, 82.5% and 54.9% activity was recovered after 60 days by both immobilized and free enzymes respectively. These immobilized enzymes were used as a catalyst for production of biodiesel and the formation of (FAME) biodiesel was confirmed by the indirect qualitative estimation of by-product glycerol by glycerol assay.

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MODIFIED PERTURB & OBSERVE MAXIMUM POWER POINT TECHNIQUE FOR SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS

M. Premkumar, T. Sudhakar Babu, R. Sowmya

This paper discusses the Modified Perturb & Observe (MP&O) maximum power point tracking (MPPT) algorithm for solar photovoltaic (PV) power generation system. The most crucial aim of this paper is to overcome the demerits of the very old P&O algorithm such as the inability to track the maximum power point (MPP), steady-state oscillations, and deviation in tracking direction in the course of partial shading conditions (PSCs), and extreme shading conditions (ESCs). By varying the step size of the perturbation in the traditional P&O algorithm, it can able to detect the maximum power point (MPP) in any situation, and it can be implemented with less cost while compared to the conventional models. The proposed method is verified using MATLAB/Simulink simulations by applying all test conditions. The simulation result shows that the proposed method can able to track the maximum power point successfully under all the circumstances.

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DATA MINING FOR BOX COMPRESSION TEST RESULTS CLASSIFICATION USING DECISION TREE METHODS

Dimas Purnomo Aji, Muhammad Iqbal Dzulhaq, Nova Teguh Sunggono

Data Mining is one of the centers of attention for academics and practitioners. Various data mining research and development have produced many products that are useful for the wider community and business people. In terms of determining the results of laboratory tests such as box compression tests, of course, it will produce a lot of data and data that requires the right method to be an alternative in product testing. The purpose of this study was to develop a box compression test system using a web-based decision tree method instead of product quality testing equipment. One method in data mining is decision tree with the algorithm C4.5. The results of the calculation with confusion matrix, it can be seen that the accuracy value of 87%, the value of precision 85.2%, and the recall value of 95%, it can be seen that the classification of BCT results with the C4.5 algorithm is included in the category of fair classification.

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28 GHZ PRINTED ANTENNA FOR 5G COMMUNICATION WITH IMPROVED GAIN USING ARRAY

Dr.M.Kavitha, T.Dinesh Kumar, Dr.A.Gayathri, V.Koushick

A simple rectangular microstrip feed antenna is proposed for 5G communication. The proposed structure has 7.9 x 14.71 x 1.6 mm dimension and the substrate used in the design is FR-4. The antenna has the operating band from 27.67 GHz to 28.31 GHz band. The reflection coefficient is above -14dB. The simulated results s11, VSWR, surface current and radiation pattern are used to validate the proposed structure is the right choice for 5G communication. Further the radiation pattern shows a stable performance in the operating band.

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DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF MANURE SPREADER

Dr. P. Sathiamurthi, A. S. Anaamalaai , M. R. Ahamed Buhari, A. Anburaja, M. Ajmal Thahasin

Manure spreading is the essential operation in a cultivation land for agricultural production. Solid manure is a by-product of cattle, plant waste and other organic waste. To efficiently replace chemical fertilizer with manure, crop producers must be fairly assured of a uniform and controlled rate of manure distribution. Spreading manure accurately enough that farmers can realistically expect full credit for manure nutrients will be critical in the coming years. In the present scenario, manure spreading is a labor-intensive and hectic process. Current solid manure application equipment does not address uniformity and spreading rate control. It is time to take a more sophisticated approach. The trailer used to carry load for the tractor is redesigned to facilitate manure spreading in an eco-friendly manner. The beater has blades welded in a shaft is fixed in the rear end of the trailer. Chain drive is used to transmit power from driver sprocket behind the wheel to driven sprocket at the beater. As the wheel revolves 44 rpm the beater revolves 176 rpm as the transmission ratio of chain drive is 4. A hydraulic cylinder which is operated by tractor is used to lift the base plate for making the manure available for spreading. Instead of lifting the whole setup in a conventional trailer only the base plate is lifted by hydraulic. The load capacity of the trailer is 500kg of cow dung, it can be used for carrying other loads if required.

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FSS STRUCTURED DUAL MODE BANDPASS FILTER WITH QUALITY FACTOR ENHANCEMENT

B T P Madhav, K V Vineetha, D Arun Kumar Reddy, Ch Meghana, Ch Rakshitha, M C Rao

— A microstrip band pass filter (BPF) with Quality factor enhancement is proposed in this paper. In this paper, we have proposed a band pass filter based on fractal slots of patch resonator. The design offers S-parameters, Quality factor and insertion loss. The designed filter is assembled on an FR4 substrate and is designed with zero order, first order and second order concentric circles with different radii as proposed in the design procedure which lead to the better response parameters. The filter performance is analyzed using Origin pro simulation tool. Simulation results confirm good working ability of proposed approach.

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DESIGN OF MONOPOLE ANTENNA WITH L-SHAPED SLITS FOR ISM AND WIMAX APPLICATIONS

Habibulla khan, B T P Madhav, S Salma, K R V Narasimha Reddy, D Mahidhar, D Jayachandra, D Ram Sandeep, M C Rao

In this paper, A Monopole antenna was designed which comprises a Tower shaped radiating element in the Patch and was mounted on a conducting ground plane. A dual-band of the Monopole antenna is presented for the Wi-Max and Ism applications. The design consists of L slit and T shape monopole antenna. The simulated -22 dB isolation factor has been proposed with the resulting frequencies for WiMax at 3.3 GHz, Ism at 5.8GHz. This parametric study was made to comprehend the proposed antenna characteristics.

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DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF MONOPOLE ANTENNA FOR ISM, C, AND X-BAND APPLICATIONS

Habibulla Khan, B T P Madhav, S Salma, B Neha Reddy, G Uma Maheswari, K Rama Prathyusha, D Ram Sandeep, M C Rao

— In this paper, a single element antenna is proposed for wireless communication which works at ISM, C and X- Band applications. The designed antenna dimensions are 23x36 mm on the FR4 substrate with a thickness of 1.6 mm, dielectric constant of 4.4 and loss tangent of 0.02. The tapered microstrip fed slot antenna acts as a single radiating element with inverted L-shaped slits to introduce notches at C band and X-bands. The antenna resonates at 5.8GHz (ISM), 6.9GHz (X Band) and 8.7GHz (C Band).

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RECONFIGURABLE MIMO ANTENNA WITH CSRR LOADING

P Paradhasaradhi, B T P Madhav, K V Vineetha, G C Kiran, A Pavani, G Rishi, M C Rao

In this article, antenna has been designed using different EBG (Electromagnetic Band Gap) structures such as square unit cell, SRR (Split Ring Resonator) unit cell, CSRR (Complementary Split Ring Resonator) unit cell as transmission model. Antenna has been designed using FR4 substrate material. Among proposed designs the FR4 vertical CSRR unit cell antenna has good gain 7.3 dB, transmission coefficient -58.23dB at 2.6 GHz, power loss 1.2487 dB at 12GHz. This is confirmed by gain plots, plots between frequency and transmission coefficient (S21), VSWR plots. The all designed antennas are directional antenna which is confirmed by radiation pattern plot as the radiation pattern in the plot radiates only in single direction. The proposed vertical CSRR unit cell antenna is suitable for radar applications and the horizontal CSRR unit cell can be used for terrestrial communications, obsolete applications which is confirmed from VSWR plots.

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Development And Implementation Of Web-Based Pupils' FORM 137-E Information System To Primary Elementary Schools

Irma T. Plata

The goal of the study is to improve the processes involved in the manual system of storing and retrieving pupils' FORM 137-E. The tangible outputs are a fully operational Web-based Pupils' FORM 137-E and centralized e-repository of pupils' permanent academic reports. The study was pilot tested and implemented at the Santiago South Central School in Santiago City, a public primary school under the DepED with at least 2,700 pupils and 70 teachers. The study was fully implemented in the Department of Education, Schools Division Office, Santiago City from year 2016 to year 2019 to 11 primary schools with 310 trained teachers and 25 trained ICT coordinators. The system development process was based on the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) model with few alterations considering the present system workflow and the technical workflow of the new system. The system passed the set usability criteria, and overall, the system is acceptable for implementation which the participants considered another milestone in the attainment of school's Information and Communication Technology for Education (ICT4E) goal of providing innovative tool in the delivery of services to their pupils.

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Education And Fertility: Evidence From A Minority Community In Assam

Siddika Banu

Continuous and rapid growth of population in Assam has been an obstacle to its socioeconomic development over the years. In addition to migration and falling mortality, the higher level of fertility is reason for rapid growth of population in Assam. Studies have shown that the Muslims in India exhibit higher levels of fertility than any other community. A similar pattern is exhibited in Assam too. Figures on Literacy rate, level of education and other socio-economic indicators are also very poor among this particular community. Estimation of the fertility level through the application of demographic techniques is required to understand the fertility preferences. This paper makes an attempt to study the effect of education on the fertility of the Muslim community in Nagaon district of Assam as this district constitutes the highest percentage of Muslim population in the state. The study employs chi-square test to find out the association between education and fertility. Further, the multiple regression technique has been used to analyze the impact of education as a a determinant of fertility. The study finds education as a significant determinant of fertility of the Muslim community. An attempt is also made to study the educational attainment of the males and females and their attitude towards the female education of the sample population.

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Eroding Environmental Justice: Can Carbon Emission Trading Stimulate Green Technological Innovation?

Amarendra Kumar Dash, Sangeeta Mukherjee

Development of eco-friendly goods and services, of late, has been perceived as a fundamental principle for sustaining demand-driven industrialization. The global economy is steadily moving towards the next generation of industrialization courtesy green technological innovation. However, Carbon Emission Trading (CET) has been a major threat to the global march towards green economy. This study offers a case-based analysis of CET in terms of its genesis, evolution, and current practices to expose the limitations of such extreme free market environmentalism and its negative impact on the emerging green technological eco-system. CET has strengthened corporate control over environment and is a violator of environmental justice and, in turn, has come out as a nemesis of the ambitious green technological innovation. The major socio-economic actors who are supposed to push the green growth discourse, strategy, and action will be trapped in the new nihilistic

competition unleashed by CET and the brown economy will continue to prevail upon the global technological innovation.

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The Application Of Garrett Scoring Techniques For Assessment Of The Farmer Problems In Obtaining And Repayment Of Agricultural Credit

Ashok Kumar Sahoo, Srinibash Dash & Sudhanshu Sekhar Rath

According to a widely known expression voice communication, the Indian peasant is born in debt, lives in debt and dies in debt. The mass illiteracy of Indian folks generally and rural folks, particularly, combined the issues of agricultural credit with around seventy to eighty percentage of the farmers being illiteracy. This study throws lightweight on varied problems and challenges that are presently facing by the agricultural farmers in getting and reimbursement of agricultural credit and a few attainable resolution there from. This study additionally highlights the attainable development for the upliftment in agricultural production and development. Because of their unduly high rate of interest, farmers were heavily burdened with debts that cause the riots and even miserable suicides. Afterward, Government of India has tried those problems and got wind of rural credit approach through totally different institutional organizations. Still there exists lack of rapport between the bankers and therefore the farmers each in getting the crop loans further as in repaying the debt. The current investigation was completed with the elemental target of examining the result of institutional agricultural finance among the farmers. The precise objectives of this study were to investigate the extent of agricultural groom-to-be obtained by the farmers and its reimbursement. The information collected through personal interview were analyzed by the Garrett evaluation technique. The result indicated that the most important issues visage by the farmers in getting the institutional credit were the non-availability of loan in time, the procedure for getting the credit was costlier, inadequate quantity of loan sanctioned against the particular demand, the transport value and document expenses. The farmers listed out the issues they visage in repaying the credit were – failure, failure of monsoon, expectation of waiving of loans by the government, lower yield, and increase within the value of cultivation, decrease within the market price of the harvested manufacture. Accordingly, this examination presumed that the agricultural credit needs of farmers are expanding with the expansion in the cost of development. The Government should update its credit strategy, to meet out the credit needs of the farmers.

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A CONFIRMATORY ANALYSIS ON THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE EMPLOYEE HAPPINESS IN UAE PUBLIC ORGANIZATION

Ahmed Khamis Aldahmani, Maimunah Ali

Employees experiencing positive emotions at work are more engaged, happy and satisfied, whereas employees who generally experience undesirable feelings at their workplace may experience fatigue. Many organizations neglect to analyses the workplace needs of their employees to ensure that the organization fully understands and can satisfy or at least accommodate these needs. Understanding employee needs is crucial to the success of an organization. It is therefore important that an organization investigates the employee needs to be able to align them with the cultural-value-offering of the organization. At the workplace, Happiness plays an important role for both individuals and organizations, but the research on employee happiness that focuses on organizations is limited. It should be considered more to give necessary information and enough knowledge to researchers, specialists, and anyone keen on happiness at his workplace. Hence, this research was conducted in UAE and also employed quantitative methodology, SPSS and AMOS software were used to analyze the collected data from the respondents.

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User-Generated Content Sources: The Use Of Social Media In Motivating Sustainable Luxury Fashion Consumptions

Nornajihah Nadia Hasbullah, Zuraidah Sulaiman, Adaviah Mas'od

At present, user-generated content (UGC) in social media plays a pivotal role as the most effective platform in spreading brand messages. Upon recognizing the power of this platform, there is a growing body of studies investigating social media advertising. Nevertheless, there is limited understanding on how UGC sources work, particularly in light of sustainable luxury fashion product. That being mentioned, this study probed into the function of UGC shared via social media in fostering sustainable luxury fashion consumption. Building upon Self-Determination Theory (SDT) as the theoretical framework, this study found that UGC sources could influence the motives behind the acquisition of sustainable luxury products that can be segregated into two categories; intrinsic and extrinsic aspirations. The study outcomes are significantly useful to marketers and organizations to formulate viable strategies, as well as to provide the idea to develop luxury brand digital strategies based on customers' environmental values and spectrum. To address the limitations of this study, future researchers may expand

this research by emphasizing on other digital platform types, so as to influence this present sustainable trend.

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Engineering Performance Evaluation Model In The Context Of Bumdes Policy Formulation: A Study From The Perspective Of The Political Economy Of Accounting Management Theory

Gaguk Apriyanto, Achmad Firdiansjah, Fajar Supanto

The purpose of this study is to engineer a regional policy model for Village-Owned Enterprises (abbreviated as BUMDes) which is based on the Political Economy of Accounting (PEA) in order to empower rural communities. The location of the study was conducted in the Malang Regency-Owned Enterprises. This research is a quantitative descriptive study with the design of several case studies in Balang district. As for research informants, this includes elements of the sub-district government, village government, BUMDes management, and BUMDes members. The results of this study are BUMDes policy formulation models based on the Political Economy of Accounting and aimed at empowering rural communities in Malang Regency. The theoretical approach used to build this model is the PEA theory with two theoretical approaches such as the premise of the theory of power distribution and the premise of the theory of wealth distribution at the sub-district, village level, BUMDes management, and BUMDes members. The design of theoretical models in this study can be seen from the implementation of the model that starts with the performance appraisal process, the results of performance appraisal, compilation of recommendations, policy formulation, and finally, empowerment of rural communities.

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FOR EFFECTIVE, EARLIER AND SIMPLIFIED DIAGNOSIS OF RETINOPATHY OF PREMATURITY (ROP), A PROBE THROUGH DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING ALGORITHM IN B-SCAN

K R N Aswini, Dr S Vijaya Raghavan, Dr Sreekanth NP, Dr Manju Sree RP

Of all the senses, eye is the most vital, that animates light and enables us to view and enjoy the beautiful environment around us. The complex anatomy of eye comprises of several miniature layers, tissues and chambers, surrounded by protective layers and walls. Retina and its layers, situated at the dorsal region of the eye are

responsible in enabling us to view the objects. Being such important in providing us the vision, Retina in-fact is more prone to many vision threatening disorders. The condition Retinopathy of Prematurity (RoP) is one of the conditions where retinal abnormalities are observed. It majorly affects in preterm infants. B Scan is the commonly used primary investigation technique used by an Ophthalmologist to diagnose RoP. In this paper, a series of latest methodologies and investigation tools useful for earlier, effective diagnosis of RoP and its management are reviewed. An algorithm is proposed which shows novelty in the methodology to measure the percentage deviation in the health of retina, in comparison with the prior B scan image. It is made simplified for the classification of stage of RoP based on the severity, location of abnormality and age of the patient which can be observed well in the Ultrasonic B Scan images. It is observed that the proposed algorithm and its design would be promising in providing an effective and simplified tool for Ophthalmologists for better diagnosis and management of RoP in infants and hence prevent artificial blindness.
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Design Of E-Module With RME Approach To Improve The Creative Thinking Ability Of Students

Syarif Rijaludin Achmad, Suparman

Creative thinking can be defined as the creation of new ideas or a combination of knowledge that has been held previously to suss out the various problems. Creative thinking is one important skill in the 21st century learning Learners who have the creative thinking skills to be flexible when faced with real-life problems. This study aims to analyze needs and develop teaching materials that encourage the creative thinking abilities of learners. This study uses ADDIE development consisting of Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation. The subjects are learners in junior High School Ali Maksum Yogyakarta. The research instrument used is observation, questionnaire, interview, and test instrument. Data analysis was performed with data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. This study gives some results. First, classroom learning is still running in one direction. Second, the creative thinking skills of students is still low. Third, learning resources used by teachers have not improved creative thinking abilities of learners. Fourth, teachers and learners require instructional materials E-module with RME approach which also integrates the creative thinking abilities of learners. Fifth, learners experience difficulties at the material quadrilateral and triangle. Sixth, the validation is done by two experts who obtained an average score of 3.955 with the criteria that good or decent. Therefore, the design of the E-modules can be developed to become the E-Module with RME approach that can improve creative thinking abilities of learners.
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Investigation Of The Image Of Buyan Tamblingan Area As Tourist Attraction Destination

I Gusti Bagus Rai Utama, Christimulia Purnama Trimurti

Buyan and Tamblingan territory are upheld by common magnificence and the genuineness of its woods protection and the characteristics of individuals' nurseries as indigenous blossoms and citrus gardens. That nursery is expertly made do with the advancement of agritourism models. The best forthcoming choice to enhance the rural area can build network welfare. Agritourism advancement in the Tamblingan lake the travel industry park zone will has a decent effect if a few arranging ethical qualities are applied, while the ethical to be able to develop an area into an attractive tourism area there are three elements that must be fulfilled as like (1) make sure the accessibility is good enough. (2) make sure the nature, culture, and facility are well preserved and maintained. (3) make sure the unique tourist attraction well existed and distance easily reached.

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Analysis Of Napier Bone Usage In Multiplication Learning In Primary School

Agung Prabowo, Agus Sugandha, Agustini Tripena, Slamet Riyadi, Sukono

These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for IJSTR JOURNALS. Use this document as a template if you are using Microsoft Word 6.0 or later. Otherwise, use this document as an instruction set. The electronic file of your paper will be formatted further at IJSTR. Define all symbols used in the abstract. Do not cite references in the abstract. Do not delete the blank line immediately above the abstract; it sets the footnote at the bottom of this column. Students have considered mathematics as difficult subject for a long time. One of the materials in mathematics that causes difficulties to students is multiplication. Teacher should introduce a method of learning that employs game, re-creative, creating comfort, to increasing student interest and motivates students. The solutions that have been proved to be able to solve the problem is Napier bone method. The purpose of this research is to know whether there is influence of using Napier bones on the 4th grade elementary school student math achievements. The sample of this study was the students at three schools in the district of Kalibagor, Banyumas Regency. They were the 4th grade students of Pekaja 1, 2, and 3 state elementary schools, that consisted of 19, 30, and 15 students respectively. The teaching learning processes were conducted four times that spent 70 minutes each. The research is a pre and post test research that is carried out by giving pre-test and

post-test in the beginning and in the end of the learning period. Qualitative information was gained through questionnaires in the end of learning period. To know whether or not there was an improvement of students achievements, the result of the pre-test and post-test are compared statistically through paired test using degree of significant level α = 0,05. The conclusion is that there was an improvement of student achievements in two sites, i.e. SDN 1 and 3 Pekaja. Different result is gained by the 4th grade students of SDN 2 Pekaja.

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Smart Real Time Garbage Management System

K.S. Mamatha, Dr.S.A.K. Jilani

IoT (Internet of Things) is an emerging technical science which has penetrated within almost all areas including healthcare, agriculture, fashion, education etc. The contribution of cloud-based solutions in building of smart cities makes essential human habitation of the era. The concept of smart city is incomplete without smart garbage monitoring, handling and disposal system. In India the current garbage collection is done by the municipal persons on daily or weekly basis which is inefficient and unable to meet the demand. This paper presents use of IoT for smart garbage monitoring system by sending the real time data of sensors using NodeMCU to ThingSpeak cloud. In this paper free web service 'ThingSpeak' is used as a host to acquire data of variety of sensors and helps to visualize live status, monitor and manage garbage flow from city dustbins using GPS enabled trucks by means of efficient algorithms.

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INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY APPROACH THROUGH INDIGENOUS LEADERS SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN FIVE LUHAK IN ROKAN HULU REGENCY RIAU INDONESIA

Eka Armas Pailis, Fatkhurahman, Akmal Arif

Empowerment of indigenous peoples is one of the important things that need to be done the Indonesian government today, it is because the indigenous peoples are cultural treasures and uniqueness of the community and they have local knowledge of its own as well as the nation's assets. This in turn will be an effort in order to develop the tourism sector of the nation. Indigenous people in Rokan Hulu is unique, as this region has five Luhak or an independent realm since the 15th century until an independent Indonesia in the 20th century social Institution owned and local

wisdom began to fade as a result is no longer its real role. Efforts to empower the indigenous peoples can be done by empowering the indigenous community leaders themselves which one of them through social entrepreneurship approach. The research method using a sample survey of indigenous community leaders as much as 67 or 65% of all traditional leaders who came five Luhak, among others: Luhak Tambusai; Luhak Rambah; Luhak Kepenuhan; Luhak Kunto Darussalam; Luhak Rokan IV Koto. Data were collected using questionnaires and interviews and data processed using quantitative techniques by means of SEM analysis. The results showed that the variables proved that social benefits and local wisdom have significant effect on the ability to innovate traditional leaders and local wisdom variables proved more dominant influence on the ability to innovate compared to social benefits.

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Supporting System In Inclusive Education: A Case Study From Indonesian Elementary School

Minsih, Imam Mujahid, Suparno

The purpose of this study is to describe the support of the school system and the involvement of parents in supporting the realization of quality inclusive education. Research data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation studies. Data validated using method triangulation and source triangulation. Data analysis techniques in this study use the inductive data analysis model simultaneously, continuously, repeatedly until completion, or find the saturation point. Data analysis step used is Analysis Interactive Model which includes steps: data collection, grouping according to variables, data reduction, data presentation, separating outlier data and drawing conclusions or data verification. The results of this research study are: first, the support of the existing system in inclusive elementary schools was carried out in several ways, namely: the support provided by the city government went well, through: 1) Providing inclusive education training for non-PLB teachers. 2) Establishment of an inclusive education team at the school (with a designated manager / coordinator). 3) Establishment of inclusive Pokja. 4) Establishment of the Source Center. 5) Preparation of an inclusive education strategic plan. 6) Implementation of data collection and networking. 7) Monitoring and evaluation of inclusive education. 8) Procurement of special supervisor teacher administration. 9) Provision of incentives for special tutors who meet the criteria. 10) Procurement of UKG GPK to increase competence. Second, the School has a good collaboration with parents as a form of support in the implementation of inclusive education. As a form of cooperation, among others: 1) Class Journal and communication book. 2) Student Guardian Forum. 3) Home visit. 4) active school communication with students' parents in the form of social media networks and special friendships for parents with special needs.

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Deixis Analysis In The Speech Of President Joko Widodo At The Inaguration

Tommi Yuniawan, Rustono, Luluk Atul Funadah, Harits Agung Wicaksono, Yoris Adi Maretta

The aim of this study was to analyze the types of deixis contained in the text of President Joko Widodo's speech at the inauguration. This type of research is a qualitative research with descriptive methods. The data source in this study is the sentence in the speech text of President Joko Widodo at the 2014 and 2019 inauguration because Joko Widodo has been a leader in Indonesia from 2014 until now. Joko Widodo has given many speeches on his journey and career in politics. However, from all his speeches, the writer chose Jokowi's speech after being officially installed as a president in his second period because the speech was one of the things that attracted the attention and waited by the general public. The results of this study are First, persona deixis found, namely (a) first persona singular deixis, that is I, (b) first persona plural deixis, namely we and us. Second, place deixis found are this, that, there. Third, time deixis found are now, per year, per month, the next five years, five years ago.

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Creativity Of Anggono Kusuma Wibowo In Dancing Cakil Java Indonesia

Sestri Indah Pebrianti , Siti Aesijah ,Rimasari Pramesthi Putri ,Lesa Paranti

The purpose of this research is to find the results of Anggono Kusuma Wibowo’s creativity as Cakil dancer. This study applied the Holistic approach. Data are in the form of creativity process which include person, process, and result of creativity are collected by observation, interview and documentation techniques to informants. The results of this study are Anggono Kusuma Wibowo’s creativity as Cakil dancer consist of exploration process, improvisation, and composition. The exploration process is carried out to explore Cakil dance movements that already exist to understand and feeling the typical movements in Cakil dance. In the process of improvisation, Anggono combines the basic movements in the Cakil dance and the fast movements that Anggono has mastered, namely gerak jalan jengkeng. The results of Anggono Kusuma Wibowo’s creativity consist of form, tempo, and techniques. Anggono’s tempo in dancing Cakil included as fast tempo or called wanda kikik dancer. The movement that depicts Anggono's characteristics is jalan jengkeng. While the techniques that owned by Anggono include the

techniques of cekotan kesotan, the keris performance, and the jatuh tanjak jumping which is carried out continuously

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INSTINCTIVE DETERMINATION OF THE BERGMAN MINIMAL MODEL PARAMETERS WITH BCFO IN SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS WITH INDUCED DIABETES

Ekta Makhija, Prof. Dinesh Raj Modi

The regulation of blood glucose in the Diabetes patient was tremendously analyzed by biotechnologists. Few mathematical models demonstrated the glucose dynamics during insulin availability in the body. The major fundamental research for insulin infusion automation in the control algorithm optimization. The main factor that affects the dynamics of glucose-insulin is the intake of meals which indicated the importance of the investigation. The work attempts for the determination of the parameters in the Bergman minimal models through BCFO (Bergman chicken Flock optimization).The selected model comprehensively mimics the physiological activities of the human body and requires the proposed BCFO for the process of optimization. The paper considered injected insulin amount and glucose measurements once every five minutes from the continuous subcutaneous sensor. The twenty in vivo experiments from nineteen rats that were later on treated with streptozotocin have been referred to and considered in this study. The average root means squared error found between the measured and the predicted glucose concentration of the considered and the proposed system was 17.6 mg/dl and 6.61 mg/dl respectively. The proposed experimental setup could be widely utilized for the identification of the real-time parameter for the insulin infusion optimization system.

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Binary Particle Agent Swarm Optimization For Best Fit Feature Weight Selection In Multi-Document Text Summarization

Jebamalai Robinson, Dr. V Saravanan

Auto-Text summarization is the process through which a compressed version of the original text is created. Extraction based approaches are the one through which the important sentences and information are extracted from a single or multi document. This method select the sentences based on the calculation of scores for each sentence. The process of extracting sentences that are most important is a trivial task for the text mining researchers. The

previous works concentrated on the automatic extraction of features through weighted TF-IDF and dimension reduction using the centroid based k-means clustering. This paper is intended to apply the extractive methods for automatic text summari9zation in multi-document level using the swarm intelligence. Particle swarm optimization is used in this research for identifying the optimal weight of the feature scores for differentiating between the relevant and irrelevant features. The ROUGE tool is used for the evaluation. The student data provided by the educational department of US is considered for the experiment. The summary that are generated using the proposed methodology is compared to that of other methods such as Genetic Algorithm and Ant Colony Optimization and used the TF-IDF: CBC as the benchmark method. The results from the experiment proves that the extracted summaries produced after the integration of the proposed method into TF-IDF: CBC are performs better.

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HOUGH TRANSFORM BASED BROWNBOOST FISHER LINEAR DISCRIMINANT HYPER-SPECTRAL AERIAL IMAGE CLASSIFICATION

A.Gokila Vani , Dr. V. Saravanan

Hyper-spectral aerial image scene classification is a considerable problem to be resolved in image processing. A lot of research works have been intended to classify hyper-spectral aerial image scene with help of various data mining techniques. But, the classification accuracy (CA) of conventional techniques was not adequate. In order to overcome tHSI limitation, a Hough Transform based Brownboost Fisher Linear Discriminant Hyper-spectral Classification (HT-BFLDHC) technique is proposed. In HT-BFLDHC technique, aerial image with hundreds of object (i.e., hyper spectral) are taken as an input. After that, Variational Mode Decomposition is performed in HT-BFLDHC technique to segment the input hyper-spectral aerial image into number of sub bands with minimal time consumption. After completing the segmentation, Hough transformation based feature extraction (HT-FE) is carried out in HT-BFLDHC technique where it extracts the features such as shape, color, texture, etc from aerial image for efficient classification. Finally, Brownboost Fisher Linear Discriminant Classifier (BFLDC) is applied in HT-BFLDHC technique for accurate aerial image scenes classification. In HT-BFLDHC technique, BFLDC constructs the strong classifier to give better accuracy for categorize the hyper-spectral aerial images into a different class with a lower time complexity. THSI helps in HT-BFLDHC technique to enhance the accuracy of aerial image scenes categorization. Result analysis of HT-BFLDHC technique is performed with metrics namely feature extraction time (FET) and CA and false positive rate (FPR) with number of aerial images. From the simulation results, it is evident that HT-BFLDHC technique enhances the CA and lessens the FET as compared to conventional works.

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The Experimental Investigation Of Concrete With Various Supplementary Cementitious Materials And Glass Fiber

K J. Brahma Chari, V. Ranga Rao

The environment was effecting by contaminated materials like fly ash (FA) and ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS) due to huge productions by various industries in India. The dumping of these materials is becoming more problematic due to the lack of surface area availability. The present study was carried out in two stages. In the first stage of an investigation, to understand the rate of strength levels in concrete by fractional replacement of cement with the Supplementary Cementitious Materials (SCMs), like fly ash and GGBS. In the second stage of an investigation, the glass fibers were added as additional material to the primary concrete composition along with FA and GGBS. The concrete specimens were prepared with the proportions of Cement, FA, GGBS (60%+20%+20%, 50%+25%+25%, 40%+20%+20%) respectively. In addition to this concrete, Alkali Resistant Glass Fiber (ARGF) was added 0.5% of cement. The concrete performance was evaluated through the compression and tensile strengths for ages 7, 28, 56 days. After 56 days, the compressive strength of concrete composition 2 (COM2) was higher than control concrete mix 1 (OPC1) and for concrete composition 5 tensile strength was higher than control concrete mix 2 with glass fiber (OPC2). After the investigation of test results, the supplementary materials (FA and GGBS) in concrete designs reduce the cost of construction without affecting the various strength parameters of concrete.

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Tacit Knowledge Sharing In Technology-Based Firms: Role Of Organization Citizenship Behavior And Perceived Value Of Knowledge

Ayyaz Mahmood, Tasmin R., Bilal Saeed, Abid Saeed

Sharing of Tacit Knowledge is a challenge but provides enhanced performances and rapid innovation in organizations. For technology-based firms sharing of personal professional expertise i.e. tacit knowledge is an essential activity. This research explores the issue of tacit knowledge sharing from a behavioral perspective and focuses on the formation of intentions and attitude toward tacit knowledge sharing. As there is an increase in the interest of tacit knowledge sharing, this study conducts a systematic literature

survey and records key individual-level factors which influence tacit knowledge sharing. Furthermore, this research paper highlights two novel factors, Organization Citizenship Behavior (OCB) and Perceived Value of Knowledge (PVK) and discusses their role in influencing the Intentions to Share Tacit Knowledge (ISTK). The research further examines the mediating role of Attitude towards Tacit Knowledge Sharing (ATKS), proposes a conceptual model and invites further empirical verification.

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EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON CORROSION BEHAVIOR OF DIFFERENT CERAMIC PLASMA COATINGS IN SULFURIC ACIDIC SOLUTION

Kh. Abd El-Aziz

Ceramic coatings materials are considered to be optimal in their applications as compared with metallic or organic coating materials, which are used under different environmental conditions. In this study, the corrosion behavior of austenitic steel substrates with different types of ceramic coating materials was investigated. The corrosion tests was carried out using Gamry PCI300/4 analyzer in a 0.5M H2SO4 solution as a corrosive environment. The corrosion behavior of ceramics coatings using plasma spray process was employed on a substrate with multilayers deposition of Al2O3, WC−12% Co and WC-12% Co/Al2O3 using atmospheric plasma spray (APS) equipment by using different parameters and deposition techniques. The microstructure of the coatings and corroded coatings were characterized by SEM. It was concluded that the corrosion resistance depends strongly on the type of coating material. Specimen which was coated by WC-12% Co/Al2O3 exhibited lower corrosion rate (8.8 mm/year) as compared with other types of coating materials. The corrosion potential of coated specimen was shifted toward the noble direction compared to uncoated specimen.

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An Optimized Deep Learning Model For Flower Classification Using NAS-FPN And Faster R-CNN

Isha Patel, Sanskruti Patel

— In computer vision, object detection is widely used in many applications such as face detection, video surveillance, vehicle detection, plant leaf detection etc. Deep neural networks have greater capabilities for image pattern recognition and are widely used in Computer Vision algorithms. In this paper, a deep

convolutional neural network based on NAS-FPN and Faster R-CNN is proposed for flower object detection, localization and classification. Using the method of transfer learning, different pre-trained models including ResNet 50, ResNet 101, Inception ResNet V2, Inception V2, NAS, and MobileNet V2 are trained and evaluated on flower 30 dataset and flower 106 dataset that contains 19679 flower images. Based on the experiment carried out, the result demonstrates that the performance of the proposed NAS-FPN with Faster R-CNN model using transfer learning approach gives optimum mAP score of 86.5% on 106 flower class and 96.2% on 30 flower class datasets. Also, the proposed model is able to detect, locate and classify flowers with other significant details that includes flower name, division, class, subclass, order, family, and herb flower using multi-class classification and multi-labeling techniques.

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Application Of Augmented Reality Technology To Visualitation A 3d Apartment Market With Markeless Method

Elbriant Ramedhan, and Iman Herwidiana Kartowisastro

Augmented Reality (AR) is an environment that inserts 3D virtual objects into a real environment in real time. This research will incorporate AR technology into the Cibubur Apartement Transpark catalog. The purpose of this research is to build a 3D image visualization process in apartment brochures as a more informative and communicative promotional media so that users can get information about virtual apartments. This application is an application that runs on the Android mobile platform, where the AR application requires streaming video taken from the camera as an input source, then this application will track and detect markers (markers) using the tracking system, after markers are detected, and make images on apartment marker catalog as if the apartment model is real. AR provides a more realistic interaction and is a progression of a promising technological method.

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Feature Extraction In Retinal Images Using Automated Methods

P. R. Wankhede, K. B. Khanchandani

Accurate information of retinal features such as blood vessels, optic disc, and macula helps ophthalmologists for early detection of ocular diseases like diabetic retinopathy and diabetic maculopathy. In this paper, we presented computer aided automated methods for

feature extraction in retinal images. Proposed automated methods consist of pre-processing, blood vessels extraction, optic disc segmentation and macula region segmentation. Initially, pre-processing is performed using shade correction and top-hat transformation for enhancement of dark anatomical structures such as blood vessels and macula/fovea region. A novel graph cut method is used to extract blood vessels. Then template based matching and morphological operations are used for detection and extraction of optic disc. Finally, post processing is used for detection of macula in retinal images. Publically available datasets are used for evaluation of proposed automated methods. Experimental results are compared with state-of-art results. Performance analysis of automated methods show that accurate extraction is done by proposed methods. The proposed automated methods will help in finding lesion features and early diagnosis of retinal diseases.

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Work Loyalty: Organizational Commitment Or Compulsion

Maulidyah Amalina Rizki, Siti Aisyah, Budiyono Pristyadi, Sukaris Sukaris, Anita Handayani, Roziana Ainul Hidayati, Rahmat Agus Santoso, Abdurrahman Faris Indriya Himawan

Nowadays, the company is facing a challenge in managing human resources, on the one hand, the company hopes to get employees who are loyal to their work, but sometimes measuring loyalty becomes very difficult because it is not only measured by the willingness to linger in work but also the loyalty that results in productivity. The purpose of this study is to find out employee loyalty in work as loyalty or compulsion. Analytical techniques using phenomenological studies with stages of data reduction, data display and making conclusions. The results showed that employees have a work loyalty to the company that is due to the comfort in working, co-workers who are compact, closeness to colleagues who are like family, salary and benefits, and the last is a supportive work environment. Another finding is that the dominant factor in influencing employee work loyalty is an organizational commitment and the absence of compulsion at work

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MATHEMATICS LITERACY ABILITY REVIEWED FROM COGNITIVE STYLE ON PROJECT BASED LEARNING WITH RME APPROACH ASSISTED BY SCHOOLOGY

Wardono, Norma Istiqomah, Scolastika Mariani

In this study reviews whether project based learning with RME approach assisted by schoology was good quality in students' mathematics literacy ability and how description of students' mathematics literacy ability based on their cognitive style. In this study, students' mathematics literacy ability will be studied on sosial arirhmetic material. Population on this study was seventh grade students in one of junior high school in Semarang city. Samples was determined by random sampling technique and the subjects was determined by purposive sampling technique. Subjects of this study were 2 students from reflective type, 2 students from impulsive type, 2 students from fast-accurate type, and 2 students from slow-innaccurate type. The results of this study show that: (1) project based learning with RME appoach assisted by schoology was good quality in students' mathematics literacy ability, these result indicated by learning process planning that's very good; the implementation of learning in class was very good and learning evaluation had a good kriteria; (2) students with reflective cognitive style were able to master communication, representation, devising strategies for solving problems, and using mathematics tool very well ; students with impulsive cognitive style were able to master communication very well; students' with fast-accurate cognitive style were able to master communication, mathematising, reasoning and argument, devising strategies for solving problems, and using mathematics tool very well; students with slow-innacurate cognitive style were able to master communication very well

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Impact Of Parallelism And Virtualization On Task Scheduling In Cloud Environment

Sanjay Kumar Sharma, Nagresh Kumar

Today's, cloud computing has placed itself in every field of the IT industry. It provides infrastructure, platform, and software as an amenity to users which are effortlessly available via the internet. It has a large number of users and has to deal with a large number of task executions which needs a suitable task scheduling algorithm. Virtualization and parallelism are the core components of cloud computing for optimization of resource utilization and to increase system performance. Virtualization is used to provide IT infrastructure on demand. To take more advantages of virtualization, parallel processing plays an important role to improve the system performance. But it is important to understand the mutual effect of parallel processing and virtualization on system performance. This research helps to better understand the effect of virtualization and parallel processing. In this paper, we studied the effect of parallelization and virtualization for the scheduling of tasks to optimize the time and cost. We found that virtualization along with parallelization boosts the system performance. The experimental study has been done using the CloudSim simulator.

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DESIGN OF HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER USING FINITE ELEMENT METHOD

M.Leela Nivashini, K.Madhumitha, S.Sindhu, Dr.R.V.Maheswari

A transformer is a static device that is mainly used for stepping up and down the voltage level. The Power transformer is a kind of transformer that is used to transfer electrical energy in any part of the electrical circuit between the generator and the distribution primary circuits. These transformers area unit employed in distribution systems to interface intensify and step down voltages. The transformer is important in transmission and distribution hence their testing is also essentially equal. The cost of a high voltage transformer is too high and also unavoidable equipment in that domain, hence it has to be designed properly before implementation in real-time. Simulating the transformer with the designed parameters will give the same results as in the real model. So it is easy for analyzing the EF distribution and calculating the losses and that can be easily avoided while implementing in real-time. The simulation of a three-phase 11/0.4 KV power transformer using the Finite Element Method is carried out in this project.

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Financial Analiysis Of Seaweed Farm In South Konawe District Southeast Sulawesi Indonesia

Rosmawaty, Yusriadin, Yani Taufik, Munirwan Zani, Muhammad Aswar Limi

This study aims to find out the amount of income and the feasibility of seaweed farming in Konawe Selatan Regency. Population in this study were all seaweed farmers in South Konawe District, consist of 498 people, while the number of respondents was 221 people. Cluster Random and Simple Random Sampling methods are used to determine respondents. Types and sources of data used were primary data and secondary data. Direct interviews with respondents and literature studies were using to collect data and information. Price, production, fixed costs, variable costs, total costs and revenues have been used to determine income and R / C ratio of seaweed farms. The results showed that the amount of income earned by seaweed farmers in South Konawe District was IDR. 30,053,762 per year. Then the R / C ratio is 1.64, which is greater than 1, meaning that seaweed farming in South Konawe Regency is economically profitable and feasible to be developed.

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Partial Functional Relationship Generalization Of Junior High School Students In Solving Pattern Problem

Eny Suryowati, Toto Nusantara, Sisworo, Sudirman

Generalizing functional relationship is a generalization of covariation relationship and generalization of correspondence relationship. It is called as partial functional relationship generalization because the generalization of covariation and correspondence are done by giving attention to the parts contained in the image partially. In partial covariation relationship generalization, the subject performed relating, searching and extending actions by observing each quantity contained in the picture. Likewise, in partial formal correspondence relationship generalization, subjects obtained the general rules through acts of relating, searching and extending which was carried out by observing the patterns and parts contained in the picture.

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Novel Technique For Automatic Billing In Smart Shopping

Dr.S.Arun, R.Thiagarajan, I.Mohan,V.Balaji Vijayan, R.Jothikumar

Smart shopping will be creating a platform for smart city in future. This system is an automated one and even the billing can be easily made without the help of the cashier. It is a device which will be fitted in the PICk and drop basket (trolley) in the departmental stores, which is movable. The billing can be done through a swipe machine and also through net banking via their smart phones. Here we use RFID instead of bar code reader. Each item will be given a ID, so that the billing will be made effortlessly. Additionally the update of the product will be sent to the server. So if anyone of the product becomes null, it will send the intimation to the main server or master PC admin .Through GSM the bill will be generated to the customer’s mobile number. Using ZIGBEE, communication is done from trolley to the main server. In our proposed system we use PIC microcontroller which is efficient in both cost and performance wise. The ultimate aim of this paper is automatic billing and progress towards Digital India. The customer’s time can be saved and man power can be reduced.

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Response To Corrective Feedback: Exploring EFL Students' Experience

Ani Susanti

Written corrective feedback has been utilized by many teachers and supervisors in EFL writing context to approach students' works, including thesis drafts. Students' positive response to supervisor's feedback plays an important role since it connects the input to learning outcome manifested in the students' revision. This study investigates how EFL graduate-students respond to their supervisors' written corrective feedback on their thesis drafts. In-depth interviews with three selected respondents lead to the findings that the students would revise the draft promptly when they feel motivated with the feedbacks. On the other side, when they are puzzled with the feedbacks, they would firstly ask for clarification to the supervisor, find the second opinion from their friends, and make their prediction to several unclear feedbacks. But when they feel dissatisfied with feedbacks, they would prefer to ignore the feedbacks rather than accept them.

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CHARACTERIZATION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIAL WASTE WATER IN SANGANER AREA IN JAIPUR CITY

Sagar Mittal,Bharat Nagar, Mukesh Choudhary

Six textile industries have been selected in Sanganer region based on field analysis and characterization studies. Textile effluent is collected from these selected industries and characterized various parameters particularly BOD, COD, TDS, sulphide, sulphate, chloride, hardness, alkalinity, magnesium and calcium. These parameters are major pollution indicator. The effluent is dark colored with alkaline pH. The values of BOD and COD are found to be higher than Central Pollution Control Board Standards.The concentration of total dissolved solid are observed to be higher than 5000 mg/L. The effluent also contains high concentration of sulphate, sulphide, chloride, calcium and magnesium, which are responsible for higher hardness of waste water. The results showed that, the textile industries under study area emanate effluent containing pollution indicator parameters considerably higher than standards stipulated by Central Pollution Control Board. Based on these characteristics, it’s urged that the effluent is not be appropriate for discharge into atmosphere without treatment.

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THE DESIGN OF HIGH PERFORMANCE THREE INPUT XOR GATE BASED ON COMPOUND GATE METHODOLOGY

Chaitanya kommu, Dr. A Daisy Rani

The low power and high speed fundamental building blocks are essential to construct arithmetic circuits. Three input Exclusive-OR(XOR) is presented here based on compound gate method. The high performance is achieved by reducing input capacitance, choosing suitable input to propagate and avoiding glitch. The proposed XOR gate requires less number of transistors (i.e. only 8 transistors) and offers 60.62% of power dissipation reduction and 13.71% less propagation delay compared to two level conventional static XOR gate. The simulation is performed based on 32nm technology node(PTM-models) using Hspice Synopsis simulation tool.

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Developing Language Proficiency For Academic Purposes: A Study Of Sharia Law Students In Malaysia

Mahmoud Abd El Fattah Ibrahim Essa, Isyaku Hassan, Mohd Noor Afiq Ramlee

Understanding a second language for specific purposes is useful especially in the academic environment. In recent years, the use of Arabic for Specific Purposes (ASP) has increased particularly in Malaysia where Arabic is gaining popularity. ASP has been introduced across various fields of study including Sharia Law. Arabic language proficiency used in teaching and learning Sharia Law is required. This study aims to explore the basic proficiency required for Arabic language as a medium of studying Sharia Law among final year students of Law in Malaysia. A sample of 30 final year students of Law was selected using purposive sampling technique. This sample was chosen based on the students' ability in academic reading and their interest in enhancing Arabic language proficiency for academic purposes. The study found that Sharia Law students consider Arabic language important in studying Sharia Law. It was also found that the students have low level of Arabic language proficiency prior to their admission into the Sharia Law program. Therefore, there is a need for special Sharia Law curriculum in Arabic. The findings of this study is expected to influence the process of Arabic curriculum development and provision of academic reading materials to further suit the needs of non-native speakers of Arabic among Sharia Law students particularly in Malaysia.

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Analysis Of Impact Of Emotional Awareness On Job Performance Of Employees In The Hospitals Located In Southern Districts Of Tamilnadu- Structural Equation Model

Dr.Karthick.R, Dr.M.Manikandan, Dr.D.Joel Jebadurai

Emotional Intelligence is the term was coined before 1970, but it is a very important concept in the business scenario service sector dealing with the employees. In order to analyse the impact of emotional awareness and job performance of the employees working in the hospitals, this research is conducted. 230 sample respondents were met and collected with the data by adapting convenience sampling method. The results of the study reveal that emotional awareness of the employees working in the hospitals having the significant impact on their job performance. So the hospitals should check the emotional intelligence level of the employees during the selection process in order to offer the good services for the patients.

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A Robust Low Power Gating Scan Cell Design

Arulmurugan A, Ajith A P, Balaji M, Gowsalya K

Modern-day VLSI circuits face the matter of power dissipation not only in design phase but also during testing phase. The significant parameters to be optimized for complex System on Chip (SoC) are test power, test time, area overhead. Scan architectures are most widely used in testing of such SoCs. The main problem in Design for Testability (DFT) is high power consumption. Switching of scan cell creates excessive power consumption. Excessive power consumption may lead to performance degradation and reliability issues. In scan-based testing, the combinational block is consumed major portion of total test power. A modified DFT scan cell is proposed to reduce switching activity in scan cell and to avoid charge sharing problem by modifying a scan flip flop. During shifting, it is able to reduce the power consumption within the scan cell as well as mask the unwanted signal transitions in the combinational part. The experimental result shows that 5.42% to 40.77% improvement in power consumption compared to existing gating approaches.

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DESIGN OF STUDENT'S WORKSHEET BASED ON THE COOPERATIVE LEARNING MODEL TO IMPROVE THE COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS

Zunita Rahmaniawati, Suparman

Communication is one of the important skills in learning in the 21st-century. Learners who have low communicative skills will lead to difficulties in completing the evaluation as well as to the UN about HOTS type that should be resolved. A learning device that does not load communicative skills has an impact on the effectiveness of the learning process. Worksheet learners who are not yet integrated mathematical communication skills will hinder the achievement of learning objectives. This study aimed to analyze the needs of teaching materials that fit the character learners to improve communicative skills. This study uses a qualitative method. Subjects were learners SMP 1 Banguntapan. The research object is thought communicative approach Jigsaw cooperative learning model and worksheets learners. Instrument data collection using observation, written tests, and questionnaires. Analysis of the data using the Miles-Huberman consisting of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. The study gives some results. Teachers require teaching materials through the model of learning and teaching materials. Teachers also require teaching materials that integrate thinking communicative skills. The communicative skills of learners are still low. Teachers need instructional materials through the characteristics of learners. Learners have difficulty in learning the material geometrical flat side. Teachers require materials that can improve communicative skills. This research can be developed on the development of learners' worksheets approach Jigsaw to improve communicative skills.

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Risk And Performance In Technology Service Platform Of Online Peer-To-Peer (P2P) Mode

Rinitami Njatrijani, Rahandy Rizki Prananda

One of the most recent popular financial technology business platforms is P2P lending. The ease of access and requirements in applying for loans means that P2P lending financial services are considered to provide solutions for the community. Existence of P2P lending raises a number of issues for consumers' privacy and data protection. This article aims to examine the arrangements for the practice of fintech services with the P2P lending platform and analyze the risk and performance of P2P lending mode. The results showed that ineffectiveness of the implementation of P2P lending rules, especially in Indonesia, is influenced by norms of substance that have not comprehensively regulated the amount of interest and the mechanism of debt collection, and communication mode of the

community as consumers and business actors. Ease prioritizes convenience compared to security in financial transactions. The non-existence of rules is considered an obstacle to a technology innovation that tends to emphasize pre-business arrangements.

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PADDLE YOUR WAY INTO WRITING: INTEGRATING PADLET FOR ESL LEARNERS

Fatin Kamilia Mohd Arif, Joanna Bunga Noah, Faiza Rostam Affendi, Melor Md Yunus

This paper aims to investigate the students' perception, advantages and challenges on using Padlet as a writing strategy. This study applied a quantitative research method to investigate students' perception on the integration of Padlet as a writing strategy. The findings indicate that the majority of the students agreed that the usage of Padlet aided their writing process. However, the respondents find that the limited access to devices and internet connection can prove to be a challenge in implementing this integration. This research can be used for teachers teaching writing. In this research, the innovation of Padlet was integrated into classrooms, making learning more effective and accessible to all in line with 21st Century Teaching and Learning.

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Analysis Of Voltage Ride Through Improvement Using Weibull Parameters For Symmetrical And Asymmetrical Fault

M.B. Hemanth Kumar, B. Saravanan

In this paper, a modified dynamic capacitor type fault current limiter configuration is modeled and analyzed for low voltage ride through (LVRT) improvement for a doubly fed induction generator (DFIG). The DFIG is fed with a constant wind speed estimated from Weibull parameters. The proposed crowbar, consisting of a parallel resonance circuit, connected with the capacitor and in shunt with rotor side converter (RSC). There are several crowbar configurations proposed in the literature, and every method is having its own advantages and drawbacks. The rotor side converter is connected to a dc-link capacitor followed by Grid side converter (GSC). The modified crowbar arrangement protects the DFIG, and it further avoids the damage of RSC including capacitor under a grid fault condition. When the crowbar resistance is alone implemented, it will isolate RSC which leads to generator excitation failure. At this instant, the generator works as Squirrel cage-induction generator

(SCIG) and thereby absorbs magnetizing current from the grid through stator windings. This creates voltage sag at the point of common coupling (PCC) and it needs to be rectified by modifying the existing crowbar configuration by connecting a capacitor in parallel with the parallel resonance branch. This arrangement is further connected to a crowbar resistance, which will maintain the rotor windings connected with RSC and thus overcoming the LVRT. The proposed model has been performed in MATLAB/Simulink and the DFIG performance has been improved under transient conditions.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **5411-5425**

A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON ACADEMIC AND INDUSTRY AUTHENTICATION AND ATTENDANCE SYSTEMS

Vibin Mammen Vinod, Thokaiandal S, Sindhuja C S, Mekala V, Manimegalai M, Prabhuram N

Attendance process has a difficult role in the classroom because it involves proper labeling of attendance for each candidate against their own roll call. The time and resources to be expended for the complete process is also the main scrutinizing consideration for attendance labeling in classrooms. A lot of research has been done to simplify the procedure using different technologies such as RFID tags, barcode scanning, biometric scanners, face detection, etc. This paper provides the in-depth analysis of the literature for the different historically applied systems and analyzes each one's vulnerabilities to consider the advanced system's deployment viability. The study identifies the biometric features as a standard for authentication. Fingerprint, face and iris recognition are far superior than other techniques in existence.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **5426-5432**

Multi-Frequency Measurement Of Dielectric Properties Of Dry Soils Over Bare And Vegetated Fields

Syeda Ruhi Nishat, H.C.Chaudhari, Abdul jaleel A.H,, Y.H.Shaikh

The dielectric constant ε', dielectric loss ε " and emissivity of 4 dry soil sample have been measured in the frequency range 100 Hz-2 MHz using a precision LCR meter IM 3570 HIOKI. The variation of these properties with frequency is consequences of formation and alignment of induced dipoles at the molecular scale within the material. It has been observed that dielectric constant ε' and dielectric loss ε" decrease with increase in the frequency range from

100 Hz to 2 MHz .The dielectric properties of four different soil samples collected from various remote areas of Marathawada region are determined using LCR meter. The soil samples are converted into pellets of known dimensions so as to affix them in the sample holder.

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Role Of Social Media On Brand Boycott Intentions In Indian Business Environment

Swati Khanna, Dr. Bhawana Sharma, J.K. Tandon

Consumer boycott has been a very dominant issue in behavioral sciences specially in the domain of marketing management and we have taken up the issue as a research and analysis issue in consumer behavior aspects motivated by social media interactions. We have planned to conduct a research study on the factors affecting brand boycott in fast moving consumer goods sector in India with empirical evidences and first hand data to be collected from the targeted respondents who has somewhere hidden motive regarding brand boycott or not to purchase and not to consume those products which either become a point of controversy or face peoples rejection in their routine life and consumption or heavily influenced by social media interactions in day to day life. The basic purpose of this paper is to introduce the boycott issues and identify the responsible factors and to justify the body of the research by portraying the background and the research problem that led to the development certain thoughts created by or theoretical evidence in the expansion of knowledge in marketing management or consumer behavior. It presents various social media interactions and its dimensions, that cause adequate reasons of boycott by consumers in the society and explores hidden facts and myths as well as evidences behind boycott issues in fast moving consumers goods. This gives us an opportunity to explain all relevant facts and figures concerning to research on factors affecting brand boycott in fast moving consumer goods sector and aims to explore various responsible constructs, issues, myths and realities on consumers buying perceptions towards what to consume and what not to consume.

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EPISTASIS EFFECTS OF COMPLEX DISEASES FROM SIMULATED MODELS THROUGH COMPUTATIONAL APPROACHES: A REVIEW

R Manavalan, S Priya

Genome Wide Association Studies (GWAS) investigates the genetic architectures associated to complex diseases. Human genome consists of millions of genes, Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNPs) variations highly influences the disease risk. In GWAS, the identified genetic variants of SNPs and the interactions between SNPs are used to identify the disease susceptibility. The gene interacts with another gene is known as epistasis or genetic interactions (GGIs). Epistasis plays a crucial role in identifying the underlying causes of complex diseases. Manual evaluation and to detect interacting SNPs related to complex human diseases are too complicated for physicians. The main objective of this study is to explore various techniques of statistical, machine learning, optimization, so far applied to identify Epistasis effects of human diseases in simulated datasets. Generally, most of the Epistasis models applied to simulated dataset rather than directly on real dataset. Simulated dataset generates various disease models with varying genetic effects, so the researchers can easily identify the power of the Epistasis computational models through Epistatis. The challenges behind the computational model and the experimental outcome of various methods are also focused.

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MAPPING THE ACTOR'S BELIEF SYSTEM IN FOREST FIRES LEGISLATION

Alamsyah Alamsyah, Sri Suwitri, Kismartini Kismartini, Yuwanto Yuwanto

This article attempts to explain the actor's belief system in forest fires legislation at the province government. It chooses formulation of The Provincial Regulation of South Sumatera No. 8 of 2016 on the Forest Fires Mitigation (the Perda 8/2016) as the study case. The data is collected using depth interview with several informants which related to forest fires regulation such as the Governor of South Sumatera Province (the Pemprov Sumsel), the local bureaucrat, the South Sumatera Province of Regional House of Representative (the DPRD Sumsel), plantation corporation, environmental non-government organization (NGO), scientist, and a local journalist. This research also gathers digital data on YouTube, Twitter, and digital newspapers. Data are analyzing starting with open coding and selective coding using a top-down approach and Atlas.ti 8 for Windows (qualitative data analysis software). The finding shows that the actor's belief system has three layers: deep core belief (developmentalism versus environmentalism), policy core belief (disaster management versus local wisdom protection, peatland restoration, and peatland use policy), and secondary belief (contra conditional burning versus pro conditional burning for small farmers). This belief system becomes a foundation for policy actor cooperation during policy formulation. However, non-government actors (plantation corporation, environmental NGO's, scientist, and journalist) have still a limited role in influencing legislation process because government institution does not open the participation

windows. The author discusses the theoretical and practical implications of these findings.

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SUCCESS MODEL FOR RISK MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURE

Abdillah Arif Nasution, Erlina, Rujiman, Chandra Situmeang, Iskandar Muda

Every company must find risks in carrying out its activities, in terms of financial risk or operational risk. In a uncertain economic situation, risk management is one way to reduce and handle anything risk that the company might face. This study aims to analyze managerial influences ownership, ownership of domestic institutions, ownership of foreign institutions, public company ownership and size in risk management disclosures. The population used here is secondary data from Indonesia stock exchange (IDX), which is an annual report manufacturing companies registered in the period 2014-2018. Sample study using purposive sampling and final data consisting of 189 companies. Statistics method used is multiple regression analysis (MRA), hypothesis testing with the t test and the F test. The results of this study indicate that (1) managerial ownership has no effect on risk management disclosure (2) ownership of domestic institutions affects disclosure risk management (3) ownership of foreign institutions influences risk management disclosure (4) public ownership affects risk management disclosure (5) no affect the size of the company's risk management disclosure.

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Prevalence Of Musculoskeletal Symptoms Among Manual Material Handling Workers At Advanced Manufacturing Technology Workstation In Malaysia

Nor Suliani Abdullah, Siti Zawiah Md Dawal

This paper presents prevalence of musculoskeletal symptoms discomfort (MSD) among Manual Material Handling (MMH) workers at Advanced Manufacturing Technology (AMT) particularly at Computer Numerical Control (CNC) workstation. A Cornell Musculoskeletal Discomfort Questionnaire (CMDQ) and Risk Factor Questionnaire (RFQ) were used. Both questionnaires were completed by 113 MMH workers at CNC workstation. Chi-squared tests were performed to determine if there was any association between risk factors and MSD symptoms discomfort. The result reveals that the highest prevalence MSD symptoms occurred at lower back (85.8%), followed by neck (85%), upper arm (right

81.4%, 77.0 left), 77.9% with forearm (right 78.8%, left 77.0%). There is an association between the posture and musculoskeletal symptoms. The influential posture factors include twisting the trunk over than 45° and bending sideways ($p < 0.05$), bending the trunk slightly forward with hands above knee level ($p < 0.05$), bending the trunk forward with hands below knee level ($p<0.05$). There is no association between individual factors (age and working experience) and musculoskeletal discomfort.

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Authentication Mechanism For Intrusion Detection And Prevention In IOT Devices

P.Ananthi

In recent real world scenario the IoT systems security is a more focused area of researchers. For activating IoT devices, communication between IoT devices and IoT server is significant. In this communication mutual authentication between IoT device and server is essential for security. Common security mechanism such as Single password-based authentication is exposed to side-channel and dictionary attacks. This paper presents Elliptic curve cryptography based mutual authentication mechanism which is using smaller keys between IoT server and devices. Initially generated key is shared between server and IoT devices then key verified after successful communication. This mechanism is implemented in Arduino device to prove the key mechanism is feasible for IoT communication.

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Identification Of 2-D Protein Profile Of Aspergillus Niger From Clinical Isolates

Desh Deepak Singh

Aspergillus niger commonly found in air and individuals exposed by its spore, causes otomycosis infections, which can cause temporary hearing loss and leads to damage of the ear canal and tympanic membrane. Protein profile of A. niger were observed in 48 h cultured by using 2D-PAGE (2-Dimensional acrylamide gel electrophoresis) and MS-TOF (Mass spectroscopy -time of flight) analysis. A few 2D-PAGE protein spots were subjected to detection secondary metabolites and provides strong evidence for the analysis of multiple pathways and help in early diagnosis and treatment of the infection.

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Seasonal Changes Of Microflora Of Sandy Steppy Soils Konimekh District

Normamat Chorievich Namozov, Dilrabo Abdukarimovna Kodirova, Matluba Ikhtiyarovna Usmonova

The article presents the results of research on sandy steppe soils in Konimekh district of Navoi region. Due to the low content of humus and nutrients and the unfavorable hydrothermal conditions of degraded sandy steppe soils, there isn't high enough level of microorganisms. The high content of all microorganisms found in the sandy steppe soils locate on the upper soil layer and their amount may decrease dramatically as they penetrate into the lower soil layers. Changes in the number of microorganisms in the seasons are strongly felt in the number of ammonificators and fungi. Due to the adaptation ability and resistance of actinomycetes and oligonitrophils to unfavorable soil conditions quickly, any significant differences in their amount by seasons were not observed.

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Personality: A Matter Of Multiple Theories

Harpuneet Singh Kohli, Sujata Khandai, Renu Yadav

The concept of personality has been explored from a wide range of conceptual viewpoints. This research tries to bring the varied concepts of personality under one roof. The current research explains the concept of different personality theories along with the limitations of those theories, starting with psychoanalytical approach and concluding at cognitive approach. Various implications of these theories, and personality, in general have been discussed. Scope for future research is also mentioned in concluding remarks.

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STORAGE CHARACTERISTICS OF GRANOLA POTATO BULBS FOR SEEDLINGS AFTER STORAGE

Yohanes Setiyo, Bambang Admadi Harsojuwono, Ida Bagus Wayan Gunam, I Putu Surya Wirawan

Farmers often use low-quality potato tubers and uncertified potato seeds, so 30-50% cannot be planted. To increase potato production

to reach 30 tons Ha-1, there needs to be quality potato seeds. The purpose of this research is to develop an appropriate method of storing potato seeds so that the seeds have high quality. Mica plastic capacity of 12 kg, 25 kg and 50 kg is used as a storage chamber, storage treatment is an open chamber, the lid is given a hole of 10%, the lid is given a hole of 20% and the chamber is closed. Containers containing potato seeds are stored in a room with a temperature of 21-29 oC, RH 75-80%, light intensity 0-200 lux. The quality parameters of potatoes are weight losses and specific gravity of potato tubers, seed damage, number of apical shoots, and viability of seed potatoes after planting. It also observed water content, carbohydrate content, sugar content and tuber protein content before and after storage. The treatment of potato seed storage in a 25 kg plastic mica chamber with 10% aeration hole is the best treatment. The number of potato seeds lost due to evaporation was 5.12 ± 0.04%, and seed damage was 1.86 ± 0.05%. The number of potato seeds that grew apical shoots after three months storage was 96.33 ± 1.1% and the viability of seeds when seed potatoes were planted in open fields was more than 96.18 ± 0.46%.

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Wide Coverage Bluetooth Technology With High Speed Transmission

Leela Devi T, Arulselvarani S

Bluetooth wireless technology has the ability to find a device and send multimedia (audio, video, and text) data to nearby devices. Now a day's Bluetooth technology is becoming part of our life. The technology adopted by Bluetooth does not support wide range of coverage as expected. Machine learning algorithms are being used to address this issue. With the help of these algorithms, we can able to get greater coverage, easily find the devices and also transmit the multimedia data in a high-speed manner. It can also connect large span of devices in short period. At present the technique used in implementing the Bluetooth technology is Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) Beacons. This paper presents a study of machine learning techniques used to improve BLE accuracy and security. BLE will provide better security to transmit data from one device to another (mobiles, tablets, PC, etc.). By using Random Forest, we can get better connectivity among the devices. Similarly by using Naive Bayes algorithm in the BLE beacons we can establish the connection as well as transmit the data in faster manner when compared to the existing approach.

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A Study On Pre And Post Demonetisation Impacts On Selected Sectors (With Reference To Indian Stock Market)

P. Kamalakannan, S.Sathyakala

The demonetisation of banknotes was a policy passed by the Government of India on 8 November 2016 that had a big impact on Indian stock markets. A lot of investors were withdrawing capital from stocks. Some because they were out of funds while others expect a crash, perhaps an opportunity to buy at lower levels. A reliable criterion to gauge the immediate economic impact of a sudden policy shock is to observe stock market trends and for this Analytical study is used to conduct the study. The present study focuses on the analysis of pre and post demonetisation impact on share price movements of major sectoral indices at NSE (National Stock Exchange) and BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange) that includes automobile, consumption, realty, banking and other sectors with the help of various technical and statistical tools. Also the demonetisation impact on flows of Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) & Domestic Institutional Investors (DII) trading activities on Indian Stock Market is also studied. The results of the study reveal that automobile and the real estate (housing) sales were most affected by demonetisation in the short term but gains momentum in the long run. The sectoral indices showed a short term negative impact which will revive to positive growth in long run. Metal, Infrastructure, Oil & gas, banking sectors were benefited from demonetisation and hence investors can make their investments in these sectors and can construct a better portfolio.

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A Study On Clinical Features And Outcomes Of Patients With Colchicum Autumnale Poisoning

V.V.N.Goutham, Mrudula Vandana, D.Sai Kumar, Payala Vijayalakshmi

Colchicum autumnale poisoning is rare but it is a fatal and life-threating event. The present study is an attempt to present the clinical features and outcomes of the patients presenting with Colchicum autumnale plant product poisoning in a Tertiary care hospital. It is a Cross-sectional study conducted for a period of one year from February 2017 to February 2018. Aims and objectives are to identify common presentations and outcomes of colchicum autumnale poisoning. Upon admission to ICU, physical examination was performed on the patient and vital signs were noted in the supine position of the patient. All the laboratory tests were performed and a medicolegal autopsy was performed in death cases. Out of twenty three patients reported to the Inpatient Department, seventeen patients survived and six patients died. Among these six cases, three were due to consuming of Colchicum seeds and three were due to consuming roots and tubers of

Colchicum. All the patients who did not survive have severe lactic acidosis, hepatic or renal dysfunction or sometimes both and some cases were presented with multiorgan dysfunction. A more severe clinical presentation should be expected in patients with pre-existing liver and renal diseases. The diagnosis could be confirmed only by toxicology analysis. Management of colchicine poisoning is restricted to supportive therapy.

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Impact Of Cognitive Dissonance On Consumer Behavior In Handloom Produces Marketing

Dr.R.Subramaniya Bharathy, S.Jothi

the handloom productiveness is one of the greatest earliest small house productions in Salem district of Tamil Nadu, India. Sari, dhoti and angavasthram are finished unavailable of silk yarn and cotton yarn. Handloom fabric has a separate feature which other mill finished or power loom doesn't ensure. The individuality and greatness of handloom produces when matched with other mill finished cloths is not known to the consumer. The study was conducted to discover out factors that are causing the consumers to good buy Handloom products and the influences that may barricade them. The current study was descriptive in natural surroundings. The required data collected starting primary sources and also used secondary sources. A questionnaire consisting of demographic outline of consumers, awareness side by side of consumer about rebates offered for handloom products, cognitive dissonance deals with inducing and restricting factors of consumer's based on buying handloom products. A samples are 152 consumers who are using handloom product has been selected by using convenient sampling technique from Salem district, Tamil Nadu, India. An Appropriate graphical and statistical analysis is hand-me-down to derive interpretations. The data discovered that 64.7% of the respondents are Female category. The result shows more number of buying handloom produces are female categories and they are accepting rebate system available for handloom produces. The study find out that highly inducing factors of excellence of craftsman, design patterns, accessibility is good, improve quality and color durability of products, highly worth able etc. and restricting factors are High cost, GST, not providing auxiliary services, Low intermediaries those are involved in the time of buying handloom produces. The study determined that reducing GST and increase awareness about greatness and individuality of the handloom produce helps handloom industry to sustain in Salem District.

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Factors Affecting Relative Advantage Of Technology-Enhanced Learning In Higher Education: A Study From Students Perspective In Chhattisgarh

Dr. Pushkar Dubey

Increasingly Higher Education Institutes (HEIs), worldwide are adopting ICT in various forms to improve learning and teaching experiences of their students and teachers. As compared to traditional classroom settings, technology enhanced learning (TEL) can overcome the limitations of traditional learning and expand the educational territories without barriers of time, distance, and space. TEL covers all those circumstances where technology plays a significant role in making learning more effective. The present study aims to find the effect of various factors affecting technology enhanced learning (TEL) among students of higher educational institutions in the state of Chhattisgarh. With the help of 600 students enrolled in higher educational institutions, data pertaining to usages of technology enhanced learning (TEL) was collected. Purposive sampling technique was used for data collection with inclusion criteria of having used online medium of learning for at least one year were considered for the study. Step wise hierarchical multiple regression using SPSS was used to test the conceptual framework of the proposed study. In order to establish the reliability and validity of the instrument used in the study Smart PLS software was used. The result concluded that resource availability, subjective norms, institutional branding, compatibility and subject interest significantly and positively affected perceived relative advantage of technology enhanced learning (TEL) whereas quality of information delivered to the students and students self-efficacy did not create advantage for online learning among students in the state.

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Synthesis, Characterization And Applications Of Rh(II) And Ir(II) Complexes Based On 2, 6-bistetrazolate Pyridine Oxide Ligand

Rayees Ahmad Malik, Amit Chattree, Sarita Khandka, Amita Verma and Manju Gerard

The two nitrogen and one oxygen bearing tridentate ligand (H2pytzo-2, 6-bistetrazolate pyridine oxide) have been prepared by oxidation of 2, 6-bistetrazolate pyridine and then coordinated with transition metals. The complexes of [M(pytzo)2](NHEt3)2, (M= Rh, Ir) were synthesized in good yields (50% for Rh and 47% for Ir). UV, FT-IR, 1H NMR, XRD and elemental analysis were used to determine the structure of complexes. The tetrazole groups greatly influence the absorption spectra of complexes towards the visible region (362.2nm for Rh and 357nm for Ir). Further the extended unsaturation, lone pairs and π-excessive nature of ligand promotes

the fluorescence spectra upto 560nm for Rh complex and 558nm for Ir complex. The antibacterial activity results showed that K. pneumoniae and S. aureus showed maximum response followed by E. coli and B. cereus, respectively. The maximum zone of inhibition of complexes was observed at 6mg/ml concentration viz; K. pneumoniae, 13.0±1.73mm for iridium complex and S. aureus, 12.3±0.57mm for rhodium complex. Hence 2, 6-bistetrazolate pyridine oxide (H2pytzo) ligand triggers the vital applications in the complexes were useful both in biological as well as solid state devices.

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Technical Graduates In India: Why Self-Development And Employability Are Needed?

Deepti Sharma, Deepshikha Aggarwal

Education plays a dominant role in shaping one's career and for the production of talented and skilful human capital for any country. The current research focuses on the impact of self-development and academic knowledge enhancement on the employability of technical graduates. The research is conducted on the data collected from both primary and secondary sources. The data was collected on various parameters but only some of the parameters were selected for the current research. The data was analysed and classified on the basis of three themes namely, placement, self- development and academic knowledge enhancement. Association rule mining is used to prove and show the results.

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Experimental Evaluation Of Filter Conditioning On The Ripening Of Conventional Rapid Sand Filter

Mr. Manoj H Mota, Dr. P S Patil

The use of filter conditioning, by means of filter aid is relatively new concept to improve filtrate quality of conventional media filters. Different advantages claimed by such use of filter aid includes reduction in ripening period, higher turbidity removal as well as relatively stable effluent quality. Research explained in the paper focuses on the use of alum as filter conditioner. The study was carried out using a pilot plant installed at Ichalkaranji municipal water treatment plant. Different doses of alum were used and the comparison was made with the performance of conventional filter without filter aid. The parameters for evaluation were turbidity removal and head loss observed. The surface removal was dramatically improved because of the filter conditioning resulting in

early maturation of the media. The effect of zeta (ζp) potential change was observed to be one of the major reasons of the performance improvement.

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Selection Of The Most Suitable Radiation-based ET Method For Burdwan

Faruk Bin Poyen, Dr. Apurba Ghosh, Dr. Palash Kundu

For an efficient design scheme of water budget planning, irrigation scheduling, developing an efficacious hydrological cycle, it is pertinent to determine the evapotranspirational behaviour of any geographical area. Once we are able to correctly determine the water loss, it is easieer for the agriculturist and environmental engineer to compensate for the same and/or to supply required amount of water so that optimal agricultural requirements can be met. It also prevents loss of water in forms of excess run-off and inundation. However, there is till date no concrete procedure to evaluate the loss of water as several parameters are involved in this process. Penman Monteith equation is one of the most widely acceptable method. Other than this method, there are temperature based methods, radiation based methods and mass – trasfer methods which again have plethora of equation under them. The choice of picking up the most suitable formula is largely based on the geographical and ecological nature of any particular place. While comparing temperautre based methods for determining the evapotranspiration for Burdwan area, West Bengal, India, it is found that Kharrufa method gives the most accurate results when compared with field data. In this article, the most accepted radiation methods has been taken up and compared with Penman Monteith equation and field data to figure out the most suitable radiation based method. It is found after comparison that Hargreaves method provides the most accurate results in congruence with the field data. Detailed stepwise description of this comparison is provided in subsequent sections.

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Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment Of Major Dams Of Chhattisgarh State (India)

Ashish Kumar Parashar and Sohanlal Atmapoojya

The rapid tremor of the earth’s outer layer, as an outcome of breaking and shifting of rocks underneath, creates seismic waves, resulting in destructions and disasters to the manmade structures existing, commonly known as earthquake. The intensification of

consciousness in this area has been monitored in the current years to a great extent. The present paper tries to describe the seismic hazard analyses of the Major Dams of Chhattisgarh state, using the Probabilistic method. In gradual progress of research on the Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment (PSHA) in the earlier period, a framework has been developed, that could be used for assessment of probability of occurrences of earthquakes, at certain return periods on each site. The principal gain of the PSHA over alternative representations of the earthquake risk is that, PSHA incorporate over all probable tremors of occurrence and ground motions to compute a combined probability of exceedance that incorporates the relative frequencies of event of different tremors and ground-motion characteristics. Features of PSHA allow the ground-motion hazard to be articulated at many sites consistently in terms of the tremor sizes, frequencies of occurrence, attenuation, and associated ground motion in terms of topographical and seismological records. Likely seismic sources, seismicity models, Ground Motion Prediction Equations (GMPE) and site effects are the mainly vital factors in seismic peril studies. An effort has also been made, to formulate a detailed catalogue of ancient and the recent seismicity, for generation of a new seismotectonic map for the major dam regions. The earthquake data is analyzed statistically and the seismicity of the regions around Major Dam sites (Ravishankar Sagar Dam, Sikaser Dam, Dudhawa Dam and Sondur Dam) of Chhattisgarh India, has been evaluated, by defining 'b' parameters of Gutenberg- Richter recurrence relationship. The Maximum value of Peak Ground Acceleration (P.G.A.) for recurrence period of 100 years, for Ravishankar Sagar Dam site was found as 0.02655g, for 50 percentile and 0.04226g, for 84 percentile. On the other hand the Maximum values of Peak Ground Accelerations (P.G.A.) for same recurrence period for Sikaser Dam site found to be 0.01235g for 50 percentile and 0.01966g for 84 percentile. The Maximum value of Peak Ground Acceleration (P.G.A.) for recurrence period of 1000 years, for Ravishankar Sagar Dam site, was found to be as 0.03507g, for 50 percentile and 0.05508g, for 84 percentile. The Maximum values of Peak Ground Accelerations (P.G.A.), for same recurrence period for Sikaser, Dam Sites was found to be equal to 0.01572g for 50 percentile and 0.02503g for 84 percentile. The PGA at Dam site corresponding to 2 %, probability of exceedence in the life span of 50 years, with a return period of 2475 years, for Ravishankar Sagar Dam is 0.0096g and for Sikaser Dam is 0.0075g. The outcome of the study is presented in terms of seismic design criteria and can be used for design of vital Civil Engineering structures.

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Design Of LKPD Based On STAD Method To Improve Mathematical Communication Skills

Zeni Hernawati, Suparman

Mathematical communication is one of the and essential skills in 21st-century learning and the 4.0 Industrial Revolution. Students with low mathematical communication skills will have difficulties in solving HOTS type problems. A teaching material that does not contain mathematical communication skills affects the ineffectiveness of achieving competency standards objectives. The research aims to make the design of the teaching materials appropriate to the model of learning to improve the mathematical communication skills of the students. This research uses a development research using the ADDIE. The subject of research is the students of SMKN 3 Kasihan Bantul. The research object is a mathematical communication, a technique based approach of STAD and learners' worksheet. Data collection instruments using observation guidelines, interview guidelines, and polls. Data analysis uses Miles-Huberman, which consists of data reduction, data presentation, and withdrawal of conclusions. Research gives some results. Firstly, the mathematical communication skills of the learners are still low. Secondly, the LKPD that complies with the competency standards is needed both by teachers and learners. Thirdly, the STAD method is one of the learning approaches that can be applied to improve the communication skills of Mathematics. Fourth, the absorption of learners on sine rule material, and cosine rules are deficient. This research is to develop the LKPD based on the STAD method as well as to improve the material understanding and mathematical communication skills.
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Quantification Of Preservative In Toiletry Preparations And Its Safety Evaluation Through A Genotoxicity Approach

Rinchi Bora, Hemkumar B., Ramesh J., Rupika Sunidhi C, Jeyaprakash M. R*., Ashish Wadhwani

Benzalkonium chloride is a quaternary ammonium compound, widely used as a preservative in toiletry preparations. Literature review reveals that the safety evaluation of the said preservative has not been focused on; hence this study aims to develop a complete safety profile based on the estimated quantity present in the marketed toiletry products. The safety study is developedbased on in vitro genotoxicity model. The AMES kit was used for the genotoxicity assessment. Quantification of the preservative was done using UV-visible spectrophotometry. The estimation was performed at 262.5 nm as λmax. The method was linear from 0.1 to 0.9µg /ml with R2 value of 0.9967. Solubility studies show that BKC is freely soluble inwater and ethanol,andsparingly soluble in acetone. The genotoxicity study results express that the preservative possesses mutagenic effect.
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A Novel Malicious Node Detection In Wireless Sensor Network Based On Reliable Cluster Head

Revathi A, Dr. S.G.Santhi

Abstract: Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) is a promising technology with an ability to revolutionize communication technology and their applications are wide spread to intelligent transportation service, critical military mission, disaster management and so on. One of the major limitations of WSNs are a variety of outsider and intruder attacks on a wireless sensor network that make it difficult to detect and protect themselves against the attacks. Especially, when a node within the WSN becomes a malicious node. The impact of insider attack is high in clustered based WSN than the distributed WSN. Therefore, in this paper, a novel Hybrid Cluster Head Malicious Node Detection (CHMND) protocol is proposed for cluster based WSNs which effectively identify malicious node. The proposed CHMND protocols assist the Cluster Head to monitor the clusters member transaction by maintaining smaller cluster size. The novelty in the proposed protocol is that it considers both the security and the lifespan of a network. The simulation outcomes specify that the proposed protocol can distinguish the malicious node accurately and efficiently when compared with LEACH (Low Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchy) and Hybrid Energy Efficient Distribution (HEED) protocols.

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Effectiveness Of Entrepreneur Digital Learning Model In The Industrial Revolution 4.0

Erdisna, Ganefri, Ridwan, Raimon Efendi, Mardiah Masril

This research is based on studies and preliminary research that has been done, the research problem is as follows: Prioirity (needs) lecturers and students in the learning process Analysis of Information System Design in Vocational Education which concluded that they have high expectations of the learning process. Where lecturers and students have expectations of the learning process that can improve 21st century competencies. This type of research is Research and Development which refers to the 4D model. The analysis technique uses the Aiken'V test, and validity uses expert testing and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The research findings are an Entrepreneur Digitals Learning Model (ERDIS) that is equipped with model books, teaching material books, lecturer manuals and student manuals. Models and support systems meet the validity criteria, are based on research and development models and are suitable for use by experts. The results of the analysis of the effectiveness of the cognitive domain showed a t-count score of 3,252> t table of 2,010 which means that Hypothesis (Ha) was

accepted, the affective domain hypothesis testing showed a t-count score of 3,688> t table of 2,010 which was meaningful.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **5611-5616**

Genotoxicity Of Two Heavy Metals, Pb And Cd On Perionyx Excavatus, An Epigeic Earthworm

Prasanta Mandal, Rupa Dasgupta, Jayanta Kumar Kundu

There is a growing public concern over the potential impact of accumulation of heavy metals in soil. In the present study, 96 h LC50 value of two heavy metals – lead (Pb) and cadmium (Cd) were evaluated on P. excavatus, an indigenous epigeic earthworms under laboratory conditions as per OECD guidelines 1984(207) and the effect of sub-lethal doses of the metals on the coelomocytes was evaluated using micronucleus test. The total mortality of the test specimens observed after 96 hours of exposure of the Pb and Cd applied in the form of lead nitrate [Pb(NO3)2] and cadmium nitrate [Cd(NO3)2] to a range of doses were subjected to probit analysis to determine LC50 value at 95 % confidence limit for each heavy metal. In sub-lethal toxicity studies (96h), earthworms were exposed to a range of Cd and Pb concentrations corresponding to 30%, 50% and 70% of LC50 values of each metal on P. excavatus. The LC50 values on P. excavatus were evaluated to be 2.975 gkg-1 and 1.418 gkg-1 for Pb and Cd respectively. In sub-lethal tests, with exposure to Cd at 0.709 gkg-1 (50% 96-h LC50), significant increase in micronuclei of coelomocytes of test organisms were noted indicating possible chromosomal breakage and aberrations. .There was also a significant increase in binucleated coelomocytes for Cd compared to Pb at each concentration indicating that Cd caused greater failure in cytokinesis in the form of binucleated cells. Again, micronuclei frequency of the coelomocytes even up to exposure concentration of 1.488 gkg-1 of lead were not affected indicating its comparative less toxic nature. Evaluated results indicate that Cd may be categorized as comparatively "more toxic" and Pb can be classified as "moderately toxic" to the test organisms.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **5617-5620**

Absorption Of CO2 In A Packed Bed Absorption Column Using TiO2 Nanoparticle Suspended Water Solvent

Dr. A.S.Periasamy Manikandan, G.Deepan Sundar, C.Chendraya Perumal, U.Aminudin

Nanotechnology provides application to the researchers for the utilization of nano particles in heat and mass transfer operations. By considering this concept, research framework was made to study the CO2 absorption performance of TiO2 nanoparticle suspended water solvent in a packed bed absorption column. Initially the solvent with different TiO2 nanoparticle concentration was prepared. The CO2 gas and TiO2 suspended water solvent is entered into the column counter currently. In the present study, the impact of nanoparticle concentration and gas flow rate on the CO2 absorption was studied in the packed bed absorption column. 35, 45 and 55 LPH of gas flow rate used and 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0, 1.25 and 1.5 volume % (vol. %) of TiO2 nanoparticle suspensions were prepared and used in the study. The CO2 absorption was determined in terms of molar flux (mol/m2s). The obtained results of nanoparticle suspension were compared with the solvent without nanoparticle. It was observed significant improvement in CO2 gas absorption by the TiO2 nanoparticle suspension. From the study it was revealed that the TiO2 nanoparticle suspension increased the percentage of CO2 absorption, and the results indicated that the maximum absorption was obtained at 1.0 vol% of TiO2 nanoparticle suspension concentration at the prepared gas flow rates.

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ECONOMIC FACTOR INFLUENCING INDIA'S OUTBOUND INVESTMENT: AN ECONOMETRIC TEST WITH REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE

Dikshita Kakoti

United Nations Conference on Trade and Investment (UNCTAD) has confirmed India to be listed in the top 20 countries for outbound investment by the end of 2019.Infact in 2018, it was approx $11 billion that provides domestic enterprises a better admittance to global networks as well as markets, transfer of technology and skills and enables better outcomes. Being a positive determinant of such raising upward flows, exchange rate plays a crucial role for encouraging outward investment from the emerging economies like India. This paper uses real effective exchange rate as a proxy for raising OFDI from India and technique used is Engle granger co-integration test and verified both short run and long run causal relation. The paper's findings show that there is long term co integration between OFDI and REER. From the findings of this paper, it still has some limitations that can be corrected for further study.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **5625-5631**

The Preferences Of Potential Tourists In Utilizing Travel Agencies And Travel Application

Dalilah, Md Salleh[2]; Albattat, Ahmad[1*]; Nur Hafify Shazwani[2], Rosli; Theana, Nesamani[2]; Wan Hamisah, Wan Hassan[2]

Tourism as an industry has been constantly growing with the pace of technological advancements. The breakthroughs of technology via e-commerce and high-speed Internet have allowed today's generation to deal with online booking system. Due to that, many researchers eager to identify the impact of online system towards the growth and survival of traditional travel agencies. The expansion of the Internet has led many traditional businesses to struggle while competing with online-based companies. Hence, this research project aims its focus in studying the preferences between travel agency business model and online travel booking applications used by tourists and consumers in determining their decision making when purchasing for trips and accommodation. The data analysis was recorded using a quantitative method by distributing 200 questionnaires to tourists who come to visit the city of Kuala Lumpur.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 5632-5641

An Integrated Analysis For Customers Purchase Intention Towards Store-Brands In Modern Retailing Organizations

B.Suresh1,D.Prasanna kumar2,SS. Asadi3

Retailing has become such an essential part of our everyday life that it is over and over again taken for granted. The countries with the greatest economic and social developments have been those with a strong retail sector. It is imperative to identify the fact that in today's world of multifaceted trade, the function of retailing would include not just goods but services too, which may be provided to the final consumer. In an age where the customer is regarded as the king and marketers are aiming for customer delight, retail may be redefined as the first point of customer contact.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 5642-5647

Introducing System Dynamics And Analytical Hierarchy Process Based Software For Selecting The Best Transportation System In Mines

Hossein Abbaspour, Carsten Drebenstedt

Selecting the proper transportation system in mines is one of the extremely challenging issues, which the mine managers and designers are confronting with. This situation can be more complex when the number of factors involving in the selection process increases, which consequently demands a more complicated design and analysis to fulfill all those aspects. Although there are various research to address this demand, there is no study that considers simultaneously all the technical, economic, environmental, safety and social point of views. Additionally, the lack of software that makes it easy for users to dealing with the process of making a decision is deeply felt. Accordingly, in this research, TEcESaS Indexes software, which is developed and designed in Venapp of Vensim software that is based on the system dynamics modelling as well as Sustainability Index software, which is coded in Java programming language and is based on the analytical hierarchy process and working by the outputs of TEcESaS Indexes software, are introduced. The results show that the Truck-Shovel system should be used in the first four years of the project by a deterministic and group decision-making approach. However, in the stochastic modeling, the Fully Mobile In-Pit Crushing and Conveying (FMIPCC) system should be utilized along with the mine's life.

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Computational Approach Used For Designing Of Potential B Cell Epitope Based Vaccine Construct Against Plasmodium Falciparum

Manisha Pritam, Garima Singh, Suchit Swaroop, Rajnish Kumar and Satarudra Prakash Singh

Plasmodium falciparum is a parasite that is responsible for causing human malaria. According to WHO latest report, 228 million cases and 405000 deaths were reported from all over the World in 2018. Several B cell epitopes against Plasmodium falciparum were identified and reported in databases but most of them were not reached to vaccine level. After performance of conventional method sometimes designed vaccines were failed at different level of clinical phase trial. So, in order to reduce the risk of failure and minimizing the cost, time and efforts we used computational approach to design vaccine construct. In present study we used experimentally reported B cell epitopes for designing of vaccine construct. IEDB server facilitated to retrieve 1077 experimentally reported B cell epitopes which were further screened to obtain 8 B cell epitopes that potentially induce the cytokine response along with humoral response. By using finally screened B cell epitopes and three different types of linkers we have designed three vaccine constructs (VC) and performance of 3 VC was evaluated on basis of their structural and immune induction analysis through several bioinformatics tools. Further we have studied the molecular interaction of designed VC (BVC1, BVC2 and BVC3) with malaria specific antibodies. Immunoglobulin (IgG1 and IgG3) were used for molecular docking study as they were found to be associated with

pathogen clearance. Further, we also predicted T cell epitopes from B cell epitopes which showed 97.39% population coverage for World population. The designed VC BVC3 emerged to have significantly high potential to be utilized as potential vaccine candidate for activation of immune response. Although the study is performed through benchmarked bioinformatics tools but needs to be validated through experimental validation.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **5657-5664**

Support Vector Regression In Statistical Downscaling For Rainfall Forecasting

Ana Fauziah, Dian Angreni, Agustina Pradjaningsih, Abdul Riski, Alfian Futuhul Hadi

In recent atmospheric global climate change, rainfall forecasting has an important role especially in the archipelagic-agricultural country like Indonesia. We use statistical downscaling to get rainfall forecasting in order to support plantation crops in Kabupaten Jember. Therefore, long-term forecasting in this case is really needed. Statistical downscaling methods seek to draw empirical relationships that transform large-scale feature of global atmospheric condition called General Circulation Model (GCM) to a local scale rainfall variable. In this study we use Support Vector Regression (SVR) to construct the empirical relationship in Statistical Downscaling approach. The three grid size of GCM (8x8,10x10,12x2) were used to develop models and the best identified model was used for simulations of future rainfall forecasting. The result show that all the models in each grid sizes are able to simulate rainfall, however, SVR model in 8x8 grid size slightly better than other grid sizes and we get the SVR-SD's cross-validation accuracy of 61.77 of Root Means Square Error (RMSE) and 78% R-square. Then we obtain forecasting value or rainfall for 2019-2020 period.

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Analyze The Impact Of Landslide Using Prediction Model

P S Metkewar, Anuja Bokhare, Veer Swapnil, Anmol Mehrotra

Landslides are geological hazards caused when masses of rock, earth, and debris flow down a steep slope. Based on data collected across three different countries viz. USA, Australia and New Zealand, it has been analyzed that Snowfall, Rainfall and Earthquake are the factors which induces the Landslide in all three countries. These climatic conditions act as trigger point to

landslides. So these trigger point's needs to be monitored to avoid socio-economic loss. This paper will provide information about various Landslide Prediction techniques using machine learning algorithms and also discussed about various frameworks and Models. Authors have proposed a prediction model and physical implementation model of landslide which will help to recognize the landslide occurrences and would intimate the resident people with warning signals.

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Role Of Information And Communication Technology In The Rural Areas Of Assam With Special Reference To Tinsukia District

Mridusmita Patowary, Saurish Bhattacharjee

Information and Communication Technology is regarded as a powerful tool for socio-economic development. Information and Communication Technology provides opportunities to increase social capital, improve the availability of market information, creation of new economic opportunities, better access to health and education facilities and efficient and effective governance. In this era of digitalization, when some of the advanced countries of the world have undergone tremendous digital development, the rural areas of most of the third world and developing countries like India still have not received the enlightenment of digitalization. On the backdrop of this, the present study attempts to analyze the impact and influence of Information and Communication Technology on the lives of the rural dwellers. The study was conducted on the Tinsukia district of Assam by taking into consideration three major block of the district namely Guijan, Hapjan and Margherita. Field survey has been conducted to investigate and analyze the using pattern of Information and Communication Technology of the rural dwellers in the study area. Moreover, Chi-square test has been conducted to investigate whether there exists any association between income and the use of Information and Communication Technology. The result showed that the income of the rural dwellers was significantly associated with the use of Information and Communication Technology in the study area.

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Review Of ECG Signal Classification Using Deep Learning And Traditional Methods

Deepak H A, Dr.T.Vijayakumar

Cardiovascular diseases correspond to the leading cause of death in the world and carry a high cost. In addition, the workforce of cardiologists is constantly decreasing. Therefore, automatic algorithms for the classification of heartbeats from electrocardiogram (ECG) registers have been developed. The classification of heartbeats from ECG records is a complex problem, with many edges and that, although several works have been developed that address the issue, it is not as clear which of them achieves better results, as there are discrepancies in the comparison and only those who adopt the same paradigm (intra-patient, inter-patient or patient-specific) are justly comparable. The ECG waveform has several deflections (waves). The analysis and automatic interpretation of this signal is often computer assisted using signal processing and pattern recognition techniques. This paper presents a theoretical review of deep learning and traditional methods based ECG classification.

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Disaster Management Using Bio Inspired Algorithms

S. Aicevarya Devi1, C. Vijayalakshmi2

Generally bio inspired means biological structure which describe about the behaviour of living organisms. Disaster occurs suddenly which affects all the living beings normal life. By managing this we can regain the normal life to all living beings. The disaster management starts with preparedness, response, rehabilitation, mitigation. This paper explains how to manage the communication, planning the route during disaster and also brings awareness to society to think about cleanliness of environment which help us to defend disaster.

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Design Of Probability Module Based On PBL Learning Model To Improve Critical Thinking Skills

Yusuf Muri Salampessy, Suparman

Critical thinking is an important skill in the 21st century learning in the industrial revolution 4.0 era. The ranking of Indonesia in TIMSS is low. 21st-century student skills in Indonesia such as critical thinking is still relatively low. Teaching materials that do not contain 21st-century skills will have an impact on the effectiveness of achieving core competencies and basic competencies. This research has several objectives. First, analyze the module needs as teaching material. Second, knowing the teacher's response to the 2013 curriculum compatibility module. Third, knowing the problem in

students' critical thinking skills. The design development model used is the ADDIE model (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, Evaluation). This study uses a qualitative method. The research subjects were teachers and students at Sorong Muhammadiyah High School. The object of this research is critical thinking and the Analysis of the Model Problem-Based Learning model. Data collection instruments used observation guidelines and interview guidelines. Data analysis uses descriptive analysis. Research provides several results. First, teachers and schools need electronic modules. Second, the critical thinking skills of class XII students are still relatively low in material opportunities. Third, teachers need modules for curriculum compatibility in 2013. Fourth, modules that integrate critical thinking skills do not yet exist. This research can be developed based on Problem Based Learning modules to improve critical thinking skills. This research can be continued in the Implementation and Evaluation stage.

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Electrocardiogram Diagnosis For Arrhythmia Classification Using SVM And ICA

Sumanta Kuila, Namrata Dhanda, Subhankar Joardar

The ECG (Electrocardiogram) is the most consistent and easily available tool for the diagnosis of cardiac arrhythmia. To diagnose the arrhythmia beats manually is very hectic as the ECG signals are non-linear and it produces long record to analyze. It is very difficult for the physicians to analyze time domain features of the of minute variations such as segments, amplitude & intervals of ECG Signals in just human judgments. In this paper an automated machine learning based approach is discussed and the out come of the proposed computer based detection of five different heart Arrhythmia. Support Vector Machine is used to extract the features and apart from that Independent Component Analysis (ICA) is the methodology used to comprise dimensionality reduction. he kernel function of support vector machine works for ten fold classification and cross validation of the ECG Signal. The concept of Analysis of variance (ANOVA) is used to select significant features and by the help of Cohen’s kappa statistics reliability of accuracy is determined. The publicly available MIT BIH Arrhythmia database is used for the analysis of different types of Arrhythmias. That is huge ECG data set containing different category of records and it contains five different classes of arrhythmia for classification such as Supraventricular ectopic , Non-ectopic , Ventricular ectopic , Unknown beat and Fusion beat. To check cardiac health of a person this methodology will produce an efficient tool which will produce the doctors and physicians a smart an automated technology to deal with heart arrhythmia.

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Role Of Irrigation In Agricultural Land Practices – A Micro Level Study Of Shirpur Tehsils In Dhule District (MS).

Dr.Bharat Daga Patil

In this paper an attempt has been made by researcher to study revenue block wise Analysis of role of Irrigation in Agricultural Practices. Thereby to find out impact on Agricultural land Practices in the context of irrigation facilities. The data on land use and sources of irrigation has been taken for agricultural year as per 2011. The study region falls under assured rainfall zone and has received 70 percent area rain amounting 500 mm to 1200 mm. The average annual rainfall in study area is 780 mm. The northern part of the study region receives more rainfall 800-1200 mm, while south part of the region receives less rainfall 500-700mm. But the erratic nature of rainfall affects the agricultural practices. In facts decrease in rainy days, variation in intensity of rainfall and coefficient of variation of rainfall ranges between 20 to 30 percent suggests need of irrigation in both Kharif and Rabi seasons. In 2010-11, total 13262.15 hectare land area is irrigated out of net area sown (NAS) of Shirpur tehsil. Highest irrigated area observed in Arthe revenue block that is 3613.40 hectares and lowest in Sangavi with 1004.76 hectares. In the study region 21.55 % area irrigated to net sown area of tehsil in agricultural 2011.As per 2011, Total population of Shirpur tehsil is 422137.The purpose behind the choice of this region for carried out research work because of its rich agricultural track endowed with assured rainfall zone. Diversified cropping pattern is cultivated under both rain fed and with irrigation facilities. The main crops are grown such as cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane etc. Geographically, present study area has unique features in the context of agricultural practices; irrigation facilities. The main occupation of the people is agriculture in this tehsils with cotton and Sugarcane as the major product. It has three agro based industries like Textile, Sugar Factory and Corn Mill.

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Risk Detection Solution On Road Based On Image Processing And Deep Learning

Giao N. Pham, Thang V. Tran, Hai T. Nguyen, Phong H. Nguyen, and Binh N. Le

Safety for pupils on the way to school is always the care of their parents. Because of on the way to school pupils can be meet many risks and dangerous issues as accident, violence, kidnapper, and stranger. Thus, their parents always desire to know the status of pupils on the way to school, and they also desire a solution to

detect risks on the road and generate warning to pupils. In this paper, we would like to propose a risk detection solution on the road for pupils based on object detection, face detection and distance estimation. The proposed solution uses the techniques of image processing and deep learning to detect dangerous objects, human face and estimate the distance from the detected objects to pupil to give necessary warnings. Experimental results on the road verified that the proposed solution works well, and it have been responded to the purpose of risk detection on the road for pupils in the real.

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IMPACT OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS ON LOCAL ECONOMY: A CASE STUDY ON TARAKESWAR TOWN IN HUGLI DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL

Dr. Pintu Shee

Fairs and festivals are important parts of the Indian cultural life. The life of Indian people revolves round the fairs and festivals. In other words we can say that fairs and festivals are heart of the Indian socio-cultural life. In India traditional fairs and festivals are connected with religious beliefs, changing season's harvests etc. They are varied in origin. They attract a large number of people from different places. Hence fairs and festivals have tremendous tourism potential both domestic as well as foreign. Tarakeswar in Hooghly district of west Bengal is very famous and pious place in India for the pilgrims. This paper investigates the impact of fairs and festivals on the economy as well as environment of Tarakeswar town and its adjacent area.

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Identification Of Sustainability Characteristics And Sub-Characteristics As Non-Functional Requirement For Requirement Change Management In Agile

Najia Saher, Fauziah Baharom, and Rohaida Romli

One of the principles in Agile is to promote sustainable development and requirements are the key point to develop sustainable software systems. One way to achieve sustainability as a software development is to make it to be the part of the product quality as a Non-Functional Requirements (NFRs). Agile Software Development (ASD) often focuses Functional Requirements (FRs) due to the nature of Agile and ignores Non-Functional Requirements (NFRs) during the process of requirement change. However, ignoring NFRs has negative impacts on software products and lack of careful

consideration, increases the risk of project failure. The main objective of this article is to identify the sustainability characteristics and sub-characteristics that can be helpful to further explore the interlinked relationship of sustainable quality characteristics with managing changes in ASD to achieve software sustainability. The preliminary analysis identified sustainability characteristics such as maintainability, portability, usability, efficiency, interoperability, and reliability with their respective sub-characteristics. The identification of the sustainability characteristics sub-characteristics will serve as a first step during the process of Requirement change in ASD.

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Rough Set Theory Based Entropy Approach For Feature Selection In Adaptive Intrusion Detection System

Dr. Irfan Ahamed Mohammed Saleem, Riyad A.M

Intrusion detection systems are used to identify and report intrusions in order to take necessary remedial actions. For any mining and classification problem, pre-processing and feature selection plays an important part in acquiring better accuracy rate. This paper explains and evaluates the prominence of data pre-processing and feature selection applied on the network data set used for classifying the intrusions by employing proposed rough set based entropy approach. The detailed method has been explained along with the experimental results with the network data set. The experimental results prove that the proposed method provides better results with maximum detection rate and minimum error rate when compared with other existing rough set based methods.

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Design And Analysis Of Indoor Multiband Antenna In Signal Boosting Of Mobile Communication Systems

S.Sivasundarapandian, R.Anand,Nuzhath Farhana

Different shapes of the antennas are used in mobile communication system. But we are interested in design and analysis of multiband antenna for Mobile wireless communication system in two bands. These kind of antennas can be largely applied or signal boosters in order to boost the mobile signal at low network places . This antenna is fed by micro strip line and consist of two conductors and radiating element which resonate in two frequencies and covers (1Ghz-3Ghz) frequency Bands .In this paper we have designed and simulated multiband antennas using Advanced Design System

software(ADS) which is used to compute the gain return loss, radiation pattern and of the proposed antenna.

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Identification Of Bergman Minimal Model Parameters In Sprague-Dawley Rats By Novel GWBMO Algorithm

Ekta Makhija1, Prof. Dinesh Raj Modi2

The blood glucose level in the Diabetes patient was vastly analyzed by biotechnologists. Several mathematical models have been devised for evaluating the dynamics of glucose. The major fundamental research for the insulin infusion automation in the control algorithm optimization. The dynamics of the glucose–insulin is affected by the intake of meal which indicated the importance of the investigation. The work attempts for the determination of the parameters in the Bergman minimal model through Grey Wolf Bergman Minimal Optimization (GWBMO) algorithm. The selected model comprehensively mimics the physiological activities of the human body and requires the proposed GWBMO for the process of optimization. The paper considered injected insulin amount and glucose measurements once every five minutes from the continuous subcutaneous sensor. The twenty iterations were carried out in vivo experiments from 19 rats which were induced with streptozotocin have been referred and considered in this study. The performance of the proposed GWBMO is compared with the existing Genetic Algorithm (GA) and Bergman Chicken Flock Optimization (BCFO) algorithm by means of various performance measures like RMSE, MDPE, MDAPE and WOBBLE. The proposed experimental setup exhibits enhanced efficiency when compared to the existing algorithms and could be widely utilized for the identification of the real time parameter for the insulin infusion optimization system.

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FDI Inflows And Exports In India: Post Liberalisation Experience

Dr. Bipul Kumar Das

FDI is seemed as an important resource for accelerating the industrial development of developing countries as it brings a bundle of capital, technology, skills and as it helps accession of foreign markets. Moreover, the direct and indirect effects of FDI provide a starting-point that FDI is likely to have a positive influence on the host country’s export performance. Therefore, the present study aims to specifically examine the relationship between FDI inflows and exports in India.

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Determinants Of Visitors Willingness To Pay For Conservation Of Tourism Resources: A Study In The Nameri National Park Of Assam

Mayuri Dutta

Nameri National Park (NNP) is a beautiful place, located in the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas in the Sonitpur district of the state of Assam. For public parks and sanctuaries, the usual market mechanism fails to provide the true appraise of economic value. For proper management and administration of public parks and sanctuaries in the developing countries like India, there is an urgent need to estimate the true economic value of these assets. In the present study we examine the influence of various socio-economic variables of the visitors like age, sex, educational attainment, distance, visitation rate, marital status and level of income on the willingness to pay (WTP) for the conservation of tourism resources of Nameri National Park of Assam. In this study, 145 visitors are interviewed face-to-face using a well-structured schedule. The estimated multiple linear regression model reveals that the tested independent variables sex, educational attainment, distance and income level of the surveyed visitors significantly impact the willingness to pay for conserving the natural resources of Nameri National Park of Assam.

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Investigation On The Chloroform And Ethanol Extract Of Ficus Religiosa Leaves Against Helminthes

Pankaj Nainwal

The present study is to investigate the investigation of potency of phytoconstituent against helminthes using the chloroform and ethanolic extracts of leaves of commonly occurring plants Ficus religiosa and screen for its in-vitro anthelmintic activity in order to estimate the most potent as compared with standard drugs. The study was done on identical sized Pheritima posthmua by calculating paralyzing time and cidal time of the extracts.Both the extracts were found not only to paralyze (Vermifuge) but also to kill (Vermicidal). Results revealed that Chloroform and ethanolic extract of leaves of F. religiosa are more potent in the test worms (Pheretima Posthuma) when compared to standard albendazole and piperazine.

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Thermo-physical Properties Of CaO-Fe2O3 (26:74 By Wt.%) Binary Mixture And Its Application In The Field Of Nuclear Severe Accident Management

Sunil Kumar Jatav, Vijay Kumar Pandey, U Pandel, A K Nayak, Rajendra Kumar Duchaniya

In the field of nuclear reactor, corium simulant material is used in the melt-coolability experiments to simulate the phenomena of core melt accident. Corium simulant materials are material which have thermo-physical properties (density, melting point, specific heat capacity, thermal conductivity, and thermal diffusivity) similar or close to the properties of corium. In this research work, two studies were performed. The first study was determined thermo-physical properties of CaO-Fe2O3 (26:74 by wt.%) binary mixture and compared these properties with the properties of corium and other simulant materials. The thermo-physical properties of CaO-Fe2O3 (26:74 by wt.%) binary mixture was found close to the properties of corium. It is confirmed that the material CaO-Fe2O3 (26:74 by wt.%) binary mixture is corium simulant material, so it may be used in the melt-coolability experiments to simulate the phenomena of nuclear severe accident. In the second part of study, the study of influence of heat treatment temperature (1000 , 1100 , and 1200) for one-hour soaking on density, morphology, phases, melting point, specific heat capacity, heat of fusion, activation energy of CaO-Fe2O3 (26:74 by wt.%) binary mixture was carried out. This study was carried out in order to develop of CaO-Fe2O3 (26:74 by wt.%) binary mixture and to know thermal stability of the material CaO-Fe2O3 (26:74 by wt.%) binary mixture at higher temperature. It is observed that the morphology, phases, thermal properties was altered with variation in the heat treatment temperature (1000 , 1100 , and 1200) for one-hour soaking time.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 5773-5778

Implementation Of Smart Gas Controller On A Reconfigurable Hardware

K.R.K.Sastry

Elderly people face the issue of controlling the LPG gas knob operation in timely manner resulting in improper cooking, over cooking which mess up the food taste. It is observe in that often they need assistance from their associations for appropriate control of the knob for Sim and Turning Off. This project aims to develop a device that assists in timely control of the gas knob using a smart phone. This project aims to develop a automatic gas stove controller

that helps in controlling the GAS knob positions (High, Sim, OFF) with a mobile unit. The proposed design consist of a Smart phone for monitoring and controlling the gas knob position with the help of commercially available off the shelf components (DC Motor, FPGA and Bluetooth Module). As control of the LPG knob is assumed within the house premises, Blue technology is used. A controller engine is developed in the FPGA.

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Transaction Level Modeling (TLM) Of Secure Digital Input Output(SDIO) Protocol

Khaja Mujeebuddin Quadry, S. P. Venu Madhava Rao, Nafiza, Fathima Zaheera

The SD memory card offers high speed input/output (IO) data with emphasis on less power consumption particularly for mobile phones, PDA, Palm tops etc. In this paper the Transaction Level modeling of the Secure Digital IO protocol has been done. The aim of a transaction-level model is to represent the functionality of a design efficiently and faithfully, in a way that is simple to write and simulate. The Transaction Level Model developed will be useful for verification and thereby implementation. Bus functional models designed using Transaction level modeling (TLM) are also helpful to debug the test benches. Transaction level modeling (TLM) of secure digital IO protocol is done using System Verilog [3], as System Verilog offers all the necessary features and constructs for writing transaction-level models. The simulation is carried out with synopsis VCS tool.

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THE IMPACT OF EMPATHY, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND MORAL OBLIGATION ON SOCIAL ENTREPRENEUR INTENTION

Garaika

This research aims to explore social entrepreneur intention that is affected by empathy and moral obligation. This research was done on young entrepreneurs who start social-oriented businesses (start-ups) in Indonesia. This research shows that empathy, moral obligation, and social support influence the intention of social entrepreneurs. Empathy and moral obligation can mediate previous experience with social entrepreneurial intentions so that all hypotheses proposed in this study are accepted. This research used respondent surveys through the internet and social media. The number of respondents in this research is 246. Data analysis

techniques used in this research is Structural Equation Modelling. The analytical result shows that entrepreneurs who have high empathy and moral obligation effect on high social entrepreneur intention as well. Prior experience by young entrepreneurs could increase the intention to start doing business in the field of social. This paper is important because researches about social-oriented start-up entrepreneurs are still rarely done. Besides that, start-up businesses in Indonesia could be the main supporters of the national economy.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **5788-5792**

Implementation Of Regional Sports Performance Enhancement Program In South Sulawesi Province

Herman H1, Arifin Manggau2, Hasmyati3, Hikmad H4, Hasyim5

The recruitment form of regional sports performance enhancement programs is very important. It is a part of Management guidelines for regional Sports Performance Enhancement (PPOD) Number: 154 year 2018 in youth service and sports South Sulawesi. PPOD Program is a government product of South Sulawesi as the basic foundation to improve the achievement of regional athletes in South Sulawesi province in preparing the pre-PON (National Sport competition and national Championships in 2019. The problem of the study was how the recruitment process for the PPOD program in the Youth and sports Department of the South Sulawesi Province in 2019 was implemented. The purpose of this research is to know and analyze the recruitment process of PPOD in the Youth and sports Department of South Sulawesi Province. This method of research is qualitative with a descriptive analysis approach. The focus of this research is recruitment. Data collection techniques were observations, interviews and document studies. Data validity uses the triangulation method. Data analysis procedures are data reduction, data presentation, and draw conclusion. The results of this study showed that the process of recruitment, engineering, medical and psychological personnel, monitoring and evaluation teams, instructor personnel, administration personnel using a form of direct designation based on expertise and process. The trainer has a form of fit and proper test while the process of recruitment of athletes using the form of physical condition tests, psychological tests, health tests, skills tests and verification of documents. Therefore it can be concluded that the task force of recruitments, technical personnel, medical personnel and psychology, monitoring and evaluation teams, instructors, administration personnel, trainers and athletes in the regional sports performance enhancement program in South Sulawesi province in the year 2019 has been effective and efficient.

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Architecture For Efficient Information Exchange In Real Time Distributed Environment

Pragash N Nagaiyan, S.V. Nivetha, D. Sabaree, K. Sivanantham

The ability to network electronic equipments is the norm for intelligent device control. The advent of cloud computing and IoT (Internet of Things) has revolutionized the factory automation space. These technologies provide avenues by which information can be exchanged between electronic clusters using a common networking technology. In this research effort it is proposed to integrate geographically separated highly automated factories to the corporate headquarters using the philosophies of cloud computing and IoT. The hardware architecture developed models the factory cluster (client side) using a web interface to the monitored parameters of the factory. These independent cluster of factories are connected together by a cloud environment. At the headquarters this provides complete view of the factories operations by a server side web page. The real advantage of this method is the real time updation of factory information in to the headquarters Information Technology Systems.

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Thermally Deposition Of InSb Thin Films With High Infrared Nonlinear Impact: Optical Approach

A.S. Salwa, M.S. Abd. El-Sadek, Azza El-Sayed

InSb thin films were prepared using a thermal evaporation method. X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) analysis shows that thin film as deposited was polycrystalline with cubic structure. The spectral behavior of transmission T(λ), reflection R(λ) and absorption Abs(λ) for Indium Selenide films in the spectra wavelength from 1100 nm to 2500 nm confirmed at room temperature. The linear optical parameters were determined as a function of wavelength. Also, the non-linear optical constants were calculated. The optical properties confirmed that Indium Selenide thin films have direct and indirect allowed transition type with energy gap Egdir =0.25 eV and Egind = 0.66 eV respectively.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 5800-5805

Land Use Model To Reduce Flood At Arau Padang Watershed

Lusi Utama, Amrizal Saidi, Isril Berd, Zuherna Mizwar

Flooding is one of the many environmental problems that occur in some watersheds (DAS) in Indonesia. Based on Lusi Utama's research (2019), is the large level of debit in SUB-watersheds Arau-the city of Padang, which is calculated based on land use that causes flooding. For this reason, it is necessary to reduce the flooding that occurred in the Arau Watershed by managing the area and land use that is ideal. Some of the results of research on floods occur as a result of human behavior, namely by changing the function of infiltration land into developed land. There was a high increase in flooding in Padang City from 2008 - 2018. This shows the condition of the Watershed (DAS) is bad, causing floods and sedimentation. By using a map of the earth and analyzed with the Argis X, obtained extensive maps and land use. Thiessen and Gumbel methods for calculating planned rainfall is used. The amount of discharge due to land use is analyzed by Rational methods. Analysis of discharge that occur due to rainfall will be compared with discharge obtained from land use. If the discharge due to rainfall is greater than the discharge due to land use, it is necessary to adjust the area and type of land use that can reduce flooding. The area and type of land use arrangement called the land use model is to reduce flood, the largest green land required is 50.21% in the Lubuk Paraku, and the smallest is 7.32% in the Sekayang.

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Studies On Keratinase Enzyme Using Bacteria Isolated From Feather Dumping Soil And Its Application In Dehairing And Tannery Waste Management

Aishwarya B. Kurane, Yasmin C. Attar

The new culturable keratinase producing bacteria was isolated from feather dumping soil and identified as Stenotrophomonas maltophilia YArck deposited in Genbank, NCBI with accession no.KY941138. It has proteolytic and keratinolytic activity. The production and characterization of keratinase enzyme was analysed for different PH , temperature, various carbon sources, various nitrogen sources, incubation time, inoculum size, surfactants, various metal ions. The application of keratinase enzyme for feather degradation, dehairing of buffalow skin and for treatment of tannery wastewater was performed. The study shows the potential of keratinase producing isolate to carry out maximum production of enzyme and environmentally safe disposal of tannery wastewater after treatment.

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TAGCO: A Tagalog Speech Corpus

Quennie Joy B. Mesa

Speech corpus design is one of the key issues in building high quality text-to-speech synthesis system. The understandability and naturalness of output speech depends on the quality of the speech database being used. This paper presents the design, development and content construction of a Tagalog speech corpus. The corpus contains 156.53 minutes recording of read speech and 99.34 minutes of spontaneous speech. Speech recordings are accompanied by word level transcription and word-to-phoneme lexicon. The corpus is designed for the development of an HMM-based speech synthesis system, and may also be used as basic infrastructure building in speech processing and applied speech technology.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 5818-5820

Financial Analytics: Time Series Analysis Impact Of Crude Oil Prices On Automotive Stock

A. Pappu Rajan, S.A.Lourthuraj

The financial times series methods for analyzing data and predict future values based on fast available data and it consists of four components such as seasonal, trend, cyclical and random variations. This study attempts to understand the impact of crude oil prices in automotive stock. Crude oil being an important economic factor, studying it with respect to automotive stock is imperative its effect, in order to build portfolio. The research problem is framed to reduce the uncertainty factor regarding crude oil. The study checks whether crude is a considerable macro-economic factor to look upon during the investments. Moreover, it also contributes in constructing the investor's portfolio in an efficient way. This research problem of the study is to identify the impact of crude oil prices on automotive stock of a company using various statistical tools and also to provide insights with regard to investing in automotive sector and understanding the impact of crude factors on company's performance. This day in financial analytics innovation gives solutions for econometrics analysis, forecasting and simulation. For achieving the research objectives, the research has used the statistical tool are Excel and Eview for data analysis. The secondary data were collected from different online resources. The time series method employed to find the tests result implied that there was a significant relationship between the variables. This paper discusses the basic concepts of time series analytics, related literature review, business analytical process, data insights and conclusion.

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An Efficient Methodology To Sort Large Volume Of Data

S.Bharathiraja, G.Suganya, M.Premalatha, R.Kumar, Sakkaravarthi Ramanathan

Sorting is a basic data processing technique that is used in all day-day applications. To cope up with technological advancement and extensive increase in data acquisition and storage, Sorting requires improvement to minimize time taken for processing, response time and space required for processing. Various sorting techniques have been proposed by researchers but the applicability of those techniques for large volume of data is not assured. The main focus of this work is to propose a new sorting technique titled Neutral Sort, to reduce the time taken for sorting and decrease the response time for a large volume of data. Neutral Sort is designed as an enhancement to Merge Sort. The advantages and disadvantages of existing techniques in terms of their performance, efficiency and throughput are discussed and the comparative study shows that Neutral sort drastically reduces time taken for sorting and hence reduces the response time.

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REAL TIME INTRUDER SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

Dr. K. Umapathy, T. Sri Devi, M. Navya Sri, R. Anuragh

Internet of Things has become one of the most common aspect in our day-today life where the prominent aspect is Internet solely and people acquainted smart-phone which use internet. This paper describes about the execution of a sophisticated surveillance system which provides monitoring of intruder to homes thereby ensuring the security aspect. It utilize Raspberry pi, PIR sensor, Android Application, Pi Camera and also Finger Print Sensor. Since it's preprogrammed and utilize Internet of Things it can be stated as "Smart" and straightforward to access by a human and it is purely economical.

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Removal Of Pb(II) From Aqueous Solutions By Guar Gum Coated Eucalyptus Charcoal As A Low Cost Biosorbent

Bohar Singh, Rajiv Arora, B.S Walia, Tandeep Singh, Jobandeep Singh

Heavy metals are toxic to the living bodies even though present in trace amounts. In this study, Guar gum coated carbonized Eucalyptus adsorbent was used for the adsorption of lead(II) ions in aqueous solution. The wood charcoal was characterized using XRD and SEM-EDX. The batch experiments were performed to optimize the parameters for the maximum adsorption of the lead ions and the parameters included were – pH, initial ion concentration, amount of adsorbent, contact time and temperature of the lead solution. A dose of 6.0 g L-1 of biosorbents in solutions with an initial pH of 8.0, an initial Pb(II) concentration of 10 mg L-1 and a contact time of 60 min resulted in the maximum Pb(II) removal efficiency. Freundlich isotherm gave a better fit than the Langmuir isotherm indicating that the biosorption was potentially multilayer. The adsorption kinetics were also studied and it was found that the adsorption followed pseudo-second-order kinetics, which implied that the biosorption was mainly a chemisorption process. The results indicate that Guar Gum coated carbonized Eucalyptus wood is an effective low-cost adsorbent for the removal of lead ions from aqueous solutions due to its high metal uptake capacity.

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A Heuristic ACO Based Technique For Balancing The Load In Cloud Computing

Venkateshwarlu Velde, B. Rama, T. Sudha

Cloud computing is associated with huge shared pool of resources with on-demand access to public in pay as you go fashion. Of late, due to plethora of benefits from cloud, individuals and organizations started using cloud in one way or other. Thus there is almost exponential growth demand for cloud services. The rationale behind this is the availability of infrastructure, software and platform services including storage and computing over Internet. There is paradigm shift in the way computing is taking place with the emergence of cloud computing technology. Task scheduling is one of the fundamental issues in cloud computing. It is associated with load balancing as well. Many meta-heuristic approaches came into existence to solve the problem of load balancing with optimized task scheduling. Task scheduling needs to be optimized to have better strategies to withstand diversified tasks and ever changing environments. In this paper we proposed an Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) based algorithm known as Enhanced Heuristic-Ant Colony Optimization (EH-ACO) for load balancing through better task scheduling. ACO is a random search approach which can solve optimization problems like load balancing by efficiently mapping incoming jobs to VMs. Key role of the paper lies in reducing makespan of given set of tasks besides balancing load. The ability to balance load is improved as the load balancing factor is associated with job finishing rate. The proposed algorithm has underlying strategy for effective scheduling of cloud tasks. The

proposed algorithm is implemented using "CloudSim" toolkit. Empirical outcomes revealed that our algorithm provides comparable performance improvement over other ACO based approaches.

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Selection Of Best 3PL Provider Using ISM And ANP Technique

Ashok.R,Rajesh.R

Throughout the world third-party logistics(3PL) is in great demand in each industry. It is a major business in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. The main aim of the investigation is to analyse the various factors that influence the 3PL industry under different perspectives such as operational, financial, IT application and geographical and political to find the priority of criteria and choose the best 3PL provider from three service providers. The composite method of ISM and ANP are developed based on the final selection of forty-two criteria under four perspectives. The methodology consists of three parts such as Preliminary approach to select the 3PL providers, Discussion of interpretive structure modelling to find the inter dependency between the variables and choice of the best variables from ISM process for ANP study in order to choose the best 3PL expert centres. The approach concludes that the 3PL provider and 3PL user companies created awareness of- the criteria which influenced more in the 3PL operations. This study reveals the clear understanding of the decision makers to know thoroughly the complex relationship of the relevant attributes in the decision making, which may improve the unwavering quality of the choice.

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AN ANALYSIS OF A DESIGN FLOOD DISCHARGE IN THE DEVELOPMENTAL PLANNING OF THE LEMATANG WEIR

Fungky Pramana, Anis Saggaff, Febrian Hadinata

The construction of a weir on the Lematang river in Semidang Alas village in the town of Pagar Alam of South Sumatra Province is intended to provide the irrigation water for the Lematang irrigation area with a planned area of paddy fields of 3000 ha. This study was conducted to analyze and evaluate the design flood discharge in the weir construction planning because it will be one of the main parameters in the construction of a strong and stable weir construction to be passed by flood discharges, with the RR (Rainfall-Runoff) method using the application of HEC-HMS (Hydrology

Engineering Center-Hydrology Modeling System) and Gamma Synthetic Hydrograph (HSS) 1. The results of the calculation of the design flood discharge by means of the HEC-HMS applications are far more satisfying than those by means of the Gamma HSS 1. It is indicated by the difference in the value of the design flood discharge by means of the Gamma 1 HSS method which is not is too significant between that of the return period of 100 years and that of the return period of 1000 years. Unlike the case with the calculations using HEC-HMS, because in this method there is a distribution of parameters divided into several sub-watersheds, so the conditions in the field are more illustrated. The results of the simulation show that the design flood discharge with HEC-HMS was 119.3 m3/s over a 100-year return period.

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Evaluating Influence Of Artificial Intelligence On Human Resource Management Using PLS-SEM (Partial Least Squares-Structural Equation Modeling)

Smita Chakraborty, Arunangshu Giri, Abanti Aich, Swatee Biswas

In this competitive world, every kind of business requires Human Resource Management (HRM). It is an asset for improving the organizational performance. An organization becomes successful when it can meet the needs and demands of a consumer and to do so, organizations will have to adopt innovative HR practices. Soon, HRM will be moving away from its traditional administrative functions like recruitment, selection, appraisal to more advanced processes like Automation, Augmented Intelligence, Robotics and Artificial Intelligence (AI). These processes will completely reshape and redefine the work of HRM in various organizations. At present AI is the buzz word as it is completely transforming HRM, providing millions of jobs, producing easy method of hiring, providing innovative applications and advanced solutions to various problems. This paper helps to study the influence of artificial intelligence (AI) on Human Resource Management (HRM) using PLS-SEM in various sectors of West Bengal.

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Modeling Of The Functional Dependence Of VAT Tax Liabilities On Input VAT For The Enterprises

Tetiana Bulakh, Yuliia Rusina, Alla Koval, Olena Lytvyn, Olena Budiakova

Enterprise input tax function introduced. The formulation of the problem is characterized by the fact that the average rate of tax liabilities from the budgeting of input VAT is inversely proportional

to the non-received tax liabilities at the set tax threshold of the investigated enterprise with the coefficient of proportionality, which corrects the share of input VAT on the output of VAT level of economic activity of the enterprise. The problem is described by a nonlinear differential equation whose solution looks like a logistic curve. A study of the marginal value of the tax function, which depends on the marginal value of sales in production, which in turn depends not only on production capacity but also market demand. The coefficient of elasticity of the function of tax liabilities from budgeting of input VAT is calculated. The inequality solved for the elastic process of the VAT taxation function in the form of an elasticity interval, which is determined analytically and numerically for each enterprise and determines the limits of VAT budgeting costs. After statistically determining the parameters for the selected enterprises, an analytical expression of the VAT tax function from the input VAT was found, and a numerical solution of the inequalities of the enterprises' elasticities was found. As a result of the simulation l for the surveyed enterprises, it is proposed to increase the input VAT costs for entering the lower limit of the allowed input VAT interval

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Morphological And Molecular Characterization Of Fungi Associated With Mango Mealy Bug Secreted Honey Dew In Mango Tree Leaves And Twigs

Partha Sarathi Nandi*, Parimal Mandal, Ayon Pal, Kaushik Chakraborty

The association of scale-insect secreted honey dew and black sooty mould is an age old phenomenon. Sooty mould covers up the leaves, twigs and plants with a black spongy coating and reduces rate of photosynthesis. In the current study, mango mealy bug secreted honey dew associated sooty mould fungal species samples were collected from multiple mango mealy bug infested trees of Malda, West Bengal. For isolation of fungi complex at first a primary culture was set up by inoculating sooty mould tissue in 2% Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) in a petridish. Then pure culture of different species were obtained by sub culturing in slants using the same media. Two fungal types, Aspergillus sp and Alternaria sp were identified by analyzing the colony color, shape, conidiophores and spore features. Later on, molecular identification was carried out by amplifying ITS region specific fungal rRNA coding gene and then aligning the amplified gene sequence with publicly available sequences using NCBI-BLAST. The closest match of BLAST search has confirmed the identity of the fungi up to species level and the two species were Aspergillus flavus and Alternaria brassicicola belonging to Ascomycota group. The explosive dispersal ability of the Ascomycota fungi can be reason for the propagation and abundance of these fungal species elsewhere.

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FreeHand Sketch-based Authenticated Security System Using Levenshtein Distance And Coordinates-Similarity

S. Amarnadh, P.V.G.D. Prasad Reddy, N.V.E.S. Murthy

In this paper, a FreeHand Sketch-based Authentication Security strategy is proposed for authentication purposes by allowing a user to sketch seven similar images of his/her own choice for registration and the sketched image gets preprocessed using threshold with Gaussian mixture and executed with Levenshtein Distance algorithm and Coordinates-Similarity method to check the similarity of seven sketched images and if all the images are similar then they will store in System Database. The user gets login with his/her authorized details with sketch based image password. The image password gets processed using threshold again with Gaussian mixture and executed with Levenshtein Distance algorithm and Coordinates-Similarity method to compare with the registered image passwords in System Data Base for authentication. The methodology is tested with some sample input image passwords and the performance evaluation is carried out using metrics like Recall and Precision. The proposed work exhibits the accuracy of approximately 85% by ensuring the authentication for the user security.

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E-Counseling For University Alumni Career

Leni Fitriani, Eri Satria, Deni Heryanto

One of the many alumni problems that occur after graduation is a lack of knowledge about the working world and careers that they can take. There are still many universities that do not have career counseling for managing their students' career. This problem happens because of the lack of students' awareness to come to the career center to take part in career counseling. The purpose of this study is to create a web-based student forum that contains career counseling with alumni. This forum is expected to be useful for alumni who need information about the working world. The methodology used in this study is the Unified Software Development Process whose stages are analysis model, design model, implementation model, deployment model, and testing model. Furthermore, it is modeled by using the Unified Modeling Language diagram, in the form of use case diagrams, activities, sequences, and class diagrams. This study took a sample from the Career Development Center of Sekolah Tinggi Teknologi Garut (Garut College of Technology). The result of this study is the existence of a web-based career counseling forum that can help students and

alumni interact with each other to share information and knowledge about the working world. Additionally, this career counseling is expected to help students and alumni to better understand their working world.

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Multi-Objective Optimization-Based Query Optimizer For Distributed Database Management Systems

Ravneet Kaur, Er. Ajay sharma

A rapid improvement in multimedia applications increases the amount of data stored in databases. Therefore, it becomes impossible to store this large amount of data on these standard data base management systems. Therefore, database administrators have moved to distributed databases. However, optimizing the query on these databases is still a challenging task. Meta-heuristics-based solutions suffer from poor convergence speed and sometime may stuck in local optima. Therefore, in this paper, a novel multi-objective non-dominated sorting genetic algorithm is proposed. The effect of query cost and energy consumption will also be considered. Extensive experimental results show the effectiveness of the proposed technique over the competitive approaches.

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Study Of Detection Of Bottle Guard Leaf Disease Using Minimal Distance Classification

Dr M Sumathi, Venkatraman K

Agriculture is the back bone of India and most of the population depends on it. Productivity depends on the quality and quantity of plants. So, there is a need to protect these plants from diseases. Diseases in plants can be due to bacteria, fungi and improper use of pesticides and fungicides. These diseases may reduce the efficiency of the plants. So, there is a need to detect the diseases in the early stages. For identification of these diseases the farmers has to approach some experts. This process is expensive and time consuming. And also, it is difficult to detect some diseases through naked eye. Hence to avoid this, some other process of detection has to be followed. In most of the crops early stage of the disease is seen on the leaves. Therefore a procedure of automated detection of plant disease is required. Based on the texture and color information of the leaves, the diseases can be detected by using various techniques of image processing. In this proposed work, database is the collection of texture features of leaves. MATLAB

2016 is used as software to train the procedure of image processing. The features extracted from the feature extraction technique that are contrast, correlation, energy, entropy, homogeneity, variance, kurtosis, skewness, mean, standard deviation.

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IoT Based Household Water Usage Monitoring And Controlling

Gomathi.K, Harish Baabu C, Jagasureya V.B , Mohamed Ashfaque. R

In recent time's water problems due to rapid urbanization is getting worse. The sustained ground water pumping makes the ground water deplete faster. Combined with the El-Nino effect, this issue goes to the next level at an alarming rate. Even though water resource is available the major concern of people, they cannot monitor and control their water usage. During Shaving, Brushing, Hand washing people use more water than required. So regular monitoring is required to reduce the excess usage and wastage of water. IoT is used in various industries but limited to Water Management. Controlling of water consumption is also limited only to industries. Thus by incorporating IoT in daily Household Water consumption one can manage the Valuable Resource. In this project, by using IoT daily usage of water in different places of a house is visually presented in a third party web server. Gate value of the water pipe is controlled, from the webserver by giving commands. Tank level detection setup in the tank gives us the time needed for the tank to get filled. Automatic Motor on/off system is also incorporated to operate the motor, when tank reaches a specific set valve. All these are updated in a time interval of 2 Seconds.

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Goverment Spend, Economics Growth Development Rate On Income Of Kolaka Regency

Andi Zulkarnain, Abdul Rahman mus, Bahar Sinring R. Sudirman

(1) The ratio of routine expenditure harmony has a positive and significant effect on the economic growth of the Kolaka Regency Government. The existence of a significant effect is due to the use of spending can have a multipler effect on the regional economy. (2) The harmonization ratio of development spending has a positive and significant effect on the economic growth of the Kolaka Regency government. This is because the allocation of development spending can encourage economic activities so as to create economic growth.

(3) The ratio of routine expenditure harmony has a positive and not significant effect on the realization of revenue of the Kolaka Regency Government PAD. The existence of this irregularity is caused by the allocation of routine expenditure is greater than the allocation of development spending, the utilization of which does not provide direct benefits in increasing PAD. (4) The harmonization ratio of development spending has a positive and significant direct effect on increasing the realization of revenue of the Kolaka Regency Government PAD. This gives an indication that if the portion of the development budget allocation can be increased, it can further increase the realization of PAD revenue. And (5) economic growth has a positive and significant effect on the realization of revenue of the Kolaka Regency Government PAD. This is due to the multiplier effect of both routine and development spending.

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Students' Mathematics Problem-Solving Strategies Based On Multiple Intelligences

Idawani, Rahmah Johar, Cut Morina Zubainur

Problem-solving is one of the skills required by 21st-century students. Several students' intelligences that can strengthen their problem-solving skill is known as multiple intelligences. The various intelligence leads students to use different strategies in solving a problem. This study employed descriptive research with a quantitative approach to study the students' strategies in solving a mathematics problem based on their multiple intelligences. In this study, students' multiple intelligences were investigated through multiple intelligences profiling questionnaire VII (MIPQ VII). Further, an interview was conducted to collect the data of the students' problem-solving strategies. Twenty-nine students in one of the junior high schools in Banda Aceh participated in the study. The results revealed that there was a variety of intelligence among the students in Aceh. Students with intrapersonal intelligence tended to use the strategies of logical reasoning and viewing a problem from a different perspective. They were also able to create a new and unique strategy in solving the problem, but some errors calculation were found causing the wrong solution. Besides, the students with logical intelligence were inclined to solve the problem using logical consideration and trial-and-error strategies. They have not been able to create a new and unique strategy but can provide the right solution for a problem. However, the students with linguistic, spatial, and interpersonal intelligence used merely logical consideration strategy to solve the problem.

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Structural Health Monitoring Of Beam Retrofitted With SMA Using Piezoelectric Transducers

G.Ganesh Naidu, K.Anusha, M.Sri Durga Vara Prasad, P.Ravi Kumar

This paper explains the damage detection and monitoring of beams retrofitted externally with shape memory alloys. To monitor damage frequency piezoelectric patches are connected to the beam and experimental signals are collected to predict the damage intensity. SMA of 5mm thickness is attached on the top layer of the beam and non-destructive test is adopted for the monitoring of electrical signals.

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Solar PV-Powered Electric Vehicle With BLDC Drive For Adjustable Energy Management

ML.Ramamoorthy1, K.Vigneshwari2

Electric vehicles (EVs) offer a possible way out to reduce a emission of green house. Consecutively to expand the EVs' miles of driving, the reliance on vehicle batteries can be reduced by using the Photovoltaic (PV) panels on the vehicle. Brushless DC Motors (BLDC) are one of promised motors for EV applications. A tri-port converter is proposed to control the energy flow between the PV panel, battery and BLDC. The effectiveness of the proposed tri-port converter can be proved by the simulation result of Matlab/Simulink experiments. Therefore to increase the driving distance of EVs and to reduce the system price, the BLDC and PV panel are proposed. The most important aid of this paper are the PV panel ,battery and BLDC can be coordinated by using tri-port convertor. To attain a flexible flow of energy for control of driving, hybrid control of charging, six operational modes are developed. Therefore without the need of any external power devices, the method of grid charging is formed. To improve the utilization of solar energy the scheme known as the PV-fed battery charging control scheme is used

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Depassivation Of The Reinforcement In A Concrete Exposed To Seawater

Van Quan Tran, Hai-Bang Ly

The main cause of deterioration of concrete infrastructure exposed to seawater is the corrosion of reinforcement. Some mechanisms

are proposed to investigate the corrosion process. One of these is the degradation of this layer by chemical reactions with aggressive agents from the outside. However, this mechanism is little known and its model is not completed. A theoretical investigation is performed in order to explain dissolution/precipitation of oxides/hydroxides of the passive layer of concrete steels exposed to seawater. The dissolution of lepidocrocite with simultaneous precipitation akageneite is a first step in the depassivation of reinforcement. Furthermore, the result shows some threshold chloride concentration to initiate corrosion of reinforced concrete.

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A Review On Transit-Oriented Development In India

Viral Vegad, Sejal S. Bhagat

Worldwide, urbanization is increasing. With growing population and urban expansion, natural resources are being limited. Modern life depended on such food, space and land for a natural resource. Urbanization grown to 31.7% in 2011 from 17.30% in 1951. In the last ten years the growth rates of registered motor vehicles were close to three times that of the road network, according to Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. City authorities in different countries are facing a challenge to handle city growth and sustainable urban development is crucial. It has had its unintentional side effects, spread of resources, inefficient use, a worsening environment, higher levels of pollution, unequal distribution of wealth and opportunities. TOD integrates land use and transportation planning to solve this issue, aiming to build planned sustainable urban growth canters, walkable, living and high-density mixed-use municipalities. In recent decades many cities worldwide have, however, developed in the field of road transport rather than transit. Citizens want to be in close proximity to the transport system. This paper attempts to analyze all policies at different areas, cities and stations.

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Modeling In The Process Of Solving Logic Problems

Mamadjanova Ma’mura Kadirjanovna

The article discusses the problems of constructing a mathematical model for solving logical problems and modeling techniques with a text-based argument chain, using a table, using graphs, using flowcharts, and also modeling techniques on a half-line.

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Study Of Household Solid Waste Generation In Seberang Ulu Region Palembang City

Septi Rika Putri, Khalida Muda, Anis Saggaff, Hendrik Jimmyanto

A key environmental pressure indicator, the development of municipal solid waste (MSW) per capita, is a useful measure to determine the rate of solid waste generation and to assess the intensities between cities or countries. Solid waste management is the biggest environmental issue in Palembang, highly dependent on land filling as the main method of disposal in managing this steady increase in the production of solid waste annually. Therefore, this research aims to measure the amount of solid household waste generation in the rainy season and dry season, and to correlate it with several housing types using ANOVA test. Measurement of waste generation in the form of waste weight, volume and composition refers to SNI 19-3964-1994 by means of a measuring instrument in the form of a 40-liter capacity tank, digital and also a ruler. The result of this paper show the amount of organic waste is more prevalent than other waste types, which is an average of 357.68 grams per person per day for rainy season and 79.04 grams per person per day for dry season. The non-permanent house group produces the largest volume of organic solid waste in both seasons but produces the smallest volume of non-organic solid waste in the dry season. From the result of ANOVA, there is a significant difference between household solid waste and season (rainy and dry). ANOVA's result for differences in house type groups, it can be said that there is a considerable difference between house types. Sub-districts of Seberang ulu I and Kertapati obtain the assessment of each district, the weight category of' high' solid waste, while other districts are given a' low' solid waste category.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 5957-5963

Synthesis, Spectral Characterization And Biological Evaluation Of Schiff Base Derived From 3-Methoxy Salicylaldehyde With Aniline And Its Transition Metals.

A. Sebastin Thangadurai, Dr. M. Paul Johnpeter, Dr. R. Manikandan, Dr. A. Paul Raj

As the pathogens soon develop immunity to the existing antibiotics, the demand for novel and more effective anti-microbial agents is a continuous phenomenon. The research paper deals with synthesis and characterization of novel Schiff base ligand and its corresponding metal complexes and their biological applications. In this paper, synthesis of 2-methoxy-6-phenyl iminomethylphenol (MSA) from 3-methoxysalicylaldehyde with aniline is done which

has not been previously reported. Starting from this ligand, different complexes were synthesized. Co(II), Cu(II) and Zn(II) are the metal ions used for the complexation. They have been synthesised and characterized with the assistance of analytical as well as physico-chemical systems. All the synthesized compounds were placed under the biological appraisal.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **5964-5970**

Symbolic-OTP Based Security System For Domestic Use

Kantilal P Rane

Security is worldwide problem about which researchers are continuously working about. Security is most important aspect that is gaining nowadays. Previous research related with traditional secure locking system includes the systems those are based on hardware like many sensors, GSM, microcontroller, GPS systems etc. It also includes software like MATLAB, EAGAL, PROTEUS, java and .net etc. Biometric systems mostly used are iris recognition, face recognition, password, RFID and Smart Card based authentication etc. They are having their own advantages and disadvantages. Symbolic-OTP Based Security System is proposed to overcome the various drawbacks of various security systems. It is having typical structures as a digital and mechanical door-locking based security. This system is automatic system without any human assistance. It requires to be registered for the authentication using symbolic-OTP. Proposed system will acts as server for all users. It includes camera scanner attached to the door for scanning the symbol-OTP that randomly generated. When user wants to open the security, he has to send the request for Symbolic-OTP. Symbolic–OTP will be send by the system to user mobile through Email or through its mobile app. Mobile symbol has to be scanned by camera in front of gate. Once the symbolic-OTP is matched by the system door latch gets opens. In case if the OTP is not received or mobile doesn’t work then there is an option to open the latch by answering the security question that is asked by the system or by master key. Most of the problems of traditional latching system can be overcome by the proposed system. System also includes proximity sensor to identify the motion of the person in front of the door. The camera here attached also may take snap of the person coming in front of the door on account of highest security.

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Diagnosis Of Autism Using Voxel Based Morphometry Features Of Brain Images

Praveen K, Rajeswari R

The advancements in neuroimaging have resulted in huge amount of data and hence automatic tools are required to identify patterns, reduce noise and enhance the knowledge about the functioning of brain. This paper also proposes has a new approach for detecting major differences in brain structures and activities between autistic and healthy individuals using Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) from structural Magnetic Resonance Imaging (sMRI) and functional MRI (fMRI) magnetic Resonance Imaging MRI. The preprocessing of sMRI and fMRI is carried out using Statistical Parametric Mapping (SPM) toolbox. The voxel based morphometry analysis results obtained from preprocessing are used as features which help in differentiating the autistic and healthy individuals. These features are given as input to Support Vector Machine or Random Forests (RF) to classify the autistic and healthy individuals. The sMRI and fMRI images used in this research work are obtained from the Autism Brain Imaging Data Exchange (ABIDE) database. The experimental results prove that the proposed computer aided diagnosis (CAD) system gives good performance in terms of classification accuracy.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 5975-5978

Analyzing Software Development Effort Using Software Computing Techniques Based On UCP

Dr S Srinivasa Rao, D Meghamala, B Satwika, G Priyanka

In the development of any software project by using SDLC it is an efficient task to know the software effort of that project. Software effort can be known by the key measure of software size. UCP (Use case points) is one of the metrics to calculate the software effort and it is rapidly growing because of the popularity of its methodologies in the software industry. The UCP contains the disadvantage of EF changing from one organization to another. This paper mainly focused to solve the drawback of UCP by using some soft-computing techniques like GRNN and Naïve Bayes. The results suggest prediction of the instance of effort before the development of the application good and in this it has been found the accuracy of the soft computing techniques by taking the dataset of UCP attributes as inputs.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 5979-5983

Enskilment Of Smartphone Technicians: An Anthropological Inquiry On Technicians Of Ritchie Street, Chennai

Anjana R Nair

This research attempts to identify and explore skill acquisition patterns of the millennial technicians associated with the urban informal electronic market of Ritchie Street, Chennai. Grounded theory complemented with life history method and participant observation was employed to look into the factors that mobilized youth towards mobile repair economy, the process involved in their skill acquisition, and the ethnic factors entailed in facilitating this. The empirical study reflects that millennial youth affiliated to smartphone repair of this informal electronic market space possess minimal formal technical training and acquire necessary skillset through apprenticeship, experiential learning, and peer learning. The study also reflects on gender inequalities perceptible in the absence of women in this technology-dominated space, which is in contrast to the global scenario. This research attempts to cross the binaries of technology and culture to give a comprehensive anthropological understanding of the life of smartphone technicians involved in repairing, reengineering, and refurbishing smartphones.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 5984-5990

HUMIDITY AND MOISTURE MONITORING SYSTEM FOR FOOD LOGISTICS

1K.Ch. Sri Kavya,2Kodidala Venkatesh, 3Manohar Reddy Punith, 4Papanaboina Sireesha, 5Sarat K. Kotamraju

The advancement of the multipurpose in the course of the most recent decades has been examined with the point of creating inventive gadgets with the application in a It expands upon the IoT idea and can make few fields of innovation, remembering for the nourishment business. The coordination of such sensors in nourishment bundling innovation has made ready for keen nourishment bundling. These incorporated frame works are fit for giving dependable data about the nature of the pressed items during their stockpiling period. To achieve this objective, astute packs utilize an assortment of sensors appropriately observing quality of food well-being nourishment items by development of parameters like the amount of pathogen specialists, gases, temperature, dampness and capacity period. a system of interconnected devices wearable to combine actuator and sensing devices like wise giving a typical working picture by sharing data over the stages.

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Effects Of The Studentification Process On Spaces Around A Campus: Transforming Suburban Areas

Retno Susanti, Sugiono Soetomo, Imam Buchori

Shifting of campuses from the city centre to suburbs results in the process of studentification. Consequently, the rural landscape and native community in suburban areas are faced with a massive influx of students with diverse characteristics. Moreover, various investors enter this field to capture the economic opportunities that arise owing to the significant needs of students. Changes in the area surrounding a campus, collectively called studentification, vary depending on the local context. It is crucial to investigate such occurrences in suburban areas, with regard to agrarian communities, since they relate to changes in the character of the region and those in the approach adopted to project infrastructure needs. This study aims to identify the transformations that have taken place during the studentification process at the Tembalang Undip campus over the past 40 years. This transformation is examined based on the perspective of the individuals who see, feel, and experience the changes in the Tembalang area following the process of land acquisition, construction, and operation of the said campus. The process of developing the surrounding area has been observed, recorded, and confirmed via in-depth interviews with informants. This study's results indicate that the transformation due to the studentification that began with the process of transfer of land ownership in the area, in conjunction with the migration of residents (in and out), economic changes, increased changes in built-up land, changes in the function and condition of buildings, shifting social interactions, and changes in the environmental landscape. In this respect, transformation occurs regarding both the physical and non-physical aspects. The indigenous people who adapt and take up the opportunities presented by studentification still survive and can improve their welfare, whereas people who are unable to adapt are compelled to move outside the area. Studentification shows symptoms of propagating out, as long as there are no physical and/or natural obstacles. Communities that are better prepared in this regard can pursue better opportunities to benefit from studentification.

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ASSESSMENT OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTACHMENT OF CHILDREN TO PUBLIC SPACE USAGE IN NIGERIA

Abubakar-Kamar Aisha Tayo*, Mohd Hisyam bin Rashidi, Ismail Bin Said

Every child in a city has connection with their environment and its public space. The space influences children's behaviour, knowledge, attitudes and cognition. Incontrovertibly, informal learning takes place in the public space in cities of Nigeria. The study explores behaviour and attachment of children to traditional public space in Ilorin city of north-central in Nigeria. Data were collected through a survey with 500 children age 6 to 12 who were actively utilising traditional public spaces in Ilorin. The instrument that was used to

measure the influence of traditional public space on children's well-being had 12 items, and was highly reliable with Cronbach's alpha of 0.88. This implies that the instrument was reliable. Data were descriptively analysed using percentage, frequency, mean, standard deviation, bar charts. Results showed that children had strong attachment to their traditional public spaces, and this sense of attachment influenced their behaviour in traditional public space. Though, some of the traditional public spaces are unkempt, unhygienic and inhospitable to children utilising them. Therefore, the policy makers and profession should develop and revitalise traditional public spaces in Ilorin city so that children can fully benefit from its environment.

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INTELLIGENT TRAFFIC CONTROL IN HETEROGENEOUS NETWORKS USING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES

L Rajesh, E Saranya

Deep learning is a new emanating machine learning technique to intelligently control network traffic. Researches contemplate the small and medium scale networks. Applications of deep learning in the heterogeneous network has little research attention. In this paper, envision a deep learning structure, which employs the unsupervised learning algorithm to predict the traffic-based matrix. By using this algorithm, simulation result demonstrates that the computational complexity is substantially reduced and it can achieve improved performance in the large-scale heterogeneous network.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **6016-6020**

SPEED INTENSITY OF BLDC MOTOR WITH FUZZY BASE PEAK CURRENT DETECTION

R.Manivasagam , Kalpana.K

This paper provides the speed manage of Brushless DC Motors that be extensively use into industry for a variety of purpose. In many situations there is alternate in the speed of the BLDC Motor. Several scheme exist obtainable to control the velocity of a Brushless DC speed such as PID manage, unclear reason manage neural system technique. The Fuzzy technique give a human being similar to instinct to the manipulate plan also be self- tolerant in the direction of input which be not consequently fixed. The indistinct reasons Controller contain exceptional mechanism similar to Fuzzification, Defuzzification with nebulous ruling deduction. The hairy regulation

bottom moreover assumption strategies also employed into scheming the velocity of the BLDC speed. It is a strong, without problems convenient plan. It is successful of recognize a couple of effort as well as create special abundant output. At this time, we use the nebulous judgment run into pace operate of BLDC coast. Using Fuzzy common sense controller we can enhance the velocity can be managed effectively.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **6021-6026**

Flood Risk Assessment Using Remote Sensing And GIS For Anigunta Watershed, Telangana

Rathod Ravinder, Penki Ramu, Srinivasarao T

Flood is one of the most devastating natural hazards which lead to the loss of lives, properties and resources. Floods resulting from excessive rainfall within a short duration of time and consequent high river discharge damage crops and infrastructures. They also result in siltation of the reservoirs and hence limit the capacity of existing dams to control floods. The purpose of flood risk assessment is to identify the areas within a plan that are at risk of flooding based on factors that are relevant to flood risks. It has therefore become important to create easily read, rapidly accessible flood map. Maps give a more direct and stronger impression of the spatial distribution of the flood risk than other forms of presentation like verbal description and diagrams. Remote sensing (RS) is a reliable way of providing required data over a wide area in a very cost-effective manner. It also overcomes the limitation of the ground stations to register data in an extreme condition. This paper is aimed at assessing flood risk in the Anigunta region, Sangareddy district, Telangana state, India. Remote sensing technology along with geographic information system (GIS) is the key tool for flood monitoring. The map will be made using Geographic Information System (GIS). A GIS database of indicators for the evaluation of hazard will be created. The indicators are road network, settlements, drainage, contours, Triangulated Irregular Network (TIN), Digital Elevation Model (DEM), slope, aspect, flow accumulation, flow direction, Landuse-Landcover (LULC), soil map, Geomorphology, and Ground water maps. Each indicator will be analyzed and weighted, after which, the weights of the indicators will be combined to obtain the final map. The results obtained can provide useful information to suggest artificial recharge structures for decision making.

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Rotational Behaviour Of Reinforced Concrete Beam Wrapped With Different Fibers

Dr.Kundan Meshram, Nilesh Ashok Ahire

FRP is an excellent option for external reinforcement due its non-corrosive and nonmagnetic nature of the materials along with its resistance to chemicals made. This study has been carried out to determine the properties of fibre reinforced polymer and reinforced concrete structures wrapped with fiber reinforced polymer is studied and torsional behaviour of Reinforced Concrete (RC) structure since it increases flexural strength and improves torsional behaviour of RC beam. Hence various research paper were studied based on experimental study on torsion on concrete structures wrapped with FRP, Analytical study torsion on concrete structures wrapped with FRP and Modelling using Ansys software for torsion on concrete structures wrapped with FRP. From the literature review it is clear that, no models predicted the complete behaviour of RC beams wrapped with FRP because FRP was not bonded to all beam faces. Also prediction of failure mode, Experimental study of beam strengthened with FRP under torsion is to be worked since less information is available

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Decolorization Of Saree Dyes, By Aspergillus Niger MTCC1344 And Their Effect On Tomato (Gaytri F1 Hybrids)

Karuna Singh & Pankaj.Kumar

Removal of noxious dyes from textile effluent has been a matter of concern, both in the artistic sense and health point of view. Color removal from textile effluents on an industrial level has been given much consideration in the last few years, not only because of its potential toxicity, but also mainly due to its visibility problem. There have been various promising techniques for the removal of dyes from textile effluent, but the effectiveness of biosorption for dye removal from wastewater has made it an ideal alternative to other treatment methods. The objective of this paper is to study the potential for removal of textile water, by fungi Aspergillus niger MTC1344 and its effect on tomato, at different concentration were also studied. Aspergllus niger was shown to be an efficient fungus for removal of saree dye effluent and it can decolorize dye effluent up to 78.14% at 7th days of incubation period. The germination %, seedling growth, and shoot length showed a gradual decline with increase in effluent concentration.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6041-6046

The Use Of Phototherapy In The Treatment Of Tendinopathy: Physiotherapist Experiences And Practices In Jordan

Jihad A. M. Alzyoud, Taghreed Muharib, Zaid Alkhawaldeh, Nawaf Alzyoud

Physiotherapists play a key role as healthcare providers directly involved with patients. A successful physiotherapy treatment is dependent on both patient and physiotherapist. Light-based therapy (phototherapy) is now used as a treatment modality in musculoskeletal disorders such as tendinopathy. Little is known about the use of phototherapy as a treatment modality in Jordan. In this study, semi-structured interviews were employed addressing the practices and experiences of practicing Jordanian physiotherapist regarding phototherapy use with emphasis on tendinopathy. Thematic analysis of collected data revealed three major themes including; knowledge and skills, trustiness of phototherapy and barriers in using phototherapy. Findings showed a generally limited basic knowledge and practical skills at pre- and post-graduation especially in public sector. A trustiness issue regarding effectiveness and acceptability of phototherapy (i.e. device and light) by most physiotherapists and the competition of other modalities such as hot packs and interferential therapy. Principal barriers regarding light therapy devices were availability, knowledge and tangibility which was obvious in public sector. This study recommends the integration of phototherapy as theoretical topics and practical training programs into the undergraduate curricula of physiotherapy and suggest workshops and scientific research projects as part of continuous learning programs in physiotherapist settings to increase the awareness of phototherapy as potential treatment modality.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6047-6052

QSAR Modeling Of Anti HIV Protease Inhibitors Using Quantum Chemical Descriptors

M.B. Kalhans, A.K. Singh, N.B. Singh

HIV-protease is a viral encoded homodimetric aspartyl protease with C2 symmetry. A catalytic trial of Asp-Thr-Gly contributed by each monomer comprises the active sites of the enzyme. The 3D QSAR studies of non peptidic cyclic urea and isoteres derivatives of protease inhibitor group have been performed in the present paper. MLR analysis based on QSAR, for different molecular descriptors has been done to predict the models having high biological activity.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6053-6058

Psychological Mechanisms Of Development Students' Creative Thinking

Melibayeva R.N., Khashimova M.K., Narmetova Yu.K., Komilova M.O., Bekmirov T.R.

Thinking issues, students' creative activity, stages of creative thinking, independent thinking features, development of thinking in the educational process, characterize creative thinking, considers the types and styles of thinking, analyzes the psychological mechanisms of the development of creative thinking, describes specific and abstract tasks, projects and tasks for self-study of students are discussed in this the article.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6059-6064

Path To Prosperity: Economic Reforms In India

Ochil Zohidov, Matlubakhon Zohidova

Economic model of India had not changed after the country established its Independence. Even though economic reform that started in 1991 had not changed that model either. The GDP decreased in 2019, the level of poverty is high, and India became semi-agrarian country. Current government of Narendra Modi has been making reforms but the results are less successive for the last months of 2019 and those rates are decelerating. Economic history of China and other "Eastern tigers" shows how these countries achieved industrial growth during short period of time. What it means that the economic policy should be changed in the first place, and only then the GDP per capita will grow. Consequently, India will finally become a post-industrial society.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6065-6069

New And Efficient ZCP-MPPT Algorithm For SPV Systems

Sridharan B, C. Kanagasabapathi

In recent times, environmental concerns are promoting the use of Solar energy to meet power requirements of both industrial and domestic setups. Practically SPV panels are used to convert the solar energy into electrical energy. The amount of power output from such panels depends on solar irradiation, ambient temperature and more importantly the electrical operating conditions. It is observed that the panels generate optimum power when its terminal voltage is maintained at certain point denoted by VMPPT. Accordingly, various Maximum Power point Tracking (MPPT)

algorithms were developed with complexity and power efficiency trade-off to maximize the power transfer from SPV panels. Ongoing research works focus on improving the power efficiency, while reducing the circuit complexity of SPV systems. In this research paper, we propose a new Zero Crossing Point (ZCP) MPPT algorithm that has a potential to improve the efficiency of SPV systems while keeping the computational and hardware complexity to a minimum. We will also discuss practical implementation of this algorithm along with flow diagrams. Finally, we will present the experimental results that proves the functionality and advantages of the proposed algorithm. We are hopeful that this research work would be useful for those engaged in research as well as the industry engaged in building SPV based power systems.

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Optimisation Of Mechanical Properties And Fundamental Parameters Of Green Composite Materials For Brake Pads

Muddineni Naresh, Ghanta Sai Sreerama Krishna , Ammisetti Dhanunjay Kumar,T.Deepthi

In this study, the author focuses on fabricating and testing the biocomposite material for brake components, and various experimental tests were conducted to obtain the different physical properties of the biocomposite material.The limitations of the conventional brake pads are more wear and tear of brake pad material and producing of harmful pollutants.To overcome these limitations the brake pads with biocomposites materials are developed, because biocomposite materials are eco-friendly materials, i.e., without producing any harmful pollutants. In this work epoxy resin, cashew friction powder and graphite powder are used as raw materials in different proportions to fabricate the composite specimens via the moulding process.The six different fabricated samples were tested for specific wear rate, coefficientoffriction, thermogravimetric analysis, hardness, and density. The specimen with 50wt% resin, 0wt% graphite and 50wt% cashew friction dust at speed= 700 rpm, sliding distance 1539.38m and load=30N give the maximum friction coefficient (0.618) and minimum specific wear rate (0.0267).

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Growth And Characterization Of Biologically Active 4-Aminopridinium Cobalt II Chloride

R. Jayasree, R. Santhakumari, G. Amudha, D. Chandrika, C. Usha

A new semiorganic nonlinear optical material, 4-aminopridinium cobalt II chloride (4APCC) was synthesized and optically good quality single crystal was grown by slow evaporation method at room temperature. Single crystal X-ray diffraction analysis shows that the crystal 4APCC belongs to orthorhombic crystal system with space group P212121. FTIR spectral analysis confirms the presence of functional group in the synthesized material. UV-Vis-NIR spectral analysis shows that the crystal is transparent throughout the entire region. Mechanical properties were studied using Vicker's microhardness test. The melting point of the material is found using thermo gravimetric and differential thermal analysis. The density functional theory (DFT) computations were performed at the B3LYP/6-311+G (d,p) levels to derive the optimized geometry, vibrational wavenumbers with IR intensities. Furthermore, the molecular orbital calculations such as HOMO–LUMO energy gap surface were also performed with the same level of DFT. The Hirshfeld surface analysis and fingerprint plots are reported the title molecule and reveal that the structures are stabilized through intermolecular interactions. Through molecular docking it is analysed that the amino acid residue ALA156, LYS122,GLY222 were involved in interaction with cobalt in the active site of FtsZ. The second harmonic generation (SHG) of 4APCC was determined from Kurtz Perry powder technique and the efficiency is ~5.05 times that of standard Pottasium dihydrogen phosphate crystal.

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AN EFFICIENT DETECTION OF STRUCTURAL SIMILARITY IN MAMMOGRAMS USING SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE (SVM) CLASSIFIER

P.Suresh Kumar, S.Meenakshi, G.Nirmala, G. Prathap

One of the greatest threats conquer among women is the breast cancer and it has second highest incident value .According to the survey of national cancer institute more than 20% of women affected by breast cancer every year and has a highest impact value. Mammogram is the best screening tool to detect breast cancer and gives best accuracy than clinical pathological identification. Mammogram considerably reduces the false prediction rate. In Proposed Method, combined Mean and Median filter is used to smooth image and region based segmentation is used to partition the image in order to get the information from the image and then feature are extracted using Local Binary Pattern (LBP). Finally Support Vector Machines (SVMs, also support vector networks) are supervised learning models with associated learning algorithms are used to analyze data and recognize the patterns. The SVM classifier classifies the image into Malignant, benign images. Maximum classification accuracy of this method is 88.8%.

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Scientific-Practical Basics Of Creation Of Psychological Service In Uzbekistan

Sharif Barotov, Dilafruz Barotova

This article gives appearance of dynamic positive demeanor of specialists to movement depends to a huge degree on the socio and mental fulfillment with self-activity, on the mindfulness of the significance of its social item. Favorable conditions for this are made within the organization of mental benefit. Consequently, taking after information are characteristic: active-positive demeanor to the movement appeared from 58.0% to 62.5 % of workers of labor organizations utilized in undertakings where the mental benefit worked, whereas in its nonappearance this demeanor was watched as it were in 40.0%-49.2% of workers.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6099-6104

ESSMO: An Efficient Search Scheme On Encrypted Cloud Data Using Modular OPE

Jeevitha B K, Madurya V N, Pushpa C N, Thriveni J and Venugopal K R

In today’s world, the number of users/research scholars is increasing day by day. The maintenance of papers and searching of papers based on user search is done using TEESs algorithm, which makes use of Text Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF). The unique articles in the TF- IDF matrix are found out and then the papers are listed for an input of user query based on descending order of TF-IDF. The algorithm is better with the higher the value of TF-IDF. In this paper, Modified TEES algorithm is proposed which is built on top of TF-IDF algorithm which mines additional information on the top keywords of each page in the article on the web. The proposed method makes use of Modular Order Preserving Encryption (MOPE) algorithm that helps in searching the data on encrypted format and more secure than existing Order Preserving Encryption Scheme (OPES) algorithm. During the ranking phase, the Modified TEES method compute the relevance score, which is the combination of TF-IDF along with the mined data and resolves the issues associated with TEES [1]. The Modified TEES is compared with TEES with respect to time taken for recommendations, throughput and relevance score. The results shows the proposed algorithm is efficient as compared to the existing algorithm.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6105-6115

Fruit Recognition Using Deep Convolutional Neural Network With Color Feature

Dr.E.Gothai, Dr.R.Thamilselvan, Dr.R.R.Rajalaxmi, Dr.P.Natesan

Deep learning is a major part in the family machine learning. Learning is based on data representations and not like the traditional method which uses task-specific algorithms. There are different forms of deep learning architectures where the learning it uses may be of supervised, unsupervised or semi supervised. First one common one is deep neural networks. Later there are other ones such as belief and recurrent network. The above said can be applied to the areas where images, audio and videos are involved. It has produced good results when it is compared to human experts. New dataset is considered in this paper. It contains fruits images. In order to get a good classifier the quality of the images is very important. Many datasets has noises in build into it. If noisy images are present then it may lead to incorrect identification and classification of the objects, which we try to find out. Our next objective is to train the network in order to find out the fruits. The objective fits to the current companies which are working under the area of augmented reality. Here we describe the training and testing data and the performance obtained. Finally, we propose and suggest few things to improve the accuracy.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6116-6120

Enzyme Profiles Of Green Gram Seeds Pre-treated With The Herbal Drug 'Kokilaksha' Followed By Restoration Of Conditions Favouring Germination

Mamtha, M., Priya Mohan., Mrinalini Menon

Treatment of green gram seeds with Kokilaksha (also termed as the HST – K drug) over a 24 – 120 hour period reduced growth parameters such as water imbibition, appearance of radicle, plumule, etc apart from inhibiting different enzymes including amylase and alkaline phosphatase. This was described as a cost-effective means for initial identification of potential antiproliferative compounds, whose therapeutic efficacy could be further studied. Extending the scope of this study, we sought to explore whether treatment of the seeds with HST-K for a shorter duration of time, say 24 hours would suffice for irreversible inhibition. Thus, in our present study, green gram seeds were treated with the 1:5 and 1:10 v/v diluted HST-K drug for 24 hours after which they were transferred to distilled water for 120 hours. Amylolytic and alkaline phosphatase activities in these seeds were restored to the extent of 35.6±0.6% and 32.4±4.6% respectively, vis-à-vis controls following treatment with the 1:5 diluted HST-K drug. In respect of both enzymes, pre-treatment with the 6.3-fold diluted HST-K drug followed by transfer to distilled water yielded restoration of 50% activity . These observations strengthen the view that the duration

of exposure and related parameters deserve to be explored as part of the K-drug's efficacy studies against human disorders wherein amylase and alkaline phosphatase are overexpressed.

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Kidney Images Classification Using Cuckoo Search Algorithm And Artificial Neural Network

S.M.K.Chaitanya, P.Rajesh Kumar

Ultrasound (US) imaging is used to provide the structural abnormalities like stones, infections and cysts for kidney diagnosis and also produces information about kidney functions. The goal of this work is to classify the kidney images using US according to relevant features selection. In this work, images of a kidney are classified as abnormal images by pre-processing (i.e. grey-scale conversion), generate region-of-interest, extracting the features as multi-scale wavelet-based Gabor method, Cuckoo Search (CS) for optimization and Artificial Neural Network (ANN). The CS-ANN method is simulated on the platform of MATLAB and these results are evaluated and contrasted. The outcome of these results proved that the CS-ANNN had 93% specificity and 88% accuracy. By comparing it with the existing methods, the CS-ANN achieved 0% false-acceptance rate.

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Center Location Problem In Graph Theory

I.Beno, Dr.G.Victor Emmanuel, LShyamala, M.SudalaiKannu

In graph theory, the metric k-center or metric facility location problem is a combinatorial optimization problem studied in theoretical computer science. In graph theory this means finding a set of k vertices for which the largest distance of any point to its closest vertex in the k-set is minimum. The vertices must be in a metric space, providing a complete graph that satisfies the triangle inequality. In this paper we consider the facility location problem. Facility location problems can be modeled by network models where the edges are labeled with distances or costs. In this paper we will discuss the following facility location problems 'finding dominating locations 'and the 'k-center problem'. The k-center problem is that of choosing k vertices as centers in a weighted undirected graph in which the edge weights obey the triangle inequality so that the maximum distance of any vertex to its nearest center is minimized. The problem is NP-hard, but there is a simple greedy 2-approximation algorithm which has been shown to be optimal. We consider here the capacitated k-center problem, where additionally

each vertex has a capacity, which is a bound on the number of 'clients' it can serve if it is opened as a center. Unlike the disabled k-center problem, our understanding of the capacitated version is far from complete and the first constant factor approximation was given fairly recently. As we mainly think about ourselves with the case when all capacities are equal, which is called the uniform capacity k-center problem. We give here an L-approximation for the uniform k-center problem where each vertex has capacity L. This is an improvement over the current best approximation ratio for L ≤ 5.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **133-6135**

Implementation Of The Trait Treatment Interaction (TTI) Learning Model By Using The Lecture Maker Media Application

Prima Aswirna, Intanziah Rahmadani

This research is motivated by educators giving equal treatment to all students in the learning process even though students have different abilities. Students are grouped into high-ability students, students with moderate abilities and low-ability students. This research purpose is to know that learned using the TTI (Trait Treatment Interaction) model using Lecture Maker media. This research is a quasi experiment with control group only design. This research population is all the VII grade students in MTsN 6 Padang in the 2017/2018 academic year, amounting to 195 people. Data analysis method used for statistical analysis and test requirements analysis. The research showed that (1) the learning outcomes of students who took lessons with learning the Trait Treatment Interaction (TTI) model using the learning model were as follows: conventional learning models is included in the medium category, (3) there are significant differences between students who are learning to follow the learning TTI (Trait Treatment Interaction) models using media Lecture Maker with students who are learning to follow the conventional learning models (t -counted> t-table). The TTI (Trait Treatment Interaction) students who learn to use learning using Lecture Maker showed better learning outcomes than students who learn to follow the learning using conventional learning models.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **6136-6140**

Risk Mitigation Frameworks In Agile Process

Abubakar Hamid, Dr. Baber Hayat, Hanan Masood

Agile Process in software development has become the most prevailing and significant trend in today's advance technological era. Since agile software development lacks formal risk management techniques and consequently agile models claim to be risk-driven by nature. These risks can be reduced by numerous practices like continuous software integration and early verification. By acknowledging existing risk mitigation frameworks and their usage in agile software development, the benefits of different risk mitigation frameworks have been discussed. Agile solely implements bounded risk practices where few tendencies of risk mitigation are left behind. This research work focuses on the importance of risk mitigation frameworks and their implementation in agile approaches.

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A New Concept Of Smart Universities Using Internet Of Things (IoT)

Alan AchenkunjuJohn, P Venkatesh Kumar

The network which is used to collect andexchange data by enables the Physical objects-devices, buildings, vehicles and other items embedded with electronics, sensors, software and network connectivity of Internet is known as Internet of Things (IoT). The properties of IoT are product information, electronic tag, uploading information and Standard expressed. It utilises the Modern methods Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID). The objects to be controlled and sensed through network and remotely accessed across existing technology of the infrastructure. Recently, many countries and local governments have been planning to implement an IoT-based smart buildings, smart vehicles, and smart education system and waste managements. This paper summarized tangible IoT based models which are helpful to provide better Education, Academic and Research for the future by building of Smart University.

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Biochemical And Haematological Alterations In Fenitrothion Toxicated Rats

Shalini Roy

In an acute study, various biochemical and hematological parameters were monitored within 48h of intramuscular administration of 5mg/100g body weight and 20mg/100g body weight of fenitrothion in rats. Protein, nucleic acid content and glycogen were markedly decreased in treated rat liver.

Acetylcholinesterase enzyme activity was significantly decreased in rat brain due to fenitrothion exposure. Hb and RBC exhibhited a decrease where as WBC and bilirubin showed an increase in values in rat blood. An increase in enzyme activities of alkaline phosphatase, acid phosphatase, glutamic oxaloacetate transaminase and glutamic pyruvate transaminase in serum were observed. Statistical evaluation of data represented that extent of persistency of effect was dose dependent and varied with time after exposure to pesticide. Most of studied parameters show that effect of fenitrothion increases upto 12h or 24h after exposure and thereafter effect is substantially diluted indicating system regeneration.

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Lessons Drawn From Privatisation In Developing Countries: Evidence From An Emerging Economy

Marwan Mohamed Abdeldayem, Saeed Hameed Aldulaimi

The aim of this study is to explore and identify the main lessons drawn from the Egyptian privatisation programme as an example of privatisation prorammes in an emerging economy. The study has been undertaken in two stages. The first stage involves the distribution of a controlled questionnaire to the finance managers of the privatised companies. The second stage includes a series of semi-structured interviews with senior managers who were directly involved in the privatisation process. Hence, the perception of 56 finance managers and 8 senior managers participating in the controlled questionnaire survey and in the semi-structured interview respectively revealed that the most important lesson drawn from privatisation was that the public sector and state owned enterprises (SOEs) are likely to continue playing an important role in the Egyptian economy with as many as 91 per cent of the respondents indicating that they either agree or strongly agree (a mean of 4.54). The second highest score was that privatisation works best when it is part of a large programme of reforms promoting efficiency, with an overall mean of 4.50. In addition, the pattern of differences in responses according to the four background characteristics was repeated, for every question in the questionnaire survey, using the Mann Whitney U test and the Kruskal Wallis test in order to enable any differences due to (1) size, (2) type of industry, (3) date of privatisation and (4) privatisation methods to be identified. In general the results revealed by the analysis did support the findings in the literature review regarding lessons drawn from privatisation.

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The Application Of Nasa-Tlx Methods To Analysis Of Mtf Navy Personnel Allocation

Sukmo Hadi Nugroho, Benny Sukandari, Okol Sri Suharyo, Adi Bandono

Navy personnel warships as the Maritime Task Force (MTF) cannot be separated from the problems regarding the lack of conformity to the workload with the allocation of the number of available personnel. To anticipate this, an analysis of workload on mental and physical measurement is needed which can be used to determine the allocation of the right number of personnel in each Navy division. The Navy organization workload is related to the efficient and effective utilization of Navy human resources. It can realize the vision, mission, and objectives of the Navy organization. This study aims to get the right number of navy personnel on MTF allocation. This study uses the NASA-TLX mental workload and physical workload. The methods are compared between mental and physical burden that occurs. From the results of the comparison, it was found that physical workload is needed in the completion of tasks in each division. The results from this research study can be concluded that the number of MTF personnel is appropriate, but the allocation of personnel in each Navy division needs to adjust to the existing Navy workload. The final results in this study get the right and optimal number of navy personnel in the Navy assignment, to provide an effective value and efficiency to the organization.

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Snakebite As A Neglected Tropical Diseases In Indonesia: A Review

Dewi Yuniasih, Ario Tejosukmono, Junaidy Heriyanto

Despite its promising economic growths, there are group of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) still existing in Indonesia. Since these neglected tropical diseases cause severe disability, therefore they may thwart future national growth and recent gains. The aim of this paper presents an epidemiology perspective to describe the health system situation in Indonesia and highlights the problems beneath NTDs. The epidemiology approach is provided as basis for policy decision making in reducing the threat of NTDs and improving country's health indicators levels. Earlier, the global NTDs according to the causative agents referring to WHO classifications will be discussed and the cases of NTDs in Indonesia will be detailed. It is worthy to mention that snake bite is one of the major causes of mortality and morbidity in many areas, particularly in the rural tropics such as Indonesia. However, a study case of snake bites in Indonesia do not appear that can be evidenced by the difficulty of obtaining data or information about the number of cases in all regions in Indonesia. Therefore, it is difficult to deal with a comprehensive prevention programs and health policy intervention towards minimizing the threat of this disease.

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DRY SLIDING WEAR USING FINITE ELEMENT METHOD

Dr G Naveen Kumar, Dr Tulsi Tirupati, G Naresh Babu, Ch Santosh Kumar Reddy

The wear of component is regularly a serious issue prompting the product provision period. Wear prophecy is consequently a vital area in technology. The wear recreation method with profitable software ANSYS 10.0 finite element (FE) was implemented with the linear wear Archard equation. The wear of commercially available brake pad sliding against Ti-6Al-4V disc was analyzed with FEM under different operating conditions such as normal load, sliding velocity, sliding distance and operating temperature. A 3D-8 node structural element (SOLID 185) and 3D-8 node surface-to-surface contact elements (Target 170 and Contact 174) is used to analyze the wear of pin and disc. Using ideal boundary conditions, the simulation predicts the wear rate, wear depth, contact pressure and contact friction stresses under different operating conditions at the contact zone.

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Ontology Learning System For Cross Language Plagiarism Detection

Pankaj Pathak, Samaya Pillai, Parashu Ram Pal

The world is becoming more global. Due to the digital revolution all the barriers among countries and continents are disappeared. This is the case which applied to information sharing among the different countries of different languages also. Online language translator makes this task very easy to get the information written in one language to another language. Everything has pros and cons, so it is also not an exception. On one side it is beneficial to the society towards sharing information and knowledge existed in different language. The other side of this digital revolution may results into academic plagiarism. Many online services like synonymized, translator can easily change any information within the language itself and from one language to another. The problem of plagiarism has been existed for centuries but due to digital revolution it can be done with ease without doing much efforts. In this paper we have discussed about cross language plagiarism and the available methods to detect it. We have also proposed a framework for Cross language plagiarism detection which is based on Ontology Learning System, helps in extracting the conceptual knowledge from input

and building ontology from them with the help of machine learning techniques.

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Tricky Information Applicable Answer Interest Optimization By Intellect Methods

P Mohankumar, R Vijayan, V Mareeswari

Enhancement is a procedure of distinguishing an approach to limit the time and capacity use of any registering undertaking all in all. Folding knowledge around advancement drives another route for the errand being prepared. In this paper as an examination work a nature enlivened Meta heuristics approach as a knowledge method was sent so as to limit and advance client need data search over subtle informational indexes and further reached out to reveal the acquired yield to their degree of comfort in the slipped by time limit

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Self-Sensing Cement Composite Combined With Carbon Black And Graduated Blast Furnace Slag For Traffic Monitoring In Intelligent Transport System (ITS)

Muhammad Tariq Bashir, Muhammad Daniyal , Mahmoud Samir Elkady

This paper delineates self-sensing cement-based composite used to monitor the flow of traffic volume. Composite material was prepared with numerous percentages of carbon black (CB) and activated granulated ground blast furnace slag (GGBFS). This economical and concrete friendly material having piezo resistive properties helped to detect the wheel pressure induced by the vehicles passing over it. Initially, the pressure sensitivity of different mix designs was investigated in the laboratory and the samples having more sensitivity to applied load were used on the real road test for vehicle detection. Mechanical and microstructural properties of hydrated cement composite filled with CB and GGBFS as an active filler were also explored. Scanning electron microscopy/Electron dispersive spectroscopy (SEM/EDS) and X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis were carried out to characterize the microstructure and hydration product development of different specimens at different curing ages. The tested cement composite gives a remarkable response to both compressive and vehicular loading with excellent mechanical and microstructural properties. The results also showed that the self-sensitive cement composite has a great potential to use as a device for traffic monitoring.

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Long-term Dynamics Of The Midday Gerbil (Meriones Meridianus Pall) Population In The Portion Of The Kyzylkum Desert In The Nukus Area

Ruslan Makhsetbaevich Yesimbetov, Gapbar Asenovich Asenov, Baltabay Djanabayevich Allamuratov, Gayrat Jamaladdinovich Matrasulov

The article provides material on the long-term dynamics of the Midday Gerbil (Meriones meridianus Pall) population in the portion of the Kyzylkum desert in the Nukus area obtained for 54 years, during which period some catastrophic changes have taken place in the regional environment, primarily, those associated with the shrinkage of the Aral Sea. The study includes changes in the animal's range and numbers.

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Design And Computational Analysis Of Heat Sinks Next Generation Avionic Systems

N Srinivas Reddy, S Parthasaradhi Reddy, Mohd Khaled Qureshi

The multiple challenges in the avionic industry which needs the thermal management system for its electronic components. To enhance the performance reliability and safety of its systems an innovative technology required to reduce the temperature developed at the source. Extended surfaces are called as heat sinks with different array systems under design considerations to enhance the performance an electronic component as if the internal temperature of the component arises by its application the module may fail to work efficiently which persistently challenge the engineers towards the heat dispersion process. The perforated heat sink designs are reviewed with conventional designs with the available innovations. Numerical and computational designs are to be tested to enrich the optimal heat sink design for the electronic component.Challenges for IC's which operate at across extreme temperatures as high of 125C to -55C in hot-to-cold weather condition of the aircraft industry, every 2C rise in temperature decreases by 10% of a silicon chip in terms of reliability. To reduce this problem multiple design parameters are to be tested for different geometrical extended surfaces, correlation between numerical models with simulation analysis can reduce both the time and money in evaluating heat transfer coefficient

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Heat Transfer Enhancement Analysis In Shell And Tube Exchnager Using Doughnut And Flower Baffles

S.Akila, V.K.Bharathikkannan, S.Kavin, B.Balaji

Baffles are the essential part of a Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger acting as a tube support as well as used to route the shell side flow which is considered to be the most important to increase the heat transfer rate between hot and cold fluids. Different Baffle sorts have been used in fabrication and their effects have been investigated by many researchers. This study focuses on the performance evaluation of a Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger equipped with flower and doughnut baffles and comparison have been made with conventional segmental baffles and flower baffles. The investigation is carried out by choosing three independent variables (hot water inlet flow rate, cold water inlet flow rate and hot water inlet temperature) and they are varied to verify their interactions on the three responses (Hot water outlet Temperature, Cold water Outlet Temperature and Heat Transfer Coefficient). The results are analyzed statistically by Box Behnken Design and the mathematical models have been developed. It is observed that combination of Flower and doughnut baffles contribute more to the performance of a Shell and Tube Exchanger by increasing the heat transfer coefficient when compared with segmental and flower baffles.

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On A Property Of The Variance Function

Raouf Fakhfakh, Anis Ben Aissa, Tarak Kallel

In this paper, we prove that the variance function of a Cauchy-Stieltjes family generated by a probability measure v is the function which gives the second free derivative of the R-transform of v as a function of its first free derivative.

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Mathematical Model For Extracting Hollow Fiber Membrane Contactors From Carbon Dioxide Using Adomian Decomposition Method

P. Jeyabarathi, M. Kannan, L. Rajendran

The mathematical model of the carbon dioxide extraction behavior using a hollow fiber membrane contactor where an aqueous

bicarbonate ion solution flows. The coupled nonlinear partial differential equations are analytically solved using the Adomian decomposition method, which explains either carbon dioxide absorption or desorption in a membrane contactor. Discuss the effects of the fiber parameter length, initial carbon dioxide concentration, and bicarbonate ion. Our analytical results are compared with the simulation result. The numerical data are found to be in satisfactory agreement with analytical data.

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Sound Source Localization Using 3D Microphone Array

Dr.D.Bhavana, Dr.K.Kishore Kumar, Y.Vijay Kumar, N.Naga Bhanu Maitreyee, R. Naga Jyothirmayi, D.RaviTej

Source localization and tracking with the microphone arrays had become a major interest in room acoustics, teleconference systems and tracking of sound producing objects. The current methods to estimate the source localization depend on conventional time-delay estimation techniques between microphone pairs, however, ignoring the ambient noise, reflections from surrounding and reverberation in the closed space. There are three basic and important methods for finding the direction of arrival (DOA) in a far field environment for sound sources. The first two approaches are based on Beamforming techniques: Delay and Sum Beamformer and Minimum Variance Distortion-less Response Beam former (MVDR). The third approach is a subspace method that uses the well-known algorithm, Multiple Signal Classification (MUSIC). The main goal is to prices-lylocate the direction of a sound source (azimuth, elevation) using recordings from an microphone array. This task is quite-demanding because of a high volume of acoustic noise produced by the UAV, causing negative signal-to-noise ratios (SNR). The resulted or obtained noise consists of harmonics components which are related to the speed of propellers and structural noise and also sometimes atmospheric noise due to the UAV's movements and propellers rotations. Another problem comes from the reality that a UAV is moving constantly, sometimes with quickshiftsindirections, resulting in very complex and comparable source trajectories in the microphone array's which is used as a frame for reference.

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An Overview Of Geo-Polymer Concrete Including Recycled Aggregate

Khaleel H. Younis, Koran A. Salihi, Talib K. Ibrahim

In order to mitigate the problem of CO2 emissions into the environment, which is a worldwide recognized issue, the use of natural materials needs to be minimized. Among many solitons to that problem, geopolymer binders and recycled aggregates are considered as environmentally friendly products, they can be utilized to concrete production since geopolymer and recycled aggregates are the part of the sustainable development of concrete, and using them to make concrete addresses the problem of CO2 emissions. And Geopolymer concrete with recycled concrete (RCA) could be an effective method. One of the hardened properties of concrete is compressive strength, which is the most vital properties by having the final say to determine the required quality. As for the rheological properties of any concrete mixture, the workability is counted as the most important characteristics, in this study the use and effect of recycled aggregate (RCA) in geopolymer concrete is presented and reviewed. The main objective of this paper is to discuss compressive strength and workability of geopolymer concrete made with recycled aggregate.

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A Systematic Technical Survey Of Lightweight Cryptography On Iot Environment

Abdulrazzaq H. A. Al-ahdal, Nilesh K.Deshmukh

The world becomes a small village due to the connecting heterogeneous devices such as RFID, smart devices, sensors. Systems such as the system of large industrial companies, private spaces, and public utilities are connected via the internet of things (IoT) to be embedded systems linking the world. In general, this process requires transferring data and storing them in different devices. Therefore, data cryptography is considered the main concern during transmission. The increasing number of interconnected systems will be very large, requiring strong cryptographic among different devices. Yet, these devices have limited resources in size and cost. These restrictions are not available in traditional cryptography but there is a new trend for cryptographic called lightweight cryptography (LWC) which plays a vital role in security IoT environment. Hence, the current paper presents a comprehensive survey of LWC algorithms to provide a clear vision for future research to secure IoT environment by using LWC. The survey used in this paper aims at providing a clear classification and accurate definition of LWC algorithms (symmetric-key) along with comparison and performance analysis of LWC algorithms (block cipher and hash function) based on such important features such as latency, area, throughput, and power and energy consumption.

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Iot Based Automatic College Gong

S.Arockia Ranjith Kumar, R.Glarwin, M.Gowthamaraj, M.K.Vijayanainar, G.Shunmugalakshmi

A considerable advancement has been made in automation in the world over the decades;automation is very very essential for every sectors like a home or industry.New and low cost design is implemented.This project finds a wonderful use at primary and secondary school levels as well as in colleges where the teaching sections can span over eight periods including breaks. The prime advantage of this project is that the bell rings at the start of every period without any human intervention to a great degree of accuracy and hence succeeds the manual task of switching on/off the college bell on time. This project uses LAN to work. Both Hardware and the App should be connected to the same Wifi network

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Traditional Rice Beer Of The Tiwa Community: An Analytical Exposition

Nandita Goswami

The Rice-beer is popular among the tribal people of Assam bearing cultural and religious and traditional significance. It is known as Zu in Tiwa community which is essential part of several tribal communities of Assam. It is a common belief of the Tiwas that Rice-beer has a special property against some ailments of people as well as cattle. Rice cake or Bakhor can be prepared from nineteen plant species which have been identified. The process of manufacturing Rice beer consists of saccharification of the rice starch by fungal enzymes followed by alcoholic fermentation by yeasts supplied by the starters. This process is unique and the product differs from commercial malt beer or wine. With the knowledge of the preparation procedure of the drink being restricted only among certain aged and experienced persons of certain pockets of our study, a documentation of the process was thought necessary. Knowledge of the indigenous culture, traditional faith, and healthcare system cannot be lost due to the absence of a written documentation or scientific study. Therefore, in the present research work the survey was done to study the process of preparation of the Rice beer with the plant species used. In future, for the establishment of social practice medicinal values of the plant should be studied at the molecular level for the efficacy of the indigenous knowledge.

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A Critical Evaluation Of Power-Quality Features In Multi-Feeder Power Distribution Network Using MF-UPQC Device

N. Srinivasa Rao, P. V. Ramana Rao

At present, unique load demand characteristics are achieved by maintaining appropriate voltage and current perfections at common coupling point of power distribution network. This network faces critical power-quality concerns due to usage of massive non-linear power-electronic loads and sudden interruptions, voltage unbalancing, short-circuit fault, so on. Over the several mitigation schemes, a Multi-Functional Unified Power-Quality Compensator is integrated in multi-feeder distribution network for power-quality enrichment. In this work, a multi-functional UPQC is used to mitigate all current/voltage related PQ concerns and also provides load-sharing between the multi-feeders, maximizing the stable energy demand to reduce the power shortages by using reliable control methodology. The design of reliable control method is inevitable due to more transformations, mathematical functions, and low computational delays for feasible operation of MF-UPQC device. To alleviate the above-mentioned issues, a novel universal controller has been proposed for feasible operation of MF-UPQC. A critical evaluation of proposed universal controller fed MF-UPQC is verified by using Matlab/Simulink tool; Simulink results are illustrated with enhanced features.

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Dynamics Of Predator-Prey Model With Disease In Prey And Nonlinear Harvesting Predator

Chandrali Baishya

In this paper, we investigate the dynamics of a predator-prey model having disease in prey in the presence of quadratic harvesting. The boundedness and permanence of solutions are studied. We examine the dynamical behavior of the system at points of equilibrium. Sufficient conditions are derived for the system at axial equilibria, disease free equilibria and predator extinct equilibria. We analyse the global stability of the interior equilibrium point by using Lyapunov function. In support of the theoretical results, we perform numerical simulations.

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Treatment Of Fish Processing Industrial Wastewater Using Immobilized Jacketed Column Reactor

Yogeshwaran V, Priya A.K, Thamilselvan R.P, Adlin Rino. M

The production of commercial bacterial enzymes, including lipase has been the industrial choice due to their economical and commercial feasibility. The treatment of wastewater from fish processing industry was made mandatory by pollution control agencies to maintain the environmental sustainability. The thermo stable enzyme was immobilized in Nano porous activated carbon matrix to increase the life cycle of it. The treated fish processing wastewater was characterized for pH, BOD, COD, TOC, and lipid under batch studies and under continuous mode .The optimized operating conditions for the treatment of fish processing waste water were found to be pH,7; Temperature , 45ºC and time, 4hr. The efficiency was in the range 90-93%. The hydrolyzed fish oil containing wastewater was further treated in fluidized immobilized carbon catalytic oxidation reactor. In this work, the final physical and chemical characteristics of the treated wastewater which is received from FICCO – I & II process has been investigated. The concentration of each parameter is gradually decreased when compared to the raw water characteristics.

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Efficient Fire Detection Using Hog Feature Extraction In Machine Learning

PrabhuRam N. S.Mithira, S.V.Kavi, S.Ilakiya

Fire usually causes serious hazards. Therefore, to prevent catastrophes that occur in industries, buildings, and forest areas, image based fire detection at initial stage has become an important issue. As the physical sensors will detect the fire at close in range of 10mm to 1m, and also this approaches are failed to provide useful information at earlier stage. An alternative approach of image based fire detection system will be effective. The fire based image datasets are collected and then two datasets are constructed, one as collection of row flattened image and other one as HOG feature extracted from the collection of images.It is splitted into training and testing dataset and fit with Linear classifier, Naive bayes classifier and SVM classifier. The accuracy of the SVM classifier trained by row flattened image dataset is 66.66% which is lesser than the accuracy of SVM classifier trained by HOG featured image dataset which is 83.33%.,similarly the effects occurs for other classifiers.

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Badminton Skills Diagnostic Model (BSDM)

Donie, Alex Aldha Yudi, Hermanzoni, Yanuar Kiram, Eval Edmizal

This study is fundamentally needed as solution to the development of innovative training system which combines technology and diagnostic formats in analyzing whole skills in badminton game. Previously, the technical skills evaluation was carried out separately and had not successfully described the whole badminton playing skills. Badminton requires complex skills that combine various movement techniques such as body position placement, athlete's movements, accuracy in anticipating and returning shuttlecock quickly as an intact combination of physical and mental, especially in making decisions in a quick time. Although the existing motion analysis technology can provide reliable and accurate analysis results, however, the cost and complexity of the product is an obstacle for many trainers in accessing and using it. Thus, this BSDM instrument was designed following qualitative development of ADDIE models that analyze, design, develop, implement, and evaluate the instrument. The instrument was designed and tested on several athletes and trainers to get the practicality and effectiveness of the instrument. The results of the study revealed that the Badminton Skills Diagnostic Model (BSDM) instrument that was compiled had included four main components: 1) footwork, 2) execution position, 3) shuttlecock running, and 4) stroke which was effectively used to see and assess badminton skills as a whole.

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The Influence Of Gawang Ceria Games On Gross Motor Skills With The Thematic Learning Approach

Rakimahwati, Zadrian Ardi

This research is based on the unpredictability of children's gross motor skills optimally, the majority of children could not yet board the board, catch and throw the ball, put the ball into the goal provided. Learning or a race to develop a child's gross motor has begun to draw but the games that children do such as throwing games and catching the ball have not affected the gross motor development of children's. This study aims to see the effect of the game activity Ball Goalkeeper to the development of gross motor of children with thematic learning in group B at Bahari Kindergarten. This research used a quantitative method with a quasi-experimental design. The research population is all children of Kindergarten Bahari Padang. Class B2 (experimental class) and class B3 (control class). The technique of collecting data was test. Then the data were processed by using different tests (t-test). Based on the results of the pre-test group experimental data obtained from motor skills mentioned, it is seen that the highest score achieved by the child was 75 and the lowest score was 60. The control group of the pre-test result of motor ability is that the highest score achieved by

the child was 70 and the lowest score was 60. Then it can be concluded that there is a significant influence of cheerful ball game activity on the development of gross motor skills of children with thematic learning at Bahari kindergarten in Padang.

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The Mediating Role Of Job Satisfaction On The Relationship Between Organizational Support, Employee Empowerment And Turnover Intention Of Jordanian Auditors

Muhannad Akram Ahmad

This paper conducted an investigation of the effects of perceived organizational support and employee empowerment on job satisfaction and the latter's effect on turnover intention, along with its mediating role. Accordingly, data was collected from 103 Jordanian auditors from audit firms and the research model was analyzed using Partial Least Squares-Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). The analysis findings supported a positive relationship between perceived organizational support, employee empowerment and job satisfaction, and a negative one between job satisfaction and turnover intention of Jordanian auditors. The findings also supported indirect effects between perceived organizational support, employee empowerment and turnover intention, through the mediating role of job satisfaction. The study contributes by enriching the theoretical knowledge dedicated to job satisfaction, particularly its mediating role, as underpinned by Social Exchange Theory (SET).

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Theoretical Framework Of The Relationship Between Emotional Intelligence And Effective Leadership To Ensure Sustainability

Augusty P.A. Jain Mathew

There is little argument about the need for sustainability. Organizations around the world have now understood their role in contributing to the broader goals of, environmental and social sustainability. While financial sustainability of the organization has always been the key purpose. In order to identify, implement and promote sustainable practices, the leadership support is critical. This not only includes the current set of leaders but the future leaders of the organization as well. Thus, there arises a need to identify the key competencies and skills that contribute to effective leadership and to ensure that the training of future leaders focuses

on the same. The current paper reviews theories in the area of Leadership and their evolution. Based on the proposition by key theorists in the area of leadership, the proposed theoretical framework links the dimensions of effective leadership to the dimensions of emotional intelligence. The purpose of the study was to establish a theoretical relationship between Emotional Intelligence, Effective leadership and sustainability. The proposed model is based on existing theories in the respective areas and the researchers hope that future research would work to provide empirical evidence for the same. This would ensure that the leadership pipeline is designed to promote the skills required to create and run a sustainable organization.

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The Effects Of Economic Growth On Financial Development In Nigeria: Interacting Role Of Foreign Direct Investment: An Application Of NARDL

Ibrahim Sambo Farouq, Zunaidah Sulong, Ali Umar Ahmad, Aminu Hassan Jakada, Nuraddeen Umar Sambo

The concern of this paper is to analyze the effect of economic growth as well as theinteracting role of foreign direct investment and economic growth on the Nigerian Financial sector. The study uses the time series data spanning the period 1970-2018. The econometrics techniques of Gregory and Hansen (1996) co-integration, Non-linear ARDL as the elasticity estimator, and the Diks and Panchenko (2006) for the causality were deployed. The co-integration result shows the presence of a long-run relationship between the variables.However, the result confirms the evidence of asymmetry in economic growth concerning financial development. Further findings indicate the existence of unidirectional non-linear causality between economic growth and financial development. We also found a one-way causality between foreign direct investment running to financial development. We, therefore, conclude that economic growth and foreign direct investment have an overall positive and significant effect on financial development. The paper recommends that there should be an improvement in the real sector and device means to attract more external investors as it will lead to a positive spillover effect on financial sector development.

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A Novel Stochastic Model For Cybersecurity Metric Inspired By Markov Chain Model And Attack Graphs

Anis Ben Aissa, Islam Abdalla, Loay F. Hussein, Ahmed Elhadad

Techniques for security analysis have historically focused on identifying threats, vulnerabilities in systems or components and proposing some risk mitigation. A great variety of graph-based algorithms have been proposed to generate attack graphs for security evaluation. Several cyber security metric classes have been proposed like core metrics, victimization structural metrics, probability-based metrics, and time-based metrics. These models measure the security failure of the system independently the variance of failure probability component, the impact of threats from one component to another. In this paper, a novel stochastic model was proposed to quantify the cyber security by combining time and probability. The proposed model is inspired by Markov Chain and the Attack Graphs metrics. A complementary suite of quantitative metrics was presented to aid the security engineer to evaluate the current state and to predict the future security of the system.

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Examining The Forms Of Social Support For People Living With Hiv And Aids In Nigeria: A Systematic Review

Auwalu Sale Yakasai, Prof. Dr. Norizan Abdul Ghani

This paper aims to assess the forms of social support for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Nigeria and its impact on their health conditions. Social support for PLWHA may come in various forms depending on the situations of the recipients and the support groups or individuals providing such assistance. Social support may be received from family members, religious leaders, community leaders, friends, co-workers, groups, organisations, and institutions. The support can come at the initial stage of the infection or later. When someone is diagnosed HIV positive, due to misconception of how the virus is spread from the victims to other people, the person may likely start to face some problems than could affect him socially, economically, educationally, and emotionally. If nothing is done to assist him, his disease condition may worsen and trigger people with HIV/AIDS to conceal their disease condition leading to the rapid dissemination of the virus. By and large, this will affect the community negatively in various ways. This paper intends to critically review related literature to determine the forms of social support for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in general and in Nigeria in particular. At the end of this paper, recommendations will be provided on how to increase the dimension and rate of social support to PLWHA. This can be achieved through the public campaign and massive enlightenment to emphasize the significance of social support for PLWHA. The role of the stakeholders cannot be overstated in this respect. The federal, state, and local governments, health personnel, traditional leaders, religious leaders, local and international organisations, support groups, institutions, family members should play a very significant role in this aspect to remedy the daunting condition of the victims.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6336-6339

The Effect Of Oil Price On The Quality Of Environment In Nigerian

Aminu Hassan Jakada, Suraya Mahmood, Ali Umar Ahmad, Ibrahim Sambo Faruq, Umar Aliyu Mustapha

The study aimed at examining the effect of oil price changes on the quality of the environment in Nigeria from 1980 to 2018. The ARDL bound test of cointegration shows the presence of cointegration relationship among the analysed variables. In the long run, the price of oil is related negatively with CO2 emissions, meaning that increase in the price of oil enhances the quality of environment in the long run while in the short run the price of oil is positively related with carbon emissions, meaning that increases in the price of oil deteriorate the quality of environment in the short run. The granger causality test proposes by Toda and Yamamota (1995) reveals that a bidirectional causal relationship exists between the price of oil and the amount of CO2 emissions, meaning that changes in the price of oil affect the quality of environment and at the same time changes in the quality of environment affect the price of oil in Nigeria. The study recommends the use of cleaner sources of energy to enhance the quality of the environment in a period of lower oil price.

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Constraints Faced By Turmeric Farmers In Namakkal District Of Tamil Nadu

Shanmugaraja, P, V. Prabudoss, M.Samuthra, S.Jawahar

Turmeric (Curcuma longa L.) is an ancient and sacred spice of India popularly known as ‘Indian Saffron’ and it is an important commercial spice crop grown in India. Turmeric finds a place in offerings all types of religious and ceremonial functions. Turmeric is a vital component in traditional Chinese medicine and Indian Ayurvedic medicine. Turmeric’s finger-like underground rhizomes are dried and used as a spice or taken as a powder in capsule form and also prepared liquid extract of turmeric. Keeping this in view, the study was carried out in selected five villages of Erumapatty and Namagiripettai blocks of Namakkal district. The sample size consisted of 120 turmeric growers. The respondents were interviewed personally through a well structured and pre-tested interview schedule. Arithmetic mean, percentage analysis, cumulative frequency, zero order correlation and multiple regressions were used to analyze the collected data. Major

constraints experienced by the turmeric growers were high cost of fertilizers, followed by lack of availability of labour in time, more of disease attack, increase in labour cost and lack of rainfall.

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Applicability Of Standard Magnitude Variance In Determination Of Financial Progress Of Business Organizations

ASUQUO, AKABOM ITA

This study on applicability of standard magnitude variance analysis in determination of financial progress of selected business organizations in Calabar. Nigeria, was carried out to establish the nature and usage of standard magnitude variance as a statistical model developed to solve the problem of tied rank during selection of similar investment opportunities and also to determine progress in any given business data. Both primary and secondary data were used for the study. The data collected were analyzed using standard magnitude variance model, analysis of variance and chi-square test. The findings had shown that: In measuring the financial progress of selected business organizations in Calabar, Nigeria through the use of standard magnitude variance, there would be significant difference in determination of profit, production and sales than using any other measurement, standard magnitude variance analysis significantly determined the financial progress of business organizations as compared to any other method, and the perception of the operators of business organizations in Calabar, Nigeria on the use of standard magnitude variance in measuring their financial progress would be significantly different from their perception in using other traditional methods. The study recommended that: business operators should make effort to apply standard magnitude variance in determination of financial progress and stability of the businesses, rather than rigidly adhering to financial ratios as a traditional method of assessing financial performance of business. Finally, the implication and contributions of this work is that it would help the Accountants to render their advisory function much more objectively through the application of the model developed in this study.

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Human Detection And Following Robot

U.A.D.N. Anuradha, K.W.S.N. Kumari, K.W.S. Chathuranga

Human following robots has been mostly developed and researched by many countries due to its prized applications in daily life and in

industrial applications. Mainly the human following robot requires several techniques to generate an interaction between human and robot. The human following robot, can be implemented using various approaches such as the stereo camera, a Laser Range Finder (LFR) and RFID system. The Kinect Xbox 360 sensor is used for this research to track the human and it is developed for identifying and tracking the targeted human using skeleton view. Compared to other existing tracking methods, the human skeleton tracking method has the capability to distinguish a person and other objects in an efficient manner. Furthermore, the Kinect Xbox 360 sensor can detect person's position and distance as well. Human skeleton law is used here for the purpose of tracking the human. This method is more accurate because it detects only human beings in the field of view and keeps the reference point of a person longer than the method of the center of mass. For this research, the laptop is used to process the data from the Kinect sensor and transfer to the Arduino Mega 2560 through serial communication. Kinect sensor is the main part of the system which is used for identifying the human. All the data in the Kinect sensor processes by the software in the personal computer located on the robot. Moreover, Arduino instructs to control the speed and direction of the mobile robot via the motor controller. In existing systems, depth image of the human has been taken to follow the human. But in this system one reference point of the human Skelton is taken to do that. This method saves the processing power and the time in image processing and reduce the errors. Hence the accuracy of this system is high. The results for the whole hardware and software the mobile robot able to follow human according to the coordinate positions of the person detect by Kinect sensor. The interaction of human and robot assist human in various situations such as carry loads that are required by people working in airports, hospitals, and other moving activities. Human following robot can bring many benefits to mankind. Through this implementation a robust method has been developed to address to robots and make them follow the master on move. Significant of results are checked by using Chi-Squared test at 0.05 level of significance.

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Regression Test Selection Framework For Web Services

Divya Rohatgi, Dr. Tulika Pandey

Web service is a class of software based on open standards to provide business functionality on the web. Since business functionalities are prone to change frequently so these inherent services are also undergoing frequent changes. Due to these changes, maintenance of this class of software become tedious and costly affair. Maintenance activity is assumed to be the most expensive activity in software development and is performed throughout the life cycle of the software. Regression testing is a part of maintenance to rerun entire test suite every time whenever

a change is made to the software. Regression testing is challenging and time consuming activity in web services because they are inherently distributed, heterogeneous and dynamic in nature. Thus in order to reduce software maintenance and ensure proper quality, regression testing has to be minimized. In this paper we have given an efficient approach by which we can effectively carry out regression testing of a web based application system whenever any change is made to the system.

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A Knowledgeable Itemset Recommendation Using Systolic Tree Structure

S.Kanimozhi

Data is being created in great extend in the current era. The challenge is to handle the huge amount of data and to work with the same. The existing system provides a system to identify the frequent itemsets in the accurate manner but if the data is huge and for transactional databases it is difficult to identify the frequent itemsets. The proposed system uses the systolic tree mechanism in which the frequent pattern extraction process for the transaction database is done easily and accurately. Systolic tree based rule mining scheme is enhanced for weighted association rule mining (WARM) process. Automatic weight estimation scheme is used in the system. The proposed system improves the weight estimation process along with the utilized span time, number of request passed and the amount of details accessed in sequence.

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Do Local Elections Matters On Regional Budget Transparency?

Dyah Purwanti

This study aims to investigate whether regional elections in Indonesia are a discriminant factor in regional government budget transparency. With 198 incumbent candidates going forward in the 2017 and 2018 regional head elections, it raises allegations of the existence of incumbent motivations to inform voters more about the results of work and pro-people budget allocations. This allegation is reinforced by the discretion held by the incumbent to utilize the local government website which is believed to be a communication channel that has a wide reach, is easily accessible and free of charge. To achieve the research objectives, we observed 541 official local government websites in Indonesia in early 2017 and 2018. This study use the content analysis methods and quantitative

descriptive approach to process data. The results of the study show that there are significant differences in budget transparency between regions that hold elections with regions that do not. Budget transparency is classified as mandatory and voluntary, where the level of mandatory budget transparency and voluntary budget transparency in regions that hold elections is higher. However, the disclosure of mandatory budget information is still higher than voluntary disclosure of budget information. These findings imply that budget transparency in Indonesia is more aimed at compliance with the rules and regulations. The implication of the results of this study is that if the incumbent has the motivation to increase budget transparency during the election, it is necessary to increase budget literacy for voters and other political actors so that they can use the information to evaluate incumbent work and make rational decisions about whether to maintain or replace the incumbent.

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Customer Value, Brand Image And Promotion; Analysis Of Purchasing Decisions (Case Of Silk Fabrication)

Andi Faisal Bahari1, Jafar Basalamah2, Moh. Zulkifli Murfat3, Adnan Hasan4, Abdurrahman Basalamah5

Silk cloth is one of the Indonesian cultural heritages that has a variety of motives which contain meaning that is full of Bugis culture. To find out the purchase decision of Sengkang Silk, it is necessary to do research on customer value, brand image and promotion through a quantitative approach by means of questionnaire distribution. This study is expected to contribute to the government and craftsmen and producers to be able to evaluate sengkang silk products that relate to consumers in taking a purchase decision. Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the influence of customer value, brand image and promotion of purchasing decisions shows good results even though it must be improved again.

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Experimental Study On Micro Structure Of Stabilised BC Soil For Structural Application

Uma.G.Hullur, Dr k B Prakash, Dr .S.Krishnaiah

To evaluate the effect of high moisture content on the performance of weak subgrade soilAnd to improve the engineering properties of weak subgrade soil by using cementitious materials, in this

particular experimental work three stabilizers such as cement,GGBFS, and metakaolin are selected to stabilise the black cotton soil of Belagavi district of Karnataka state. All initial tests on BC soils and were conducted and the soil was classified as CH. The subgrade soils depend upon the soil type and plasticity index. The proctor tests were performed in the laboratory on treated BC soil in order to evaluate their optimum value and to study their behavior together as ternary blend. In order to simulate the field conditions for the pavement construction using stabilised BC soil for use in subgrade layer, the CBR tests were conducted on unsoaked and soaked samples and the sample was extracted for SEM test to understand the behaviour of stabilized BC soil at micro structural level.

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Secure And Efficient Data Transmission In E-Health Care Systems

Ms.S.Pavithra, B.Roopa Nayanika, P.Saranya, Ms.V.Anusuya Devi, Dr.V.Kalaivani

Wireless Body Area Network (WBAN) is a remote method to monitor and collect patient's health data using wearable sensors. It is widely recognized that a high level of system security and privacy plays a very vital role in protecting these data when being used by the healthcare Members and during storage to ensure that patient's records are kept safe from intruder's danger. In this project, a healthcare system (HES) framework is designed which collects medical data from WBANs, transmits them through an extensive wireless sensor network infrastructure, and finally, publishes them to wireless personal-area networks via a gateway. By doing so, it provides us with various security and privacy concerns that the e-healthcare environment is facing nowadays, and it also frames some mechanisms to protect it.

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The Effect Of Seaweed (Eucheuma Cattonii) Growth Using Fluid Fertilizer With Different Concentration In Coastal Area Of Batuboy Village Namlea District

Samsia Umasugi, Abdussabar Polanunu, Sitti Hajiyanti Makatita

The purpose of this resaearch was to analyze how far the growth of seaweed using fluid fertilizer with different concentration towards the growth rate of Seaweed (Eucheuma cattonii). This research has been held on July to August 2019, that located on coastal area of Batuboy Village Namlea District Buru Regency. From the analysis

result of growth rate of seaweed either from the weekly growth rate, specific growth rate or the absolute growth rate shows a great significant influence where the best treatment was on treatment B (dosage 300 cc) with the soaking time around 6 hours with growth value at the end of the research as shown as weekly growth was 576,222 gram, absolute growth around 546,222 gram and specific growth around 7,767 %.

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Emoticons & Emojis Based Sentiment Analysis: The Last Two Decades!

Geetika Vashisht, Manisha Jailia

Sentiment analysis has changed the way the information is perceived and utilized by demonstrating that the computational recognition of a sentimental expression is feasible. With people continuing to express a variety of sentiments and making assessments online, it has become a challenge to mine sentiments accurately from the ever-multiplying Big Data. These days most of text online consists of both the text and emoticons or Emojis. Many people use the words, Emoticons and Emojis interchangeably. Though they both represent expressions which people miss in non-verbal conversation, there's a slight difference between the two which is discussed in this paper. Emoticons (Emojis) do contribute to the sentiment analysis and have been proven to impact the accuracy. In view of the above, a considerable amount of attention of researchers has been drawn by the Emoticon based approach to human sentiment analysis. In this paper, we shed a light on the research trends in the field by presenting the research work in this domain in the last two decades. This paper presents a systematic division of work of researchers in the field together with the research issues and challenges in the area of Emoticons (Emojis) based Sentiment Analysis. To the best of our knowledge, almost all the literature in the field has been covered in this paper.

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The Influence Of UNESCO World Heritage Sites On Tourism Growth And Poverty In Selected Asian Countries

Intan Maizura Abd Rashid, Irza Hanie Abu Samah, Mohammad Harith Amlus, Ahmad Suffian Kamaruddin and Hariri Hamzah

This study enlist empirical analysis and concentrates on some variables such as human capital, market shares, heritage sites income, tax, tourism growth and poverty level. Data of observation

from the year 2007 to 2016 is extracted to find out the relationship of the variables. Upon examining the study, a yearly time series panel data from the period of 2007 to 2016 in Asian Countries were used. Models, methods or analysis such as Descriptive Statistic Analysis, Correlation of Variables, Random Effects Method, Fixed Effects Method and panel roots test. The Descriptive Statistic Analysis resulted mean and standard deviation for both tourism growth and poverty level based on variables. This empirical proof of this outcome has demonstrated that higher mean will result higher standard deviation and vice versa. On the other hand, Correlation of Variables showed positive and negative relationship between tourism growth and poverty level with their variables, all the relationship is according to the rule of thumb. For the Random and Fixed Effects Method the value of coefficient determined the positive or negative relationship between those variables to the tourism growth and poverty level. The stationary properties of the time series were performed with accordance to the Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) unit root test. The results extracted from ADF unit root test indicated that under intercept and intercept with trend for tourism growth, all variables at level seems to be stationary a significance of 1%. The same result appears under intercept with trend. Lastly, heritage sites has significant influence on tourism growth and poverty in Asian Countries.

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Smart Safety System For Women Security

E. Anu Priya, A.Alsameema, M.R. Elakhia, B. Jaya Meera, Prof. Dr. S. Maheswari

Women's security is a critical issue in today's world, and it is very crucial for every individual to be acting over such a problem. This project describes a GPS (Global Positioning System) based women security system and an android based application. The security device provides the combination of GPS device as well as provide alerts to the nearby people and sends SMS (Short Message Service) to the emergency contacts. The transmitter and receiver are used by which the system provides alert and sends messages automatically when the RF signal between the receiver and transmitter goes low. This safety device also contains a button that is pressed by women whenever they feel they are in danger. The android application will be useful when one forgets to carry the device. Through which one can make a call and send the location along with the current address to the emergency contacts and police station on a single click as well as the system plays a siren sound to divert the attacker and to alert the nearby people. In case of accidents and fire alerts, one can also inform the hospitals and fire stations. The signal can also be shared on social media. The system provides a realizable, cost-effective solution to problems related to women. Nowadays, due to some issues such as rape by drivers or colleagues, burglary, etc. Women's security has become the foremost priority in the world. The information on women's

position provided by the device can be viewed on Google maps using the Internet or specialized software. The IT companies are looking forward to the security problem, and they require a system that will efficiently evaluate the question of women security like working in night shifts, traveling alone, etc. The proposed model is focused on to deal with the problem of the security issue of women using a GPS based tracking system.

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Fuzzy Comprehensive Method For Human Capital Evaluation In Select Indian Software Division: A Methodological Paper

P.Sheela, R.L.N.Murty

Human Capital evaluation has always been a challenge. This challenge is due to its intangible nature. Measuring human capital is an important task since it is through their ability and performance a firm can enhance its overall performance, profitability and strategic decision making. There have been many tools and methods. However, every method has some serious limitations. These limitations are posed by the fuzziness and uncertainty in measurement of human capital factors. The objective of this research paper is to evaluate human capital on experimental bases with a select Indian software division through the application of Fuzzy Comprehensive Method. Since software companies are highly human intensive organizations and their performance is mainly based on skills, experiences, attitude and knowledge their human resources possess and acquired. This study focused on the bottom four levels of the select Indian software division such as Systems Engineer Grade (CI), Assistant Systems Engineer Grade (CIY), Graduate Trainee Grade (YG) and Associate Engineer Trainee Grade (Y). The results show that systems engineer grade (CI) employees are the top contributors towards human capital from among the four levels considered in this research.

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Effect Of Foreign Direct Investment And Economic Growth On CO2 Emmision In Indonesia

Sebastiana Viphindrartin, Herman Cahyo Diartho, Siti Aisah

Economic growth and capital movements have risen in the world, this has led to several debates about environmental degradation caused. Carbon dioxide emissions are a form of environmental degradation caused by economic activities. The analytical method used is descriptive analysis method and quantitative analysis

method. Descriptive analysis method aims to describe the dynamics that occur in each variable studied. Quantitative analysis in the form of Dynamic Ordinary Least Squares (DOLS) aims to determine the effect of FDI, economic growth, and energy consumption on carbon dioxide emissions. This study uses secondary data from 1981 to 2014. The results obtained are FDI, economic growth, and energy consumption affecting carbon dioxide emissions in Indonesia. The role of the economic sector in regulation of carbon dioxide emissions tends to be significant

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Very Deep Convolutional Neural Network Basedsarcasm Sentiment Detection And Classification Model On Twitter

N.Vijayalakshmi Dr.A.Senthilrajan

Present days, posting wry messages via web-based networking media like Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp, and so forth. Has become another pattern to maintain a strategic distance from direct antagonism. Recognizing these circuitous pessimism i.e., mockery in the web-based social networking content has become a significant errand as they impact each business association. The property of mockery that makes it hard to investigate and distinguish is the hole between its exacting and expected significance. Along these lines, a mechanized framework is required for mockery identification in the information gathered from microblogging sites or interpersonal organizations which would be equipped for distinguishing genuine slant of a given book within the sight of mockery. This paper displays a novel element extraction based order model for the powerful location of mockery on Twitter. A lot of four groups of highlights are extricated: opinion related highlights, accentuation related highlights, syntactic and semantic highlights, and example highlights. At that point, the removed highlights experience characterization by the utilization of Very Deep Convolutional Neural Networks (VDCNN) to group tweets as wry and non-wry. VDCNN works legitimately at the charm level and usages just little convolutions and combining activities. The test approval of the proposed technique happens on the information gathered from Twitter and the outcomes are inspected as far as exactness, review and precision.

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Effects Of Hall Current, Dufour Number On Unsteady MHD Chemically Reacting Casson Fluid Flow Over An Inclined Oscillating Plate With Thermal Radiation

V. Manjula, K.V. Chandra Sekhar

The display paper portrays the impact of Hall current on MHD Casson fluid flow with chemical response over a swaying vertical plate which is slanted. The overseeing conditions of stream marvels are illuminated by utilizing Laplace transforms which could be a capable explanatory procedure The effect of different parameters like Dufour number, Radiation parameter, Schmidt number, etc. are talked about. Advance the essential and auxiliary speed profiles in addition to temperature and concentration profiles underneath the impact of distinctive basic parameters are spoken to graphically.

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An Analysis On Business Feasibility And Farmers Income In Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

Etty Soesilowati, Nana Kariada, Avi Budi Setiawan

Agricultural sector plays an important role in absorbing employments and providing contributions to the Gross Regional Domestic Product of Semarang. However, farmers still experience various problems, such as low income. The purpose of this research is to figure out the farmers income and farming feasibility. The research object includes four agricultural sub-sectors, covering crops, horticultural plants, industrial raw material plants, and cattle breeding. This research employs a purposive sampling method which data are taken by observation, questionnaire, and interview. The results show that the average land areas owned by the crops farmers, horticultural plants and industrial raw material plants is 3,098m2. While the average ownership of dairy cattle, beef cattle, broilers, and laying hens is respectively by 9 and 11 cows as well as 7,970 and 1,900 chickens. The average farmers income of crops, industrial raw material plants, horticultural plants, and cattle breeders is Rp. 6,163,750/year, Rp. 10,886,610/year, Rp. 17,928,300/year, and Rp.71,346,250/year which are lower than Regional Minimum Wage of Rp. 2,315,000/month. However, different conditions are found for the laying hens and broilers breeders, whose monthly income are respectively by Rp. 2,773,878 per thousand broilers and Rp. 52,528,947 per thousand hens. To achieve the Regional Minimum Wage, the crops farmers, industrial raw material plants, and horticultural plants should ideally have the land areas of minimally around 14,500m2, 7.600m2, and 3,600m2. Meanwhile, the breeders of dairy cattle, beef cattle should minimally have the cattle number of respectively 18 and 2 to earn the monthly income equal to the Regional Minimum Wage.

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The Analysis Of Factors Influencing Risk Management Disclosure

Hariadi, Rusli, Desmiyawati

This research aimed at investigating the influence of a good company management mechanism (management ownership, independent commissioners, commissioner board size and auditor reputation), leverage, and size of the company for risk management disclosure. The data obtained from real estate companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2013-2015. Based on purposive sampling, there were 10 companies in the data sample so that during 3 years observation there were 30 annual report which were analyzed. The data was analyzed by multiple regression analysis technique. This research showed that the management ownership, commissioner board size, leverage and the company size had a significant effect on risk management disclosure. However, independent commissioners and auditor reputation had no significant effect on risk management disclosure.

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Iot Based Guidance And Assistive System For Supermarket Shopping

V.MekalaR.Keerthana, M.Kawya, S.Kavi Prasath

People spend lot of time in searching the product in the supermarket. Although there are many online shopping websites are available for the people, they prefer only the traditional way of shopping because it is very convenient to them. But the traditional way of shopping does not provide required information about the product to the customer. Thus, the proposed system shows the availability, price and location of the product in the departmental store through the mobile app using Internet of Things. The existing system focuses only on displaying the product details and discount available on that day through the smart phones. The main objective is to make the shopping quite easier and faster by showing the location of the product by means of an image so that anyone can easily identify the location. The details of the product such as price, quantity and description of the product are stored in database so that many people can access the data at the same time. Shopping Companion is the android app used for showing the product details. It is developed by using the software Android Studio. Each user can create their own account with unique username and password and search the product what they need. If the product is not available in the store then it will show the notification so that the customer can search for other product.

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Assembly Line Balancing And Workstation Design For A Manufacturing Industry

Souryadeep Mazumder, S Padmanabhan, M Thenarasu

Assembly line balancing is an essential engineering task for effective production and requires a larger amount of information that is related to the product such as processing method, processing time, precedence on which the work is carried out and flow structure of the work. Two line balancing methods were studied and used to balance the assembly line. The assembly line processing layouts were developed independently based on the above two methods. The best layout was found to be based on the Largest Candidate Rule (LCR), which allows each task to be completed in a single workstation. Traditional batch production was converted to a single piece flow to solve the issues regarding material handling, WIP inventory, cycle time, unbalanced work station, and queues. The above problems were identified using value stream mapping and Pareto chart. Takt time has been reduced from 272 seconds to 115 seconds and Productivity time has been reduced from 14 hours per day to 12 hours per day.

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Tourism And Economic Development In Indonesia

Fafurida Fafurida, Shanty Oktavilia, Sucihatiningsih Dian Wisika Prajanti, Yoris Adi Maretta

Tourism sector is important as the leveraging sector of regional economic growth. It is because tourism activities bring multiplier effect to the economic sector movement in it. The Indonesian government encourages the tourism sector development because it is expected to be fast enough to accelerate the increase in economy and social welfare. This research analyzes a relationship between the tourism using the proxy with the number of international tourist visits and the economic development in Indonesia by using two models of econometric data panel (33 provinces in 2011-2017 period of time). The first model hypothesis covering gross domestic regional income (GDRB), human development index (HDI), and international trade (TRD) has the positive effect on tourism variable (WIS), while poverty (POV) has the negative effect. The second model analyzes the relationship between WIS, HDI, and TRD variables and GDRB with a hypothesis having the positive effect. Poverty variable (POV) has the negative effect on the economic development. The result of research on the first model indicates that there is a conformity of the hypothesis and the significant relationship (α = 1 percent) on tourism. Similarly, the second model also indicates the significant result and is in accordance with the hypothesis. The findings in this study indicate that tourism sector is

capable to give the positive effect on the economic development in Indonesia during the period of research.

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Life Blood Contribution Using Android Application To Avoid Blood Donation Problems

S.Ramya, S.Kayathri. S.Meena

The project "LIFE BLOOD CONTRIBUTION" is designed using Standard Android 4.0.3 platform. The platform used to develop the application is Eclipse IDE (Mars) with Java 1.6 Standard Edition. This project helps to maintain the details of the Blood Banks, Donor details, Blood donated details and Blood transaction details in full-fledged security. Unauthorized persons cannot access the data. In Blood donation, usually donor will donate the bloods at regular intervals to the Blood bank. Blood banks also collect the bloods from the volunteer by conducting the blood donating camps in various Organizations. The proposed system has the online facility with the involvements of Donor and the User. It does not need the direct communication between the user and the donor while compare to the existing system. Just seeking of application and requesting has been given to the user immediately with using their particular information. This project succeeds the Blood donation problems and it is playing a vital role and essence for the patients. In addition, the blood requested user's location can also be viewed by the administrator using Latitude and Longitude. This web application contains the following modules. Admin Module, Blood Bank Module, Donor Registration Module, Blood Donate Entry Module, Blood Search Module and Blood request Module.

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Metamaterial Inspired Triple Band Antenna For Wireless Communication

Dr.A.Kavitha, S.Prasad Jones Christydass , J.Silamboli, Dr.K.Premkumar, Dr.A.Nazar Ali

A compact Triple band CPW feed antenna is proposed for the wireless communication application. The proposed structure has a simple square patch with meandered slots at both sides and the entire structure is fed with 50 ohm microstrip. The proposed antenna is fabricated on FR 4 substrate and with a total size of 22.5 mm x 22.5 mm. Triple band characteristics is obtained with the help of meandered slot and with the help of Complementary omega shaped metamaterial the impeadance matching is achieved in the WLAN band. This triple bands are suitable for application such as

fixed microwave communication at 2 GHz, WiMAX at 3.5 GHz and WLAN at 5.5 GHz. The proposed antenna is validated with the simulated results of return loss, VSWR, surface cureent distribution, radiation pattern and directivity plot.

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Classroom Management Techniques Of Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College: Input For A Capability Building Program

Tessie L. Dela Cruz, Daniel D. Dela Cruz

The study focused on the classroom management techniques of Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College faculty that included management of: instruction, discipline, relationship, physical development, time and routine. Respondents were the 126 permanent faculty, 50 temporary contractual faculty and 1571 students in the six campuses of ISPSC, Academic year 2018-2019, first semester. Descriptive survey method of research was used, and the questionnaire as the main gathering data. Mean was used to identify level of classroom management techniques of faculty. Results were the determination of the capabilities and constraints from those numerical ratings of 3.41 and above and 3.40 below, respectively. ANOVA was used to test significant differences among perceptions of respondents on the level of classroom management techniques. Findings revealed that generally the level of classroom management techniques of the faculty is Very Satisfactory. Two indicators found constraints served as benchmark in developing a capability building program to enhance level of classroom management techniques of faculty. The rest of the indicators were all capabilities. Results showed significant differences between perceptions of permanent faculty, temporary contractual faculty and students.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **6491-6494**

Phone Directory Using Mobile Application

J.Janofer Ibrahima, J.Naskath, ,S.Lakshmi Prabha, B.Paramasivan

Today's world, Smartphones have grown an overpowering part of everyone's living. With these smartphones, human life transformed for the better. "Android Based Phone Directory" is a college management application which aimed at handling most of the interactions between the staff of the institution. The purpose of this application is to make improvements in the education system and institutional businesses. This application helps in adding movement and computerization in maintaining the institutional information.

The current system uses a website for finding a phone number to make an action like call and message to other respective members. It is a very time-consuming process. The android application simplifies this process by providing instantaneous notifications to the corresponding staff. This application makes this app easier, faster, and secure.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6495-6498

Efficient Blurring And De-Blurring Techniques For Secure The Document Images

Dr. S. Vijayarani, A. Sakila, V. Nivetha

Document images is more fashionable in today's world and it is using in digitalized libraries and digitalized organization. These images are shared over the internet through emails, online messengers and social media/public channels. Unauthorized persons can be used it for fraudulent purposes like duplicating without getting permissions, hacks and attacks, copyright or patent infringement/abuse and so on. Hence it is necessary to provide certain security mechanisms for protecting these document images which becomes important for securing the confidential document images from unauthorized persons. The primary aim of this research work is to protect the document images before sharing and it is to be converted into its original form to authorized persons after sharing. In this research work, blur techniques are used for protecting the document images whereas deblur techniques are used to convert the protected document images into its original form. This work has proposed blear blur technique for protecting the document images and it is compared with average blur, gaussian blur and motion blur. We proposed dabber de-blur technique for reconstructing the blurred images and extracted the original image. The performance of dabber de-blur is compared with blind de-convolution and lucy richardson techniques. From the performance and output results it is observed that the proposed techniques have produced good results than an existing ones.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6499-6506

Design And Fabrication Of Semi- Automatic Rapid Wall Making Machine

C.Naveen, S.Venkatachalam, V.Mohanap priyan, U.S.Naveenrajan, S.Kishore

Construction based production industries started to produce rapid wall for building. Example: GFRG (Glass Fiber Reinforced Gypsum), GFRC (Glass Fiber Reinforced Concrete) etc.. These panels are

majorly used in countries like Australia, china, india etc.. and it can resist of earthquake [6][5].It has more advantages than brick constructed buildings like waterproof and thermal stability [8] .This kind of panels are made using semi-automated machines with a set of process in two separate stages .There is no machine for producing Glass Fiber Reinforced Fly-ash mixture based panels. By using semi-automated machines it can produce this panels with high surface finish, high strength, high thermal stability and water resistance etc.. In this project uses fly-ash, sodium silicate, sodium hydroxide, and water as major raw materials for producing panels . Here first process is mix the raw materials in definite proportion using gate valves and mixture motors. These mixed flyash solution is poured into mould tray(movable table) and then fibers are sprinkled over layer of solution. And again process is repeated once if, it get done, mould tray moves to heating chambers where it is heated using space heaters. So the entire process is controlled using Arduino software for controlling the entire process. Fabricati on setup produces rapid wall panels with less time and low cost of production.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **6507-6510**

Lipids Of Flowers: Better Way To Keep Flower Fresh Forever.

Vishwanath B. Chachadi, Divya Nayak, Hema H. Shalavadi, Anusha K. M., Sheeba H. Malekar, Tejashwini V. Teggihalli, Manjula H. Nayak,

Plant lipids have been commonly attributed to energy storage and structural integrity. They are mainly confined to seeds in the form of oils acting as reservoir of stored energy during germination. However, least research has been focused on floral lipids specially for their protective property against dryness and freshness of flowers. Current review summarizes the updated information on the lipid composition of several economically important flowers, their role in keeping flowers fresh, isolation of lipids from flowers and their analysis. Among different flowers and their fatty acid compositions, palmitic acid is the predominant fatty acid present in many flowers being maximum (54%) in Chrysanthemum morifolium. Calendula officinalis and Chrysanthemum morifolium are the only flower shown to contain myristic acid, whereas stearic acid is exclusively found in Cassia fistula L. and Helianthus annuus. Current review provides an important information on the lipid composition of economically important flowers providing an insight in to the fact that lipids have an additional role to play during floral freshness.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **6511-6516**

ANFIS Based Forecast Model For Predicting PV Energy Generation System

Nagorao Pawar, Dr. Pragya Nema,

Prediction of photovoltaic (PV) performance is important for energy management practices. The power produced from renewable energy sources is uncertain in nature as it is subjected to continuous changing weather conditions. Hence accurate prediction of output power from these sources is difficult task. In this paper Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS) based forecast model for predicting the PV power generation is developed. The proposed model is based on back propagation hybrid learning algorithm of ANFIS with four inputs and one output. Experimentally measured input data of 20 KWp PV system installed at Nashik, Maharashtra, India is used for developing prediction model. The inputs are solar radiation (Rad), ambient temperature (Temp), relative humidity (Hum) and day of year and PV power generation is the output. This data is utilized in the training and testing of the proposed model. Results obtained confirm the ability of the developed ANFIS model for assessing the power produced with reasonable accuracy. A comparative study is done between regression analysis and ANFIS. It shows that the ANFIS-model perform better than regression. The advantage of the ANFIS model is that they do not need more parameters or complicate calculations unlike implicit models. The developed model could be used to forecast the profile of the produced power in uncertain whether condition. With ANFIS model mean average percentage error (MAPE) of output power is 16.41%.The results indicate that this model can potentially be used to estimate and predict PV solar output power.

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Application Of Internal Control System In Fraud Prevention In Banking Sector.

Samuel Ngigi Nyakarimi, Samuel Nduati Kariuki, Peter Kariuki

The main purpose of the study was to establish the effect of internal control system on fraud prevention in banking sector in Kenya. The study involved all the banks where branch managers, operations managers and cash supervisors were sought for the study. The study analysed 117 questionnaires from respondents. Factor analysis was used to reduce the number of variables for analysis purposes. Correlational research study and structural equation model were applied in the study to establish the relationship between variables and in analysis of hypotheses. The study found that control environment and control activities have no statistically significant effect on fraud prevention whereas risk assessment, monitoring of activities and communication of information have statistically significant effect on fraud prevention. Discussions based on the results and related studies were provided. Limitations of the

study were highlighted. Recommendations based on the findings were provided. The recommendations were on policy, practise and further research in the same or related areas.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **6524-6536**

Art-Based Rendering Of Digital Images Using Texture Transfer Algorithm

Shallu Juneja , Meenakshi Bansal

Imagine a drawing made for you applying the styles inspired by the work of an artist to your image. This is the synthesis of artistic images. To create this kind of paintings there are several third-party applications which implement image overlaying techniques. To improve the efficiency we have used an algorithm for the rendering of digital images into artistic style or pattern. This algorithm is suitable for modeling artistic technique automatically by the system for certain subjects as it uses the concept of image quilting. Image quilting can be used to transfer a specific drawing style to an image so that it seems to be actually been drawn by an artist rather than texture transfer algorithms. For texture transfer, the image is re-rendered using the texture sampled from the texture image. That is how we used image quilting rather than image overlaying to produce more realistic output. We also compared our proposed method with other established simulation methods on a set of process-based training images of varying complexity.

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Customers Intention To Use Internet Banking: Age As A Moderator Variable.

Adam Haroun Omer Khater, Musa Salih Omer, Ali Abbas Abusitta Khatarna, Mohyee Eldin Mohamed Ibrahim Osman, Ibrahim Yagoub Ismail Osman*

The objective of this paper is to identify the moderator role of age in the relationship between Performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, and ability and behavioral intention to use internet banking in Khartoum city. To achieve this objective the researchers adopted the questionnaire to data collection. A total of 137 questionnaires are distributed 100 respondents are well-responded. The results indicate that the age (34yrs and less) does prove as a moderator in effort expectancy and social influence. Whilst the age (more than 34yrs) does prove as a moderator in performance expectancy.

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Assessment Of The Personal Skills Of BSIT Students: A Basis For Training Plan Development

Ruth G. Luciano, Ph.D., Niño G. Herrera, MSIT and Maria Isidra P. Marcos, Ed.D.

This study aims to assess the "soft" or personal skills of B.S. Information Technology (BSIT) students of Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology (NEUST), Nueva Ecija, Philippines during the school year 2018-2019. To describe the skills of the students, percentage, weighted mean and ranking were used. The personal skills of the students were categorized as advanced, proficient, developing and beginning. Generally, the results showed that BSIT students are proficient on team work, presentation skills, leadership skills and problem-solving skills. Communication skills ranked last. To help improve the personal skills of BSIT students a training plan was developed. In designing this plan, the researchers prioritize the areas where improvements are much needed. These areas are communication, problem solving and leadership skills. The researchers intend to work with the Head of the Student Affairs Office of the College of Information and Communications Technology (CICT) to ensure that this proposed training plan shall be implemented.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6549-6555

Deep Learning For Anticipation Of Cardiovascular Disease: A Practical Approach

J. Fenila Naomi, Roobini S

Cardiovascular diseases are the modern era's menacing diseases. In medical research, this disease has gained a lot of attention. Identifying its cause is a challenging task that can provide unmanned anticipation of the patient's congenital heart defect so that further medication might be efficacious. The identification of cardiac disease is entirely based on the affected one's polarity, side effects, and medical examen. Information Mining methodologies are used to examine and retrieve valuable cardiovascular disease information. This paper proposes Support Vector Machine (SVM), Artificial Neural Network (ANN) Multilayer Perceptron, (Recurrent Neural Network – Long Short Term Memory (RNN-LSTM) and Independent RNN (IndRNN) classifiers to predict the likely possibilities of cardiovascular diseases of the patient. A different performance evaluation metrics are evaluated to check the classifier performance. Among them, IndRNN figure out to be an efficient classifier that gives highly accurate anticipation of cardiovascular disease.

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The Place Of Women In The Development Of Industry Of Uzbekistan (1940-1980)

Sobirova Dilfuza Tukhtasinovna

The article analyzes the role of women in the industrial development of Uzbekistan in the 1940-1980s using archival sources, historical literature and periodicals as well. Therefore, the work is showed the essence of the appeal was to mobilize women to work behind the scenes, replacing men. Since then, efforts have been made to educate women in the profession of men in enterprises and organizations throughout the country.

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Grammatical Errors In Speaking Made By Graduated Students Of Ahmad Dahlan University

Siti Wulan Asih, Asrianto, Didik Murwantono

In Indonesia error in speaking are often done by Junior High School students to Graduated students. Especially Graduated students, even though they have learned grammar since they were in bachelor's degree but they still made grammatical errors when they spoke in English. Based on that problem, the writer wants to find out what types of error, how many grammatical errors made by graduated students and why they made grammatical error even though they have studied English since bachelor's degree. The researcher used qualitative research approach that focus on analyzing the grammatical errors in speaking. The method used observation, interview, and document analysis. The writer took 6 graduated students as the samples. The sample took by purposive sampling technique. The researcher took graduated students majoring English Education Department which has linear major as their bachelor's degree. This research found that mostly students made grammatical error in misformation, they still made incorrect tense in the sentences. The researcher also interviewed the participant "why do they always having grammatical errors in speaking?". They said "the most important thing in speaking is vocabulary, we just focus on vocabulary. Trying find the suitable vocabularies if we want to say something." Thus, they always disregarded the accuracy of grammatical because it was hard combine both of them.

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A New Modification Of Conjugate Gradient Parameter With Efficient Line Search For Nonconvex Function

Audu Omesa Umar, Mustafa Mamat, Ibrahim Mohammed Sulaiman, Muhammad. Y. Waziri and Abba. V. Mandara

A new conjugate gradient (CG) parameter satisfying the exact minimization condition is proposed and analyzed. The modified CG coefficient (β_k) is a descent, simple and easy to implement with global convergence properties. The proposed parameter (β_k) is an extension of a recent CG method. Numerical experiment reported has shown that the proposed coefficient is more effective and robust.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6572-6575

Semi-Automated System For Filtering Objectionable Content Using Video Metadata

Vijay Kumar S, Manjunath G S

The most popular and widely accepted video sharing websites on Internet are YouTube, Vimeo, Metacafe, Veoh, The Internet Archive, Crackle, etc. Ample numbers of videos on these platforms have unwanted content, so mining of video metadata can be employed to identify such videos. Upon downloading several videos as dataset and manually explaining the dataset will help in studying and categorizing training dataset. The detection of obnoxious videos and frame in the dataset can be classified using "One class classifier approach". Image thumbnails are used instead of video thumbnails for efficient bandwidth consumption. Offline mode is enhanced by providing full-download option to the users, without having to re-synchronization periodically. Integration with YouTube is a feature included to play the selected video content.

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Real-Time Deep Learning Based Credit Card Fraud Detection

V. Sobana Devi, Dr. G. Ravi

Credit card fraud detection poses several difficulties in real-time due to the complexities involved in the domain. An effective machine learning model that handles the complexities involved in the data is mandatory. This work presents an effective deep learning based

architecture called the DLFD for effective detection of frauds in credit card transactions. The architecture operates on the input data performing automatic preprocessing, feature selection and bias elimination to provide qualitative data for the training process. Experiments were performed on the BankSim data and results and comparisons indicate high efficiency in the prediction process. The proposed DLFD model exhibits improved fraud detection rates at 8.7% and reduced FNR levels at 5%, exhibiting the high performing nature of the model.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **6583-6587**

Determinants Of School Performance (Quantitative Approach To The Middle School Performance Management In Salatiga City)

Muhammad Munadzir, Fakhrudin, AT Sugito, Heri Yanto.

School performance has been a crucial process of managing resources to improve the quality of education in Indonesia. The output quality determined by a good performace managements. Purpose - Aim of this research to examine the impact of some variables whose relationship interaction each other. Methodologie - This research used quantitative survey method. The data obtained from questionnaires involving 658 teachers from the secondary in Salatiga City, Cetral Java, Indonesia , using proportionate stratified random sampling. The analysis used descriptive and inferential statistical technique. Results - It proved that managerial competence, interpersonal communication and leadership competence affected to school performance through quality culture.There is a positive and significant correlation influence of interpersonal communication on quality culture reaches 46 %. Managerial competence to quality culture by 40 %. Leadership competence to quality culture at 14 %. Managerial competence to school performance of 8% through quality culture. The impact of interpersonal communication on school performance reaches 46 %. The leadership competence to school performance by 24% . And quality culture to school performance is 40%..

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Ability Gpr Simulation To Detect Small Objects With Geometric Shapes Different With Bow-Tie Antenna

Fouad Lahlal, Ahmed Faize, Mohamed Atounti, Gamil Alsharahi

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) technology is very important and it is used in many applications as (Civil engineering, geophysics, geology and other applications). The aim of this work is to simulate

the efficiency and ability of GPR to detect buried objects and their suitability in many different situations and conditions. Also, among the objectives its ability to detection regular and random objects in a geometric shape. This program was used in this work GprMax, which depends on the principle of his work on the method of FDTD and works with Matlab. After this simulation, The GPR Civil engineering, geophysics, geology and other applications were high, and also antennas used for that.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **6593-6597**

Early Usability Evaluation Of Model-Based Mobile Applications

Lassaad Ben Ammar

The evaluation of mobile applications concerning their usability is an emerging area of research in the field of Computer-Human Interaction. The aim was to identify potential usability problems that may cause the reject of the system. The usual way to evaluate usability is through a user test once the system is implemented. At this stage, it is difficult/expensive to go back to the design and make the required changes to solve usability issues. Recently, the Model-Driven Engineering (MDE) paradigm is gaining popularity as a solution to reduces changes cost and complexity. In such an approach, the application is modelled and, through a set of model transformations, the target application is outputted. The transformation process establishes a mechanism of traceability between the application models elaborated at the design phase and the final application. Due to this mechanism, the analysis of these models to improve their usability was seen promising to preserve this usability at the final application or improve it. The present paper attempts to prove this assumption in the mobile application development context. It presents a new approach to early evaluate the usability from the conceptual schemas that represent the mobile application. A case study is presented to evaluate the potentialities and limitations of our proposal.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **6598-6604**

The Effect Of Attraction, Accessibility And Facilities On Destination Images And It's Impact On Revisit Intention In The Marine Tourism Of The Wakatobi Regency

Dian Ariesta, Endro Sukotjo, Nursaban Rommy Suleman

This research is aimed to determine the effect of attraction, accessibility, facilities on destination image and its impact on revisit

intention in the Marine Tourism of the Wakatobi Regency. The research method used is quantitative descriptive analysis techniques. The data used in this study are primary and secondary data. The population in this study amounted to 100 tourists with a sampling technique using the Slovin formula. Data is processed statistically using SEM program tools with the help of the AMOS Software. The results of this study indicate that attraction and accessibility do not significantly influence destination image marine tourism of the Wakatobi Regency, facilities have a significant effect on destination image marine tourism of the Wakatobi Regency, attraction does not significantly influence revisit intention in the marine tourism of the Wakatobi Regency, while accessibility and facilities have a significant effect on revisit intention in the marine tourism of the Wakatobi Regency. destination image has a significant effect on revisit intention in the marine tourism of the Wakatobi Regency. The results of this study stated that destination image nautical tourism has a good quality and impression of tourists who visit so that tourists get a feeling of pleasure and comfort when visiting, the better the destination image, the higher the intention to re-visit tourist destinations.

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Roadside Accidents In India And Image Preprocessing For Autonomous Cars

Yash Mishra, Vijay Kumawat, Jasmin T. Jose

Roadside accidents are one of the leading cause of deaths in India. Though car accidents are preventable, number of causalities due to car accidents have only seen an increase over the years. This paper looks at one of the promising solutions to this problem – autonomous cars. While self-driving cars dominating the Indian roads is still a distant future, it is important to understand and improve the image preprocessing required in a self-driving car before they are omnipresent in our society. This paper interprets the released government data on roadside accidents in India and studies different types of noise with varying intensity to help choose the most appropriate smoothing filter in spatial domain. The paper then focuses on another important aspect of pre-processing, edge detection and compare the prevalent edge-detection techniques with one another.

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Integration Of Ky-Boost Converter With Grid Connected Inverter For Power Quality Improvement

G.Muralidaran,G. Anandha Kumar

Recently, "KY-Boost-Converter (KYBC)" has been extended as a substitute between PV-system &AC-load. DC-level is enhanced using QBC &its yield is applied to a DC-Motor. The CQBC is exploited to escalate the voltage-gain. Simulink-models are developed for CMC-PI and CMC-FOPID based KYBC- systems. This effort mainly compares the time-responses of CMC-PI and CMC-FOPID based KYBC- systems. The investigations indicate that the response of FOPID based KYBCI system is better than PI based KYBCI system.

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Social Capital: The Main Determinant Of Msme Entrepreneurship Competitiveness

P. Eko Prasetyo, Andryan Setyadharma, Nurjannah Rahayu Kistanti

Gaps in economic power have resulted in increasingly prominent inequality, thus requiring quality economic growth and good business competitiveness. The purpose of this study is to explain the important role of human capital and social capital as entrepreneurial capital competencies in promoting economic growth and business competitiveness. Coss-sectional data are used as the main material. Quantitative and qualitative material was collected from 125 representative samples of entrepreneurial households. The analysis model uses single and multiple recursive path analysis. The results of a single track model study show; a positive and significant increase in business competitiveness is influenced by factors; economic institutions, employment opportunities, economic growth, human capital and social capital. Meanwhile, social networking factors have a negative and significant effect on business competitiveness. In the dual track model, the contribution of human resource competencies is the main driver of quality economic growth, and the contribution of social capital competencies is a major determinant in enhancing entrepreneurial competitiveness. The recommended policy implications for reducing inequality and inequality require policies to improve the quality of economic growth and business competitiveness through enhancing human resource competencies and entrepreneurial social capital competencies as key drivers and determinants.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **6627-6637**

Fraud Diamond Analysis In Detecting Fraudulent Financial Report

Haryono Umar, Dantes Partahi, Rahima Br. Purba

The purpose of this research is to know the effect of fraud diamond analysis on financial report fraud using beneish model at KOMPAS 100. Fraud diamond is measured by pressure (financial stability, external pressure, individual financial requirement and financial target), opportunity (industrial nature, ineffectiveness of supervision) , Rationalization (replacement of auditors, rationalization, and audit opinion), and capability.Sampling method used is purposive sampling method (method using certain criteria). The sample of this research is 100 companies KOMPAS 100 and listed on BEI year 2014-2016. This study uses IBM SPSS 21.0 multiple regression model. The results of this study indicate that financial stability, auditor replacement, industrial nature and rationalization have a significant effect on fraudulent financial statements proxied by beneish model. While for other variables do not have a significant influence on fraudulent financial statements.

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Enabling Wireless Sensor Networks For Smart Healthcare Using Iot

V. Dini Aadhithya Harshan, R. Bala Subramanian, P. Diwahar, I. Muthu Selvi

Internet of Things in healthcare is the key player in providing better medical facilities to the patients and facilitates the doctors and hospitals as well. The proposed system here consists of various medical devices such as sensors and web based or mobile based applications which communicate via network connected devices and helps to monitor and record patients' health data and medical information. The proposed outcome of the paper is to build a system to provide world-class medical aid to the patients even in the remotest areas with no hospitals in their areas by connecting over the internet and grasping information through about their health status via the devices provided in the kit using an Arduino UNO microcontroller which would be able to record the patient's heart rate and temperature. The system would be smart to intimate the patient's family members and their doctor about the patient's current health status and full medical information in case any medical emergency arises. The collected information can be used to analyze and predict chronic disorders or other diseases such as heart attacks in preliminary stage itself using the data mining techniques that will also provide the approach advantageous for decision making.

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An Enhancement Of Power Quality Using Back Propagation Algorithm Based Dynamic Voltage Restorer

Dr.M.Kalyanasundaram, Ms.M.Deepika, Ms.S.Shobana , Ms.D.Nandhini

This paper demonstrates the execution of a DVR with a straight back propagation get yourself a handle on algorithm for its volumes, identifies the potency of applying DVR by utilizing back-propagation algorithm to be able to mitigate voltage sags and improve the power quality in low voltage distribution systems. Their charm contains cheaper, smaller measurement, and its fast energetic a reaction to the disturbance. Dynamic Voltage Restorer is often a custom energy system that's applied to improve voltage disturbances such as small period lowering of RMS voltage which is often caused by a small enterprise, overload or starting of electrical motors(voltage sag or voltage dip) in the electric distribution system. A BP based control algorithm is employed extraction of fundamental weighted value of active and reactive power aspects of load currents, which will be trained the sample can detect the signal of power quality problem in real-time.

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The Impact Of Digitalization On Business Models With Special Reference To Management Accounting In Small And Medium Enterprises In Colombo District

Wewaldeniyage Shanika Lakmali Kumarasinghe, Athambawa Haleem

There has been a significant extent of interest for researches with regard to the dynamic role of management accounting of economic entities during the last decade. The research indicates that it has lost some relevancy for the users of management accounting and other information. There was an abundance of researches by focusing dynamics of management accounting systems, changes in approaches and procedures. The article aims to explore how digitalization has affected small-medium enterprises in Colombo district to investigate with the business models (BM) and in order to explore the contribution to practices in management accounting. An exploratory study has been carried on 155 small and medium enterprises which are vigorously using technologies to change their business models. Findings show that strategy, technology, communication and innovation economics has a favorable influence on a business model and there is a mediation impact of business model practices and the independent variables have a direct effect on management accounting practices. Results of the analysis can be used by all levels of managers and top-level executives to obtain a better knowledge of how entities investigate with business models experimentation and how it affects management accounting procedures. The analysis is one of the first research contributions

for analyzing the effect of digitalization on business models with special reference to management accounting.

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Systematic Review On Vm Scheduling Algorithms

Sagar Samrat Shah, Varun Barthwal, M.M.S Rauthan, Rohan Verma

Cloud computing is a facility provided through the internet in which users have easy access to resources in a shared pool. These resources can be servers, applications, storage, etc over the network or internet without being physically managing or acquiring them, on a pay-per-use model. Cloud computing environment has an essential component known as Virtualization. It is dynamic in nature i.e. it can quickly be paused, reverted to the previous state and restarted at different instances on the same physical machine. In a virtualization environment virtual machines are created on-demand of client. The numbers of jobs are processed and executed randomly, hence jobs those required much time makes smaller jobs to wait longer. There are many scheduling algorithms to eliminate this problem, and we aim to provide a comparative study of current scheduling algorithms through this paper.

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Reliability Of Multicomponent Warm Standby System For Burr-Xii, Inverse Weibull And Pareto Type-Ii Distributions

P. Ashok, K. Sandhya Rani, M. Tirumala Devi, T.S. Uma Maheswari

the reliability of a system is discussed by considering a multi component standby system of stress – strength model. The Reliability of n - warm standby system for identical strengths has been derived for both stress and strength follow Burr - XII distribution, Inverse Weibull distribution, Pareto Type II distribution. The general expression for the reliability of a multi component standby system is obtained and the system reliability is computed numerically for different stress and strength parameter values.

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Statistical Study On The Relationship Between Maternal Age And Down Syndrome Birth In Malaysia

Opara Otuodi Chigozie, Suliadi Firdaus Sufahani, Kamil Khalid, Azila M. Sudin

This study analyses the association between advanced maternal age and increased incidence of Down Syndrome (DS) based on a population sample from Negeri Sembilan in Malaysia. Ages of the mothers of 104 DS subjects selected through both convenience and random sampling using a questionnaire were investigated. Correlation and regression were used to analyse this relationship. There was a high correlation (r = 0.953) between maternal age and DS incidence and the regression was significant at a p – value of 0.000 which is less than the α (0.01). Thus, confirming that maternal age influences DS incidence in Malaysia.

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Performance Of The Concrete Containing Waste Glass Powder As Partial Replacement.

Mr.BASAVARAJA H S, Mrs.RASHMI B A,, Mr.CHETHAN L RAJ, Ms. SOWMYA

Glass is one of the most important material used in various applications, including home appliances, construction industry, containers of medicine, optical etc,. Among these applications major percentage glass is used in the construction industry, as window panes, door panes glazing, partition walls, staircase railing panes, sunshades with lighting and to enhance architecture wherever necessary. In the production of the glass some glass is wasted due to defects or some other reasons or the used glass may break and become waste or unusable called as waste glass. This glass can be melted and can be reused called cullet. The cullet's can be classified into internal and external cullet. Internal cullet is the recycled glass collected from the production industry, where there is a defect in the manufacturing process. Whereas the external cullet is the waste glass collected after the use and broken. Many countries recycle glass due to heavy waste produced, poor planning techniques, and poor handling techniques. This recycled glass can be used as landfills, or can be remelted and remolded. The waste glass also can be used as Cementitious material, after grinding the glass to the required fineness as the chemical analysis of glass powder shows that there is a resemblance between the chemical composition of Portland cement and glass powder. an effort has been made to grind the glass into powder and used as a replacement of cement in concrete production. Experiments on the concrete containing 10%,20% and 30% of the glass powder has been carried out for the strength analysis of concrete. From the experiments it is observed that at 10%-15% of replacement of glass powder in the cement can yield good results in workability, compressive strength, tensile strength, flexural strength of the concrete.

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Employment Outcome Of Skill Development Programmes In Assam With Special Reference To The Cachar District

Priyanka Devi, Nirmali Borkakoty

India is one of the youngest countries in the world with 65 per cent of its population below the age of 35 years. India has recognised the importance of youths in the economic development process for a long time. Recognizing the importance of youths in the economic development process and to take advantage of the country's young workforce, the Government of India has undertaken various skill development initiatives since it is a proven fact that the lack of requisite skills adversely affects employability, hinders the growth process and prevents workers from partaking in the fruits of economic growth. The present study is an attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of the placement linked training program implemented under the Employment Generation Mission (EGM) of Assam to determine to what extent the programme has succeeded in generating gainful employment opportunities for rural youths.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6686-6690

Comparative Analysis Of 7p's Marketing Mix In Brand Building Among Management Institutes -An Empirical

Dr(hc).D.M. Arvind Mallik, Dr. Ananthapadhmanabha Achar

Today, management education providers are facing greater regulatory responsibilities than in the past. These institutions work with people who are aware of the present scenario in the technical education sector and have myriad options currently available in the market. Therefore, meeting the expectations of stakeholders is becoming a big challenge for organizations. This Marketing mix consists of "7Ps"- vi (1) programme, (2) price, (3) place (4) promotion, (5) People, (6) processes and (7) physical facilities. Researcher have taken a descriptive research design covering 66 Management Institutes offering MBA and a 613 second year Management Students across Karnataka with 7 PS which has a special place in the marketing mix and each of them is affecting the student choice and how Key persons at Management Level of any other Management Institutes view in one or several phases of the service consumption. Post data analysis it has been observed that people, Product capture student's prime attention and giving not so encouragement for Promotion and Process.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6691-6699

Exploring Energy Saving Strategy Using EDGE Towards Of Green Building

Refinda Rahmadhani , Senot Sangadji ,S.A. Kristiawan

Green Building is one of the concepts that emerged in supporting low carbon development through policies and programs to improve energy efficiency, water and building materials and increase the use of low carbon technology. The Green Building concept is one of the energy saving efforts that can be applied to a building. In an effort to increase energy savings in buildings, EDGE (Excellence Insign For Greater Efficiencies) is one of the technologies that can be used in saving energy. EDGE is a complementary element to the Greenship certification issued by GBCI which is oriented towards efficient resource saving for housing and commercial buildings. EDGE software was used to perfom the detailed energy simulations. The purpose of this ongoing research is to determine energy use, discuses the energy saving measures and simulation them in a building. Simulation and selection of energy saving scenarios are presented in this study. Evaluation on how efficient the selection of scenarios for energy saving is also described. Eventually, this study will also exhibit s the benefits, limitations and conclusions of the EDGE simulation results in energy savings.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6700-6704

Innovation Policy For Enhancement Of Smes Performance

Hadirin Suryanegara, Firdaus Yuni Dharta

This study aims to analyze the performance of SMEs affected by innovative policies and innovation performance. Innovative policies consist of organization innovation policy and production innovation policy. SMEs performance consists of production performance, marketing performance and financial performance. The unit of analysis used in research is the organization. Respondents in this study are the owners or managers of SMEs because in SMEs, the owner is usually a concurrent manager. The number of samples in this study was 140 SMEs craft industry in Karawang Indonesia. The analytical tool used is a path analysis with partial least square. The results showed that the hypotheses put forward were all supported. Organization innovation policy has a significant positive effect on innovation performance. Production innovation policy has a significant positive effect on innovation performance. Innovation performance has a significant positive effect on production performance, ranking performance and financial performance.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6705-6708

Optimal Control For Dysentery Epidemic Model With Treatment

Pardi Affandi

This paper aims to made a model and analyze the a dysentery diarrhea epidemic using a SIR-T (Susceptible-Infected-Recovered and Treatment) From the model obtained, be analyzed the stability criteria around the disease-free equilibrium point. Next, perform Optimal Control used treatments. Furthermore, by involving The Pontryagin's maximum principle to complete the Mathematical Model of dysentery diarrhea epidemic obtained.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6709-6713

Cloud Servers And Fog Or Edge Computing With Their Limitations & Challenges

Mujthaba GM, Abdalla Alameen,Manjur Kolhar

Cloud computing suits to be a best dominated technology for interconnection of numerous servers and computers over internet. Cloud sets broad room for much small scale to large scale industries and Organizations to manage, store, process and run their applications. Although Cloud continued to be efficient for its services but at the same time it rises with certain limitations. This paper focuses on cloud limitations like Data maintainability, network elasticity, managing, user privacy, cloud security, uninterrupted access of data among various Internet of Things, unawareness of location and many more which give birth to Fog Computing. Fog continued to access & fares similar applications or services of cloud over the edge of the network. Fog or decentralized cloud accomplish the challenges like Substantial storage, low latency, heterogeneity, communication with various Internet of things , improved security, control configuration and so on. This paper examines measuring parameters of cloud and fog along with their architecture.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6714-6717

The Design And Development Of A Cashless Payment System With An Automatic Identification And Data Collection (AIDC) Technology

Cris Norman P. Olipas, Dr. Rubelyn M. Esperon

This study aims to design and develop a Cashless Payment System with Automatic Identification and Data Collection (AIDC) technology in an educational institution in the Province of Nueva Ecija, Philippines to understand the processes and activities undertaken to develop the project. It utilizes a descriptive and developmental method of research involving parents and students as the respondents using purposive sampling method. The system was developed following the stages of the Incremental Model of software development and was assessed based from the International Organization for Standardization's 9126 software criteria. The system passed the assessment made by the respondents and was viewed as an effective alternative to cash-based payment transactions.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **6718-6723**

On L(T, 1)-Colouring Of Certain Classes Of Graphs

Priyanka Pandey , Mayamma Joseph

For a given set T of non-negative integers including zero and a positive integer k, the L(T, 1)-Colouring of a graph G = (V, E) is a function c:V(G)→{0,1,…,k} such that |c(u)-c(v)|∉T if the distance between u and v is 1 and |c(u)-c(v)|≥1 whenever u and v are at distance 2. The L(T,1)-span, ¬λ_(T,1)(G) is the smallest positive integer k such that G admits an L(T, 1)-Colouring. In this article we initiate a study of this concept of L(T, 1)-Colouring by determining the value of ¬-λ_(T,1)(G) for some classes of graphs and present algorithms to obtain the L(T, 1)-Colouring of paths and stars.

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Adaptive Irrigation System Based On Fuzzy Logic

Chiragkumar Aboti, Chinmay Sagade, Ajay Mehta, Mayur Lohana

Conventional methods for irrigation system like canal, wells and rainfall are time consuming and seasonal. By using automated land irrigation system, water, time and energy can be conserved. The system consists of a moisture sensor, and temperature and humidity sensor which will sense the moisture content of the soil, and surrounding temperature and humidity respectively. It will accordingly notify the controller. ESP32 with equipped Wi-Fi module and microcontroller is used as the controller, in which fuzzy logic is used. It consists of mapped input/output values with membership functions. Input involves soil moisture and air humidity content and outputs of designed controller consist of water flow timing control

operation. As the soil moisture content and air humidity varies due to surrounding conditions, the multiple-logic-level member functions are implemented accordingly. The motor ON-timing will vary according to the varying moisture and humidity levels. Also, an ultrasonic sensor is used to check and manage the water level in the tank through which the water is supplied to the crops. The Wi-Fi module is used to send the necessary information like the value of soil moisture, surrounding temperature, air humidity, water level in tank, motor ON-timings, etc. to a computer server, which will notify the user about all the important details, only when any event occurs. Event can be anything like sudden fall or rise in moisture/temperature, or drop in water level of supply tank below a certain threshold, etc. Data will also be sent to the server, if no event occurs in a time period of 3 hours. The usage of such automatic irrigation system will not only increase crop-production but also decrease expenses, water requirement, and provide power optimization, with increased efficiency.

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A Pilot Study Of Modeling A City In 3d

B Aneesha Satya, M Shashi, Pratap Deva

The increase in population growth has reciprocated the congestion of the urban area. Due to the restriction of the city in the horizontal direction, the vertical structures have rapidly evolved. Therefore, the main aim of the paper is to develop the virtual 3D scene, ortho-photos, and rule-based simulation results, of vertical growth of building shells with geometric detail, by integrating ESRI's City Engine software and the Computer Generated Architecture (CGA) language. An urban area is selected in a city. 3D model of the study area is created considering the footprints of the built-up area, 3D modeling of trees and waterbody were produced based on its location. The 3D model was then used for the estimation of vertical growth considering the plinth area and the number of stories of the building. The modeling will help in producing optimal solutions for problems like a flash flood, solar potential estimation.

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Eeg Signal Preprocessing Using Dwt And Reco-nustruction By Phase Space Trejectory

Mr.V.Lakshmana Rao, Dr.K.V.Ramana, Dr.P. Krishna Subba Rao

In the society most of the cases exclusively in children age group of 0-9 years are suffering from seizures. In many of these cases, there is some family history of seizures. The remaining causes include

infections such as meningitis, developmental problems include cerebral palsy, head trauma .So the early detection of seizures leads to the speed recovery from the chronical disorders of human body. A sudden change in the high frequencies in Electroencephalogram (EEG) indicates that the EEG signal characteristics have changed rapidly. This information can be used to detect seizure-like activity in childrens. Recently, seizures are identified through video-EEG analysis, EEGs are used to visualize and analyze brain activity. While reading EEG signals, redundancy is highly visible in a single channel between different time segments. The electroencephalogram (EEG) signals play prominent role in identifying the complexities of brain activities. It provides a monitoring method to record the electrical activity of the brain. One of the generally faced problems in EEG recordings is the presence of artifacts that come from sources other than brain and contaminate the acquired signals significantly. Therefore, Artifact removal involves canceling or correcting the arti- facts without distorting the signal of interest. This is primarily done in two ways: either by filtering and regres- sion or by separating/decomposing the EEG data into other domains. In order to extract the individual EEG subbands, a wavelet filter is employed. Wavelet transform has the advantages of time–frequency localization, multirate filtering, and scale-space analysis [2]. The decomposition of the original EEG into its five constituent subbands helps better identification of the dynamical system of EEG signal. Reconstructions of these five components using the inverse wavelet transform approximately correspond to the five physiological EEG subbands delta, theta, alpha, beta, and gamma.

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Factors Influencing The Effectiveness Of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) In Publicly Listed Companies In Oman

Hamdan Al-Farsi

This paper examines the factors influencing the effectiveness of the enterprise risk management (ERM) in publicly listed companies in Oman. The data was collected using a structured questionnaire with a sample of 94 respondents including board of directors, chief executive officers, senior and junior management. The questionnaire was administered online using Survey Monkey. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and non-parametric methods were used to identify the factors influencing effectiveness of ERM and validate the study hypotheses. The study found that there is a lack of awareness and knowledge of the procedures of ERM in most of the publicly listed companies in Oman, and the level of adoption of ERM is at early stages. The findings also showed that the board of directors monitoring, top management support, and influence of regulatory environment play a significant role in the effectiveness of ERM in publicly listed companies in Oman.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6750-6760

Degradation Of Methylene Blue Dye Using Dimethyl Dioxirane As Oxidizing Agent

S.Vinotha, Preeja.P.Thattil, A. Leema Rose

Dyes produced by the textile, printing and paper industries can end up in waste waters and are therefore a potential source of pollution of rivers and waterways. To overcome this problem many techniques are followed to degrade the dye contaminates in waterways among them AOP (Advance Oxidation Process) is the advanced process. This study reports on the advanced oxidation of methylene blue by means of the combined action of dimethyl dioxirane. The influence of different parameters, such as oxidizing agent concentration, initial dye concentration and pH in the oxidative process has been studied. The degradation of methylene blue dye was evaluated under dark condition at room temperature by using dimethyl dioxirane as oxidizing agentThe effect of pH, effect of oxidizing agent and initial dye concentration on the degradation efficiency of methylene blue was investigated. The results reveal that the optimum oxidation conditions of methylene blue are as follows: pH = 7, oxidizing agent= 500µL and 10 mg/L methylene blue dye concentration. Under these conditions, the removal efficiency of methylene blue was 99.2%.

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Perfection In Backwashing Of Rapid Sand Filter To Augment The Performance Of Sand Filter System.

Rajvardhan Patil, Mukund Chougale

Back washing is putting it simply; backwashing is cleaning the filter by reversing the flow of water to remove any debris, build up, and contaminants. For the backwashing of rapid sand filter about 5 % of clean water requires and frequent backwashing (24 – 72 hr) will consume more amount of water for the back washing purpose. To minimize the amount of water require for the backwashing system, to improve the structure of rapid sand filter for the high efficient back washing purpose, to improve backwashing technique to consume less time and efficient backwashing system. This project deals with the modified structure and modified technique of backwashing. Here I am going to use the combine water and air filtration technique for backwashing system, this will results to minimize the required water for backwashing. In this project comparative analysis has been conducted by performing the

experimental setup for the conventional and modified rapid sand filter system.

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Crack Resistant Concrete Using Municipal Solid Waste Incineration Ash And Low Cost Natural Fibres

B. Ponmohan Kumar , S.Suchithra

The project aims to develop a municipal solid waste incineration ash as partial replacement to cement, coconut fiber and banana peel fiber as addition. It also develop a technology for Crack-resistant concrete with Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) from various areas creates health hazards to the people. Disposal of this waste through landfill leads to disastrous environmental impact. Hence, there is a need to dispose incinerated ash from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in a safe manner. In this study the MSWI ash is used as a partial replacement (5% &10%) of cement in concrete. Coconut fiber is available in abundance which make it quite viable as a supporting reinforcement in concrete. The Low Cost Natural fibers (Coconut fiber & Banana peel) are additionally added by weight of cement in concrete in various percentage (2% & 4%). This composite matrix of substitutes will effectively resists crack. In this paper, the mechanical properties of control, MSWI ash, coconut fiber, banana peel are determined and compared. The studies shows that use of MSWI ash a great contribution to waste minimization.

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Bioprocess And Medium Optimization For Glutamic Acid Production Using Submerged Fermentation In Shake Flask And Bioreactor

Ramzi A. Abd Alsaheb, Jaafar Kamil Abdullah, Daniel Joe Dailin, Roslinda Abd Malek, Hesham El Enshasy

The current research was designed to enhance glutamic acid production by screening five different microbial strains (Microbacterium ammoniaphilum. Brevibacterium divaricatum nov. sp., Micrococcus glutamicus.nov. sp., Brevibacterium flavum nov. sp., Brevibacterium aminogenes nov. sp.) and followed by optimization process. All strains were able to produced glutamic acid but at specific production yield. Micrococcus glutamicus nov. was observed to be the most suitable for glutamic acid production. Five different carbon sources (glucose, mannitol, sucrose, maltose, maltodextrin) and five different nitrogen sources (ammonium chloride, urea, potassium nitrate, casein and sodium nitrate) were screened and optimized. Maltodexrin was determine for the most

favorable carbon source for glutamic acid production with optimal concentration of 3g/L while ammonium chloride was determine for the most efficient nitrogen source for glutamic acid production with optimal concentration of 4g/L. The optimal temperature obtained was at 30°C for glutamic acid production (4.75 g/L). In bioreactor, 7.75 g/L of glutamic acid production was achieved with total acidity of 6.3 g/L and cell dry weight of 7 g/L.

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Mpeg-7 Visual Shape Descriptor Encryption

N.Geetha, K.Mahesh

Current issue of multimedia content is managing and securing the millions of data. Metadata is the glue to the millions. In our digital world the multimedia information passed through unsecured channel. In past few years the security of multimedia is a big issue in our digital world. The cryptography technique is suitable for securing the multimedia data. Nowdays transmission of video files are increased in digital transmission. The Surge of Mpeg video is different from other multimedia data like text, image, audio etc., Because of real-time limitations Mpeg video required special encryption algorithm to meet the high security. In this research work, a new secure algorithm has been proposed to secure the Mpeg-7 standard . Finally the proposed algorithm has been compared with various parameters like encryption time, size after encryption.

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Conceptual Dependency To Extract The Important Event From Story To Enchaned Summarization

Sanah Nashir Sayyed, Dr. B.A.M.U,Aurangabad, Dr. B.A.M.U,Aurangabad, Dr. C. Namrata Mahender, Dr.B.A.M.U,Aurangabad

text summarization is the procedure to extract prominent information from the source text and provide it in the form of summary to user. Summarization becomes tedious as the size of document increase for humans so automated summarization becomes a great alternative. Automated summarization do have many challenges like paraphrasing, understanding context based information impact still its important due to its need and vast areas of application like as mail clients, report generation, news feed, Entity timeline, story line of events, sentence compression, event understanding, Summarization of user-generated content etc. this paper focus on the aspect of conceptual dependency on verb in stories, as verbs are words that show action or the overall physical

condition of a person helping to extract the main drama behind the stories. We have used the conceptual dependency to extract the important event from stories based on verb search for Enhancement on summarization.

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A Study To Compare The Effectiveness Of Passive Stretching Versus Massage On Symptoms Of Doms In Normal Adults

Christopher Amalraj Vallaba Doss, Syed Mohamed Sadath, R.M.Palanivel, Muhil Sakthivel, Ruth

Objectives: To find out the effectiveness of passive stretching and massage in reducing the indications of deferred beginning muscle. To compare the effectiveness of passive stretching versus massage in reducing the symptoms of delayed onset muscle soreness in normal adults. This study is intended to find out whether passive stretching or massage reduces the side effects of deferred beginning of muscle irritation. Methods: Fifty patients are participated in the study. Convince random sampling technique is used to assign for the 2 groups: passive stretching (PS, n=25, male=20, female=5) and massage (MASS, n=25, male=8, female=17). The treatment was applied respectively on the upper trapezius. The PS was applied multiple times for 30 seconds each time. The MASS was applied utilizing two distinct systems for 2 minutes for every method. Results: In the passive stretching group, there was a significant improvement in all outcomes from after 1 hour (post-test I), 24 hours (post-test II), 48 hours (post-test III) and 72 hours (post-test IV) ($p<0.05$) at VAS scale only but other scale (CIR and ROM) have no improvement and insignificant. In the massage group, VAS scale statistically significant improved compared with pre-treatment results ($p<0.05$) and other scale (CIR and ROM) insignificant. As consequence of estimating the measure of progress in each gathering, there was a noteworthy contrast in VAS in the uninvolved extending bunch contrasted and the back rub gathering, a huge distinction ($p<0.05$). Conclusions: This investigation indicated that inactive extending contrast with rub procedure is successful strategies for improving VAS, CIR and ROM for side effects of doms in ordinary grown-ups. Hence, different remedial mediations for improving VAS, CIR and ROM are proposed. The passive stretching and massage technique more effect on VAS but not in that much effect in the CIR and ROM symptoms of doms in normal adults. Back rub have fast recuperation, diminishes the indication of irritation, prompt alleviation in their treatment, decline the times of impedance, decline the REHAB time, speedier and powerful.

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An Analysis Of Impact Of Life Expectancy, Wellbeing And Ecological Footprint On Happy Planet Index

Dr. Renu Sharma Dr. Monika Kulshreshtha

Economic growth has raised standards of living of the people around the world. However, the increase in the standard of living or economic growth does not actually reflect a nation's welfare. Many a times policy makers refer GDP as a significance of national development and society welfare. GDP measures development of the nation and ignores the negative effects of economic growth on society, such as climate change and income inequality. Economists after acknowledging the limitations of GDP, expanded their measure of development so that it takes into account a society's quality of life. A number of countries have adopted both the work, advising the government, developing an Ease of Living Index, which measures quality of life, economic ability and sustainability. The king of Bhutan propagated the concept of happiness index suggested that GNH is more important than GDP. This study is an attempt to determine the impact of the independent variables Life Expectancy, Well being and Ecological Footprint on the dependent variable Happy Planet Index. Ordinary Least Square Linear Regression has been applied on secondary data to test the relationship and result highlights that Life expectancy has largest impact on Happy Planet Index followed by Well being and Ecological footprint.

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An Exploration Of Prediction Of Heart Disease Using Machine Learning Classification

Pingali V Sai Naga Sravanthi, Dr. P. Rajesh

Coronary illness shows the kind of condition which prompts heart glitch. Numerous remote correspondence advancements have been created for coronary illness prediction. Not all individuals with coronary vein ailment have chest torment as a side effect. Coronary illness causes many demises around the world. There are different factors, for example, Pressure Level, Serum - Cholesterin, Fasting - Blood Glucose, ECG, and many of significant Vessels or tubes Closed, Smoking, and Alcohol drinking which additionally results in coronary illness. In an underlying phase, expectation of coronary illness will spare human Existence. Machine Learning (ML) reports are truly important in the acknowledgment and examination of coronary disease. ML procedures such as; K Neighbors Classifier, Decision Tree Classifiers, Random Forest, Naïve Bayes and so on. are used in the Coronary illness prediction based on certain features. Main objective of this paper is to explore the distinctive parameters and its vitality in recognizing coronary ailment. Further, it additionally investigates the current methods and models utilized

for the forecast so as to distinguish the calculation that best suits the coronary illness forecast with an abnormal state of precision. By applying the algorithms like Random Forest, Decision Tree, Naïve Bayes, ANN, SVM, KNN, the better Performance is given by Random Forest out of all the remaining Algorithms and Least Performance is shown by KNN.

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Regulation Of Dc Link Voltage For Dynamic Braking System For Wind Turbine Pmsg

Dr. A. Ramesh Babu, Mr.M.Velumani, Dr. G. T. Sundar Rajan , Mr.N.S.Sudarsan

This paper proposes the Dynamic braking system for the Wind turbine power converter with DC chopper. When the Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) rotor speed is increased over speed, generator produce excess voltage. Due to this instant the load is disconnected immediately (grid power supply) at the same time power converter semiconductor device may get fail due to this over voltage. To avoid this excess voltage of the WTG is generator voltage is rectified and discharged. This dc voltage is discharged using super capacitor in existing method through the semiconductor switch. Since the super capacitor discharge time, the excess voltage not discharged properly in the existing system. The proposal system we used the resistor connected across the DC link through the semiconductor switching devices. When the dc voltage higher then user setting voltage then the semiconductor device switched ON state through the Pulse Width Modulation (PWM). If found very high DC voltage, then the semiconductor fully ON state and discharge the dc voltage continuously until the voltage reduced the user defined setting voltage. The DC link voltage of WTG is regulated in the proposed system. This work is implemented and verified in the MATLAB Simulation and Developed prototype.

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Effect Of Fiber- Cement Matrix Interface On The Mechanical Behavior Of Sifcon

R. Sruthi, S. Balaji.

Slurry infiltrated fibrous concrete (SIFCON) is generally a new extraordinary kind of high performance (steel) fiber - reinforced concrete (HPFRC). SIFCON is commonly made by pre placing short discrete fiber in the molds to its full limit or to the ideal volume portion. The method of invading steel fiber was first proposed by Haynes. Lankard altered the technique utilized by Haynes and

demonstrated that if the level of steel filaments in cement matrix increases, quality properties will get builds up which he initiated as SIFCON. The matrix in SIFCON has no coarse aggregate, however has a high cementitious substance. In some cases, it might contain fine (or) coarse sand and added substances, for example, fly debris, micro silica and latex emulsions. A controlled amount of high extend water diminishing admixtures (super plasticizer) are utilized for improving its flowing qualities. Steel fiber types in particular straight, hooked and crimped are utilized. The matrix act as an force transferring agent between fibers by shear, additionally the matrix acts as bearing element to keep strands interlock. Due to its excellent durability, energy absorption capacity, impact resistance and hardness, the SIFCON matrix is found to be advantages than conventional concrete. In this paper, examination about the utilization of SIFCON at different region of structural components, impact of aspect ratio, impact of different types of fibers are highlighted.

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An Analysis Of The Relationship Between Accounting And Corporation Income Taxation: An Empirical Study In Vietnam

Hoang Thanh Hanh

Indentify and record the provisons on Corporate income tax in accordance with international regulartions, which has been and are being implemented in Vietnamese Enterprises. Initially applied, there were certain difficulties reflect in accounting and taxregulations. Studying International regulations in th relationship between accounting and taxation from which to draw research gaps, lesson learned. Develope a process to handle steps in the relationship between accounting and taxation, which has been a concern of accountant and tax departments. This paper outlines specific steps to implement in determining the relationship between accounting and taxationIndex Terms— Tax, Tax Accounting, Income Tax, Corporate Tax

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **6838-6842**

Illuminating School Administrators' Solicitude On Dual-Language Programme

Ashairi Suliman, Mohamed Yusoff Mohd Nor, Melor Md Yunus , Azlin Norhaini Mansor

Dual Language Programme (DLP) is becoming more acceptable in the global education system. Many countries have started to employ

this practice in their schooling system due to the benefits harvested from the programme. Prior to this, the Dual-Language Programme (DLP) in the Malaysian education system has commenced since the year of 2016. Resembling the previous controversial educational policy PPSMI, this programme highlights the use of English as a means of instruction in the teaching and learning of Science and Mathematics. To accentuate, the programme requires four main criteria for it to commence. School readiness has been one of the concerns in implementing DLP. Hence, this study divulges into the school administrators' lenses focusing on their understanding of the programme objectives and acceptance towards the programme. Given survey research design, this study employed questionnaire embedded with open-ended questions to gather the data. The study roped into a sample of 80 DLP school administrators nationwide. The results have disclosed positive outcomes from the respondents pertaining to the two constructs studied. The open-ended responses have also unearthed some significant and essential issues concerning the implementation of DLP. To recapitulate, the implementation of DLP needs to be taken into serious consideration by everyone involved. The availability of resources and facilities, human resource development as well as DLP students' welfare are some of the crucial elements that may progress its implementation should they are given utmost priority.

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An Analysis Of The Relationship Between Risk And Return In The Gold Market Of Asian Countries

Dr. M. Mohanasundari, Dr. P. Vidhyapriya, Dr. P. Sundharesalingam , Ms.P.Kavitha

Gold price has been found to be unaffected during some economic changes i.e. historical information does not affect the gold prices. In many instances gold price showed increase in its price unlike other financial variables which drawn down to the least. Gold is said to be the safe heaven. This study will provide an insight about the trend of gold markets of the selected Asian countries. It may help the investors who wish to invest in Asian markets in decision-making and to design their investment policy. It may also help to hedge the risk while making portfolio. Hence this study focused on studying the nature of gold price for different Asian countries over ten years. This study applied the Exponential Weighted Moving Average to arrive the solution. The entire study is based on the secondary data, which is collected from World Gold Council Website.

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Predominantly Occurring Phytoplankton In Ariyankuppam Coastal Waters, Southeast Coast Of India

M. Punithavalli, K. Sivakumar

The study were conducted for six months covering summer and pre monsoon seasons to analyze the seasonal variation on phytoplankton in relation with hydrological parameters in Ariyankuppam coastal waters, south east coast of India. The physico-chemical parameters such as atmospheric temperature from 32.16 to 34.23°C, water temperature from 31.13 to 33°C, pH from 8.0 to 8.3, salinity from 29.33 to 33.66‰, dissolved oxygen 3.7 to 4.06 mg/l and nitrate 0.06 to 0.095(mg/l). A total of 25 taxa were recorded dominated by Bacillariophyceae (19) followed by Dinophyceae (5) and Cyanophyceae (1). Further predominantly occurring marine phytoplankton were Coscinodiscus radiatus, Odontella mobiliensis, Navicula sp, Thalassiosira sp, Triceratium sp, Pluerosigma sp, Skeletonema sp, Ceratium furca, Ceratium sp, Dinophysis tripos and Protoperidinium depressum. Commonly occurred genera, Chaetoceros (Chaetocerotaceae), Coscinodiscus (Coscinodiscaceae) and Navicula (Naviculaceae), were subjected to Energy Dispersive Spectroscopic analysis (EDS). They were found to accumulate different, element such as Na, Mg, Si, Cl, K, Cu, Zn, Cr and Fe. Among these the member Chaetoceros contained Na, Mg, Si, Cl, K, Cu and Zn, Coscinodiscus Na, Mg, Si, Cl, Cu, Zn and Navicula Mg, Si, Cl, K, Cu, Zn, Cr and Fe. Thus these observations would determine the chemical dialogue between the cell structures and role of the elements. Further, it gives the clue about the phytoplankton growth requirements.

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Development Of Integrated Creative And Critical Thinking Module In Problem-Based Learning To Solve Problems

Yee Mei Heong, Nuraffefa Hamdan, Kok Boon Ching, Tee Tze Kiong, Nurulwahida Azid

Thinking skills are needed for individuals to come up with new ideas that can prevent failures and better solve problems. Therefore, this study aims to produce a Module of Integrated Creative and Critical Thinking in Problem-Based Learning (PBL). The print module is an individual teaching and learning method that can follow the guidelines and instructions to complete a process or activity. The main objective of this study is to identify the suitability of the format and content as well as the usability of the Integrated Creative and Critical Thinking Module in PBL. The development of this module uses the Sidek Module Development Model, while the content of the module is based on the Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia (UTHM) publisher guide. Verifying the suitability of the

format, content and usability of the module involves three factors: UTHM lecturers with experience in module development, thinking styles and PBL. The study design was a product development and a descriptive survey study using a Likert-scale feedback form as an instrument. The study sample consisted of five lecturers and 10 students from the Faculty of Technical and Vocational Education, UTHM. Data obtained from the lecturers' and students' feedback were analyzed using Microsoft Excel 2013 to obtain the frequency and percentage values. Based on the feedback received, the suitability of the format and content and the usability of the module can be used as a guide for lecturers and students to solve problems during the learning and teaching process. Therefore, this module is an additional scientific tool for solving problems in PBL

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **6567-6571**

Hw/Sw Design And Fpga Implementation Of The Gcm For An Efficient Text Extraction From Complex Images

Anis Boudabous, Mohamed Amine Ben Atitallah, Rostom Kachouri, Ahmed Ben Atitallah

The Gamma Correction Method GCM is used as an important task in the text extraction process. In this paper, we propose a co-design implementation of the GCM using an FPGA board. This HW/SW implementation uses VHDL and C language to build a real embedded system validation. The implementation methodology performs an optimized run time of the GCM for text extraction in complex images. Our experiments are based on an FPGA HW/SW board. The obtained results showed that the proposed method can help to improve the performance of the GCM for text extraction by using the NiosII processor and hardware custom instructions. The proposed architecture enables to gain of 35% of the run time.

[View Full Paper] **[Download]** **[References]** **6572-6581**

The Impact Of Invested Capital On Net Cash Flows In Light Of The Business Results From Net Profit Or Loss At The Jordanian Public Shareholding Pharmaceutical Companies "Analytical Study"

Mohammad Ali Al Hayek

This study aimed to examine the impact of invested capital on net cash flows in light of the business results from net profit or loss at the Jordanian public shareholding pharmaceutical companies, and to achieve this goal the researcher conducted an analytical study that adopted the descriptive and analytical approach by using the

statistical methods to analyze the study data represented by the actual data that were taken from the financial statements of Jordanian public shareholding pharmaceutical companies listed on the ASE, which amount to (6) companies for the period (2009-2018). The study results indicate a statistically significant impact of invested capital in cash flows in light of the business results from net profit or loss in the Jordanian public shareholding pharmaceutical companies. Study recommended that public shareholding pharmaceutical companies need to pay attention to the invested capital in light of the business results due to its role in improving the cash flows, and also recommend to conduct other studies on the impact and relationship of study variables at the public shareholding companies in other sectors and compare it with the results of this study.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **6582-6593**

Segmentation Of Devanagari Handwritten Text Using Thresholding Approach

Vijay More, Madan Kharat, Shyamrao Gumaste

Image segmentation is one of the most important and required step in handwritten Devanagari text recognition process. Accuracy of an algorithm, which works on features extracted from segmented characters, highly depends on proper segmentation of handwritten text. There is sufficient segmentation work carried out on European and Chinese text datasets, whereas segmentation on Devanagari text still needs to address in more detail because segmentation and recognition of Devanagari text is difficult due to complex orientation of characters, connected characters and presence of shirorekha. After preprocessing like smoothening and noise removal, image dilation is to be performed and then finding of image contours for selecting region of interest as segmentation. Experimentation performed on PHDIndic_11 dataset and acceptable segmentation accuracy found is 85.12%.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **6594-6605**

Implementation Of A Web Structure Mining Page Rank And Hits Algorithms For Authors Of Any Website

Dr. Kapil Gupta, Ayush Maru, Kaushalendra Verma, Ashish Panchal

Mining is essence of valuable information from the huge set of raw information. Mining techniques in data mining is known as web mining. The rapidly increasing number of web contents including image, multimedia, and digital data. The knowledge gained from the

web can be utilised for increase the performance for searching of data. In the internet there is so many duplicate data in present. Thus how we can utilise the useful data from the whole collection of data is a tough task.Web mining shows the past work on using different web algorithms. Today the huge amount of data is present on web. The web crawler plays the essential role in updating the current data. The search engine are depends on the ranking technology instead of the other vector based approaches. This paper will focuses on different web mining techniques and the various algorithm used in it.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **6611-6614**

Computer Aided Detection And Recognition Of Malignant Melanoma In Dermoscopic Images

Megha Biswas, Manjunatha HIremath

Malignant melanoma is a very dangerous form of skin cancer. It is caused due to pigment -producing cells called melanocytes which mutate and becomes cancerous in nature. It is a very dangerous form of skin cancer as it spreads very fast. The number of estimated cancer deaths in 2020 is 630,000. The objective of current research study is to develop a recognition system to identify malignant melanoma cells from the affected part of the human skin. For current study authors have considered ISIC skin dataset. The proposed method consists hybrid segmentation method which combines the outcomes of two individual methods, namely, watershed and active contour method outcomes. The geometrical feature values of the segmented outcomes are extracted and stored as knowledge base. Support vector machine (SVM) is used for classification of malignant melanoma skin region from the dermoscopic image. The proposed method provides 72.60% recognition accuracy. The model can be improved and enhanced in future by considering and combining various learning methods in future.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **6615-6620**

Effect Of Growth Of Pleurotus Sajor-Caju (Oyster Mushroom) In Bauhinia Variegata Leaves And Pod , Nitrogenous Supplements, Sayabeen Meal And Urea Supplements

Sibani Borah, Dr. Anil Bora

This paper work is carried out to observed the effect growth on Bauhinia variegata leaves and pod, Sayabeen Meel and Urea supplements of Pleurotus yield for which we used paddy straw as a

substrate. The study ravels that in compared to nitrogenous and urea supplements Bauhinia leaves and pods powder shows maximum growth.

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Current State Of Art And Key Rationales Of Application Layer Distributed Denial Of Service Attacks In Software Defined Networking

Sarabjeet Kaur, Amanpreet Kaur, Abhinav Bhandari

Software Defined Networking (SDN) provides the provision of centralized and faster network. It provides the greater control on network traffic by separating the control plane and data plane which is a new network paradigm shift from the traditional network. Although SDN has replaced the traditional networks with its fast and flexible features, yet there are some of the areas where research is being emphasized like reliability, scalability, latency and security. Due to the centralized service based architecture of SDN there occurs various security issues at its different layers like control layer, data layer and application Layer. These issues are unauthorized access to controller, forwarding policy violation or modification, system level security issues, unauthorized access to applications and denial of service etc. Out of these, the DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) attack is the most leading issue at present. DDoS attack is interruption in normal traffic flow thereby making the services unavailable to legitimate users by consuming victim's resources. DDoS attack although has an impact on different layers, yet the application layer DDoS attack has become the most distinguished area of discussion for various researchers. So, in this paper, we have covered the most prominent area of security in SDN i.e. DDoS attack. We are going to present a review of the current state of art on an application layer DDoS attack in SDN. Our study identifies and discusses the different defense approaches, its implementations, an idea behind work done and an outcome of recent related works which is helpful in handling the application layer DDoS attack in the SDN. It gives the clear view to the researchers about the recent updates in defense mechanism of an application layer DDoS attack in the SDN. Also the mapping study highlights the limitations of each research which leads to the research findings and gaps out of present research being done yet. The future scope of this research study is to develop a new mitigation framework after analyzing the research gaps highlighted in research article.

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Labview Based Trucks Overload Detector And Controlling

Dr. T. Kalavathi Devi, V. Selva Vignesh, V. Shrinithi, R. Tharen

Trucks moving beyond legal mass limits increase the risk of traffic accidents and destruction to the assembly. They also result in out-of-line conflict between transport modes and societies. It is vital for a truck to have a standard weight measures guideline. Presently, technologies are being developed for efficient overload screening without considering the truck weight and enforcement. The transportation is a vital part of a society for a secured transportation system. The transportation is a vital part of a society for a secured transportation system. Even though there are many factors which cause accidents but a majority of them are caused because of overloading. First of all, the maximum weight that a truck can carry is defined by the manufactures at the time of production unfortunately the drivers overload the vehicle for their convenience. Overloaded vehicles, especially cargo vehicles, causing damages to our roads and affects the economic growth and the damage caused grows exponentially as the load increases. As a result of overloading roads gets damaged and leads to higher repair costs and maintenance which in turn places an additional burden. If the problem of overloading is not controlled, this cost has to be carried by the road user, which will require significant increases in road user charges such as the fuel expenses, vehicles toll fees, and fine by RTO (Rto mention just a few. In this project, the load carried by the vehicle is measured by using inbuilt weighing mechanism and it is continuously monitored. Controller is used as a data acquisition to monitor and send the data to the vehicle dash-board. The objective is to reduce the accidents caused by overloading of trucks and to find out the loss of goods during transportation.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6638-6644

An Experimental Assessment Of The Influence Of Ganoderma Lucidum On The State Of Oxidative Stress

Iriskulov B.U., Saydalikhodjaeva O.Z., Abilov P.M., Seytkarimova G.S., Norboeva S.A., Musaev Kh.A.

This article describes the capabilities of Ganoderma Lucidum in the correction of oxidative stress. It has been proven that Ganoderma Lucidum removes free radicals, acts as antioxidants and enhances innate immunity. Materials and research methods: in this article data of histological, biochemical and ultramicroscopic research methods are given. Results of the study: according to the results of a histological study in the 3 main group, in which Ganoderma Lucidum was used, active regeneration of the liver was observed, as evidenced by the frequent mitosis of hepatocytes, fatty degeneration is less pronounced than in 1 and 2 main groups. in

which olive oil and 5% -2.0 ml of ascorbic acid were used. In the 3 main group after exposure to Ganoderma Lutsidum, the proportion of intact hepatocytes was 68 ± 2.0% (p≤0.05) compared with 2 and 3 main groups (32.0 ± 3.5%, p≤0.05). The study showed that the activity of cytochrome c in 2 and 3 main groups was significantly higher than in 1 main group. In particular, this is due to the effect of triterpene fractions and β-δ-polyglucans to increase liver cytochrome oxidase due to an increase in the nonspecific resistance of the organism, as a result of which the optical density of the solution decreases. Moreover, in the 3rd main group, the activity of cytochrome oxidase was higher by 37.8% (p≤0.05) than in the 1st and 2nd main groups and amounted to 59.0 ± 1.05 nmol of succinate / mg protein per min (at a rate of 61 , 09 ± 1.09 nmol of succinate / mg protein per minute). In groups 1 and 2, the activity of cytochrome c was reduced by 38% (p≤0.01) and 44% (p≤0.01), respectively. As a result, after an increase in the activity of cytochrome c, endogenous redox reactions and metabolic processes in tissues accelerated, oxygen utilization improved, and hypoxia in tissues decreased during CCl4 poisoning.

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Process Capability Analysis In Filling Operation – A Case Study

Arzak M. E., A. Wazeer, Essam K. Saied Ayman A. Abd-Eltwab

The aim of this study is to conduct process capability analysis in filling operation. A process capability index can be described as identifying the behavior of a process compared to the engineering specifications. These measures are often called capability or performance indices. Capability indices is applied widespread in industries. The objective of this study is to conduct process capability analysis for filling operation. Industrial example to illustrate filling process monitoring using process capability analysis is presented. The results showed that, the process capability analysis is able to monitor the filling process quality.

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Securing Big Data Using Mixed Fragmentation Based On Multi-Cloud Environment

Rabab M.Nabawy, Heba El Beh, Hamdi M.Mousa

Under the explosive increase of global data, the term Big data is mainly used to describe enormous datasets, In order to store this huge amount, Cloud computing should be used to address the challenges with shared computing resources. In so far as the data

stored on cloud computing may contain sensitive and important data, a securing technique is needed to secure this data. Most of securing techniques in cloud Environments used Encryption and Decryption for writing and reading HDFS blocks that cost a long time, which affects the system performance. In this paper, a (Big Data Security Fragmentation) BSF framework is represented to secure data using the multi-cloud, by distributing the big data on many clouds without using any encryption but only splits the structured data among three clouds, so each cloud doesn't Select Statement fragmentation chart to have a clear copy of the original data. The experimental results showed that our approach enhanced time performance of uploading data also enhanced the performance of requesting data in all types of queries, and guaranteed the data security issues (CIA) data confidentiality, Data Integrity, and service Availability compared with the techniques that used Encryption and Decryption.

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Multiqos-Enhanced Heuristic Model For Scheduling Of Scientific Workflows

Sonam Seth, Dr. Nipur Singh

Cloud Computing has emerged with the successive advancement of traditional computing like distributed computing and grid computing. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) clouds offer computation of workflows at low cost. Objective of this paper is to propose an enhanced heuristic method for scheduling single scientific workflow that reduces time and cost QoS parameters. This paper discusses different workflow scheduling approaches on the basis of data storage system and clustering methods to obtain single QoS objective. Proposed method is based on multiobjective heuristic which is an enhanced version of MaxMin workflow scheduling, called Vertical MaxMin Workflow Scheduling (VMM). The simulated result for comparative study of various heuristics is done on WorkflowSim for single workflow. Comparative results confer that proposed method obtains multi-objective QoS with lower cost in efficient time.

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Identification Of Protein Profile Of A. Fumigatus For Diagnostic Intrest From Clinical Isolates

Desh Deepak Singh

Aspergillus fumigatus is a saprophytic air born mold mainly causing aspergillosis in the immunocompromised individual. The aim of this

study was to antigenic characterication of A. fumigatus in a 12-h culture of A. fumigatus. Antigens of Aspergillus fumigatus was identified by using 2D-PAGE (2-dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis) and MALDI-MS (Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization-mass spectroscopy). Various antigens have been identified such as signaling protein, heat shock proteins, translation elongation factorand other cell surface antigen for diagnostic and drug target intrest.

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A Soft Computing Model To Predict The Disease Of French Bean Using Artificial Neural Network On Weather-Related Time Series Data

Surjeet Kumar, Manas Kumar Sanyal

French bean is a very popular and extensively grown leguminous crop of India. It is enriched with saturated proteins and vitamins. French bean cultivation entirely depends on soil types and climatic conditions. Although it can be cultivated on all types of soil but for the various reasons, its production rate is much lower than needed. This article aims to develop a prognostic model to forecast the diseases of French beans using Modern Soft Computing Approaches. It has been observed that the proposed Soft Computing Model reduces the predictive errors more efficiently than the Traditional Statistical Approaches and the predictive performances have been evaluated using error finding equations like Mean Square Error (MSE), Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and Average Error. This paper presents a new approach to connect all meteorological data with grain disease prediction. It will help farmers to know when the diseases may affect crop at the initial stage and the possible types of the diseases. Therefore, appropriate advance treatment can be arranged for specific diseases, resulting in better productivity.

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Overcoming The Vanishing Gradient Problem Of Recurrent Neural Networks In The Iso 9001 Quality Management Audit Reports Classification

Ken Jon M. Tarnate, Dr. Madhavi Devaraj, Joel C. De Goma

Deep neural networks specifically the Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) generally suffer from the vanishing gradient problem. However, with proper implementation of hyper parameters, activation functions and appropriate choose of text representation models which purposely fit for the recurrent neural networks it can optimize and stabilize the gradient and prevent it from being

vanish. This paper, focus to resolve the issue of the vanishing gradient problem of the recurrent neural network models while also improving the quality audit procedures through the application of data mining and deep learning models that's automatically classify an audit reports based on the ISO 9001 Quality Management System Requirements. A total of ninety (90) recurrent neural networks were developed to investigate the influence of the combined word representation model, combined activation functions and implementation of dropouts' method on the learning ability of the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and Bidirectional-LSTM recurrent neural networks. The highest average classification accuracy of LSTM is 85.27% while the highest average classification accuracy of the BLSTM is 88.01%

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Determinants Of Youth Unemployment Rate In Asean

Zainul Hasan, Hadi Sasana

In different countries, unemployment is a major problem. This study aims to analyze the factors that determine the growth of youth unemployment in ASEAN. Period of analysis between 2001 to 2017. Gross Domestic Product, Foreign Direct Investment, Openness, Human Development Index and Population aged 0-14 years are the variables used in this analysis. This study is using quantitative research techniques with the Least Square Dummy Variable (LSDV) estimator for panel data regression analysis.The results of this study show that for the youth unemployment rate, GDP, FDI, and inflation are negative and significant. While Openness, the Human Development Index and population aged 0-14 years have a positive and significant effect on youth unemployment rates.

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The Effects Of Proximity To Cemetery On Purchasing Residential Properties In Malaysia

Tan Wee Vern, Aminah Binti Mohsin, Mohd Shahril bin Abd Rahman, Gabriel Ling Hoh Teck, Tan Liat Choon, Toh Ming Liang

Ever-limited residential land has resulted in an increasing number of residential properties being built near cemeteries. Races and religions view cemeteries differently which affects their decision to purchase properties located nearby. Cemetery may impacted the surrounding include housing nearby either in positive or negative views. This paper explores Malaysian community perceptions of housing near cemeteries since Malaysia was a multicultural and multiracial country. The study adopts quantitative research and the

data analysed using statistical analysis and Pearson Chi Square. The findings show that most of the respondents had positive views where about 197 or 52 per cents respondents with difference religious background agreed that cemetery is not a factor to be considered. Different religious did not show significance in affecting demand of housing as the p-value only 0.096. This supports residential development in such areas. Nevertheless, further study is required to identify additional factors that affect people's perception of cemeteries.

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Impacts Of Skilled Workers On Sustainable Construction Practices

Mohammed Isah Leje, Bandi Shamsulhadi, Abdullah Fadhlin , Abubakar Muhammad-Jamil

The purpose of this study is to examine the significant impacts of skilled workers towards achieving sustainable construction practices. The objectives of the study include identifying sustainable construction practices and evaluate the degree of agreement to which skilled workers influence sustainable construction practices from construction professionals' views. A sample of 576 construction professionals were randomly selected from the list of registered construction professionals' organisations, out of which 290 responses were received. Data analysis include Relative Importance Index (RII) for ranking comparison among the construction professionals on a scale range from 1-5. Kendall's coefficient of concordance was used to evaluate the degree of agreement between construction professionals related to the ranking of each group of the practices. The results of RII revealed that improve project delivery, value for money, improve work quality, reduction of wastages of construction materials, better use of local materials to reduce carbon emission and minimisation of resources consumption are the top five impacts of skilled workers towards sustainable construction. The results of Kendall's coefficient of concordance revealed that a high agreement between construction professionals occurred in the ranking of the impacts of skilled workers related to each group of the practices. The findings revealed that the most significant impacts of skilled workers arise from improvement on organisational performance and environmental efficiency. It was recommended that efforts should be geared towards the supply of skilled workers for improved sustainable construction practices.

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Sonochemical Synthesis And Physico-Chemical Characterisation Of Iron Based Indian Nano Medicine

Chitralekha Kotian

Bhasmas used in Ayurveda are often referred to as Indian nano medicine. Kasis bhasma a herbo-metallic preparation is used for the treatment of several conditions in Ayurveda. The synthesis of Kasis bhasma by traditional method is tedious and time consuming. The use of Ultrasound technique has been explored to synthesis a precursor iron oxide sample in this study. Iron oxide nanoparticles of size 19.5 nm-51.5 nm have been prepared by sonochemical treatment of a solution of Ferric chloride and Sodium Hydroxide. The physico- chemical characterization of the synthesized iron oxide was done for routine parameters and by ICP-AES, FGSEM and EDX methods. Physico-chemical characterization of commercially available samples of Kasis bhasma was also done in this study. Comparative studies of the results obtained for the sonochemically synthesized sample matched with the results obtained for the commercial samples. The study highlights the importance of integrating modern technologies in traditional synthesis procedures of Ayurveda.

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Hysteresis Control Of Four Bus System Using Hybrid Power Flow Controller

A John Rose, G. Anandha Kumar

Hybrid –Power- Flow -Controller (H.P.F.C) finds place between weak buses in multi-bus-systems to reduce the effects of voltage sag. This work deals with power quality improvement of Four - Bus System (F.B.S) using H.P.F.C. Simulation is done for open loop and closed loop HPFC 4bus-system with PI and Hysteresis controller and the outcomes are compared in terms of settling time &steady-state-error. The outcomes represents that the superior performance of Closed-loop-HPFC-Four-bus system with hysteresis controller than Closed-loop-HPFC-Four-bus system with PI controller. The-simulation-outcomes represent the ability of the H.P.F.C in improving the power-quality.

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Performance Comparison Of The Cloud Optimized Eclat Growth And Multi-Core Processing Cloud Eclat Growth

V.Priya, Dr.S.Murugan

Cloud Optimized Eclat Growth (COEG) method is a new Eclat based data mining approach is to work well with real-time cloud environments. COEG used new concepts of localized cloud Eclat data processing by cloud offloading method. The localized cloud data processing procedure reduces the process of repeated global database scanning to improve processing speed and to reduce the memory consumption in a single machine. The COEG method uses localized cloud data processing, multidimensional liked lists are used which improves the item, transaction and pattern-based search capabilities. “Multi-core Processing Cloud Eclat Growth” (MPCEG) is indented to create a suave interface for Eclat growth algorithm to run in multi-core processor-based cloud computing environments. MPCEG blending multi-core high performance Central Processing Units (CPUs) and Graphics Processing Units (GPUs). MPCEG used new procedures for Cloud Parallel Processing, GPU Utilization, Annihilation of floating point arithmetic errors by fixed point replacement in GPUs and Hierarchical offloading aggregation. The performance of these two algorithms is compared based on the Time efficiency. After the comparison, we conclude that MPCEG algorithm is the fastest algorithm, it takes less time to generate the frequent item-sets as compared to other algorithm, that is, COEG algorithm.

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The Role Of Cloud Computing In Reducing The Costs Of IT Infrastructure "Case Study In Telecommunication Companies"

Mohammad Ismail Suleiman Alawamreh , Audeh Ahmad Suleiman Bani-Ahmad

The aim of this study is to examine the role of cloud computing in reducing the costs of IT infrastructure in companies. In order to achieve the objective of the study, the researcher developed a questionnaire to collect the data and verify the validity of the questionnaire and its validity and then distributed it to the sample of the study which consisted of 100 questionnaires and 85 questionnaires were retrieved. The researcher then perform the appropriate statistical analysis and extract the results, the most important of which is the role of computerization. (In terms of software costs, availability of communications, human resources and equipment costs) in companies using cloud computing, as well as the role of cloud computing on IT infrastructure beyond The role of cloud computing on the IT infrastructure by the human resources in the sample companies and finally there is a significant role of cloud computing. In the sample study companies, there is a significant role of cloud computing on the IT infrastructure by its dimension. On IT infrastructure (equipment costs) in the sample companies. The study recommended the need to apply cloud

computing in companies because of its significant role in reducing costs hardware, software, human resources and communications.

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Evaluation Of Operating Cost For Money Packaging

R.Panday, B Rachmat, Dovina Navanti

Evaluation operational costs need to be done in company operations, including inventory costs so that inventory costs become effective. For this reason, the EOQ method will be applied. Inventory management carried out by PT ADP company engaged in money packaging services, where the costs incurred by the company in 2017 amounted to IDR 361,422,557 for 27,834 rolls with a frequency of purchases of 15 times. By using the EOQ method the inventory costs incurred by the company for the production process during 2017 were IDR 64,794,240, for 679 rolls at a purchase frequency of 25 times. By using the EOQ method the company can save costs by IDR 296,628,317 or 82.07% more efficient. Costs incurred by the company in 2018 was IDR 902,176,802 for 33,473 rolls with a frequency of purchase of 10 times. Using the EOQ method the inventory costs incurred by the company for the production process in 2018 were IDR 370,116,620, for 1465 roll at a purchase frequency of 43 times. By using the EOQ method the company can save costs by IDR 532,060,182 or 59% more savings. Referring to the evaluation of inventory costs in 2017 and 2018, it can be proposed using the EOQ method for 2019 in determining the amount of inventory and its costs.

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Evaluation Of Physical And Mechanical Properties Of Glass Fiber Reinforced Polyester Resin

Dr.P.Suresh, R.Naveen Nayaka, M.V.Manivannan

The work reveals the effect of variation in glass fiber percentage and reinforced polyester resin percentage on mechanical properties of resulting composites. The composite was prepared using hand layup method using Mat330GSM Glass fiber mat and Isophthalic resin as reinforcement and using 1-2% Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide(MEKP) as a hardener. The main purpose of this project is to study the effect of different fibre composition on mechanical properties of a fibre matrix and develop a lightweight, high strength, high impact resistance for automotive design and manufacturing applications. The developed composite specimens were subjected to bending test, tensile test and impact test as per ASTM standard for evaluating their physical and mechanical

properties. It was observed that the increasing fiber percentage from 40% to 50% by weight, the tensile strength increases by 41.54%, impact energy absorption increases by 75% but the bending strength decrease by 25% showcasing enhanced properties.

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Colour Retinal Fundus Image Segmentation Based On Sift Detector

Krishnakumar.S, Velnath.R

Automatic Segmentation of retinal blood vessels plays an important role in the diagnosis of diagnosing several complicated diseases such as Retinal Tear, Retinal Detachment and Microaneurysm diseases. This work presents a new technique for retinal blood vessel segmentation in color retinal images using the Scale Invariant Feature Transform Detector (SIFT) and predicts the abnormal retinal disease using Artificial Neural Network (ANN). Initially Image preprocessing is done to reduce the presence of unwanted noise in an image.Preprocessing steps make the retinal images more suitable for vessel extraction, Images are then enhanced using Contrast Limited Adaptive Histogram equalization. To estimate the vessel keypoint SIFT is used. Mask based Blood Vessels Extraction with global image threshold is implemented for vessel extraction, the extraction of retinal blood vessels are done using the expectation maximization algorithm. Feature Extraction generally consists of three steps Statistical, Texture and Shape based Feature to evaluate the artificial neural network in predicting Normal and Abnormal Retinal disease.The proposed SIFT based segmentation approach is simulated and performance of the proposed algorithm is evaluated and compared with existing approach.

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The Effect Of Leadership Style, Organizational Culture, And Job Satisfaction On Work Motivation And Its Implications In The Performance Of Tenured Faculty

Hendri Dunan, Appin Purisky Redaputri, Heylin Idelia Jayasinga

This study aims to examine and analyze the influence of leadership style; organizational culture; job satisfaction, and work motivation either partially or simultaneously on the performance of tenured faculty of private universities in the province of Lampung. The design of this research is descriptive and verification; The research

methods used are the method of descriptive survey and explanatory survey method. The type of investigation in this study is causality. This research unit is individual, lecturers in private universities in the province of Lampung. The time horizon in this study was cross-sectional, data analysis techniques using descriptive statistics structural equation modeling to test the hypothesis by using SPSS software 8.80, with the composition of the sub-structure of leadership styles, organizational culture, and job satisfaction as exogenous, motivation as an intervening variable and the performance of lecturers as endogen variable. With the population of 772 lecturers and 370 lecturers sample set with proportionate stratified random sampling method. The results show that there is a positive and significant effect either partially or jointly styles of leadership; organizational culture; job satisfaction on work motivation, with the contribution (R2) 46% where the leadership style variable influence most dominantly on work motivation. There is a positive and significant effect either partially or jointly styles of leadership; organizational culture; job satisfaction and work motivation on performance with the contribution (R2) 89%, where the most dominant leadership style variable affects the performance of tenured faculty. The study recommends to increase the motivation and performance of the lecturer, which can be done by improving the leadership style in advance through increased dimension of individualized attention and Professionalism Inspiration (X4), and then to increase other variables.

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Comparison Of Various Interleavers In Terms Of Hardware Requirement For Multi User Interleave Division Multiple Access Scheme

Dr. Arpita Patel

In IDMA interleavers are used for user separation. For the implementation of interleaver the challenging task is the fabrication with less complexity and hardware requirement. Various interleavers are studied and compared based on complexity and memory requirement for IDMA.The recently proposed novel interleaver called invert tree based interleaver(ITBI) is the best compromise between the all other interleavers in terms of memory and bandwidth requirement. In this paper various interleavers are implemented on FPGA to compare the hardware requirement.

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IOT System Model,Challenges And Threats

Bhawna Ahlawat, Anil Sangwan, Vikas Sindhu

IOT (Internet of things) have emerged incredibly since its beginning and today one can easily make use of extensive applications that have entered into real world may it be smart monitoring systems, smart buildings, smart wearable accessories to smart healthcare services, smart grids etc. It connects people sitting at home or working at office to any application or service that is to be done through internet. Yet there is much vulnerability related to issues of security and privacy and this adds to challenges of IOT that need to overcome to make it further promising technology. So this paper discusses about the architecture or model if IOT as well as challenges seen by researchers like data mining challenge, privacy challenge. Also various security attacks present at various levels have been overviewed. Furthermore, comparative analysis of various security models has been discussed along with the technique used. Security issues at the application layer has been presented constituting sniffing attack, access control attack etc.

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Critical Path Method To Accelerate Automotive Maintenance Duration

Indrawaty .Y. Marit, Ellysa Nursanti, Prima Vitasari

Maintenance activities need to be carried out appropriately. This study aims to speed up maintenance duration as expected. The duration of maintenance activities has an impact on decreasing customer loyalty. In this study the scheduling of maintenance activities is evaluated using the Critical Path Method (CPM) using the POM program. In the CPM method scheduling is done by determining the details of activities, adding duration to each activity, identifying previous activities, determining the sequence of activities and describing in network form, arranging the duration of completion for each activity, entering each data into the POM program so that the activity was identified wether it is on critical path or not.In this research, maintenance activities are classified into 2: 1) Lightweight injection and CVT service package; 2) oil and spare parts replacement. The results are compared before and after the improvement. The results showed that the CPM method can speed up maintenance duration. The efficiency of accelerating injection and CVT service package duration is 57.89% while oil and spare part replacements is 22.72%.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] 6777-6782

Real Time Data Logger

Dr.Sampoornam K P, Kavithamani K ,Savitha S

Water is necessary for the fundamental increase of plants. When sufficient amount of water isn't always gift on the time of plant desires, then it ends in loss of life. Since it is very irritating for human to monitor after plants all the time, we designed soil moisture sensors to reduce the burden. Now the use of the sensor gadget designer can build any sorts of structures that can appear after the water requirement of plants. This soil moisture sensor has two probes through which contemporary passes in soil, then study the resistance of soil for reading moisture degree. We realize that water make the soil extra vulnerable to electric conductivity ensuing less resistance in soil where at the other hand dry soil has poor electrical conductivity for this reason more resistance in soil. Using these properties of strength, the sensor is designed. In our task we use Data loggers to get the resistance values by reminiscence device and those values are displayed on notepad. The stored values are used to analyze the data for examining the high-quality of soil. A moisture information lumberjack, to store the water content information and recuperate it for future evaluation is basic.

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Sedimentlogical Studies Of Mangrove Environment At Hamata –Wadi El-Gemal Protected Area, Red Sea Coast, Egypt

Hashem A. Madkour, Abbas M. Mansour, Mohamed R. Osman, Howaida Mansour , Raafat M. El Attar, Atef El-Taher and Abu-El-Hagag N. Ahmed

Mangroves in Egypt cover a relatively small area, but they have a national and international importance. Mangroves along the Egyptian Red Sea coast are built up exclusively of Avicennia marina. Its growth from bushy, its density is generally in sparse groups, and its occurrence is restricted to small coastal areas. The present work aims to study the nature and environment of the mangrove sediments in Hamata (Qulan area) and Wadi El-Gemal area along the Egyptian Red Sea coast through dealing with the grain size analysis data of mangrove sediments. The grain size analysis of mangrove deposits is important to give a good idea of the size distribution and properties of these sediments in the considered areas. Forty-six samples were collected from the sediments of mangrove environments in these areas. The textural characteristics of mangrove sediments in Hamata (Qulan area) were investigated and compared with similar characteristics of mangrove sediments in Wadi El-Gemal region. The mean size generally decreases towards the sea and the sediment type changes from coarse sand to muddy sand and sandy mud. The sorting is generally warsend, with varying degrees of skewness from strongly coarse to fine skewed distribution with averaging nearly symmetrical skewed of Qulan area and coarse skewed of Wadi El-Gemal area. Kurtosis values range from leptokurtic to very platykurtic with averaging mesokurtic of Qulan area and leptokurtic of Wadi El-Gemal area. The areal

distribution of sand, mud and gravel fractions showed that sand constitutes up to 80-90% of the studied sediments. Statistical analysis of the sediments shows the prevalence of a moderately high-energy environment with very effective winnowing activity. The discriminant functions of Sahu (1964) for environmental interpretation has been used and it showed that all sediment samples of the two areas of study follow shallow marine environment. Cluster analysis and correlation matrix of sediments showed illustrated the complexity of the system and the multitude of contributing sources.

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A Analysis Of Demonetization Effect On Selected Stocks Of Indian Housing Finance Sector

Dr.S.Padmavathy,Dr.M.Mohanasundari, Ms.S.Srinidhi

Demonetization means cancelling the currency from its legal status. The main motto of demonetization is to reduce the bank notes in circulation which in turn reduces black money. Indian housing finance is mainly involved in cash transactions and demand has also been reduced during Demonetization. The present study was conducted in the selected housing finance companies such as NSE, HDFC, INDIABULLS, LIC, HUDCO, PNB, CANFIN and REPCO. This review is intended to analyze the impact of demonetization on the above mentioned housing finance companies. For the research data has been collected for 3 years' post-demonetization from8th November 2016 to 31st October 2019 and the run test and correlation analysis has been conducted to identify by setting NIFTY as the benchmark index to validate the study

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Foreign Currency Such As Us Dollar, Euro, Pound Sterling, Japanese Yen, Gold And Crude Oil Price Impact On Indian Stock Indices – Bse And Nse

Rekha Manjunath.S, Sivarajadhanavel.P, Dr.Krishnamoorthy.V, Akshaya.N, Haleema.K.S

A stock market is the center of a network of transactions where buyers and sellers of securities meet at a specified price. Stock market plays a key role in the mobilization of capital in emerging and developed countries, leading to the growth of industry and commerce of the country, as a consequence of liberalized and globalized policies adopted by most emerging and developed government. Many factors can be a signal to stock market participants to expect a higher or lower return when investing in

stock and one of these factors are other country currencies. The market for foreign currencies or foreign exchange, where the relative prices of national units of account or exchange rates are determined. If you plan to travel to any of those places, you'll want to know so you can evaluate prices. The change in currency variables can significantly impact stock price return. In this research, we will examine the impact of currencies in India. They claim that macroeconomic variables affect stock market behavior is a well-established theory in the financial economics literature. However, in the Past two decades several researchers made an attempt to study the macroeconomic effects on stock market.

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A Study On The Aspects Inducing Access To Funds By The Small Scale Firms In Tamilnadu

Ms. Uma Mageswari T, Dr. Bhuvaneswari. G ,

Nowadays, a significant role in small scale firms has the prospective to donate considerably to monetary development and drop in poverty of a country by means of increased construction and employment opportunities. Even though the small scale firms are contingent on the ability to access to funds, their growth is continuously subsistent. In the context of India, the understanding of the growth of small scale firms led to the modification of policy through execution of the MSE Act 2016. This study is an endeavor to establish the aspects inducing the access to funds by the small and medium scale firms. This study focuses on the various factors that influence or induce the access to funds by the small and medium scale firms in Tamilnadu. Descriptive study is adopted by using both the primary as well as secondary data. The target population is about 11 lakhs small and medium scale firm in Tamilnadu. Likelihood sampling technique is used to collect the data from the sample of 150 respondents. This study focuses on the factors like irregularity of information, risks involved in business and the transactional costs. The transactional value acts as the most significant factor for the access to funds by the small scale firms.

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Moth-Flame Optimization Based Radiant Thermal Pattern Controller For Continuous Stirred Tank Heater

V. Kabila, G. Glan Devadhas

Managing a Continuous Stirred Tank Heater to maintain a uniform temperature within an automated system is complicated. Attaining

a constant temperature and sustaining it all through the process is a key challenge inferred in this system. This kind of systems finds its usefulness in many of the automated manufacturing units and in some other chemical processing units too. The controller implemented is meant for regulating the stirring function in order to accomplish a constant actual temperature within the tank. Conventional tuning methodologies trailed to influence the controller experiences various shortcomings in realizing a feasible transient response within the stipulated time. Former Proportional Integral Differential controllers find too hard to organize the entire stirring compartment in a pre-defined manner. Integrating a fuzzy approach augments the delay in proposing a desired value. Those approaches escalated all those necessitated parameters that certainly assists in accomplishing a better performance. In order to overcome all shortcomings inferred, this proposes a Moth Flame Optimization based Radiant Thermal Pattern. Augmented moth-flame optimization methodology tends to initiate the stirring function with a feasible speed and hence, the temperature gets controlled without any delay. The devised approach diminishes the variations of overshoot value in the initial state itself and mitigates the settling time too. The comparative analysis carried out among the suggested mechanism with the traditional approaches like Zeigler-Nicholos, Genetic Algorithm, Particle Swarm Optimization and a hybrid GA-PSO based tuning evidently proves the proficiency in terms of peak overshoot, settling time, rise time and delay time.

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Transient Fault Tolerance Patterns For Real Time Systems With Arbitrary Deadline

Smriti Agrawal, Rama Shankar Yadav, Ranvijay

Occurrence of transient faults have increased as the chip area is reduced in the mobile devices. Tolerance to transient faults is become even more essential for a healthy real time system. This paper presents a two phase preemption control pattern approach to improve average tolerance to transient faults. It also improves the acceptability domain by accepting task sets with arbitrary deadline and some task sets previously rejected by existing techniques. Phase-1 employs checkpointing based tolerance patterns. The phase-2 uses preemption control technique to improve the quality of service. Theorems and lemmas are derived to ensure the correctness of patterns and feasibility of the task set. A new burst tolerance parameter is proposed to rate the performance of offline fault tolerance scheduling strategies. The proposed patterns perform better than existing ones, for both synthesized and real-world applications in terms of average and burst tolerance.

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Traditional Medicine Among The Ahom Community Of Assam, India

Pranjal Deka Pranjal Deka

The Ahom is a rich community of Assam with their own ethnic identity and cultural diversity, The Ahom community have a rich traditional knowledge system for food, health, medicine, and all aspects of society. Traditional medicine is the most essential aspect of a community, which controls the entire structure of the community. In Assam and North East India belongs a large number of the tribal community, which have own language and traditional knowledge system. The study of traditional medicine is an integral part of research and development. In these studies, it is tried to discuss traditional medicine and traditional knowledge of the Ahom community of Assam.

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Inventoriztaion Of Zooplanktonic Diversity Inhabiting Lentic Waters Of Billawar,Jammu And Kashmir.

Sarbjeet kour, Vipan Kumar, Rajan Verma, Nidhi Sharma and Supreet Kour.

A preliminary study was conducted so as to study the physico-chemical parameters and zooplanktonic diversity of 3 lentic water bodies in shivalik mountain range of Billawar tehsil from Jammu region. A total of 47 zooplankton species were recorded from 3 different water bodies (pond 1, 2 and 3) which comprised of zooplankton groups belonging to different groups : protozoa (11 species), rotifera (23 species), copepoda (4 species) and cladocera (9 species) of which 8 species were common to the study station. Qualitatively Protozoa group dominated the Mandli pond (pond 1) while rotifera group dominated the Baddu ponds (pond 2 and 3). The occurrence of varied diversity of zooplankton from the same latitudinal region signified the importance of physico-chemical characteristics of water bodies for survival and flourishment of the zooplankton community.

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Counting The Environmental Costs Of Tourism In The Hill Station Of Yercaud

Thejas Gigy Thomas, Dr. Prasantha Kumar N.S.

The need to protect the intrinsic wealth of the world is becoming an important target for the young generation, as it provides avenues for travel, tourism and businesses to use the natural resources of the earth. Tourism is of course one of the fastest growing industries in the world and it positively and negatively impacts the environment in many ways. Tourism's adverse effects minimize the inherent benefit it has in coastal areas and affect other non-tourist economic activities substantially. The adverse affects of tourism can be curtailed by proper resource management planning, putting emphasis on ecotourism and taking steps that are ecologically sustainable, socially useful and economically feasible. The aim of this study would be to determine the intrinsic and extrinsic effect of tourism on the environment. The connection between tourism and ecosystem is complex, and tourism has the potential to create possibilities for conserving and preserving the environment. The study obtained primary data using the personal contact method. Questionnaires were administered to 100 participants who visited Yercaud, Salem district of Tamil Nadu, India in the last five years through the Simple Random Sampling Method. The main purpose of this paper is to examine the environmental impact of tourism and its impact on natural resources, environmental damage and the surroundings of Yercaud.

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Coordinated Power Management Scheme For Pv Based Dc Micro-Grid

P.Ramesh, D.Kodandapani, P.Velrajkumar, V.Agalya and M.Hari

Now a day's DC micro grids have more discussion in the power system research due to various advantages like more efficient, cheaper and less initial cost compared to the conventional AC micro-grids. The main issues in DC micro grid is to avoid power mismatch while injecting to utility grid, to have a cost effective utilization of available grid power, to optimize the usage of renewable energy resource and storage energy and to have effective usage of system through power balancing and load shedding. This research is more focused on the modeling of grid connected DC micro grid with PV array, battery energy storage system and converters with each segment connected to the DC bus. To establish a coordinated control between the converters, at the end is to implement an efficient power management scheme. The simulation results are shown by using MATLAB/Simulink software.

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Hr Strategies In Higher Education Institutes -An Overview And Theoretical Framework

Dr.Archana Singh, Prof Nehajoan Panackal, Dr.Roshan Kazi & Dr.PravinkBhoyar

This paper examines how the recruitment and selection for academicians are organised in the presenteducational scenario. Our findings are based on expert opinion and review of literature. This study contributes to the literature by proposing a conceptual framework on recruitment and selection policies and practices in Higher education Institution spaces to enter the academic system. The researchers have used Interpretative Structural Modelling to arrive at a model linking the different variables derived through literature review. Our conceptual framework revealsthat academic capital is very important for academicians in theiroccupations and the value of knowledge making in public funded higher education institutions.

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Development Of Chocolate Aroma From Underutilized Durian Seeds

Mindula Kaumadi Wijayahena , Champa Disala Jayaweera

Durian is an exotic tropical fruit containing seeds which are generally discarded after consumption of the flesh. The present study aimed at exploring the feasibility of the processed seed powder of underutilized durian (Durio zibethinus Murr.) seeds for the development of chocolate aroma. Durian seeds were fermented (FDS), acidified (ADS) and dried (DDS) to produce three types of seeds and they were roasted under different time/temperature conditions to produce eleven processed seed powder samples from each type according to the central composite design. The chocolate aroma of powder samples was ranked by a sensory panel having 180 panellists. The results indicated that FDS and ADS powders yielded the best chocolate aroma. Main odour active compounds which are responsible for chocolate aroma; 3-methylbutanal, phenylacetaldehyde, 2-phenylethyl acetate, trimethylpyrazine and 2,3-diethyl-5-methylpyrazine were identified in FDS powder using SPME/GC-MS. The FDS sample prepared under the moderate roasting condition was selected as the best powder with high chocolate aroma. The processed durian seed powder can be utilized as an alternative source for cocoa powder.

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Role Of Particle Shape, Material And Morphology In Magnetoheological Fluids- A Systematic Review

Manjit Singh Matharu, Satbir S. Sehgal

Magnetorheological fluids are in the forefront of technology today. Their full potential is yet to be realized as some of the basic problems associated with them haven't been fully resolved. The particulate matter predominantly affects the Magnetorheological properties of these fluids. A systematic literature review has been attempted in this paper to study the role of particulate matter on yield stress, stability, in use thickening and durability only of Magnetorheological fluids. Bulk of the literature is available on yield stress and stability, whereas In Use Thickening and Durability do not find prominent place in literature.

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Corporate Affairs Courses In Higher Education: Computation Of Students' Awareness Level On Csr Using Predictive Modeling Techniques

Christy Jeril Singh .A, Anthony Raj .S, Samuel Joseph .C

In recent decades the awareness and understanding about CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) is a must look criteria for both the public and corporate. The public includes not only the common people, localities, workers, etc., but also the university and college students who are the valuable assets of our nation. Therefore the need for younger generations to learn and know about CSR is essential as they are the future corporate leaders. Motivating students through corporate simulation and teaching them about the engagement of companies in social activities will boost up the later socio-economic condition. In this study the essential data has been compiled from a sample of 75 students from selected colleges in Coimbatore. The findings of the study suggest that the awareness level on CSR is considerably moderate and adequate impart of knowledge on CSR is needed and hence special courses and pedagogical tools aiming short-term trainings on CSR can be incorporated in their mode of learning. The concept, purpose, benefits of CSR and need for CSR is seldom understood by the students. Hence the study recommends the measures to train the students to identify the various aspects of corporate social responsibilities and their activities as a part of their educational/academic affairs.

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Astaxanthin Improves Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR), Malondialdehyde (MDA), 8-Hydroxydeoxyguanosine (8-OH-Dg) Levels, And Semen Quality In Human Sperm

Dian Nurmawati, Aucky Hinting, Sudjarwo

Astaxanthin (3,3'-dihydroxy-4,4'-diketo-ß,ß'-carotene), which is originated from Haematococcus pluvialis has the highest antioxidant activity compared to vitamin C, vitamin E, coenzym Q10, lipoic acid and other carotenoid groups. Antioxidant supplementation is the treatment of choice for treating idiopathic infertility in males. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of astaxanthin on Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR), Malondialdehyde (MDA) level, 8-Hydroxydeoxyguanosine (8-OH-dG) level, and semen quality in 25 infertile males in one hospital in Surabaya. Astaxanthin soft capsules in a single dose of 8 mg per day were given to 19 infertile males for 30 days, while 6 males were given with placebo for 30 days. ESR, MDA, 8-OhdG and semen quality tests were performed before and after astaxanthin and/or placebo administration. Results revealed significant differences ($p<0.05$) before and after the administration of astaxanthin on ESR, MDA, 8-OH-dG levels and semen quality (concentration, morphology and motility). Astaxanthin can significantly improve ESR, MDA, 8-OH-dG and semen quality in infertile males.

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Design An Algorithm For Vertical Handoff In Wireless Network

Minal Ghute, Sagar Ghormade, Kanchan Kamble, Mridula Korde, Sachin Khade

The convergence of heterogeneous wireless access technologies characterizes the 4G wireless networks. In such network environment the user equipped with multiple network interfaces, would want to roam between different networks without any interruption in the running applications and services, in such a way that minimize the network usage cost. This paper proposed a algorithm to decide the best network at best time moment to handoffs. The proposed algorithm make the right vertical handoff decisions by determining the suitable network at required time among available networks based on dynamic factors such as Received Signal Strength(RSS) of network and velocity of mobile station as well as static factors such as Offered bandwidth, Power Consumption and Network usage cost. The proposed algorithm not only meets the individual user needs but also improve the whole system performance by reducing the unnecessary handoffs. The proposed algorithm is successfully developed, simulated and analyzed for a heterogeneous network consisting WI-MAX, WI-FI and LTE networks using NS2 software.

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Passengers' Expectation And Satisfaction On Service Performance In Indian Railway Catering And Tourism Corporation

Dr.K.Krishnakumar, Dr.S.Kavitha

In India most of the people prefer railway transportation since it is low cost and convenience. The highly populated country like India it is most important to provide very vast railway transportation system in order to cover the requirements of passengers' mobility. To offer customized services, it is essential to understand the expectation and satisfaction of the passengers with regard to performance of services offered by the rail system particularly Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation since they are the pioneers of handling the requirements of passengers in online and offline mode. The passenger's expectation on availability of ticket, on time service, Catering service in train, safety and security measures are high. But the question is how far IRCTC is handling the passengers' expectations and satisfaction. For evaluating the above said issues the data were collected from 120 respondents of railway passengers in Salem Railway Division which is a part of Southern Railway. Statistical tools such as Percentage analysis, Ranking, ANOVA, One Sample t Test and Chi-square test and Correlation are utilized for the data analysis purpose. The study identified that Reliability, responsiveness, safety and security, convenience, effectiveness, physical facilities, service satisfaction and service quality dimension are most important factors for determining passengers' satisfaction.

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A Study On The Demographic Profile Of The Fast Food Consumers In India

Himanshu B Rout

Fast food joints have been increasing in number in the major cities of India and Indian consumers. The consumption patterns of Indian have shown substantial increase in the consumption of fast food. Researchers have clearly indicated that the Indian youth are excited to have fast food for fun and change. Numerous studies have proved that demographic profile has an impact on the fast food consumption in India. The aim of the paper is to investigate the impact of demographic profile on the eating habits of fast food. The study found that there is significant impact of demography on the eating habits of fast food in India.

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Anticipation Of Wormhole Attacks By Selective Routing In Wireless Sensor Networks

D.Nanthiya, Dr.P.Keerthika, S.B.Gopal, V.Karthick, J.Kabish, S.Arish

Mobile Ad hoc Network is a type of network, where all the nodes always move dynamically, geographically distributed, autonomous and doesn`t have any infrastructure. Each node in the MANET behaves like router and forwards the packet to other nodes. But this Wireless network is highly prone to attacks like eavesdropping, jamming, black hole, worm hole, gray hole, link spoofing and so on. Among these, the worm hole attack has severe impact against routing protocols of the network. To transfer the data packet from one node to another node, any one of the routing protocols such as DSR, AODV, ZRP and so on can be used. In this paper, the impact of worm hole attack against AODV routing is discussed. A Trust Enhanced Ad hoc On demand Distance Vector Routing protocol is proposed to detect the worm hole nodes and their link in the network. The worm hole attack commonly target to banks, government, private sector, public sectors, etc. The attacked node will be detected by combining Round Trip Time Technique with trust model. After the identification of malicious node, the node will be skipped and another shortest path will be identified by using AODV protocol. The proposed technique provides loop free operation and increased scalability. The proposed algorithm is simulated in network Simulator2 tool.

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Extended Compact Genetic Algorithm For Inverted Pendulum Stabilization

S.SUGANTHI AMUDHAN, Dr. VED VYAS DWIVEDI, Dr. BHAVIN SEDANI

An effective Genetic Algorithm (GA) is recommended using linkage learning, or building block identification. Linkage learning means the arrangement of the genes to provide increase in the fitness. A perfect and faster extended GA is suggested using an effective method to learn distributions and then by linking them. Nonlinear and unstable control problem of Inverted Pendulum is used for illustration of the algorithm.

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Implementation Of Fast And Real Urban Road Extraction And Semi Automation Using Nn-Sparsity Adaptive Multi Feature Technique

SRUNGARAPU SREEVANI , Dr. S. NAGARAJA RAO

In this research high resolution urban images from satellite has been collected and gives the automatic road extraction and tracking solution. The satellite which are collected from database contains noise and occlusions, because of this a perfect road tracking does not possible. Various high resolution urban image implementations did not remove several problems like multi-layer extraction, multi spectral noise. The existed methods does gives the low accuracy and throughput. In this investigation proposed an NN(neural networks) based adaptive multi feature(NN-AMF) model. This model gives the more accuracy and PSNR, CC.

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Water Treatment Technologies-Evaluation Of Efficacy To Filter Microbial Contamination

C. Padmalatha, P. Dhasarathan, R. Mariselvam, A J A Ranjitsingh

Water is the highly valued commodity for human survival. The water the people use must be free from biological and physiochemical pollutants. The microbiological pathogens like viruses, bacterial and protozoan load in the water the consumers use is increasing day by day particularly in urban setup where effluents and water from hospitals or other system contaminates the ground water and public water supply system through land run off during rainy season. To advocate the right method of water treatment by using cost effective technologies, seven types of experiments were conducted. This includes preheating, chlorination, Iodination, ultra filtration, UV light treatment, nanofiltration and reverse osmosis process. Experimental trials were carried out on the water the people use and special water samples that were previously seeded with opportunistic bacterial pathogens. Of all the systems tested, UV treatment, nano filtration and reverse osmosis process were found effective and safe to the consumers.

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Number Plate Recognition System

Ch. Surya kiran, R. Vidya, R. Tarun, V. Mounika

Automatic License Plate Recognition (ALPR) is a PC vision development to isolate the grant number of vehicles from pictures. Ordinary ALPR systems are executed using elite headways and in this way are costly. This shut philosophy moreover neutralizes further imaginative work of the structure. With the climb of free and

open source propels, the figuring scene is lifted higher than at any other time. People from different systems partner in a multi-social condition to make answers permanently an eye on unlimited issues. One of the extraordinary duties of the open source system to the consistent world is Python.

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Agility And Fintech Is The Future Of Islamic Finance: A Study From Islamic Banks In Bahrain

Mustafa Raza Rabbani, Shahnawaz Khan

Fintech is the new revolution in finance and banking industry. Artificial intelligence, robotics, blockchain and other advanced technologies have slowly found space in the banking world. Islamic banking is not untouched by these revolutions. Bahrain is considered as the hub of Islamic banking in the GCC and all over the world. Bahrain has the largest concentration of Islamic banks in the world. The main objective of this study is to find the impact of agility and Fintech on the future of Islamic banking in Bahrain. The research has used mainly secondary data for its study. The study concludes that the Fintech has potential impact on the future of Islamic banking. There was a reluctant on the part of Islamic banks to adopt Fintech. They treated Fintech as more of a competitor than the partners. The Islamic banks now must understand to be agile, competitive and aggressive. The study indicated many points which highlights the necessity on the part of Islamic banks to be agile and adopt Fintech as partners.

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Implementation And Comparison Of Constructive Heuristics For The Heterogeneous Fleet Vehicle Routing Problem

Yassine El Khayyam , Brahim Herrou

The purpose of this article is, firstly, to implement constructive heuristics for the Heterogeneous Fleet Vehicle Routing Problems and secondly, to compare the performance of these heuristics by taking into account the dimension of studied problems, geographical dispersion of served customers, their angular position in relation to the starting point and customer's demand variability. In our study the performance of a solution is calculated in relation to the cost generated by this one, the execution time is not taken into account because constructive heuristics provide generally acceptable solutions in very short time, in the order of a few seconds or even milliseconds, regardless of the problem size.

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Conception Of Thermodynamic Database For Iron Hydroxide

Van Quan Tran

The thermodynamic database is the most important of the geochemical model or reactive transport model. Different reactions including complexation of ions, dissolution/precipitation reaction, redox reaction and surface complexation reaction are described via the equilibrium constant in the thermodynamic database. To perform a reactive transport model, the thermodynamic database is necessary. Furthermore, the investigation of despassivation steel can be carried out when the thermodynamic database of iron is known. Therefore, this article describes a conception of thermodynamic database. Firstly, the different equations of thermodynamic database construction will be depicted. Secondly, the equilibrium constant of iron, hydroxide will be calculated basing on the thermodynamic properties of substance. The enthalpy of akageneite formation is also deduced in the last section.

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Kd-Tree Based Algorithm For Copy-Move Forgery Detection

Abdullah M. Moussa

Using image manipulation programs has become easier and more powerful than before. Due to such fact, detection of image forgeries has produced significant interest recently. Falsification of images can initiate dangerous legal concerns. Among the most extensively utilized approaches for image forgeries is copy-move forgery in which a section of the image is copied and duplicated in another location in the same image. A significant part of a digital image can be covered or added using this procedure. In this paper, we propose an accurate algorithm for copy-move forgery detection. A block-based approach is suggested that uses the KD-tree data structure and a simple yet efficient feature vector to detect the possible forgery. The results demonstrated in this work match state of the art methods while providing a significant speedup.

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Ayurvedic Decoction Vending Machine

M.Sasireka, P.Vidhyalakshmi

Today’s modern business is about simplifying the process to safe time, work and money. This can be done simply by integrating softwares and machines, it is the strategy geared towards better profit, effortlessness in management and varied multitasking. The vending machine is the one which can vend various products, which are more likely an automated process. This project involves the development and implementation of vending machine for ayurvedic decoctions that can vend or offer different products which are normally installed in public places which isuseful to treat disorders for human beings. Normally decoctions in Ayurveda are made manually which is quite difficult. The recent development of vending machines is for coffee decoction. The vending machine for toys, chocolates and beverages are also available. The project begins with the short analysis of pre-existing methods in the market to prepare ayurvedic decoction and the process involved. The process talks about the conceptualization then the integration of the important electronic parts and circuits of the machine. This project implements a vending machine for ayurvedic decoctions with three slots with three different medicinal herbs such as ginger, thulasi and mint. These herbs are filled in the heater 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Whenever the decoction for need to the user is selected using selector switch,the sensing unit passes the pulse variation to the microcontroller. Here ATmega8 microcontroller is used which acts as heart of the instrument. According to the pulse input to the microcontroller, it gives command for the relays to actuate the heater and solenoid valve. The LCD will display the status of the solenoid valve. The output acts as validation, if truly the machine could serve the tedious serving of decoctions. An initial user feedback is required to further improve the prototype.

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An Investigation Of The Effects Of Solution Heat Treatment On Mechanical Properties Of Aluminium 7075 Alloys

Mohan Kumar S, Govindaraju H K

The present works describes the Effect of heat treatment on grain size of Al 7075 alloys. The melting furnace utilized for the casting of the aluminum is an electrical resistance heater with a mechanical stirrer coated with tungsten carbide. The ageing time was varied from 1 to 20 hours in the steps of 1 hour. Mechanical characterization was performed as per ASTM standards such as tensile strength hardness tests. Results of the study reveal that Ultimate tensile strength and hardness properties are enhanced as the ageing time increases. The technique of optical microscopy was used to examine sample specimen for microstructures, and the

microstructure indicated uniform particle distribution in the matrix state. Experimental results shows that there is a fall in the micro-hardness number after 14 hours of ageing due to an increase in the size of fine ɳ precipitates as well as precipitate coarsening. The ultimate tensile strength was found to be 417.29 MPa after 20 hours of ageing, which is approximately 83.44% higher than that observed for 1 hour ageing specimen. After heat treatment, the strengthening of Al7075 alloy depends on several factors such as precipitation hardening and grain size. Furthermore to examine the fracture a scanning electron microscopy was used to examine the tested samples

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An Efficient Food Image Classification By Inception-V3 Based Cnns

Viswanath.C.Burkapalli,Priyadarshini.C.Patil

The food item recognition technique from the images is being the interesting area with several type of applications. Though the monitoring of food provides major part in the health related issues and very much needed in our everyday lives. In this paper, we adopted a Google Inception-V3 based convolutional neural networks (CNNs) model in order to classify food images. However, the artificial neural networks and CNNs have the proficiency to directly estimate score function from the image pixels, here we used convolution layer that is able to create its own convolution kernel in order to convolve with input layer to generate the tensor outputs. Moreover, the Max-Pooling function is used for features extraction from the data and help to train the CNN model. In addition, there are multiple number of layers has been considered and at last the obtained outputs are concatenated in order to generate the final outputs. Using our proposed implementation, we measured 92.89% of accuracy with considering the yummly and own dataset classes.

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Factors Influencing Consumer Buying Behaviour Towards Snacks Food Products

R.Vijayalakshmi, Dr.T.R.Gurumoorthy, G.Lingavel, S.Josephin Arulmozhi, Dr.R.Mugesh kannan

Food have become essential to human being to be purchased regularly in day to day life. The purpose of the study was to factors influencing consumer behaviour towards food products. The study adopted a cross-sectional research design to accomplish the set objectives. A sample of total 265 respondents was selected from

Karaikudi using convenience sampling method. Data were collected using structured questionnaire which was prepared through extensive literature review. Data were analyzed using statistical techniques such as exploratory factor analysis tests on SPSS. The results indicated the exploratory analysis produced a total of four factors, which were analyzed quality, price, flavor, availability. Furthermore, demographic variables were also found influencing consumer behaviour towards food products. The study contributed through the significant determinants of buying behaviour towards food products. The finding of the study food product in market in India is becoming more important and competitive to the presence of Indian companies.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **6993-6996**

Systematic Review On Speech Recognition Tools And Techniques Needed For Speech Application Development

Lydia K. Ajayi, Ambrose A. Azeta, Isaac. A. Odun-Ayo, Felix.C. Chidozie, Aeeigbe. E. Azeta

Speech has been widely known as the primary mode of communication among individuals and computers. The existence of technology brought about human computer interface to allow human computer interaction. Existence of speech recognition research has been ongoing for the past 60 years which has been embraced as an alternative access method for individuals with disabilities, learning shortcomings, Navigation problems etc. and at the same time allow computer to identify human languages by converting these languages into strings of words or commands. The ongoing problem in speech recognition especially for under-resourced languages has been identified to be background noise, speed, recognition accuracy, etc. In this paper, in order to achieve a higher level of speed, recognition accuracy (word or sentence accuracy), manage background noise, etc. we have to be able to identify and apply the right speech recognition algorithms/techniques/parameters/tools needed ultimately to develop any speech recognition system. The primary objective of this paper is to make summarization and comparison of some of the well-known methods/algorithms/techniques/parameters identifying their steps, strengths, weaknesses, and application areas in various stages of speech recognition systems as well as for the effectiveness of future services and applications.

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Phytochemical Screening,Hptlc,Antimicrobial Activity In Extracts Of Psidium Guajava And Piper Betle Leaves Combination(PGPB)

K.Sudha Rameshwari, R.Sathiya Priya

The present work was carried out to assess the leaves of Psidium guajava and Piper betle in combination (PGPB) for their antimicrobial activity against human bacterial pathogens. The extracts were prepared using methanol, aqueous and ethyl acetate using cold extraction methods. Flavanoids, tannins, phenols, terpenoids, carbohydrates, saponins, alkaloids, cardiac glycosides, proteins, sterols, tri terpenoids were present in methanol and ethyl acetate extract except aqueous extract. Fixed oils are absent in all extract. The activity of plant extract was tested against Micrococcus sp., Streptococcus sp, Neisseria sp., Vibrio sp., Shigella sp., Pseudomonas sp., E.coli, Bacillus subtilis through agar well diffusion method. Methanol and aqueous extract has more significant antimicrobial activity against selected pathogens than ethyl l acetate extract. Methanol extract showed extremely significant activity against Shigella sp. compared to standard antibiotic ampicillin. High performance thin layer chromatography (HPTLC) is a planar chromatography where separation of sample components is achieved on high performance layers with detection and data acquisition. The phyto constituents (flavanoids, steroids, triterpens) present in the methanol and aqueous extract was further confirmed by HPTLC. In methanol extract has more bands (many constituents) than aqueous extract. The antimicrobial activity of leaves of PGPB shows the presence of broad spectrum of antimicrobial compounds which act against gram positive and gram negative bacteria especially in methanol, aqueous and ethyl acetate. Further, isolation, purification of bioconstituents from the methanol extracts leads to the development of new antimicrobial drug and also promotes the development of anti rheumatic drug.

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Legal Nature Of Contractual Liability: A Comparative Study

Nadia Quzmar, , Mohammed Elbayat

The binding force of a contract transforms, in terms of a subject-matter, into compulsory implementation through compensation, where an obligor is therefore responsible for compensating an obligee for the damage incurred by the latter. Thus, an obligor’s contractual liability exists only if his contractual fault exists, i.e. breach of a contractual obligation, where he is required therefore to compensate the injured party. It is agreed in the modern legal jurisprudence that the civil liability means the situation in which a person commits an act for which he is required to compensate others for damage. The Arab and foreign civil codifications

unanimously adopt the general rule that a person is civilly liable only for faults that cause damage to others personally committed by him. However, in defining the contractual liability, the Islamic jurisprudence differentiates between a contract guarantee and a violation guarantee. The contract guarantee relates to reparation for breach of terms of a contract, while the violation guarantee deals with reparation for violation of the provisions of the Islamic law.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **7019-7024**

Design Of 2 X 2 Mimo-Dra Antenna For 5g Communication

Dr.M.Kavitha, Dr.S.Shanthi, A. Beno, B.Arul Rajan, Dr.M.Sathish

MIMO antenna with higher bandwidth and high-speed connectivity becomes the ideal solution for the future 5G wireless applications. The proposed structure has 2 x 2 MIMO DRA configuration with dimension of 20 mm x 20 mm with the thickness of 1.6 mm and feed used is slot coupled microstrip feed. The entire structure is fabricated on a FR4 structure and two dielectric resonators made up of Roger 5880 is placed on top of the slot which is act as feed. The structure is simulated using CST studio. The proposed 2 x 2 MIMO DRA antenna operating at 28 GHz from 26.7 GHz to 29.5 GHz have very low correlation coefficient less than 0.005 and reasonable gain above 9.99 dBi with stable pattern diversity which validates that our proposed structure is the right candidate for the next generation wireless 5G communication.

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Mitigating Voltage Sag In Secondary Distribution Line Using DVR With Single DC Source

Ch. Srivardhan Kumar, T. Bhargava Ramu, M Sreenivasa Reddy

Simplified three-phase inverter in Dynamic Voltage Restorer (DVR) for compensating the voltage sag in Distribution Line (DL) proposed in this paper. Best performance of voltage sag mitigation method means allow good voltage profile, adequate losses, provide frequent power supply and increase the reliability of the system. This paper involves the efficient mitigation of voltage sag secondary DL as an effect of unbalanced voltage using DVR, and it is connected between the DL and load. The model of DVR at DL is controlled by using the Synchronous Reference Frame Theory (SRFT) method, and its simulations are carried out with the help of MATLAB/Simulink tool. The results demonstrate the best performance of the DVR in reducing voltage quality problems and increasing the voltage profile.

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Strategic Planning Of The Socio-Economic Development Of Ukraine: Conceptual Aspects

Reznik P. Nadiia, Gridin V. Oleksandr

The development of an effective strategy for dynamic and sustainable social and economic growth ranks high among the critical factors of effective management of the state economy. Analysis of key policy documents, legislative acts and development programs for ensuring sustainable economic growth in Ukraine has shown that the main challenge is economic breakthrough and improving public welfare. However, the majority of legislative and regulatory acts and policy documents are non-systemic. Through strategic programs of economic and social development were developed earlier in Ukraine, neither has been implemented. It calls for developing a system of mechanisms for forming and implementing such programs, and for an effective strategy of socio-economic development. The marriage of such mechanisms and strategy will boost the effectiveness of strategic management of the country's economy. It will result in economic growth – the strategic goal of every country.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **7034-7038**

Intellectual Capital Of Entrepreneurship: Inter-Connections And Ways Of Stimulating The Development

Kateryna A. Alekseieva, Liuba Y. Turchyn, Olha M. Sobko, Iryna M. Boichyk, SvitlanaV. Stakhurska

The article substantiates the essence of intellectual capital and shows its crucial role in economic development. It has proved that in current conditions, intellectual capital can consider as the primary resource of the economy and the basis for constructing a knowledge economy of any country. The structure of intellectual capital has presented. Intellectual capital consists of human capital and intellectual property, and these are two main directions for regulating. Nowadays, Ukraine meets the situation of losing human capital because of migration abroad and losing intellectual property (inventions) due to falls in relations in the sphere of intellectual property. Stimulating of development of innovative entrepreneurship can become an effective mechanism of preserving and development of intellectual capital of Ukraine in current conditions.

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Challenges Of Digitalization Of Economy

KaterynaAlekseieva, Gumeniuk Yuriy, Gumeniuk Olena, Huhul Oksana, Seheda Ludmyla, Reznik Nadiia

The article substantiates the challenges of digitization of the economy in current conditions. The term "digital economy" is determined and distinguished from the term "digital economics". The features of the digital economy have described. As well as the process of the digital transformation of all spheres of the economy. It has shown that in conditions of the digital economy, the primary resource of development is intellectual capital. The new personality formed in the digital society possesses new skills but has got higher requirements to the level and quality of life. In the process of constructing the digital economy, there are some threats. One of them is rising in structural unemployment. It should not prevent from undertaking the course for digitalization, and this can easily overcome when the new working places have created in the new conditions. The scenario for constructing the digital economy should be the target scenario with attending fast digital transformations at all levels.

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Factors Affecting Market Capitalization: A Practical Study Ase 1978-2019

Mohammad Abdel Mohsen Al-Afeef

This study aimed to investigate the most factors that affect market capitalization. The study was applied to all companies listed on Amman Stock Exchange (ASE) for the period (1978-2019), as a case study. Secondary data were collected from (ASE), and the analytical method was followed by using the multiple regression models through a statistical program (SPSS). The result shows that there is a statistically significant effect of (No. of Transactions, Turnover Ratio, EPS, Dividend Yield Ratio, P/BV, P/E) as independent factors on the market capitalization as a dependent factor, the explanatory power of the model was (Adjusted R Square = 87%), which means that (87%) of the changes in Market Capitalization are due to the independent factors used in this study, and (13%) of the changes due to other factors. In addition, the sub hypotheses of the study were tested to find the effect of factors individually on the market capitalization. The results shows that there is a statistically significant effect for each of (No. of Transactions, EPS, Dividend Yield Ratio, P / E), on the market capitalization, as well as there is no statistically significant effect for each of the factors (Turnover Ratio, P/BV) on the market

capitalization. The results of this study need to be adopted to help analysts and investors make informed investment decisions because this study used more factors than previous studies for a long period of time and for all companies listed on the ASE.

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Characteristics Of Alluvial Lithofacies Of The Jiadhal River, Dhemaji District, Assam

Satyajit Sonowal , Jayanta Jivan Laskar

The Jiadhal river is a sandy bed load river and forms a northern sub-tributary of river Brahmaputra in the Dhemaji District of Assam. It flows down from the Eastern Himalayas to the alluvial plains of the Brahmaputra River, during the course of which it acquires an aggradational and braided nature. The present study gives an account of the various characteristics of internal stratification (lithofacies types) which are observed at different locations along the channel of the Jiadhal river. Eight vertical profile sections (trench) varying in depth between 0.50m and 1.80m were excavated along the course of the river in which 6 (six) lithofacies varieties were identified. These are horizontal laminated sand (Sh), planar cross-bedded sand (Sp), trough cross-bedded sand (St), massive sand (Sm), laminated fine sand and silt (Fl) and massive mud (Fm). Planar cross-bedded sand (Sp), horizontal laminated sand (Sh) and massive sand (Sm) are the dominant lithofacies varieties, whereas trough cross-bedded sand (St) is the least occurring lithofacies type. The upstream portion of the river shows a braided pattern where sedimentation took place due to prevalence of upper-flow regime conditions and migration of 2-dimensional sand dunes in lower-flow regime conditions. Sediments deposited further downstream of the braided portion contain facies St which indicates their formation under increased energy of lower-flow regime. Thus, this study indicates that lithofacies associations in a braided river deposit may show frequent variations due to changes in the prevailing hydrodynamic conditions in the area.

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A Survey On The Role Of Deep Learning In 2d Transthoracic Echocardiography

Vishal Chandra, Vinay Singh, Prattay Guha Sarkar

Deep learning technology is currently a most effective choice for medical image analysis, due to revolution in it, cardiovascular imaging has changed rapidly with huge impact. This article will elucidate the current application, role, challenges, and limitations in

2D echocardiography. It is beneficial to track developments in this technology to make track; it has a actual significant impact on medical practices for medical professionals. This review is a stepping stone in the contribution of deep learning in echocardiography. In this paper only most impact full deep learning models and processes are explained, and also a concise overview of the DL process is provided. In this review, only echocardiography modality has covered with a review of more than sixty papers.

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Internal And External Factor That Influence Liquidity: Case Of Conventional Banks In Indonesia

Soeharjoto, Debbie Aryani Tribudhi, Dini Hariyanti, Erny Tajib

In supporting Indonesian economic, banks have a large contribution so, must be maintain the sustainability, with strategies to obtain high profitability but still maintain the LDR liquidity . However, there are external and internal factors that affecting the LDR. Purpose of this study is to know about the determination of conventional bank liquidity in Indonesia. LDR is dependent variable and internal independent variable are proxy with ROA, CAR, BOPO, NPL, TPF, while the external variable are proxy with inflation, exchange rate, GDP. Using regression method , with With secondary data, taken from conventional banking industry and macro economics with monthly time series at 2014-2018, from OJK , BPS, BI. Results shown that internal ROA factors has a positive and significant influence to LDR, NPL has a negative and significant influence to LDR, and for external, GDP has a positive and significant influence to LDR, while the other variables have no influence. Banks need to improve their internal performance with strategies in order to increase their profitability optimally, but still with maintaining liquidity, and utilizing digital technology to make efficiency and innovation Government needs to attempt GDP increasing and equalizing , also maintain exchange rate stability and inflation. But, in distributing funds, more favor to small medium enterprises, which more liquid and resistant to economic crisis, and can accelerate increasing equity of community income.

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Career Development Analysis Of Tni Officers In United Nations Peacekeeping Mission: Case Study Of Indonesian Military

Triadi Murwanto, Mayzulhaq, Hadri Mulya , Singmin

The strategic environment in world shows a greater potential to create intrastate conflict, especially in third world countries. The United Nations (UN) as a world body has held a UN Peacekeeping Mission as an instrument to create peace in countries experiencing multidimensional conflict. Indonesia has sent its personnel in UN Peacekeeping Mission since 1957 through sending the first TNI (Indonesian Armed Forces) Garuda Contingent to the UNEF (United Nation Emergency Force) Mission in Sinai. Indonesia until today has sent a Garuda contingent in various UN Peace regions in the world. The involvement of TNI personnel in UN Peacekeeping Mission has continued to increase from year to year. Fortunately, the increase in number of TNI personnel involved in UN Peacekeeping Mission has not been accompanied by an increase in number of middle / high ranking TNI officers who are able to hold strategic positions at UN Peacekeeping Mission. This paper aims to convey a view on the influencing factors for the career development success of TNI Officers in UN Peacekeeping Mission. This research uses qualitative methods through literature studies and in-depth interviews. The findings indicate that other factors beyond career development affect the success of middle / high TNI officers in competition to get strategic positions at UN Peacekeeping Mission.

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Logistic Regression Machine Learning Algorithm On Mri Brain Image For Fast And Accurate Diagnosis

Shaik Sofia Saba, D Sreelakshmi, P Sampath kumar, K Sai kumar, shaik Rushdiya saba

In medical field fast and accurate diagnosis has required for treatment, but present technologies do not have such facility. So need to implement an efficient diagnosis application for effective treatment. In this work LR (Logistic Regression) based Machine Learning (ML) method for classification and global threshold segmentation for pre-processing. At 1st stage image acquisition and de-noising has been performed, 2nd stage classification and regression has attained with ML techniques. In this MRI brain Image computer aided automatic detection system for brain disorders and tumors has been proposed. Computational methods of this work are threshold segmentation followed by LR-ML classifier. This experiment consists of 120 brain images of 15-normal and 105-abnormal from real time MRI brain database. The performance metrics like accuracy on training and testing images is 99.46% has been obtain. This technique is compared to recently published techniques conclude that LR-ML with Th- segmentation has Fast-real and accurate brain diagnosis system

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Fabrication Of Natural Dye Sensitized Solar Cell Using Sunflower, Indian Almond Fruit And Pongame Oil Tree Leaf Extracts With Tio2 Photoanode

Selva Esakki Meenakshi Sundar

In this investigate, Dye Sensitized Solar Cells (DSSCs) were prepared from TiO2 nanoparticle by utilizing solvothermal strategy and three natural dyes were extracted from distinctive fruit, leaf and flower and utilized as sensitizers for DSSC. Chlorophyll and Anthocyanin were extracted from sunflower, Indian almond fruit and pongame oil tree leaf using ethanol as a solvent. Structural and optical properties of the semiconductor metal oxide TiO2 nanoparticles were characterized by X-ray diffractometer and UV-Vis spectrophotometer. The XRD result affirm the structure of anatase phase of TiO2 and particle size is 9.4nm. UV-Visible was decided the band gap energy of TiO2 nanoparticles was found to be 2.48 eV and three natural dyes using Tauc plot method. FTIR studies identify the presence of a functional group and pigment group present in the samples and three natural dyes .Efficiency for the fabricated cells were decided under 100 mW/cm2 brightening. In this paper three natural dyes are chosen and based on this, DSSC are fabricated and the efficiencies were measured. The efficiency of the DSSC with sunflower dye is 0.06% and that of Indian Almond dye is 0.1% and Pongame oil leaf dye is 0.07%.

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A Flexible Microstrip Antenna For Health Monitoring Application In Wireless Body Area Network

G. Santhakumar, R. Vadivelu, Aishwarya Perumal, Dharshana Selvaraj

In the broad context of Wireless Body Area networks, wearable antenna is the key element for providing flexibility and easy integration with fabric materials. The Health monitoring devices with these wearable antennas are capable of affixing them into any part of human body for the reason that of their resilient nature. Underground miner’s health can be regularly monitored with these flexible devices for the ease of mining. This paper propounds a flexible microstrip antenna constructed with jean cotton substrate of thickness 3 mm and dielectric constant of 1.67, operating at 2.45 GHz ISM band using Ansys HFSS software. In this paper, the performances of VSWR, Reflection Co-efficient, Gain and Radiation Pattern of the proposed antenna is studied in free space and on human phantom.

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Routing Problem In Transportation Of Milk In A Diary-A Case Study

Sreelekshmi R, Sathidevi.C, Ushakumari P V

In this study our attempt is to optimize transportation route for a public sector milk dairy in Kerala. Our aim is to find the minimized route of transportation of milk from the main depot to various delivery locations, minimized transportation charges. The maximized annual profit of the diary is also calculated. The data collection was done in milma milk dairy situated in Punnapra, Alappuzha district, Kerala. We collected the data regarding distance, cost and the time taken by the vehicles to each delivery stations from the depot. The optimization of routes was done using different algorithms such as traveling salesman algorithm, branch and bound technique etc. After comparing the current route and optimized route we made the new optimized route structure. Through this study we found that, if the firm follows the new optimized route, the cost of transportation can be minimized.

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Content Based Web Search And Information Extraction From Heterogeneous Websites Using Ontology

E.Suganya, S.Vijayarani

The main purpose of this research work is to evolve a tool which searches the web and extracts the required information from educational institutions websites. A single university/ college website contains many number of different web pages which contains home page, facilities, academics, administration, departments, faculty, contact us and so on. Some of the university/college has faculty information to inner web pages. Hence, extracting faculty information from these kinds of websites at the same time is impossible. This research mainly focused on extracting the required information the institutional websites. There are four phases in the proposed methodology. They are a web data collection, web data storage, web data process and web information extraction. The web data are collected from various web pages using Depth First Search algorithm and the collected are stored in the ontology. From the ontology the web data are processed using Multimodal Cross Reference (MCR) Re-Ranking, Document Clustering Algorithms, and Automatic Annotation method. The processed web data are again stored in the ontology. Finally the required information is extracted. In order to this proposed model, we applied for extracting required faculty information from educational websites. The proposed model is used to extract faculty information from various Arts and Science universities and colleges and to send relevant information to the faculties concerned. It helps

the user to extract faculty details and information is communicated, i.e. sending invitations, conference brochures, workshop information, etc. to those faculty members at the same time.

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Neural Network Based Vehicle Longitudinal Controller – Design And Validation Using Hardware In Loop Testing

Paul Sathiyan, Merry Cherian, Benin Pratap

Adaptive Cruise Control System (ACC) is an automotive feature that allows the vehicle speed to automatically adjust to the speed of the lead vehicle and maintain a safe distance avoiding rear end collision. ACC is implemented using Neural Network Controller and the hardware implementation is done using dSPACE DS1103. The input of the Neural Network Controlled ACC is speed error. The actual distance between the vehicle equipped with ACC (host vehicle) and the lead vehicle is measured by using range sensor and speed of the vehicle is measured using proximity sensor. The dSPACE controller is used for the real time testing of the ACC system and performance of the system is studied by logging the required information. The controller output is obtained as throttle value and brake value which is given to the respective actuators to accelerate and decelerate the vehicle according to the spacing between the lead and the host vehicles.

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Design, Preparation And Evaluation Of Colon Targeted Tablets Of Budesonide

Shrikrishna D. Gite, Kishor S. Salunkhe, Raosaheb S. Shendge

The present research was undertaken to prepare colon targeted tablets for budesonide containing solid self nanoemulsifying drug delivery system (SNEDDS). The liquid SNEDDS was prepared by taking selected concentration of Capmul MCM C8, tween 80 and polyethylene glycol 400 from ternary phase diagram. The prepared liquid SNEDDS formulations were evaluated by microscopy, dilution test, particle size measurement, zeta potential, and stability study to select the optimized formulation. The optimized liquid SNEDDS was converted to solid by adding adsorbent and drying in oven. The resulting solid SNEDDS was evaluated for drug content and micromeritic properties. Finally, coated tablets of solid SNEDDS for targeting colon were prepared and evaluated for drug release. The ternary phase diagram was constructed to select concentration of components. The optimized formulation was found transparent, no

phase separation, and stable to dilution, centrifugation and temperature. Moreover, droplet size was observed 247.6 nm, polydispersity index 0.155 and zeta potential -5.43 mV. The drug content of solid SNEDDS was 99.37% and showed good flow properties. The prepared coated tablets containing solid SNEDDS for colon targeting exhibited 98.11% drug release. Hence, colon targeted drug delivery containing solid SNEDDS of budesonide was prepared and evaluated which may provide path to develop such system other poorly water soluble drugs also.

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Characterization Of Physical And Chemical Properties Of Mahua Oil Biodiesel For Improvement In Its Cold Flow Properties

Navdeep Sharma Dugala, Gyanendra Singh Goindi, Keshav Raj

In the current scenario, the energy sector of the developing world depends on fossil fuels. To reduce fossil fuel dependence, it is essential to develop new alternative energy source which can replace fossil fuels. Biodiesel is an effective approach that can replace conventional fossil fuels. Mahua biodiesel is produced from Raw Mahua oil by simple transesterification method. This experiment shows biodiesel production from raw Mahua oil with methanol instead of alcohol and KOH as a catalyst. Fuel properties of Mahua biodiesel are compiled in accordance with European (EN) and American (ASTM) standardization for testing of biodiesel and cold flow properties are further improved by blending Mahua biodiesel with ethanol. B20 blends of ethanol and Mahua biodiesel shows good pour properties.

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Green Human Resource Management Bundle Practices And Sustainable Manufacturing Performance: Understanding Potential Relationships

Ahmed A. Zaid , Ayham Jaaron

In this era of the modern business environment, organizations have to constantly adapt and react to new ecological challenges. Therefore, it is critical for organizations to adopt various eco-friendly practices and processes and involve their employees in such practices; thereby achieving organizations' environmental goals. The objective of this paper is to investigate the impact of Green Human Resources Management (GHRM) practices as a bundle on environmental, economic, social and operational performance within the manufacturing sector of Palestine. The paper employs a

quantitative research methodology. Data collected through surveys from 121 Palestinian manufacturing firms to test hypotheses using partial least square of structural equation model (PLS-SEM). The statistical analysis revealed that GHRM bundle practices have a positive influence on the four dimensions of organizational performance. The findings of this study can help manufacturing firms in identifying efficacious tactics for adopting GHRM practices that take part in sustainable development.

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Motivating Factors And Problems Of Handloom Industry: A Study In Dhemaji District Of Assam

Biman Dutta,

Since the time immemorial handloom industry has been playing a significant role in social linkage and urban technology in Indian economy. Handloom industry in an ancient household cottage industry is providing largest employment opportunity next to the agriculture. This industry is also playing an important role in Assam economy by providing source of livelihood and employment opportunity to the indigenous people. The present study is based on handloom industry of Dhemaji district considering one household as one unit of production and tried to find out signification motivating factors of handloom industry of the district and existing crucial problems of handloom industry in the district. To find out the significant motivating factors, the Garret ranking method is used and for the problems of handloom industry Licart scale technique is used. For the sake of explanation other statistical technique such as mean, percentage, tabulation, bar diagram etc. are used.

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The Impact Of Artificial Intelligence On The Correct Application Of Cyber Governance In Jordanian Commercial Banks

Saqer Al-Tahat, Osama Abdel Moneim

The study aimed to demonstrate the impact of artificial intelligence on the correct application of cyber governance in Jordanian commercial banks. The analysis unit of the study consisted of workers in auditing offices in Jordan with a long track record in the field of auditing for commercial banks. The study population reached (13) Jordanian commercial banks, a questionnaire was prepared for the purposes of this study, 100 questionnaires were distributed to the workers in those offices, 83 questionnaires were retrieved, but 3 questionnaires were neglected due to lack of

objectivity and seriousness of the respondents in answering them, the (Skewness & Kurtosis) test was used as well as (VIF) test to ensure the absence of the problem of multiple linear relationships (multiple correlation) between the study variables, the study reached many results, the most important of which was the impact of artificial intelligence represented by (expert systems, neural networks, genetic algorithms, and Intelligent agent) on the correct application of cyber governance in Jordanian commercial banks, the study reached many recommendations, the most important of which was that Jordanian banks, before making a change in their information and communications technology environment, operations or procedures, or after any event that affects their security, must insure whether a change is needed or enhancements to the cybersecurity policy and program in order to suit its artificial intelligence applications.

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Lifestyle Similarity Based Trustworthy Friend Recommendations In Online Social Networks

Manasa S M, Manasa R, Manjula S H, Venugopal K R

Due to its rapid growth and popularity, social networking is now people's first option for information retrieval and sharing thoughts. Information sent and received by a user depend on whom the user is friend with in online social networks. Thus, recommending users with similar lifestyles and trustworthiness makes it easy to receive accurate and reliable information. Since messages circulated by social networking users reflect their lifestyles, and the phrases in the information determine interest of the user in large extent. This makes computing users' preferences accurate by user entered contents. Users' lifestyles are dynamic and they keep changing as situation demands. Based on this, we propose a Trust Score algorithm that works on lifestyle similarity based trustworthy friend recommendation system to recommend trustworthy friends in online social networks. The system encounters the users' lifestyles by extracting keywords over a period of time via a topic model. Cosine similarity finds similarity between users and the trust score between users are computed by Trust score algorithm to recommend trustworthy friends. The experimental results of friend recommendations show the effectiveness by recommending accurate trustworthy friends.

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Prolong Network Lifetime Using Dynamic Routing For Wireless Sensor Networks

U. Hariharan, K. Rajkumar

This particular paper utilizes lightweight tree shaped process to deal with electricity usage by sensor nodes to come down with Wireless Sensor Nodes (WSNs). The primary goal is improving the way of life span of this networking by improving electricity use. To be able to solve routing issues related to movable facilities to come down with infrastructural networks, the recommended community routing process is utilized. The process is therefore produced that this permission to access the entire movable sensor node is actually staying away from by way of a centralized wireless router or maybe movable foundation station. Different outcomes as compared to regular cost-effective algorithms are now being subjected to testing within the analysis of the suggested approach. The outcomes show the effectiveness of this algorithm recommended from conventional WSN routing algorithms.

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Analysis Of Potential Transit Oriented Development Area Around Light Rail Station In Indonesia

Edi Kadarsa, Betty Susanti, Risky Firmansya, Melawaty Agustien

Traffic congestion is increasing in Palembang City every year. One of the efforts by the government to overcome the traffic congestion problem is through the cooperative program of the private sector to build LRT lines that are connected with other public transportation. This research is conducted to find out the potential of the area around Jakabaring Railway Depot Station (DJKA) which will be developed following the concept of Transit Orientation Development (TOD). The observation was performed on 800 meters radius around the station. The survey conducted consists of average daily traffic (ADT), land availability, household, and parking inventory in non-housing and intensity. Modeling was conducted to model the trip generation in a residential area with linear regression and trip attraction in a non-residential area using the trip rate method. Research results showed that the area around the station has the potential to be developed following the TOD concept.

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Effects Of Entrepreneurial Trait On The Success Of Small And Medium Scale Enterprises: The Ghanaian Perspective

Kofi Nyarko Gyimah, Alexander Owiredu, Frank Antwi

This study examined the effects of entrepreneurial trait on the success of small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs). Specifically, the paper identified the business success factors using financial and growth performance as indicators and further examined the relationship between the big five dimensions of entrepreneurs' traits and business success. Data was collected from 330 SME owners in Greater Accra who have at least five (5) years business experience in their respective businesses. Partial least squares (PLS) (Smart PLS 3.0) was used to analyze the collected data to test the proposed hypotheses. This study revealed that conscientiousness is a significant factor that influences business success from both financial and growth performance perspective. The results indicated that extraversion, agreeableness and neuroticism influence business success in parts and depending on the business success measurement tool. Thus, as agreeableness exerts significant impact on financial performance, extraversion and neuroticism were found to have a significant influence on growth performance. Also, the study revealed that openness to experience is insignificant under each of the dependent variables, the findings show a positively insignificant relation on financial performance and negatively insignificant relation on growth performance. The findings have implications for existing and prospective entrepreneurs and policymakers since it offers practical guidelines in developing strategies to enhance entrepreneur's skills thereby improving business successes with the view of helping to reduce high unemployment rate bedeviling Ghana.

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A Review On Ayurvedic Approach In Sphygmology: Characteristics, Traditional Parameters And Existing Sensors In Sphygmology

Ammu Anna Mathew, Dr. S. Vivekanandan

Ayurveda is a word derived from the Sanskrit language with meaning Ayur as life and Veda as knowledge or science, hence Ayurveda is known as Knowledge of Life. Sphygmology is the science of pulse diagnosis which deals with the principles and practices in Nadi Pariksha. According to Ayurveda, Nadi Pariksha is an extensive method used to find the root cause of illness in a human being. This method forewarns about possible health risks. This paper surveys on the characteristics of pulses, traditional parameters and sensors used in this field for disease identification using pulse diagnosis. The character of the pulse in good health and the changes which will occur in illness are of great attention in determining the cause of diseases. Nadi Pariksha helps in identifying more than 80 varieties of diseases from the three pulses on the radial artery thereby analyzing the diseases at its initial stage in a non-invasive way and curing them at an early stage.

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Security Key-Aggregate Issues For Encryption Of Data On The Cloud

Nidumolu Pragnathy, B.Tirapathi Reddy

Ensuring on the web statistics is fundamental to accomplishment of cloud, which prompts need for successful and secure cryptographic designs. Data possessor would preferably need to store data/reports online in encoded way, specialist unscrambling virtue of a segment of customers while holding the capacity to prevent get to whenever from claiming time. A viable course of action in such way would be one that empowers customers to unscramble various categories of facts using a unique key of steady size that can be gainfully imparted to various customers. We propose a CCA-secure totally plot safe advancement for the fundamental key-total cryptosystem (KAC) plan with low overhead ciphertexts and all out keys. Test realizes an authentic cloud condition are acquainted with support the presence multifaceted nature essentials, additionally the framework and correspondence necessities for our proposed improvements.

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Valuation Of Irrigation Methods By Using AHP And PROMETHEE - II

Minakshi Mishra, Tanu HM, Pragnya Das, Rajani Akki

The most complicated problem for a decision maker is the selection of the most suitable method of irrigation for a particular field condition. Several leading factors like crop.density, growing conditions,. water quality or .topography impact this decision making. At the same time, decision making farmers' judgments also has impact on it. Efficient manipulation of decision factors and consistent process become major concerns of this decision making process, especially determining intensity of mutual dominance between factors by the decision maker. Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) becomes a good option, in a real field condition for finding the best possible choice among various alternatives by making a comparison between all criterias and alternatives corresponding to the described objectives and defined goal. AHP plays a significant role in decision making for suggesting the best suitable irrigation technique by performing specific assessments. The alternatives which are considered in the decision making process includes, border, furrow, sprinkler and trickle methods of irrigation. All of these methods were compared against each other across 7 criteria: crop density, sensibility to diseases, growing conditions, slope, infiltration rate, water quality and skills of labor. Best irrigation technique is selected basis results of AHP application. In this paper,

Comparison of PROMETHEE – II method result with AHP's results has been used.

[View Full Paper] [Download] [References] **7210-7214**

An Assessment Into Impact Of Social Media On Brand Equity

Bibhuti B Pradhan

There lies a lot of marketing techniques related to these websites. Today, social media is becoming a channel where people enhance their business reach to a variety and diversified people. These applications also allow any user to post pictures and details which in effect commercialising business of sale and purchase without hassle. The intention of this paper is to assess the influence of social media created by firm or a user in creating brand equity. In order to fulfil the objective respondents were sent the standardized questionnaire online through Google forms for two clothing brands to assess the influence of social media created by firm or a user in creating brand equity from 494 respondents. It was found from the study that firms created communication has a significant impact on the brand awareness/ association. Further user created communication on social media has a significant impact on brand awareness or association brand loyalty and perceived quality.

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The Use Of Synthesia Applications In Angklung Learning For Elementary School Students

J. Julia, Sindi Silvya Dwi Putri, Dede Tatang Sunarya

Effective learning is needed in elementary school so the rudimentary capability of music can be realized well, and the scholar can obtain decent musical involvement. Nowadays, there is a variation of modernizations in the ground of computers that can be customized to provision several kinds of learning, containing angklung learning (music). This study purposes at examining the outcomes of angklung learning, growth aided by Synthesia app. The method used was action research concerning 11 elementary school scholars as the subjects. The results presented that the use of Synthesia was very obliging for educators in angklung schooling, and students' capability in playing angklung enhanced shortly. Synthesia was user-friendly, and made scholars remember the arrangement of angklung more effortlessly. Thus, it might be concluded that angklung learning in elementary school became more effective by using the aid of Synthesia.

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An Assessment Into The Impact Of Branding On The Store Visit

Ansuman Samal

Retail stores deals in all type of products like cosmetics, drugs, medicines, fashion and life style etc. India is ranked first in retail development index 2017. Retail sector directly deals in satisfying and retaining the customer satisfaction. The paper aim is to assessment into the impact of branding on the store visit. In order to fulfil the objective respondents were sent the 494 respondents with the help of a standardized questionnaire online through Google forms for the revisit intention of store to assess the influence of branding of the store. The variables taken were the visual merchandise that is the store strategic image, pricing and the store image and its impact on the store visit. It was found from the study that all the components of branding are significantly impacting the store visit.

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An Assessment Of Impact Of Social Media On Political Participation

Bibhuti B Pradhan

Indian follows the federal parliamentary constitutional republic system. India has the world's largest democracy and constitution is the largest constitution of the world with 444 articles, 12 schedules, 98 amendments with approximately 1,46,000 words from English language. There has been only 98 changes in 70 years in the constitution. The aim of this paper is to assess the impact of social media on political participation. The data was collected from around 1494 respondents who were above the age of 18 since the minimum voting age in India is 18 years. The initial questionnaire was pre-tested with around 50 voters. The changes were incorporated in the finalized questionnaire before starting the data collection. Based on the analysis the study shows that the use of social media and the political constructs namely political efficacy and political knowledge seeks information from the social media and are a positive and significant predictors of political participation.

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An Study On The Impact Of Brand Equity While Purchase Intention A Retail Outlet

Ansuman Samal

Stores are due to the breeze of FDI that many Indian retail stores like Reliance, Raymond, Aditya Birla Fashion and retail Ltd., Avenue Super mart etc. the retail stores are the developmental pillars of the Indian Economy so government initiated towards bringing FDI to India which would increase employment, balance the economic structure of India.The study was conducted to study the impact of brand equity of a store on the purchase intention of a consumer. The data was collected from the retail shoppers who had purchased or accessed any apparel retail store for buying a branded garment. The data was collected on the basis of judgmental sampling (Fox & Hadar, 2006). The data was collected with the help of a well drafted questionnaire. All the responded were asked the qualifying question of whether the respondent has ever bought any branded apparel online and all those respondents were who gave a positive answer where emailed the Google forms. The study was done with an intention to study the impact of brand awareness, brand loyalty perceived quality and brand association on the purchase intention in a retail store. It was found from the research that brand awareness brand loyalty perceived quality has a significant impact on the purchase intention in a retail outlet whereas brand association is not significantly impacting the purchase intention.

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An Assessment Of Theory Of Reasoned Action Towards Organic Food In India

Sasmita Mohanty

Indians are becoming more and more conscious about their health as there is the secret exploded that healthy food habits brings healthy skin. Women as well as men are getting conscious about their health as well as body to look good. As the youth is shifting from healthy food towards western culture of junk food but there is also a positive shift of people from healthy food to organic food intake. The paper tries to assess the theory of reasoned action on the purchase intention of organic foods in India. Around 800 filled forms were received and out of them on 747 forms were found to be useful for the analysis. It was found that perceived behavioural control positively impacts the attitude while purchasing organic food though it is positively impacting the intention while all other variable namely subjective norm and behavioural intention are positively impacting attitude.

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An Assessment Into The Factors Influencing Brand Loyalty While Purchasing Cosmetics In India

Sudhanshu Pattnaik

Women also choose products according to their skin type, complexion, problems in their skin etc. products are also designed as per the skin problems like blackheads, large pores, black patches etc. there are 1000's of the shades of one colour specially made for every colour shades a person could even think of. For a company dealing with cosmetic products it is very important for the producer to attract the women customers regularly because women are their target customers so there is the need of brand identity of every company in the minds of the customers. In order to fulfil the objective the data was collected from 421 women who were purchasing cosmetics with the help of well drafted questionnaire. brand identity, brand satisfaction and brand commitment the predictor of brand loyalty were assessed to their impact on purchase intention. The hypotheses drawn were all accepted except the impact of brand identity on the purchase intention.

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A Study On The Brand Personality And Its Impact On Human Personality Of Perfumes

Sudhanshu Pattnaik

At present, perfumes are the basic need of every person because sweat odour is something no one wants to carry and it is symbolic of freshness and cleanliness. Perfumes attract people and oneself as well as give confidence to interact. Perfumes are either made of the extracts of wood, citrus or floral. The aim of this paper is to investigate the impact of celebrity endorsement in luxury perfumes that is the celebrity brand personality and its impact on the dimensions human of personality. The data was be collected from the buyers at the perfume outlet from a well-drafted questionnaire. A sample of 401 will considered for the data analysis as 330 sample size is adequate for conducting factor analysis. It was found that brand personality of a celebrity is significantly impacting the two major dimensions of human personality.

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Image Compression And Reconstruction With Index-Based Compressed Sensing

Anupama H, Dr. H R Mahadevaswamy, Dr. S Shanthala

Compressed Sensing (CS) is the greatest advancement in the field of data compression which comprises of diverse class of algorithms for compression and reconstruction. In this paper we have proposed a new method for image reconstruction called the Index Based Compressed Sensing (IBCS) which takes the advantage of preserving the index of sparse signal while compressing the signal. It shows very good compression rate and recovery time than the greedy algorithms. This paper provides an explanation of the proposed algorithm with its benefits over many of the existing iterative based algorithms in the field of Compressed Sensing. This algorithm provides better convergence, improvement in the Peak Signal to Noise ratio (PSNR) and better visual quality for the image subjected to additive white Gaussian noise. The experimental results are also shown to support the analysis.

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Bioaccumulation Of Salts And Heavy Metals By Suaeda Monoica A Salt Marsh Halophyte From Paper Mill Effluent Contaminated Soil

Zakir Hussain Malik , K. C. Ravindran

Halophytes survive stressful conditions by employing three main strategies: escape, tolerance and survival. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the capability of Suaeda monoica to accumulate the heavy metals and salts from the paper mill effluent treated soil. Plants have been grown for 120 days with an irrigation solution of 250 ml of 75% raw paper mill effluent after four drenching. After 120 days of cultivation Suaeda monoica accumulates 15.00 mg Cd, 18.66 mg Cr, 23.89 mg Cu and 22.33 mg Zn from 1 kg dry weight of overall plant sample. Regarding salinity remediation strategies, Suaeda monoica accumulates 172.20 mg NaCl from 1 g dry weight of plant sample. The results showed on desalination and bioaccumulation potential of the Suaeda monoica which was reflected through reduction of the soil electric conductivity from 4.75 to 2.10 dS m-1 and pH from 8.40 to 6.73. The bioaccumulation strategy of Suaeda monoica in the present study confirmed that this species could be used for the restoration purpose through bioaccumulation of salts and heavy metals from paper mill effluent contaminated soil.

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Effects Of Chronodisruption On The Locomotor Activity Of Zebrafish (Danio Rerio) Larvae

Larry V. Padilla, Divine Joy A. Mauhay, Fe Corazon A. Jacinto, Eileen Z. Vitug

Zebrafish (Danio rerio) has been used as a vertebrate model organism for various biological assays and scientific studies. It has been reared and bred because of its importance to science and the aquarium industry. Rearing and breeding conditions varies depending on the operational procedures implemented by each rearing facility. Some of the disruptive factors affecting their growth, development, and behavior in these facilities are water quality, light, temperature and feeding cycles. There may be facilities that operate beyond the reported optimal light/dark cycle of 14L/10D for zebrafishes, hence affecting their physiology including their locomotor activity. In this study, the effects of disruption of light and dark cycles on the locomotor activity of zebrafish larvae were investigated. The zebrafish larvae were exposed after acclimation to optimal light cycle (from 1dpf to 5dpf) to different hemeral light and dark cycles (from 6 to 7 dpf): 1L/23D, 7L/17D, 14L/10D, 17L/7D, and 23L/1D. Results show that higher zebrafish larvae locomotor activity in terms of swimming bouts and swimming indices were obtained for those placed under shorter light cycles or longer dark periods. Zebrafish exposed to longer dark periods probably exhibited quiescent to low locomotor activity during dark phases, which enabled them to conserve energy for eventual use at the onset of light cycle. Higher swimming bouts were recorded for those exposed at 1L/23D and 7L/17D set ups than those placed under 17L/7D and 23L/1D set ups. No definitive trends were seen for swimming velocity and routine turns although variations in the activities were recorded among the different treatments. Statistical results showed that light disruption may affect locomotor activity in terms of routine turns and swimming velocity as early as 24 hours after changing the light and dark cycles. The disruptive effect was statistically significant for swimming bouts at 8 dpf. It is possible that prolonged exposure of these zebrafishes to disruption in light and dark cycles could aggravate the effects, not just to swimming bouts and index, but also for other physiological responses. The experiment only ran until 8 dpf, however, the influence of light as a zeitgeber had already been manifested.

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Long Walk To Quality Improvement: Investigating Factors Causing Low English Proficiency Among Indonesian Efl Students

Zidni Maruf, Alifa Sandra Rahmawati, Eka Siswantara, Didik Murwantono

Indonesian students have learned English for many years from elementary to university. However, English proficiency among most Indonesian students is not improved significantly. Therefore, this qualitative research with case study approach aims to find out

factors causing low English proficiency among Indonesian university students. There were six heterogeneous participants coming from all over Indonesia in this research that the researchers got through purposive sampling. The data were collected mainly through individual interview. All interview data were recorded, transcribed, analyzed, and divided into themes. To develop the trustworthiness of the research, the researcher did member checking. The findings show that there were two major factors causing Indonesian university students have low English proficiency namely internal and external factors. Internal factors consist of low motivation and learning anxiety, and external factors consist of inappropriate teaching method, class size, and poor English environment. Further, suggestions and recommendations are offered to all related parties.

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Innovative Advancement In Drone Technology For Water Sample Collections - A Review

Himanshu Kumbhare , Sagar Shelare

Over the decade, advancement and improvement in drone innovation have been increses rapidly. Drones are retrieved in various significant applications in India using their payloads like the development of drone-based technologies in agriculture and medical sectors. Like the future progressions, the foremost unique is the possible fortune to regain chemical, physical, plus genetic information of oceanic situations like gathering water samples from open water bodies. In this paper, the advancement of drones having the capacity like the drone-based sampling water payloads to trap water from water bodies has been reviewed. Still, drone-based water sampling has several critical limits considering the limited amount of water sample and a low sampling rate. Of critical importance, the apparent conflicts are seen in water parameters got utilising drone-based and conventional water sampling methods. Thus, water samples got utilising drones may not give a degree of quality and exactness to address the issues of water sampling programs. Arrangements planned for tending to these boundaries of drones to carry water sampling including modified drones for higher payload capability, simplifying an arrest of more significant amounts of water, arranging fieldwork for activity past observable visual sight, including combining sustainable analytical investigation designs. Also, complete cost investigations are needed if drones would appearing in the economic profit underwater sampling, and it acts as an economically efficient promoting means if these types of constraints are spouted in the coming years.

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Optimization Of Battery - Ultracapacitor For Electrically Operated Vehicle For Urban Driving Cycle In India

V L Kokate, R M Holmukhe, D S Bankar, P B Karandikar, Poorva Aparaj

Depleting fossil fuels will be a major challenge in front of coming generation. This is going to hit the transportation sector heavily. Compressed air vehicles and electric vehicles are seen as viable solution for future transportation. Electric vehicle system can be implemented from small vehicle to very large transportation system like train or aeroplane. Use of ultracapacitor is inevitable in most of the electrically operated vehicle as it is the only way to supply pulse current requirement of electric motor. Electrical energy storage is as persistent problem in electric vehicle. Battery has its limitations. Use of battery- ultracapacitor combination is most viable option. Optimization of battery- ultracapacitor rating is addressed in this paper.

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Radiometric Measurement Of Iodine-131 Activity In Liquid Effluent From A Nigerian Hospital

Nasir Badamasi Muhammad, Abiodun Ayodeji, Ngbede Junior Awodi, Justina Onyinyechukwu Adibeli, Mathew Ademola Jayeola

This work measures the radiological content of liquid effluent discharged from a Nigerian Hospital that has a Department of Nuclear Medicine where diagnostic and therapeutic activities were carried out using medical radioisotopes. The main focus is to examine the management of radioactive biological waste from patients after undergoing radio-iodine therapy. This study was carried out for a period of 5 days. Samples of liquid effluent at the point of final discharge from the Hospital into the Municipal sewer system were collected on daily basis, within the hour after radioactive urine waste was discharged into the hospital sewer system. A G.M Tube detector was used in measuring the mean dose rates directly from the liquid effluent samples. The dose rates measured from the liquid effluent samples range from 0.13 to 0.20μSv/hr which was within similar range as the mean dose rate (0.20μSv/hr) from natural background radiation measured prior to the study at locations upstream of the hospital. Corresponding activity concentrations of Iodine-131 were evaluated using empirical correlations. The values of activity concentration ranged from 0.0028 to 0.0043 Bq/L. This showed that the activity concentration of Iodine-131 contained in the liquid effluent discharged was very low when compared with the threshold of 0.1 Bq/L. This is adduced to very high dilution (99.91%) of Iodine-131 within the hospital sewer before being discharged into the Municipal sewer system. Radiation hazard indices were also evaluated to determine the radiological burden of the effluent discharge on the surrounding.

Annual Effective Dose Equivalent and Excess Life Cancer Risk values of 15.94 - 24.53 μSv/yr and 0.14 x 10-3 - 0.20 x 10-3 were within the acceptable standard Thresholds of 70 μSv/yr and 0.29 x 10-3 respectively. The low values of radiological properties measured for Iodine-131 in the liquid effluent discharged from the Nigerian Hospital are within acceptable clearance level for safe final discharge.

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Association Between Brain Gym And Cognitive Function In Postmenopausal Women

Yudhisman Imran, Donna Adriani, Patwa Amani, Irmiya Rachmiyani, Pukovisa Prawiroharjo

Abstract— Aging results in cognitive decline in memory and intelligence of the elderly, but this may be delayed or maintained by brain exercises. Studies on increasing cognitive functioning, e.g. by brain gym and physical exercise did not clearly demonstrate an association of brain gym and physical activity with cognitive functioning. Therefore the present study aimed to find any relationship between brain gym and cognitive functioning in postmenopausal women. This analytical study was conducted for three months on healthy postmenopausal women aged 60 years and older at the Mampang Public Health Center in South Jakarta. Excluded were patients with psychosis, neurological abnormalities, patients on antidepressant or antipsychotic medications, patients with malignancies or diabetes mellitus, or subjects not completing the study. The selected subjects underwent the MoCA-INA and walking tests. Subjects passing both tests were assigned to the brain gym intervention group and the others to the control group without brain gym. The intervention group performed brain gym three times weekly for 3 months, after which both groups underwent a repeat MoCA-INA test. Mean age of control (n=12) and intervention groups (n=14) was 64.58 ±3.42 years and 64.86 ± 4.94 years, respectively. Baseline mean MoCA-Ina scores in control and intervention groups were 19.07 ± 2.12 and 20.50 ±1.56, respectively (p=0.067). After brain gym for 3 months, mean MoCA-INA scores in control and intervention groups were 22.33 ± 2.05 and 20.42 ± 1.69, respectively (p= 0.016). Cognitive functioning of postmenopausal women increased after performing brain gym. Postmenopausal women are recommended to perform brain gym to prevent or retard reduction in cognitive functioning.

Index Terms— Brain gym, Cognitive Function, MoCA-INA, Memory, Postmenopausal women, Physical activity, Walking test

1 INTRODUCTION

Increased longevity has increased the population of elderly (aged 60 years and above). In Indonesia in 2010, there were 18,037,009 elderly or around 7.59% of the Indonesian population. In the Jakarta Special Capital Region there are 495,024 persons over 60 years of age, or around 5.15% of the population.[1] The Indonesian population of elderly inhabitants for 1990-2025 is projected to increase to 414%, the highest in the world. Increased longevity may cause an epidemiological transition in healthcare due to increased morbidity from degenerative disease.[1] Aging causes various changes in the elderly, such as a decline in brain function [2]. Increasing age decreases cognitive functioning, thus causing financial losses, and personal and social burdens. Decreased cognitive functioning may develop into dementia, morbidity, and mortality [3].

Brain gymnastics (brain gym) may increase cognitive function and the balance between right and left brains by aligning the capacity for simultaneous activity and thinking in the elderly [4]. Brain gym may also stimulate the brain, thereby increasing learning concentration, memory, and cognitive abilities such as alertness and creativity [5]. Carvalho et al. found that physical activity is of benefit for increasing and maintaining optimal cognitive functioning in the elderly, e.g. by preventing progressive delayed cognitive functioning as in Alzheimer disease [6].This study aimed to determine the influence of brain gym performed in one-hourly sessions twice weekly for three months in post-menopausal women.

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2 METHODS

2.1 Design of the study

This was an analytical-experimental study conducted at Mampang District Public Health Centers in South Jakarta from September 2018 up to March 2019.Physical examination and MoCA-INA testing was performed at Mampang District and laboratory examinations were performed by Prodia Laboratories.

2.2 Subjects

The study subjects were randomly selected postmenopausal women aged 60 years and above from five villages *(kelurahan)* of Mampang Prapatan District, South Jakarta, who had satisfactorily filled in a questionnaire. The inclusion criteria were: women aged 60 years and above, capable of good verbal communication, of walking unaided, and agreeing to participate in the study (by signing informed consent) after receiving information about this study. Exclusion criteria: patients with psychosis, neurological abnormalities, on antidepressant or antipsychotic medications, with malignancies or diabetes mellitus, or subjects not completing the study. After physical examination (weight, height, and blood pressure) and determination of fasting blood glucose, cognitive function testing was carried out using the MoCA INA test, while the MMSE test was used for screening purposes only.Sample size determination in this study was based on r=0.80. The sample size for each group was minimally 10. In this study each group had 15 subjects, in order to account for dropouts. In the final test, control and intervention groups contained 12 and 14 persons, respectively.

2.3 Six minutes walking test

This was to determine the subjects' capacity of performing gymnastics in the intervention group. Subjects not meeting

walking test requirements were assigned to the control group. Before performing the walking test, the subjects were examined for body weight, height, blood pressure, pulse rate per minute, oxygen saturation and the Borg scale. Then the subjects performed static and dynamic balance tests. The subjects were instructed to walk along a path at the highest speed that they were capable of for six minutes, after which they were to come to a stop. The total distance walked from the start to the stop sign was measured. The subjects were asked to sit down and immediately afterward their blood pressure, pulse rate per minute, oxygen saturation and the Borg scale were again measured. Subsequently the predicted VO2 max was calculated. The study subjects were divided into two groups on the basis of the walking test results: Group I, 12 subjects as controls and group II, 14 subjects as intervention group. The control group did not perform brain gym whereas the intervention group did perform brain gym twice weekly in one-hourly sessions for three months, after which the subjects were again tested for cognitive functioning. The brain gym was performed for 60 minutes with 40 minutes of core exercises, 10 minutes of warming up and 10 minutes cooling down(7)

2.4 Cognitive function tests

MoCA-INA (Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) for Indonesian subjects) is to evaluate various areas of cognitive functioning as follows: (1) short-term memory, (2) visuospatial memory, (3) executive functions, (4) attention, (5) language, and (6) spatial and temporal orientation. Because of its good reliability, internal consistency and validation, MoCA-INA is an excellent screening method for mild cognitive impairment (MCI).

2.5 Data analysis

Various analyses were performed on background characteristics, while the normality of the data distribution was evaluated with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. A normal data distribution was expressed as mean, standard deviation, and percentage.To determine any effect of brain gym on cognitive functioning, the t-test was performed on MoCA-INA scores between the control group and the group performing brain gym for three months. The statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS software (Windows version 17 SPSS, Chicago), and a p value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

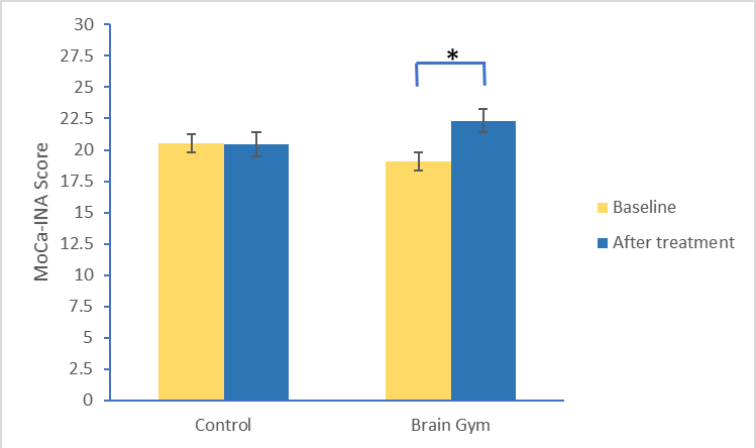
2.6 Ethical Approval

Ethical clearance for this study was issued by the Ethical Commission, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Trisakti. Nomer : 119/KER/FK/XII/2017

3 RESULTS

Before the intervention (at baseline): Mean age of control group (n=12) was 64.58 ±3.42 years, mean age of intervention group (n=14) was 64.86 ± 4.94 years. Mean MoCA-INA score of control group was 20.50 ±1.56, and that of the intervention group 19.07 ± 2.12 (p=0.067). After performing brain gym for three months, twice weekly with a duration of 60 minutes, mean MoCA-INA score of control group was 22.33 ± 2.05 and mean MoCA-INA score of intervention group was 20.42 ± 1.69 (p= 0.016) (Table 1).

TABLE 1
MoCa-INA Score before and after treatment



4 DISCUSSION

The MoCA-INA test results between the control group and the intervention group were significantly different (p=0.016) and agree with the study of Azizah et al. stating that brain gym has a significant effect in increasing cognitive functioning in the elderly, and allowing balance between the right and left brains by aligning the ability for simultaneous activity and thinking [4]. Brain gym may stimulate the brain, thereby increasing learning concentration, memory, and cognitive abilities such as alertness and creativity [5]. Aging results in a decline in cognitive functioning, such as dementia, since decreased intensity and duration of activity will cause decreased cognitive functioning and influence brain age, thus decreasing brain function. According to Hauser at al., the positive effect of exercise on cognitive functioning may increase neurogenesis, cell proliferation and hippocampal volume [9]. Regular brain gym may stimulate integration of different parts of the brain, particularly the corpus callosum that leads to a faster and integrated communication between the two hemispheres for increased logical thinking [10]. Yaguez et al. state that brain gym may increase cognitive performance, particularly attention and memory in the elderly with dementia [11]. Okura et al. also state that physical activity and physical fitness at a higher level may delay cognitive decline or decrease its influence [12]. Ohman et al. found that moderate intensity exercise for 50 minutes, three times weekly, may increase global cognitive functioning [13]. According to Lautenschlager et al., the aim of brain gym is to maintain brain health by body building [14], and furthermore brain gym may also affect neuronal degeneration [15]. The study of Yusuf et al. found a significant difference between the control and intervention groups (p=0.001)[16]. The study of Parellangi et al. found that light-intensity brain gym for 10 minutes three times weekly for three months was more effective than moderate- intensity brain gym for 15 minutes twice weekly [8].The study by Fotuhi et al. found that brain gym increases cognitive functioning to 84% in patients with MCI by means of a brain fitness program for 12 weeks [17].Buchman et al. state that cognitive decline in the elderly is associated with disturbed regulation and plasticity of the brain,

and that physical exercise may increase positive neuroplasticity, cognitive reserve and density of nerve interconnections [18]. According to Rhyu et al. aerobic exercises retard neuronal degeneration that causes cognitive decline and dementia. In their animal experiments, physical exercise stimulated angiogenesis of the smaller vessels in the cerebrum, motor cortex, and hippocampus [19]. Ericson et al. showed that physical exercise may increase hippocampal volume, thus increasing serum brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), which acts as a mediator of neurogenesis in the dentate gyrus. Neurotropin is an endogenous protein for increasing neuroplasticity [20].In contrast, Ayan et al. found no significant association of brain gym and fitness exercises performed for 18 weeks, twice weekly, for 30 minutes, with cognitive function [21]. Other investigators, Kuster et al. [22] and Cancela et al. also found no association between brain gym and cognitive function [23]. These differing results may possibly have been due to differences in physical activity assessment, validity of cognitive measures, and the elderly that were followed up.

5 CONCLUSION

In this study a significant association was found between brain gym performed twice weekly for 60 minutes, during a time period of three months, and increased cognitive functioning in postmenopausal women.

6 ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors express their gratefulness to the Head and Staff of Mampang Public Health Center for the use of facilities and to the study subjects for their cooperation during the study.

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Association Between Brain Gym And Cognitive Function In Postmenopausal Women

by Yudhisman Imran

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Association Between Brain Gym And Cognitive Function In Postmenopausal Women

Yudhisman Imran, Donna Adriani, Patwa Amani, Irmiya Rachmiyani, Pukovisa Prawiroharjo

Abstract— Aging results in cognitive decline in memory and intelligence of the elderly, but this may be delayed or maintained by brain exercises. Studies on increasing cognitive functioning, e.g. by brain gym and physical exercise did not clearly demonstrate an association of brain gym and physical activity with cognitive functioning. Therefore the present study aimed to find any relationship between brain gym and cognitive functioning in postmenopausal women. This analytical study was conducted for three months on healthy postmenopausal women aged 60 years and older at the Mampang Public Health Center in South Jakarta. Excluded were patients with psychosis, neurological abnormalities, patients on antidepressant or antipsychotic medications, patients with malignancies or diabetes mellitus, or subjects not completing the study. The selected subjects underwent the MoCA-INA and walking tests. Subjects passing both tests were assigned to the brain gym intervention group and the others to the control group without brain gym. The intervention group performed brain gym three times weekly for 3 months, after which both groups underwent a repeat MoCA-INA test. Mean age of control (n=12) and intervention groups (n=14) was 64.58 ±3.42 years and 64.86 ± 4.94 years, respectively. Baseline mean MoCA-Ina scores in control and intervention groups were 19.07 ± 2.12 and 20.50 ±1.56, respectively (p=0.067). After brain gym for 3 months, mean MoCA-INA scores in control and intervention groups were 22.33 ± 2.05 and 20.42 ± 1.69, respectively (p= 0.016). Cognitive functioning of postmenopausal women increased after performing brain gym. Postmenopausal women are recommended to perform brain gym to prevent or retard reduction in cognitive functioning.

Index Terms— Brain gym, Cognitive Function, MoCA-INA, Memory, Postmenopausal women, Physical activity, Walking test

1 INTRODUCTION

Increased longevity has increased the population of elderly (aged 60 years and above). In Indonesia in 2010, there were 18,037,009 elderly or around 7.59% of the Indonesian population. In the Jakarta Special Capital Region there are 495,024 persons over 60 years of age, or around 5.15% of the population.[1] The Indonesian population of elderly inhabitants for 1990-2025 is projected to increase to 414%, the highest in the world. Increased longevity may cause an epidemiological transition in healthcare due to increased morbidity from degenerative disease.[1] Aging causes various changes in the elderly, such as a decline in brain function [2]. Increasing age decreases cognitive functioning, thus causing financial losses, and personal and social burdens. Decreased cognitive functioning may develop into dementia, morbidity, and mortality [3].

Brain gymnastics (brain gym) may increase cognitive function and the balance between right and left brains by aligning the capacity for simultaneous activity and thinking in the elderly [4]. Brain gym may also stimulate the brain, thereby increasing learning concentration, memory, and cognitive abilities such as alertness and creativity [5]. Carvalho et al. found that physical activity is of benefit for increasing and maintaining optimal cognitive functioning in the elderly, e.g. by preventing progressive delayed cognitive functioning as in Alzheimer disease [6].This study aimed to determine the influence of brain gym performed in one-hourly sessions twice weekly for three months in post-menopausal women.

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2 METHODS

2.1 Design of the study

This was an analytical-experimental study conducted at Mampang District Public Health Centers in South Jakarta from September 2018 up to March 2019.Physical examination and MoCA-INA testing was performed at Mampang District and laboratory examinations were performed by Prodia Laboratories.

2.2 Subjects

The study subjects were randomly selected postmenopausal women aged 60 years and above from five villages *(kelurahan)* of Mampang Prapatan District, South Jakarta, who had satisfactorily filled in a questionnaire. The inclusion criteria were: women aged 60 years and above, capable of good verbal communication, of walking unaided, and agreeing to participate in the study (by signing informed consent) after receiving information about this study. Exclusion criteria: patients with psychosis, neurological abnormalities, on antidepressant or antipsychotic medications, with malignancies or diabetes mellitus, or subjects not completing the study. After physical examination (weight, height, and blood pressure) and determination of fasting blood glucose, cognitive function testing was carried out using the MoCA INA test, while the MMSE test was used for screening purposes only.Sample size determination in this study was based on r=0.80. The sample size for each group was minimally 10. In this study each group had 15 subjects, in order to account for dropouts. In the final test, control and intervention groups contained 12 and 14 persons, respectively.

2.3 Six minutes walking test

This was to determine the subjects' capacity of performing gymnastics in the intervention group. Subjects not meeting

walking test requirements were assigned to the control group. Before performing the walking test, the subjects were examined for body weight, height, blood pressure, pulse rate per minute, oxygen saturation and the Borg scale. Then the subjects performed static and dynamic balance tests. The subjects were instructed to walk along a path at the highest speed that they were capable of for six minutes, after which they were to come to a stop. The total distance walked from the start to the stop sign was measured. The subjects were asked to sit down and immediately afterward their blood pressure, pulse rate per minute, oxygen saturation and the Borg scale were again measured. Subsequently the predicted VO2 max was calculated. The study subjects were divided into two groups on the basis of the walking test results: Group I, 12 subjects as controls and group II, 14 subjects as intervention group. The control group did not perform brain gym whereas the intervention group did perform brain gym twice weekly in one-hourly sessions for three months, after which the subjects were again tested for cognitive functioning. The brain gym was performed for 60 minutes with 40 minutes of core exercises, 10 minutes of warming up and 10 minutes cooling down(7)

2.4 Cognitive function tests

MoCA-INA (Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) for Indonesian subjects) is to evaluate various areas of cognitive functioning as follows: (1) short-term memory, (2) visuospatial memory, (3) executive functions, (4) attention, (5) language, and (6) spatial and temporal orientation. Because of its good reliability, internal consistency and validation, MoCA-INA is an excellent screening method for mild cognitive impairment (MCI).

2.5 Data analysis

Various analyses were performed on background characteristics, while the normality of the data distribution was evaluated with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. A normal data distribution was expressed as mean, standard deviation, and percentage.To determine any effect of brain gym on cognitive functioning, the t-test was performed on MoCA-INA scores between the control group and the group performing brain gym for three months. The statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS software (Windows version 17 SPSS, Chicago), and a p value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

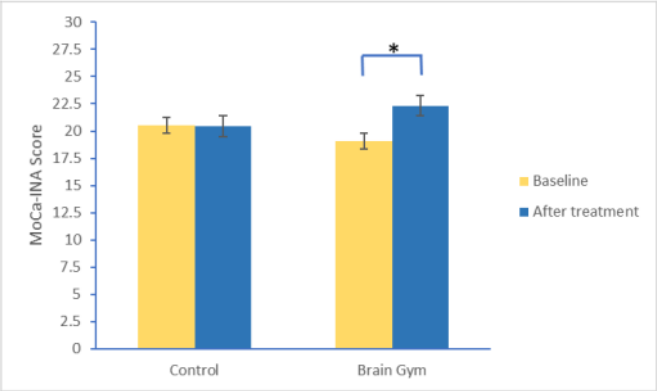
2.6 Ethical Approval

Ethical clearance for this study was issued by the Ethical Commission, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Trisakti. Nomer : 119/KER/FK/XII/2017

3 RESULTS

Before the intervention (at baseline) Mean age of control group (n=12) was 64.58 ±3.42 years, mean age of intervention group (n=14) was 64.86 ± 4.94 years. Mean MoCA-INA score of control group was 20.50 ±1.56, and that of the intervention group 19.07 ± 2.12 (p=0.067). After performing brain gym for three months, twice weekly with a duration of 60 minutes, mean MoCA-INA score of control group was 22.33 ± 2.05 and mean MoCA-INA score of intervention group was 20.42 ± 1.69 (p= 0.016) (Table 1).

TABLE 1
MoCA-INA Score before and after treatment



4 DISCUSSION

The MoCA-INA test results between the control group and the intervention group were significantly different (p=0.016) and agree with the study of Azizah et al. stating that brain gym has a significant effect in increasing cognitive functioning in the elderly, and allowing balance between the right and left brains by aligning the ability for simultaneous activity and thinking [4]. Brain gym may stimulate the brain, thereby increasing learning concentration, memory, and cognitive abilities such as alertness and creativity [5]. Aging results in a decline in cognitive functioning, such as dementia, since decreased intensity and duration of activity will cause decreased cognitive functioning and influence brain age, thus decreasing brain function. According to Hauser at al., the positive effect of exercise on cognitive functioning may increase neurogenesis, cell proliferation and hippocampal volume [9]. Regular brain gym may stimulate integration of different parts of the brain, particularly the corpus callosum that leads to a faster and integrated communication between the two hemispheres for increased logical thinking [10]. Yaguez et al. state that brain gym may increase cognitive performance, particularly attention and memory in the elderly with dementia [11]. Okura et al. also state that physical activity and physical fitness at a higher level may delay cognitive decline or decrease its influence [12]. Ohman et al. found that moderate intensity exercise for 50 minutes, three times weekly, may increase global cognitive functioning [13]. According to Lautenschlager et al., the aim of brain gym is to maintain brain health by body building [14], and furthermore brain gym may also affect neuronal degeneration [15]. The study of Yusuf et al. found a significant difference between the control and intervention groups (p=0.001)[16]. The study of Parellangi et al. found that light-intensity brain gym for 10 minutes three times weekly for three months was more effective than moderate- intensity brain gym for 15 minutes twice weekly [8].The study by Fotuhi et al. found that brain gym increases cognitive functioning to 84% in patients with MCI by means of a brain fitness program for 12 weeks [17].Buchman et al. state that cognitive decline in the elderly is associated with disturbed regulation and plasticity of the brain,

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5 CONCLUSION

In this study a significant association was found between brain gym performed twice weekly for 60 minutes, during a time period of three months, and increased cognitive functioning in postmenopausal women.

6 ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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