

## The Conservation Strategy of Kampung Melayu Darat as Historical Area in Semarang City

S Ratih Sari, EP Hendro... - International Journal of ..., 2018 - eprints.undip.ac.id

Semarang City is well known as one of coastal city which has some historical values. One of the areas that has so many historical value is so called “Kampung Melayu Darat”.

Formerly, “Kampung Melayu Darat” was the oldest “Kampung” in Semarang City. But the current condition is now very poor. The “kampung” is suffered by flood which caused some damages to the existing heritage housings and buildings. Considering to that matter and the important history of “Kampung Melayu Darat” especially for Semarang City, researcher ...

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### Publication details:

**Journal:** International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications

**Abbreviation:** IJSRP

**Periodical:** Monthly

**ISSN:** 2250-3153

**DOI:** 10.29322/IJSRP

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**IJSRP, Volume 8, Issue 6, June 2018 Edition [ISSN 2250-3153]**

All listed papers are published after full consent of respective author or co-author(s).

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### Assessment of land use and land cover change in Finote Biriha kebele, Amhara region, Ethiopia

Yigez Belayneh, Guo Ru, Mengesha Tsega

**Abstract:** A small scale changes in land use and land cover (LULC) in different part of the planet has a substantial contribution for the regional or global LULC changes. The combined effect of these changes could also result a global impact on the natural as well as the human environment. To make informed planning and management decisions in addressing these adverse impacts, in-deep knowledge and information on the local scale changes require an immediate attention. This study aimed to investigate the extent and magnitude of LULC changes in Finote Biriha kebele, Ethiopia from 1986 to 2018 using Geographic information system (GIS) and remote sensing approaches. It is found that in the current study area, agriculture land and built-up area has increased by about 37 and 497%, respectively at the expense of grassland (55%), forest land (33%) and shrub lands (32%).

**DOI:** [10.29322/IJSRP.8.6.2018.p7802](https://doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.8.6.2018.p7802)

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### Comparing the effectiveness of three pretreatment technologies for Microcystis aeruginosa inhibition

Elisha Ochieng, Fadina Justine Kolade, Xuefei Zhou, Yulin Tang, Huaqiang Chu

**Abstract:** Several lab experiments were done to compare the effectiveness of three pretreatment technologies for Microcystis aeruginosa inhibition at the drinking water treatment (DWTP): NaClO, K<sub>2</sub>FeO<sub>4</sub> and KMnO<sub>4</sub>. All three technologies showed effectiveness in varying degree to inhibit Microcystis aeruginosa, their performance increased with increasing concentration and time. However, Microcystis aeruginosa cell wall lyses was of concern at higher concentrations.

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### Prospects of Solar Power in Less Economically Developed Countries Using Tanzania as a pilot study

Akshat S. Chaturvedi

**Abstract:** This paper focuses on the usage of solar panels to generate electricity in remote areas and less economically developed countries (LEDC's) with a specific focus on countries that lie along the equator, using Tanzania as a pilot study. This paper also examines and evaluates Saleh's (1978) research in which he states 'most of the developing countries lie within the "solar - belt" i.e., in the latitude range 35° N - 35° S which is characterized by the higher intensity of solar radiation.' Moreover, this paper also acknowledges that large scale operations such as the ones being undertaken in countries like India which seek to replace conventional regional grids with solar arrays are efficient and more practical for larger settlements, they are time consuming to construct and more expensive than the communities can afford. Additionally, this paper looks into the ideas put forward by Komendantova, Patt, Barras, & Battaglini, (2012) in saying that an absence of government guarantees is

of this era are completely changed by globalisation and electronic revolution. Before internet the process of e-recruitment was very different. The organisations used traditional channels for finding the candidates. Some of the traditional sources are campus recruitment, newspaper ads, job agencies and many more. Now, thanks to the internet revolution, many are channels have emerged for e-recruitment some of them are various job portals, postings via e-mail, social media platforms and so on. Social media profiles are playing crucial rules recruitment of applicants. Hence, it is important to maintain a good image in individual's profiles. Employers look at these social media profiles to assess the candidates. These sites provide a more personal view of candidates and an informal profile of the applicants. LinkedIn only gives a formal resume- like view. There has been a sincere effort in exploring more and more methods of job search. Also there has been a shift in the whole process of job search. The focus is now on response time and cost effectiveness.

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#### **A Technique for Malicious Node Detection for Adaptive Data Fusion in Wireless Sensor Networks**

Preethi M, Rashmi Purad, Kavya D S, Chandrakala H L

**Abstract:** Wireless sensor network requires secure and trusted communication. Due to lack of power supply and processing capability of sensor node ensuring security in wireless sensor network is a challenging task. The major attack in wireless sensor network is byzantine attack, where an opponent node has full control over some of the authenticated nodes and can perform arbitrary behavior to disturb the system. The key idea of this project is to ensure the delivery of accurate data in wireless sensor network with mobile access points (SENMA) for the reliable data fusion. In sensor network with mobile access points, the mobile node is used to collect data from sensor nodes. Mobile node uses distributed detection technique to sense whether a node is normal node or static attacker or dynamic attacker. Then it collects data from valid nodes only and sends aggregated data to sink.

**DOI:** [10.29322/IJSRP.8.6.2018.p7868](https://doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.8.6.2018.p7868)  
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#### **The Conservation Strategy of "Kampung Melayu Darat" As Historical Area in Semarang City**

Suzanna Ratih Sari, Eko Punto Hendro, [Hermin Werdiningsih](#)

**Abstract:** Semarang City is well known as one of coastal city which has some historical values. One of the areas that has so many historical value is so called "Kampung Melayu Darat". Formerly, "Kampung Melayu Darat" was the oldest "Kampung" in Semarang City. But the current condition is now very poor. The "kampung" is suffered by flood which caused some damages to the existing heritage housings and buildings. Considering to that matter and the important history of "Kampung Melayu Darat" especially for Semarang City, researcher wants to study about how to create suitable concept and strategy of conserving "Kampung Melayu Darat" as one of traditional "kampung" in Semarang. By using descriptive method, researcher wants to describe the potentials and problems existed in the kampoong and try to analyze the proper conservation concept and strategy for increasing the value of "Kampung Melayu Darat".

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#### **Comparative Study of the Absorbed Dose of Secondary Shielded Wall Elements in a Digital Radiography Room**

Agung Dwiyanto, Gagoek Hardiman, Wahyu Setia Budi

**Abstract:** Most hospitals in Indonesia have already been provided with the digital radiography room in their radiology installation rooms. This room utilizes the lowest X-ray level to diagnose, and this kind of radiation, if not well-managed, will become one of the hospital's pollutant sources namely the danger of radiation exposure. Related to the room's design, the government, by means of the Ministry of Health Regulation No. 1014 of 2008 and the Chairman of Nuclear Energy Supervisory Agency Regulation No. 8 of 2011, requires the brick wall with 25 cm thickness, 2.2 g/cm<sup>3</sup> density, and 2 meters height from the floor or equal to 2 mm lead layer (Pb), which serve as the room's partition (the secondary shield). However, in its implementation, most of shielding partition wall designs in hospitals' digital radiography rooms use the 15 cm half brick wall coated with 2 mm lead layer (Pb).

**DOI:** [10.29322/IJSRP.8.6.2018.p7870](https://doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.8.6.2018.p7870)  
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# The Conservation Strategy of “Kampung Melayu Darat” As Historical Area in Semarang City

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DOI: 10.29322/IJSRP.8.6.2018.p7869

<http://dx.doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.8.6.2018.p7869>

**Abstract-** Semarang City is well known as one of coastal city which has some historical values. One of the areas that has so many historical value is so called “Kampung Melayu Darat”. Formerly, “Kampung Melayu Darat” was the oldest “Kampung” in Semarang City. But the current condition is now very poor. The “kampung” is suffered by flood which caused some damages to the existing heritage housings and buildings. Considering to that matter and the important history of “Kampung Melayu Darat” especially for Semarang City, researcher wants to study about how to create suitable concept and strategy of conserving “Kampung Melayu Darat” as one of traditional “kampung” in Semarang. By using descriptive method, researcher wants to describe the potentials and problems existed in the kampoong and try to analyze the proper conservation concept and strategy for increasing the value of “Kampung Melayu Darat”.

**Index Terms-** About four key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas. Keywords are used to retrieve documents in an information system such as an online journal or a search engine. (Mention 4-5 keywords)

## I. INTRODUCTION

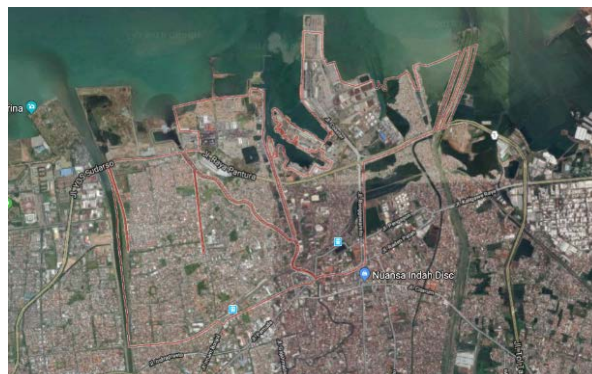
The establishment of cultural heritage area in Kampung Melayu Darat that located at 6057'58.4"S 110025'19.4"E. is based on the boundaries that refers to areas which have highly historical values both on tangible and intangible. The boundaries / delinations of the area are:

North : Kakap Road,

Southern : Dorang Road,

East : Jalan Layur,

West : Jalan Kakap and Jalan Tambra.



**FIGURE 1 .** Picture of Kecamatan Semarang Utara  
Source : Google Maps.

# Assessment of land use and land cover change in Finote Birihan kebele, Amhara region, Ethiopia

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DOI: 10.29322/IJSRP.8.6.2018.p7802

<http://dx.doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.8.6.2018.p7802>

**Abstract-** A small scale changes in land use and land cover (LULC) in different part of the planet has a substantial contribution for the regional or global LULC changes. The combined effect of these changes could also result a global impact on the natural as well as the human environment. To make informed planning and management decisions in addressing these adverse impacts, in-deep knowledge and information on the local scale changes require an immediate attention. This study aimed to investigate the extent and magnitude of LULC changes in Finote Birihan kebele, Ethiopia from 1986 to 2018 using Geographic information system (GIS) and remote sensing approaches. It is found that in the current study area, agriculture land and built-up area has increased by about 37 and 497%, respectively at the expense of grassland (55%), forest land (33%) and shrub lands (32%).

**Keywords:** LULC change, Finote Biriha, Geographic information system, Natural environment, Remote sensing

## I. INTRODUCTION

Land use and land cover (LULC) change is a worldwide challenge influencing local to global environment [1]–[5]. Human beings had been degraded and changed the land and its resources in a variety of ways for their existence (Vitousek et al. 1997; Lambin et al. 2003). Changes in land-use and land-cover in most cases may pose a big threat on the ecosystem and its fragile components [2], [4], [6], [7].

Changes in land use from forest to agriculture have become a major problem in developing countries including Ethiopia owing to rapid population growth and its subsequent resource scarcity [3].

Like other regions of Ethiopia, in recent decades Finote Birihan kebele (“Kebele” is the lowest administrative unit in Ethiopia) underwent rapid LULC changes, which have aggravated the process of land degradation. In order to balance the associated trade-off between satisfying immediate human needs and maintaining other ecosystem function, quantitative knowledge and evidences about ecosystem responses to land use is required [7]. In addition, sustainable management of natural resources also requires a frequent study and monitoring of LULC changes at different spatial and temporal scales [8]. In this case, use of Geographical information System (GIS) in couple with remote sensing techniques is proved to be effective in assessing and monitoring LULC changes (Bewket 2003; Erenner et al. 2012; Mallupattu and Sreenivasula Reddy 2013; Rawat et al. 2013).

Thus, the objective of this study is to analyze the spatial and temporal dynamics of LULC from 1986 to 2018 in Finote Biriha kebele and to generate LULC maps of these two years using GIS and remote sensing techniques.



# Application of PCR for the Detection of Universal Fungi in Infant Food Products Sold in Sri Lanka

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DOI: 10.29322/IJSRP.8.6.2018.p7814

<http://dx.doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.8.6.2018.p7814>

**Abstract-** Infant food products were collected from supermarkets in Sri Lanka and investigated for contamination by fungi. The objective of this study was to develop a novel DNA extraction procedure and a PCR assay for the detection of fungal presence which leads to contamination of infant foods. Mycotoxins are secondary metabolites of many phytopathogenic and food spoilage fungi. The presence of mycotoxins in the food chain is of high concern for human health due to the ability of these compounds to induce severe toxic effects. Thus the rapid identification of fungi would be desirable, such that early intervention could limit the amounts of contaminated food products in the market. The specificity and sensitivity of the PCR procedure, combined with its speed, reliability, cost-effectiveness and user-friendly protocols for its application offer several advantages for the identification of fungi in food commodities. Thus far, no single reported DNA extraction technique is suitable for the efficient extraction of DNA from the entire fungal species present in food matrices. Two CTAB DNA extraction methods were compared and optimal extraction was achieved. The ITS1, ITS2 regions and the 5.8S rDNA region of the fungi were amplified by using universal primers ITS1 and ITS4. Samples of infant food displayed bands between 580-700 bp lengths which is an alarming indicator for the possibility of the presence of mycotoxins in infant food samples. In conclusion, this protocol is reproducible and generates good yield and quality DNA for molecular analysis of infant food using PCR.

**Index Terms-** fungi, infant food products, Sri Lanka, mycotoxins, PCR, primer

## I. INTRODUCTION

### F1.1 Global occurrence of mycotoxins

Fungi are ubiquitous microorganisms that are associated with the spoilage and deterioration of food commodities. Consumption of unsafe, contaminated food leads to food-borne diseases which are a significant cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Each year as many as 600 million, almost 1 in 10 people around the world, are reported ill after consumption of contaminated foods.

Out of which, 420 000 people die, including 125 000 children under the age of 5 years [1].

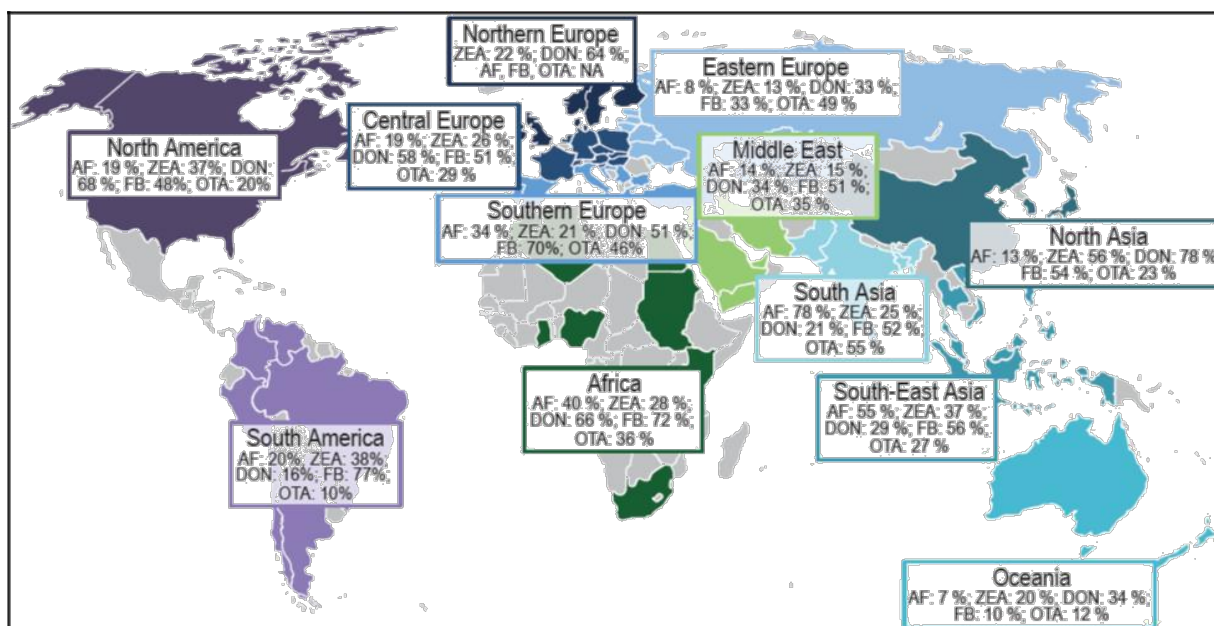


Figure 01. Prevalence of mycotoxins worldwide [2].



# Stakeholder Engagement Principles' Contribution to Improved Project Performance: A Case Study of Food for the Hungry Rwanda

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DOI: 10.29322/IJSRP.8.6.2018.p7866

<http://dx.doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.8.6.2018.p78X66>

**Abstract-** The practice of stakeholder management and recognition of the significance of stakeholders in project management is very paramount. A stakeholder is anyone or organization that has interest in an organization. They can affect or be affected by an organization's actions, objectives and policies. Stakeholder engagement on the other hand is a process of how organizations involves people(s) who may be either affected by the decisions of the organization or can affect the implementation of the decisions in order to improve decision making, accountability and performance. This process is used as a risk management, buy-in catalyst, performance input and lately corporate governance tenet. The purpose of this study is to determine how stakeholder engagement principles of inclusivity, materiality, completeness and responsiveness contribute to improved project performance. Improved project performance is the dependent variable whereas stakeholder engagement is independent. The general objective of the researcher is to ascertain the contribution of stakeholder engagement principles to improved project performance. Specific objectives of this study are to determine the effect of Inclusivity principle on performance of Food for the hungry project, to assess the effect of Materiality principle on Food for the hungry project and to examine the effect of responsiveness principle on Food for the hungry project. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative designs. Reasons for this approach are; there is limited data and concrete literature on the study area. This project focused on Kamonyi District which has seventeen (17) cooperatives and all are considered in the study. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative data collection tools. Interviewer administered questionnaire with semi structured questions made up of a five point Likert and open ended questions and was used to collect data The researcher will employ convenience sampling for this study. The sample will be a census and the scope within Kamonyi district of Rwanda.

This means that there is a moderate relationship between stakeholder engagement principles on project performance, this project management principles are important in effective and efficient management of community projects.

**Index Terms-** Stakeholder Engagement, Project Performance.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The world today is more concerned with sustainable development which inspires the ability to meet present day needs without compromising the ability of future generations to cater for their needs and aspirations too. Corporate governance structures are rapidly changing and adopting this paradigm shift as best practice requirement. Stakeholder relationship management is one of the options available for addressing this. The notion of organizations understanding and managing stakeholders is common knowledge and practice in present management and academic spheres. An organization's success is determined by its exchange of value with stakeholders. Organizations create and deliver value to their core stakeholders, and they receive value from them Napier R & McDaniel R (2006).

However, there are different approaches, cases, models, contradictions and arguments on stakeholder concept and theory with less discussion on the diversity and implications of the variety (Donaldson 1995). To demonstrate the importance and validity of stakeholder engagement, global leading consultancies like PWC (Pricewaterhouse Coopers), Deloitte & Touche and KPMG have standards and publications dedicated to this (King III, Accountability and Integrated Reporting respectively) under corporate governance best practice. "There are a range of frameworks, standards and codes, which organizations can draw on to provide guidance for the process of stakeholder engagement and which aim to improve the sustainability performance of the organization. These include the GRI Sustainability Reporting Guidelines (on reporting), SA8000 (on labour standards compliance), the AA1000 Series (on systematic accountability, including engagement), and the EFQM Excellence Model (on quality management). At the national level various bodies have issued guidance and standards on social responsibility, for example the SD21000 in France, SIGMA in the UK, AS8003 in Australia and Standard SI 10000 in Israel. At an international level, these will be complemented by the current ISO process to develop international guidance on social responsibility, in which stakeholder engagement will feature prominently. There are also a number of useful resources from organizations including The World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Business for Social Responsibility,