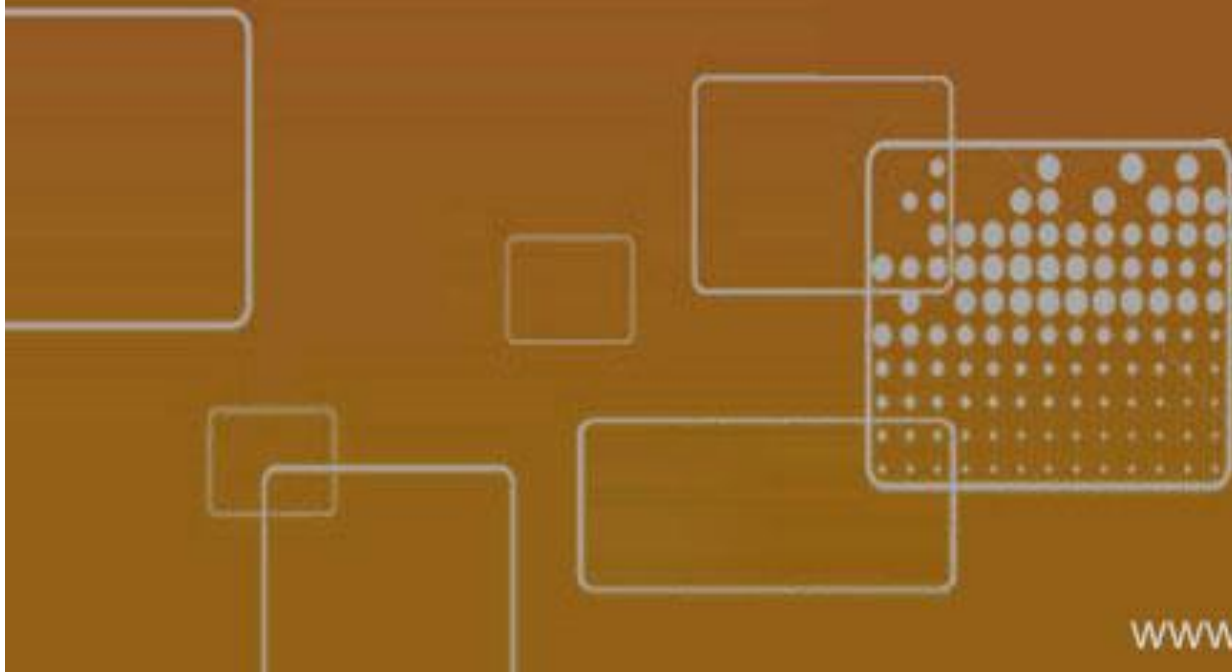


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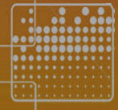
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Current Status Of Agricultural Soil Fertility In Erode

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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1-3

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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4-11

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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12-16

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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17-24

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-

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be fast and accurate. This paper builds up another system for separating coronary centerlines from three dimensional fragmented coronary veins models. In the proposed system we apply the Gradient Vector Flow algorithm for the vessel model of speed image. The centerline in the heart can be extracted by using the wave propagation method. The three dimensional vessel model has been implemented in many coronary vein segment. The coronary centerline extraction in artificial vessel model is adapted with our proposed framework. The distance to extract the coronary centerline is about 0.25mm and the overlap distance is about 96%. The quality of Computed Tomography image is 0.3mm × 0.3mm × 0.4mm. Next the artificial vessel model will goes to further testing process. The CT scan image is valid for both left coronary artery and right coronary artery. The average time to take examine the arteries is about 16 min per case. The Gradient vector 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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1621-1624

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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1637-1639

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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1640-1642

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 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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1643-1645

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

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 $0,000 < \alpha (0,05)$ 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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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**

Abstract: 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 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.

Keywords : notary responsibilities, civil arrangement, Law no. 2 of 2014, civil code, notary position.

1 INTRODUCTION

With its increasing presence to meet the needs of the community, related to the existence of Article 20 of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary that the notary may carry out his position in the form of a civil union by taking into account the independence and impartiality in carrying out his position, the form of the civil union referred to is governed by the notary public based on the provisions of the legislation, and further provisions regarding the requirements in carrying out the position of notary public in the form of a civil union are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation (Santiago, 2017; Sukhovenko, 2019). As implementing regulations of Article 20 of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Notary Position, the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.HH.01.AH.02.12. of 2010 was issued on February 8, 2010 which provides legal certainty and the basis for notaries in Indonesia in establishing civil unions. The emergence of the provision that a notary in Indonesia can carry out his position in the form of a notary civil union is one of the government's efforts to support the improvement of service delivery to communities throughout Indonesia in the field of notary public, and increase the knowledge and expertise of the notary public (Yulia et al., 2018). With the provisions of Article 20 of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary, the Notary's civil alliance raises the pros and cons of experts. First, according to Yunirman Rijan (2018) that article regulating the notary's civil alliance is useless, it is proven that there is no civil alliance which is established by any item. Basically the work of the Notary is individual so that if several notaries join the civil alliance, problems will arise in terms of maintaining client confidentiality and also the issue of the responsibilities of the Notary members of the alliance." Second, another opinion expressed by Herlien Budiono (2018), this civil partnership is commonly practiced in the Netherlands.

The formation of a notary civil alliance only aims to unite in the same office. Each notary who is incorporated in the partnership continues to act for himself. The purpose of the formation of a civil alliance itself is to improve services to the community in the field of notarization; increase the knowledge and expertise of union friends; and for office cost efficiency. When reviewed with the provisions of Article 1618 of the Indonesian Criminal Code, the definition of partnership is based on an agreement made between two or more people who are bound to one another, that is, to put something (inbreng) into a partnership with the purpose of seeking profit. Civil alliance as defined above contains elements (Budiono, 2010) of (1) formation of partnership based on mutual agreement (2) the existence of inbreng which means that each partner is required to put money, goods and others or his craft into the company, and the form of inbreng can be in the form of money, goods or labor (3) with the aim of dividing profits among the people involved. The fact that basically there is no notary who established a notary civil association. The phenomenon that was found was that there were several Notaries who had offices in the same office. This joint office is referred to by the Notary concerned as being a notary civil association but only having an office in one office. This is in line with one of the goals of the Notary's civil partnership, which is to save office operational costs.

2 THE PROBLEM

The issues discussed 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 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.

3 RESEARCH METHOD

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 (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2003). Analysis of the data used in this study is qualitative data

- *Diponegoro University, Semarang, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia.*
- *Diponegoro University, Semarang, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia.*
- *Diponegoro University, Semarang, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia.*

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

Dr. Sultana Begum Abida Mazumder*; Bimal Deb Nath

Abstract: 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.

Keywords: Migrant, Remittance, household, consumption, savings, investment etc.

1 INTRODUCTION

A remittance refers to the money that is sent or transferred to another party, typically one in another country. The term remittance is derived from the word remit which means to transfer back. The sender is usually an immigrant and the recipient a relative back home. They send back money home for different purposes. Migrant remittances contribute significantly to development of the living conditions in developing nations. The way these remittance receipts are used by the household members, play a remarkable role in capital accumulation. Remittances are predominantly used by households to meet the everyday needs such as food, clothing, housing and rent, expenditure on education, health care goods and services, transport, durable goods, capital for small business creation and entrepreneurial activities. The fact that whether migrants engage such remittances into conspicuous consumption or put into human and physical investments is influenced by specific migrant and household characteristics.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Workers' remittances are defined as current private transfers by migrant workers who are residents of the host country or origin. They include only transfers made by workers who have been living in the host country for more than a year, irrespective of their immigration status (World Bank 2007: 363).

According to the existing literature on remittances, the use of remittance is grouped into certain categories like food, consumer goods/durables, housing, education, health, payment of loan for migration, improvement of house, construction of new house, savings, investment, investment in business (like opening stores, transport services, fishing, agriculture, community objectives (social institutions), wedding ceremonies, funerals, pilgrimages etc. (Connell & Brown 2004:18), investment in jewellery and gold, purchase of land (Ralph, Fullenkamp, & Jahjah, 2003), recreation, special occasions, marriage of family members, pilgrimages, gifts (Tabuga, 2008:112). Zarate Hoyos categorize housing purchases, equipment purchases and savings under investment category (Zarate Hoyos 2004:561). However, Oberai and Singh categorize the utilization of remittances into productive investment, children's education, loan repayment, ceremonies, food and clothing, housing and household goods considering food, housing, and ceremonies under consumption (Oberai and Singh 1980:237). Hence the end uses of remittances are broadly classified into consumption, savings and investment.

Nevertheless a number of recent studies have shown that households receiving remittances are found to manifest a definite likelihood to consume and invest compared to those that do not. As stated by the literature on remittances there are three perspectives on how remittances are utilized. First of all remittances are spent at margin like any other source of income. On the other hand, some authors argue that remittances motivate certain behavioural changes at household level. And remittances are substantially used on status oriented consumption and luxury goods. Thirdly, households consider remittances to be transitory and short-lived hence spent them mostly at margin on investment goods. Remittances may possibly diminish good working habits as they increase resources without the need of any extra work on the part of the recipient, consequently lessening the pressure for social and economic change. A large number of studies on remittances evince that remittances are utilized mainly for conspicuous consumption (Richard H. Adams, Cuecuecha, & Page, 2008). The distinctive characteristics of the migrants and the distinguishing characteristics of the households form a

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- **Dr. Sultana Begum Abida Mazumder***; Bimal Deb Nath Sultana Begum Abida Mazumder Assistant Professor, Department of Management, North-Eastern Hill University
 - **Tura Campus, Tura-794002, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya, India**
 - Bimal Deb Nath Assistant Professor, Department of Management, North-Eastern Hill University
 - Tura Campus, Tura-794002, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya, India