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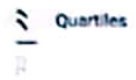
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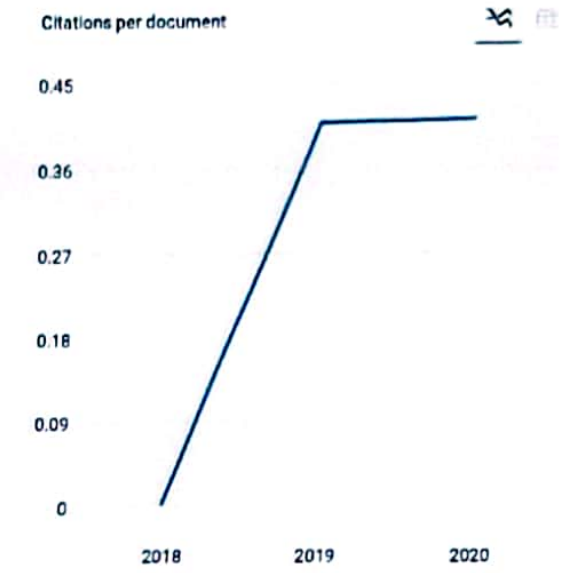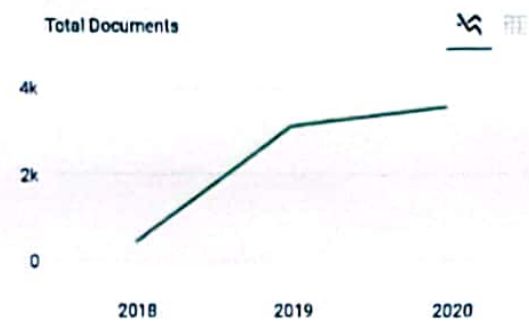| 1	2	3	4	5
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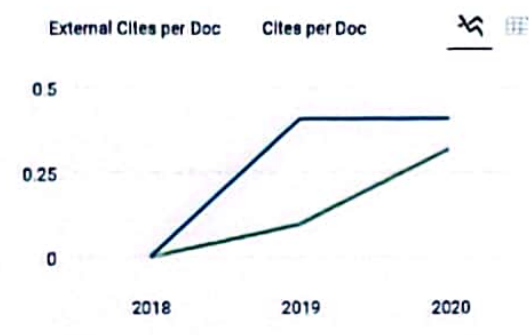
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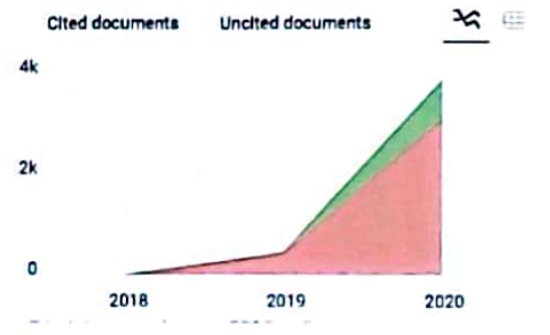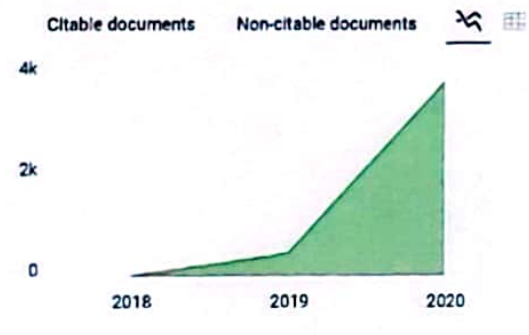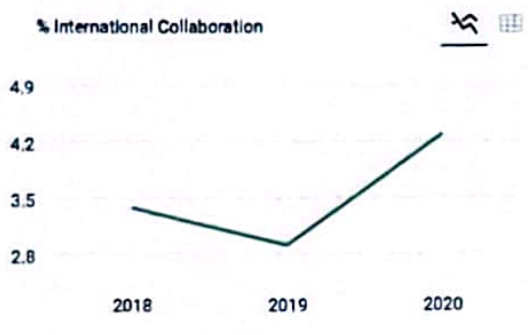
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The Analysis Of Determinants Factors In Improving The Quality Of Madrasah

Nurhamzah

This article is aimed to analyze the influence of headmaster management, professional competence of teachers, and the teaching and learning environment on the teacher's performance in improving the quality of madrasah. The analytical method used in this article is a qualitative analysis approach with causal effectual analysis, that conducted a causal study on the relationship between the variables. Based on the results of the observation, literature review and interviews based-study, it can be concluded that the headmaster management, professional competence of teachers, and the learning environment has a positive and significant effect on the performance of teacher's instruction to improve the quality of madrasah.

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1-4

Seasonal Distribution Of Wind In Iran

Mokhtar Karami, Mehdi Asadi

In this study, an attempt has been made to evaluate long-term average variation and fluctuation of Seasonal wind in Iran. For this purpose, wind database network was initially formed over Iran. Then, data from the base of a 30-year period, the daily period of 1/01/1982 to 31/12/2012, was supposed as the basis of the present study, and a cell with dimensions of 15 ◆ 15 km of the studied area was spread. In order to achieve the wind seasonal changes in Iran modern methods of spatial statistics such as, Moran global spatial autocorrelation, Moran Local Insulin index and Hot spots, by using of programming in GIS environment, were accomplished. The results of this study showed that the spatial distribution of wind in Iran has the cluster pattern. In the meantime, based on Moran local index and Hot spots, wind patterns in the South, South-East, East, South West and North West, have spatial autocorrelation positive pattern, and parts of the Caspian Sea coast, north and center of the country have negative spatial autocorrelation. During the study period, a large part of the country (almost half of the total area) had a significant pattern or spatial autocorrelation.

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5-11

Enhancing The Filtering Approach For The Colored Image And Wavelet Transformation

Kamlesh Lakhwani, R. R. Sinha, P. D. Murarka

In this research work three spatial domain filters Average filter, Median filter and Winner filter are studied and a new filter of transform domain named as KVL filter is designed after the name initials of its founder ◆Kamlesh Vasudev Lakhwani◆. KVL filter works on the basis of DWT transform compression property and pass filtering concepts. This research works gives a comparative study between all these filters.

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12-15

Operational Transformation In Co-Operative Editing

Mandeep Kaur, Manpreet Singh, Harneet Kaur, Simran Kaur

Cooperative Editing Systems in real-time allows a virtual team to view and edit a shared document at the same time. The document shared must be synchronized in order to ensure consistency for all the participants. This paper describes the Operational Transformation, the evolution of its techniques, its various applications, major issues, and achievements. In addition, this paper will present working of a platform where two users can edit a code (programming file) at the same time.

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16-20

Dr. Jose Ariel R. Ibarrientos

Scholarships are offered by the college in order to help students to address their financial difficulties. They are subject to a rigid screening and the pressured imposed upon them may bring out a stressful experience that can affect their daily activities. The perceived social, psychological, academic, economic and bureaucratic stressors were identified using the descriptive inferential method among the 203 scholars for school year 2013- 2014.Findings revealed that scholars are highly stressed with people◆s high expectations on them as scholars and with various assignment imposed to them as scholars. Moreover, scholars are stressed of fear of losing their scholarship. T-test shows that there is no significant difference on the stressors experienced by both the academic and non-academic scholars and so as to their coping mechanism. The proposed Stress Coping Mechanism Guide will help them to manage their stressors.

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Efficient Load Scheduling Method For Power Management
Vijo M Joy, S Krishnakumar

An efficient load scheduling method to meet varying power supply needs is presented in this paper. At peak load times, the power generation system fails due to its instability. Traditionally we use load shedding process. In load shedding process disconnect the unnecessary and extra loads. The proposed method overcomes this problem by scheduling the load based on the requirement. Artificial neural networks are used for this optimal load scheduling process. For generate economic scheduling artificial neural network has been used because generation of power from each source is economically different. In this the total load required is the inputs of this network and the power generation from each source and power losses at the time of transmission are the output of the neural network. Training and programming of the artificial neural networks are done using MATLAB.

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An Efficient Interception Mechanism Against Cheating In Visual Cryptography With Non Pixel Expansion Of Images
Linju P.S, Sophiya Mathews

Visual cryptography is a technique of cryptography in which secret images are divided into multiple shares and are distributed to different entities. Each secret can be reconstructed by superimposing these shares using different operations. Common traditional drawbacks of all existing methods are pixel expansion and noise at output. Another major issues that can occur in existing visual cryptography systems are Cheating between share holders and Share holders cheating owner. In order to overcome these limitations, sealing algorithm is used with two applications of VC such as MIVC and EVC. Here two secret images can be send at the same time by converting them to halftone representations which in turn are partitioned as three shares in total.

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Mplications Of Establishing Location, Physical Evidence, And Customer Satisfaction Level Of Customer Loyalty In Ritel Modern In Makassar
Miah Said, Djabir Hamzah, Mahlia Muis, Jusni

Currently retailing business in Makassar, from time to time increasingly in demand by the whole society. They tend to combine marketing activities and households in the shop, with a variety of other recreational activities or simply stroll. This phenomenon is at least encouraging marketers to reach and use the market opportunity to market the product in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the company. This study will examine about "Implications Siting, Physical Evidence, and Consumer Satisfaction Level Of Customer Loyalty In Modern Retail Company In Makassar". Where the author chose a modern retail company (minimarkets, supermarket, hypermarket) who offer products such as food and beverage for the daily needs in the area of Makassar as the object which is currently growing so rapidly. The research approach used was survey research methods, which is a method of collecting primary data obtained directly from the original source through oral and written questions. While this type of research is Explanatory Research, which explains the causal relationship between the study variables with hypothesis testing. Collecting technique uses scale Lkert variables; 1 to 5. The technique of collecting data through interviews with managers and employees in each of the modern retail companies, to obtain information or documentation in the form of consumer data that is still active in the purchase of existing products, through questionnaires containing a list of questions which was distributed to respondents to obtain the data directly (Maholtra, 2006)[1]. The population in this study is a modern retail enterprise customers who have 3 cards of customers (minimarket, supermarkets, hypermarkets), in the city of Makassar. Further sampling is done by using random sampling techniques. As for determining the number of samples is done by using Slovin opinion of the Umar Husein (2001: 78)[2]. In this study, the type of data is qualitative and quantitative data obtained in the form of interviews and figures (numeric) of the questionnaire. Variables used in this study is the independent variable (independent variable), mediating variables (intervening variable) and the dependent variable (dependent variable). In this study, independent variables are location and Phyisical Evidence, mediating variables are Commitment, Switching Cost, Customer Satisfaction and the dependent variable is customer loyalty. The research model that will be used in this research is a tiered structure model and to test the hypothesis used analysis technique SEM (Structural Equation Modeling), which is operated through a program lisrel 8.80 with SPSS version 15.0.

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