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Implications of pluralism in civic matters on social and family beings

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Abstract

Refusal inheritance is an attitude that is not commonly done, but is the right of heirs. In practice, not all inheritance refusals are carried out according to legal procedures so that they can cause disputes with fellow heirs and with third parties. The purpose of this study examines the validity of the refusal of inheritance so that it is binding on him and other heirs and third parties; and the legal implications of deni al of inheritance. The approach method used in this study is an empirical juridical method, namely an approach to the problem by reviewing the regulations as positive law with the implementing regulations including their implementation in the field. The results of the study indicate that the refusal of i nheritance by the heir is only valid and binding if it has been carried out in the courtroom of the district where the inheritance is open. In practice, there was a denial of inheritance made by a notary and some were carried out with the latter statement abroad. Of course such refusal is not legal accordi ng to the heirs who refuse to remain domiciled as heirs. In addition, the emergence of both civil and criminal disputes related to the denial of inheritanc e originated from violations of the nemo plus principle. © 2020, IJSTR.

Author keywords

Inheritance law; Inheritance rejection

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Current Status Of Agricultural Soil Fertility In Erode

Dr.K.Chitra,

Soilfertility is an important aspect in agriculture. Fertile soils only produce high nutritive value crops. Nowadays agricultural soils are contaminated due to many reasons. Farmers use synthetic fertilizers and synthetic pesticides for crop production. They play a major role in soil fertility. Physicochemical parameters of soil enable the current status of soil fertility. The soil samples were collected in Erode. All the agricultural soils were acidic in nature. Electrical conductivity of all the samples showed that the soils were good for seed germination. Total dissolved solids and salinity were in appropriate level in all the samples. Organic carbon level were in sufficient level. Macronutrients were in medium level. Calcium and magnesium were in sufficient level in all the soil samples.

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Intelligent Neural Network For Bacteria Classification: An Innovation In Artificial Neural Network

Ananda Khamaru, Sunil Karforma, Soumendranath Chatterjee, Ishita Saha Raktima Bandyopadhyay

The work focused on reliable outcome from next generation artificial neural network (ANN). ANN was efficiently used for decision making on labeled and unlabeled data but problem was that it was always generated as a result though the short input data. The conventional ANN model is being used in some financial sectors for prediction and analysis of financial data, but it would not make an outcome due to less applicable data. Our objective is to design a neural network which will have the intelligence by which it can generate most prominent decision. A mathematical model of new generation artificial neural network called Intelligent Neural Network (INN) has been proposed, which would solve that problem and would make the decision like a human. The INN model has been designed with two layers of fully connected neurons, where the first layer neurons has taken input as the features of bacteria and produced input for hidden neurons; and in the second layer the output from hidden neurons provided as input of decision neurons and the output of decision neurons was the expected result. This model was trained by back propagation process by reducing Sum Squared Error(SSE) through Stochastic Gradient Descent(SGD) technique. Prediction accuracy of this model was 97.11% to distinguish medically important bacteria. This study would help to laboratory users to identify medically important bacteria in an easy way.

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Project, Technology And Active (PROTECTIVE) Learning Model To Develop Digital Literacy Skills In The 21st Century

Fatkhur Rohman, Ahmad Fauzan, Yohandri

This research aims to find out the impact of implementing a physics learning based on Project, Technology and Active (PROTECTIVE) learning model in building three digital literacy skills namely information literacy, media literacy, and ICT literacy. This research is an alternative solution to the students' Skills and awareness to utilize and integrate technology in learning physics. The subject of this research is early semester students who took a basic physics course. The sample of the research is 71 students majoring in physics education from Universitas Negeri Padang (UNP) and Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol (UIN IB). Data on digital literacy Skills is obtained through performance observation and assessment of structured task reports during the learning process. The instruments used are observation sheets and analytic rubrics. The data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics interpreted in 4 rating scales, they are: very good, good, fair and poor. Based on the results of the observation at the stage of the project, project and practicum tests, there were 13% of students experiencing little difficulty in using, managing and evaluating information data from the technology software or platform for physic learning. The analysis result of research samples from UNP and UIN IB respectively suggests that 20% and 23% of students achieve very good predicate in information literacy skills, the good predicate has a considerable portion of 64% and 69%, The remaining 16% and 8% fall into the fair predicate. On the assessment of media literacy, there were 18% and 12% of students who fall into a very good predicate of 78% and 81% and 4% and 8% fall into the good predicate. For very good predicate, ICT literacy Skills has 22% and 15% of students, while 62% and 62% of the students fall into good predicate. Besides, the rest of 16% and 23% of the students fall into the fair predicate. The conclusion of the achievement of these three literacies show that the digital literacy Skills achieved by students of UNP and UIN IB is said to be at a good level of 77% and 76%. The findings in this research are highly relevant and interesting in the world of education because the application of PROTECTIVE learning is one of the best solutions for teachers, lecturers and education managers to build digital literacy Skills for the participants in the 21st century.

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Two Recommendation System Algorithms Used SVD And Association Rule On Implicit And Explicit Data Sets

Marwa Hussien Mohamed, Mohamed Helmy Khafagy, Mohamed Hasan Ibrahim

Nowadays, the recommender system is an important research area for online companies that suggest items and services to users like (last FM music, Netflix movies, and movie-lens). Building a recommendation system to meet users' preferences is very difficult due to rapidly increasing the size or volume of digital information. Also, the recommendation has many challenges that need to overcome like sparsity, accuracy, performance and novelty. In this paper, we build two new algorithms to solve the sparsity, accuracy and performance of the recommendation system. Firstly, we used association rule mining to find a hidden pattern and count numbers of played songs per transaction and compute similarities by cosine vector similarity to make a recommendation to users also taking into concern the rating merged with clustering technique. Secondly, we used K-means clustering algorithms with SVD (singular value decomposition) to reduce dimensionality, increase the performance, and solve sparsity and accuracy problems. Our experiments are applied on last FM music datasets and movie-lens datasets implicit and explicit feedback, we compare our new algorithms with k-means collaborative filtering using RMSE (root mean square error) to show the accuracy and performance of movie lens and measure the accuracy using precision, recall and, F- measure to show the accuracy between basic collaborative filtering and our two new algorithms. This experiment shows that using association rule is better than improved k-means while combining with SVD and basic collaborative filtering. But our new k-means and SVD algorithm has better performance than random collaborative filtering K-means.

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The Relationship Between Humans And Natural Environment In Luka Perempuan Asap Novel By Nafi'ah Al-Ma'rab: Literature Ecocritics Review

Tri Santoso, Safrudin Atfalusoleh, Hari Kusmanto, Nafron Hasjim, Ali Imron Al-Ma'ruf

The aim of this study was (1) to describe the relationship between humans and the environment in Luka Perempuan Asap (LPA) novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab; and (2) to describe the implementation of the research results of the Luka Perempuan Asap (LPA) novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab on literature subject in senior high school. The study used descriptive qualitative. The data in this study were in the form of words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and discourse relating to the ecocritics and relationship between humans and nature in Luka Perempuan Asap (LPA) novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab. The primary data source of this study was the Luka Perempuan Asap (LPA) novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab. Secondary data sources of this study included: journals, articles, references, or other sources that were firmly related to primary data, which served to strengthen this study. The data collected in this study used library techniques. The data analysis technique used in this study was the method of reading semiotic models, namely heuristic and hermeneutic readings. The results of this study indicated that (1) the relationship between humans and the environment in Luka Perempuan Asap (LPA) novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab included pollution; wilderness; disaster; housing/residence; animals; and earth. (2) The implementation of the research results of the Luka Perempuan Asap (LPA) novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab in literature subject in senior high school, namely BC 3.11. Analyzing messages from a fiction book that is read and BC 4.11. Composing a review of a letter from a fiction book that is read. This research will benefit practitioners and policy makers. Specifically in formulating a law on land clearing in the forest not to burn trees. Study of this novel as a form of criticism

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Simulation And Analysis Of Solar Powered Brushless DC Motor
Abhilash Nilkanth Jadhav, Dr. V. A. Kulkarni (Deodhar)

In this work, we have to design a solar photovoltaic as a source of renewable energy where the conventional generation is not convenient. The main aim of this research paper deals with developing a PV module connected brushless dc motor using maximum power point tracking algorithm. P and O algorithm is one of the simplest and effective methods of MPPT. In this method, maximum power is extracted from the solar module. Here in this work investigate the performance of solar power fed Brushless DC motor. The system model and interleaved boost converter are providing the reduce ripple content, switching loss and also promote the efficiency of the system. The speed controls of the BLDC motor are tested under the load condition. The model is designed in MATLAB simulation to ensure its working condition and also check the behavior of Interleaved boost converter.

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Performance Evaluation Of Physical Layer Using Lora Technology For Indoor Environment
I. S. Ismail, N. A. Abdul Latiff, N. A. Azmi Ali, N. M. Abdul Latiff

Low Power Wide Area Network is a new wireless technology which is designed for low power with long-range communication, and LoRa is one of the primary solutions of the technology. The objective of this paper is to evaluate the performance of the physical layer of LoRa Technology in an indoor environment. An experimental testbed is conducted using LoRa module as LoRa transmitter and receiver node and several LoRa parameters such as transmit power, bandwidth, spreading factor and coding rate are exploited. A series of experiments are performed at different locations with different LoRa parameters to investigate the effect of these parameters on the packet data throughput, received signal strength indication and signal-to-noise ratio. The results showed that the combination of different LoRa physical parameters have a clear impact on the overall performance. In addition, the external parameters such as the variant of distance between the transmitter and the receiver node and the obstacles that exist between the two nodes can also affect the performance of LoRa network.

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Composite Sketch Based Face Recognition Using ANN Classification
Shivaleela Patil, Dr.Shibhangi D C

Today Computer based Technologies have been boosted much procedure and process involved in preparations of crime view documents. In this view point, photography is the first step and important clue to start or to solve investigation of crime, helps in tracing and matching the facial composites against database related to the memory of eyewitness. The facial composites i.e., sketches drawn by the artists or software aids the law enforcement using the description given by the witness in direct to depict the suspects and missing persons, which are posted on public places and helps in recognizing. These methods are found to be useful and many criminals have been recognized through this way. Since the combined sketches provide better and accurate and 80% of law enforcement insists for composite sketches rather than forensic sketch. Therefore in this proposed system, we are focusing on composite sketch based face recognition. First detect the face section using AdaBoost algorithm and detect the facial mechanism using the geometrical model of the face. Features are removed from each individual facial parts by using multi-scale local binary patterns (MLBP) and Tchebichef moment invariant feature. Finally, the ANN classifier is trained to identify the person classified.

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Eradicating Poverty & Approach To Sustainable Development With Special Emphasis To Millennium Development Goal 1: An Indian Perspective
Taufiqu Ahamad, Ananta Narayana

UN Millennium Deceleration before fourteen years specifically commenced a bold vision & concrete targets i.e. Millennium Development goals before introducing it into the world, which are probable at strengthening & saving the survival of each & single community approximately the world. India is in a race against time to achieve these goals. Member countries are facing challenges in their mission to achieve MDGs that are resource constraints, growth prospects, inadequate capacity development, lack of institutional reforms, global economic situation, uneven income distribution, lack of political commitment and will to the MDGs, lack of inclusive expansion, lack of enabling external environment to attract investment and persuade private sector development. This paper critically analyzed and identified the key contemporary challenges in eliminating poverty & approach to sustainable development with special emphasis to millennium development Goal 1, which eradicates poverty & extreme hunger. Further the paper empirically analyses the extent of benefit and prevailing concern in Allahabad district. This paper will also focus on the progress of the Allahabad district and to bring on the focal point to the major development concerns that India is probably going to tackle post 2015 in order to achieve sustainable development.

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Design And Development Of Hybrid Two-Wheeler
Kamatchi Kannan V, Ponmurugan P and Chitra K

Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV) is an advanced vehicle having a feature that operates on battery and inbuilt ignition motor. This motor helps to drive the wheel forward and it also charges the battery system when it is operated as generator. In recent years, the hybrid electric two wheelers have targeted the market due to less CO2 emission by the hybrid vehicles. The aim is to reduce the cost and complexity which is involved in the existing hybrid vehicle. This hybrid electric vehicle includes conventional, hybrid, plug-in hybrid and electric variants. The main aim of this paper is to structure and manufacture a hybrid two wheelers such as scooty which can be operated by means of fuel and battery. The integration of both the battery and the fuel makes the vehicle dynamic. In HEV, the battery alone can be used at low-speed driving conditions where as the interior fuel based motors are least productive. In case of quickening, long runs or slope climbing, the Internal Combustion (IC) engine gives extra force to drive the motor.

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The Effect Of Deposition Time On The Microstructure And Resistivity Of Cu/Ni Thin Film Prepared By Magnetized Electroplating
Muthi'ah Lutfia Khansa, Moh. Toifur, Guntur Maruto, Yudhiakto Pramudya, Azmi Khusnani

Thin films of Cu/Ni have been synthesized by the electroplating method assisted by a magnetic field on the variation of deposition time. The purpose of this paper was to investigate the dependence of sheets resistivity on microstructure obtained through XRD and SEM-EDX tests. Cu plates are used as cathodes and Ni plates as anodes. The electroplating process is carried out at DC voltage of 1.5 volt, 200 gauss magnetic field, 60° C solution temperature, and 4 cm electrode distance. Electrolyte solutions are made from a mixture of H3BO3 (30 g), NiCl2 (195 g), NiSO4 (45 g), and H2O (750 ml). Deposition times varied from 5 s 45 s with intervals of 10 s. Based on the results of the microstructure test using XRD, all samples have a crystalline structure with intensity, d-spacing and grain size that varies with the time of deposition. From the EDS analysis, it is known that Ni deposit levels increase with increasing deposition time. The sheet resistivity range from (4.87 ± 0.02) 10-3 Ω/sq to (1.38 ± 0.06) 10-3 Ω/sq.

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Optimum Design Of PID Controller Using Multi-objective CBBO Algorithm
Manjeet Kaur, Anil Kumar, Aasish Kumar Luhach

This paper offerings request of chaotic biogeography-based optimization (CBBO) for Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID) Controller tuning. Tuning of parameters is primarily based upon maximization of all-inclusive fitness function created as inverse of weighted sum of Integral of Square of Error (ISE), Rise Time (Tr), Peak Overshoot (Mp), and Settling Time (Ts) for a category of stable and risky gadget through by CBBO set of rules. The measurement of exploration planetary is handiest 3 parameters, i.e., KP, KI and KD; so, a set weight is assigned for inertia parameter. The main impartial of this paper is to diminish PID controller's specifications at numerous inertia loads. The proposed scheme shows outstanding closed-loop performance of 2nd order system and out of control device and to display the efficacy of proposed scheme the simulation outcomes are equated with BBO and genetic algorithm.

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Development Of Interactive Media Based On Adobe Flash In Listening Learning For University Student

flow method and fast marching method may be suitable for all cardiac patients and this technique will be more accurate and processing time is fast.

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A New Approach For Managing Maximum Energy And Malicious Attack Detection In WSN

Dr. V.Selvi , R.Chinthamani

This paper deals about the energy consumption of the entire sensor network by taking into account of various constraints of energy consuming constituents of the network. Then increasing the overall lifetime of various topology of the wireless sensor networks by taking in to account the interconnection between energy consuming constituents and the most important parameters. Determining the effect of energy consuming constituents and their prevalent parameters based on overall energy consumption in WSN.

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Determinants Of Consumption Of Remittances By The Families Of The International Migrants In Assam

Dr. Sultana Begum Abida Mazumder*; Bimal Deb Nath

Remittances bring new opportunities for economic and social development to the families of remittance receiving households. This development of a nation is affected by the fact that how these remittances are consumed. Remittances are basically used on basic consumption goods, housing, expenditure on education and health care goods and services, capital for small business creation and entrepreneurial activities. The basic question of whether migrants channel these remittances into human and physical investments or merely use such receipts in consumption has a profound impact on the development of a nation. This paper makes an attempt to understand the specific migrant and household characteristics that affect the consumption patterns of the remittances received from the international migrant workers by their respective families in the two villages Berenga and Kanakpur, in Cachar district in Assam

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Social And Managerial Aspects In Policy Making In Criminal Prosecution Basis

Mukhlis R., Erlyn Indarti, Pujiono

This study aims to analyze how does the public understand about the implementation of basic crime in Riau, how is the basis of legislation concerning implementation principal, and what is the dynamics of their relations in Riau. The results revealed that The public's perceptivity of the implementation of capital punishment, imprisonment, imprisonment, criminal fines and criminal cover so far in Riau Province is that the people still want the existence of the principal as a criminal form in positive law. Although based on the results of the questionnaire it shows the low perceptivity of the community, it is formed based on experience and knowledge of the implementation of basic crimes that have many shortcomings and deviations from the concepts and objectives of each.

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Implications Of Pluralism In Civic Matters On Social And Family Beings

Yunanto, Bambang Eko Turisno

Refusal inheritance is an attitude that is not commonly done, but is the right of heirs. In practice, not all inheritance refusals are carried out according to legal procedures so that they can cause disputes with fellow heirs and with third parties. The purpose of this study examines the validity of the refusal of inheritance so that it is binding on him and other heirs and third parties; and the legal implications of denial of inheritance. The approach method used in this study is an empirical juridical method, namely an approach to the problem by reviewing the regulations as positive law with the implementing regulations including their implementation in the field. The results of the study indicate that the refusal of inheritance by the heir is only valid and binding if it has been carried out in the courtroom of the district where the inheritance is open. In practice, there was a denial of inheritance made by a notary and some were carried out with the latter statement abroad. Of course such refusal is not legal according to the heirs who refuse to remain domiciled as heirs. In addition, the emergence of both civil and criminal disputes related to the denial of inheritance originated from violations of the nemo plus principle.

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Application Of Notary Responsibilities In Civil Arrangement Of The Position Of Notary And The Principle Of Civil Alliance

Aris Yulia, R. Benny Riyanto, F. X. Djoko Priyono

This study aims to discuss regarding how the interpretation of Article 20 of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary related to the interests of the Notary Civil Civil Society and how the application of Notary responsibilities in the civil alliance regulated in Article 20 of Law Number 2 of 2014 are related to Article 1618 of the Criminal Code concerning alliance. The research method used in this paper uses the legal research method of literature, using secondary data in the form of written legal materials relating to the problems that are the object of this writing such as laws and regulations, books, articles and other writings. The results showed that there is cooperation between the notaries who are members of the Notary Civil Society and the knowledge of the resource person that there is no Notary civil partnership which is carried out at this time.

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Existence Of Sole Proprietorship In Business Activities In Indonesia

Budi Santoso

Company law in Indonesia does not yet regulate individual business entities. The absence of regulation of individual business entities means allowing the existence of such business entities in a state of no legal certainty. Lack of legal certainty on the existence of individual business entities has the potential to harm business actors and the user community. The form of individual business/sole proprietorship is chosen by many business actors in carrying out their business activities, however it is not realized the advantages and disadvantages of choosing the form of individual business.

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Analysis Of Production Factors Of Gill Net Catches

Mustika Palupi and Ren Fitriadi

Increased productivity of gill net fishing gear through economic and technical efficiency (input) in order to obtain maximum profits can improve the welfare of gill net fishermen. The variables studied for successful fishing aimed at increasing production yields on fishing line equipment are the size of the fishing boat (GT), engine power (PK), length of main rope (m), number of hooks, length of rope in waters (m), distance of fishing area (miles), number of settings per trip, experience of the crew, experience of the captain, amount of fuel and time spent on working (hours). The results of the study note that the factors of production that significantly affect the catch of gill net fishing gear, namely; experience of the captain with a regression coefficient of 0.437 and the t-value of 3.658, and time setting with a regression coefficient of 0.621 and the t-value of 2.422. While other factors of production have no significant effect on fish catch production on gill net gear.

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Factors Affecting Non Performing Loan In India

S.Prasanth, P.Nivetha, M.Ramapriya, Dr. S.Sudhamathi

This study investigates the factors affecting Non-Performing Assets of Commercial Bank of India during the period from 2015 to 2019. The variables were preferred based on conclusion from the previous literatures. Secondary time series statistics were collected from audited yearly reports and performance reports of the bank and for data purposes I have taken details of two banks (Indian Bank and SBI) ; and the required ratios were calculated. Multiple linear regression equation was used to determined the model using SPSS version 20 software. The result realise from regression output determined that between the calculated variables, loan to deposit ratio; financial performance measured in return on equity; and capital adequacy remain establish to be statistically significant determinant of NPLs. diversely, loan growth, cost effectiveness and bank size were analytical insignificant in affecting NPL. The findings reveals that, variables for example poor

Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic diseases characterized by increased levels of glucose in the blood caused by insulin secretion failure, insulin action, or both. Diabetes mellitus is one of the degenerative diseases and the amount of it are recently increased in Indonesia. The dietary obedience properly encouraged with utilization "Himmah Program" use SMS reminder on diabetes mellitus clients is one key to control the blood sugar level. The research aims to indentify the effect of "himmah program" utilization on blood sugar level reduction on pre elderly with type II diabetes mellitus. Research methode used quasi experiment with non equivalent control group design. The amount of populations in this research is 24 respondents. Data collecting used purposive sampling technique. Data collecting was analyzed by using univariate with percentage and bivariate with parametric test. Research result : based on data analysis could be concluded that pretest result on intervention group were as many as 7 (58,3%) normal and control group as many as 7 (58,3%) normal. The posttest result found the increase of normal blood sugar level on respondents, intervention group as many as 11 (91,7%) normal and control group as many as 8 (66,7%) normal. Based on parametric test was obatined p value 0,000 < α (0,05) means that are effects of himmah program on blood sugar lever reduction on pre elderly with type II diabetes mellitus. Conclusion and suggestion of this research, the diabetes mellitus clients are able to use "himmah program" on blood sugar level reduction.

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Implications Of Pluralism In Civic Matters On Social And Family Beings

Yunanto, Bambang Eko Turisno

Abstract: Refusal inheritance is an attitude that is not commonly done, but is the right of heirs. In practice, not all inheritance refusals are carried out according to legal procedures so that they can cause disputes with fellow heirs and with third parties. The purpose of this study examines the validity of the refusal of inheritance so that it is binding on him and other heirs and third parties; and the legal implications of denial of inheritance. The approach method used in this study is an empirical juridical method, namely an approach to the problem by reviewing the regulations as positive law with the implementing regulations including their implementation in the field. The results of the study indicate that the refusal of inheritance by the heir is only valid and binding if it has been carried out in the courtroom of the district where the inheritance is open. In practice, there was a denial of inheritance made by a notary and some were carried out with the latter statement abroad. Of course such refusal is not legal according to the heirs who refuse to remain domiciled as heirs. In addition, the emergence of both civil and criminal disputes related to the denial of inheritance originated from violations of the nemo plus principle.

Keywords : inheritance law, inheritance rejection.

1 INTRODUCTION

The diversity of inheritance law can be seen in the practice in the judiciary that still uses inheritance law according to its class (Coulson, 2017; Moors, 2018). For those who are subject to Islamic law inheritance settlement will be settled according to Islamic law through a religious court, while those who submit to customary law will be settled based on customary inheritance law in the district court. Likewise, for those who are subject to western civil law, the settlement will be settled according to civil inheritance law through a district court (Cammack, 2009). In Turkey there is also legal pluralism between civil law and Islamic law (Toktas & O'Neil, 2015). The difficulty of realizing unification in inheritance law and family law is because inheritance law and family law is one of the fields of civilization that has a sensitive and conflictual nature. In China, there are challenges that must be faced in family law, namely the law must be careful in upholding morality in the field (Shi, 2013). In addition, because between the inheritance system one has a sharp difference with other inheritance legal systems. For example the rights received by male and female heirs differ according to Islamic law and civil inheritance law. Likewise the position of heirs in customary law is different on the basis of a kinship system consisting of a patrilineal, patrilineal and parental system. Another difference is in civil inheritance law known as inheritance rejection, while it is not known in Islamic inheritance law and customary inheritance law. The right to reject this inheritance is only known in civil inheritance law and is unknown in customary inheritance law and Islamic inheritance law. Normally, the assets left behind by the testator are more assets than the liabilities. In the form of inheritance assets as exhausted natural resources (Soldatos, 2017). In such a context it is common in the practice of inheritance to be rare. However, it is also found that both civil and criminal disputes stem from the refusal of inheritance (Saraswati, 2019).

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This shows that the motive for rejection of inheritance is not just to release the obligation of the heirs to pay the inheritor's debts, there are also those that are based on bad faith which aim to harm fellow heirs and third parties. The issue of the authority to act and the violation of the principle of nemo plus in making or implementing a rejection of inheritance is also a source of conflict between heirs and third parties. The focus of the study in this study is the inheritance legal system that applies in Indonesia, especially the inheritance system that regulates the rejection of inheritance. The act of refusing inheritance by an heir can be said to be an act that is contrary to the prevalence in the community, but on the other hand the refusal of inheritance is one of the rights of the heir. On this basis, the problems that can be raised in this paper are about the validity of the refusal of inheritance carried out by the heirs so that they are lawful and binding on him and other heirs and third parties; and the legal implications of the refusal of inheritance that has been done legally in the inheritance system in Indonesia.

2 RESEARCH METHODS

The approach method used in this study is an empirical juridical method, namely an approach to the problem by reviewing the regulations that have been applied in the community as positive law with implementing regulations including the implementation in the field. The research paradigm used is the paradigm of constructivism or more precisely legal contructivism. In constructivism reality can be understood in the form of various and irrevocable mental constructs, which are socially based and experience, characterized locally and specifically and the form and content depends on the human or individual groups that have the contradiction (Guba & Lincoln, 2009).

3 RESULT ANALYSIS

3.1 Legality of Refusal of Inheritance

In the event of the death of a person (heir) who leaves an inheritance, then it will be continued with the distribution of the inheritance. But not everyone who is a family of heirs can receive inheritance. This means that certain conditions are needed to receive inheritance. The main requirement is that the person has the right to inheritance. This right comes from

Simulation And Analysis Of Solar Powered Brushless DC Motor

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Abstract: In this work, we have to design a solar photovoltaic as a source of renewable energy where the conventional generation is not convenient. The main aim of this research paper deals with developing a PV module connected brushless dc motor using maximum power point tracking algorithm. P and O algorithm is one of the simplest and effective methods of MPPT. In this method, maximum power is extracted from the solar module. Here in this work investigate the performance of solar power fed Brushless DC motor. The system model and interleaved boost converter are providing the reduce ripple content, switching loss and also promote the efficiency of the system. The speed controls of the BLDC motor are tested under the load condition. The model is designed in MATLAB simulation to ensure its working condition and also check the behavior of Interleaved boost converter.

Index Terms: Maximum Power Point Tracking (P and O Algorithm), MPPT Controller, Solar PV System, Interleaved Boost Converter, BLDC Controller, Brushless DC Motor

1. INTRODUCTION

The fossil fuel which is mostly considered as the main source of power and it should be exhausted in the next few years, so we need to generate alternative power from a non-renewable energy source. In recent years many research works have been done on the electrical application of PV energy as an alternative energy source of non-renewable energy source. Today the PV energy plays an important role in the whole world and they have various range of application like solar power used in the space program for satellite, electrical power generation [1]. Also rapid increment in demand of electricity and change in the environment condition due to a high amount of use fossil fuel energy such as global warming so need cheaper and substance having fewer carbon emissions so the huge effort has been given by the researcher to grow up the new technology for energy resource to its increased in a few years. That is why the algorithm of maximum power point tracking has been developed [2]. PV array does not have any rotating part in the system also there is no noise production also maintenances should below. In the PV system direct conversion of solar energy into electrical energy, no of a solar cell are connected together to form a solar array or solar module but the drawback of PV system is installation cost is high also efficiency is low of PV system so this drawback is overcome by maximum power point tracking. In this system, the interleaved boost converter is used. IBC has various advantages like low ripple content, efficiency it should high also switching loss will be low. high power application IBC is used. In this work, the solar PV system is used to drive BLDC motor because the relevance of BLDC motor has been increased day by day in industrial sector of the whole world [3]. Solar is one of the alternative energy sources since the overall cost of required for implementing is higher. They are mostly employed for high power applications.[4]

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2 P AND O ALGORITHM

Among all MPPT method, perturb and observe is the technique which is used mostly to extract the maximum power from the solar PV system. in this technique, the value of generated power from the solar PV module is calculated and compared with the previous value of power which is stored in a memory of an algorithm, which gives the difference in the value of the power i.e. Present power- past power(dP). if the value of(dP) is higher than zero or if this perturbation leads to an improvement in the array power, so this perturbation condition is going continue in the same direction otherwise it should move in a reverse direction. perturb and observe was the simplest method in MPPT

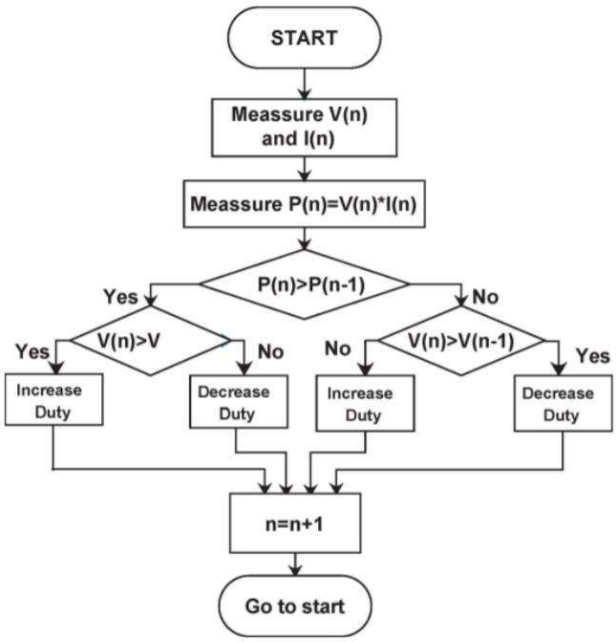

***Fig. 1**. P and O Algorithm*

the important advantages of p and o technique are their good skill to handle most challenging climate scenarios like partial shading, changes in irradiance and Exhibition of convergence towards the maximum power point is very faster. However and o technique suffers from three drawbacks. First one is P&O