



Conference Proceedings

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CONFERENCE VENUE

Ibis Bali Kuta, Jl. Raya Kuta No. 77, 80361 Kuta, Bali, Indonesia

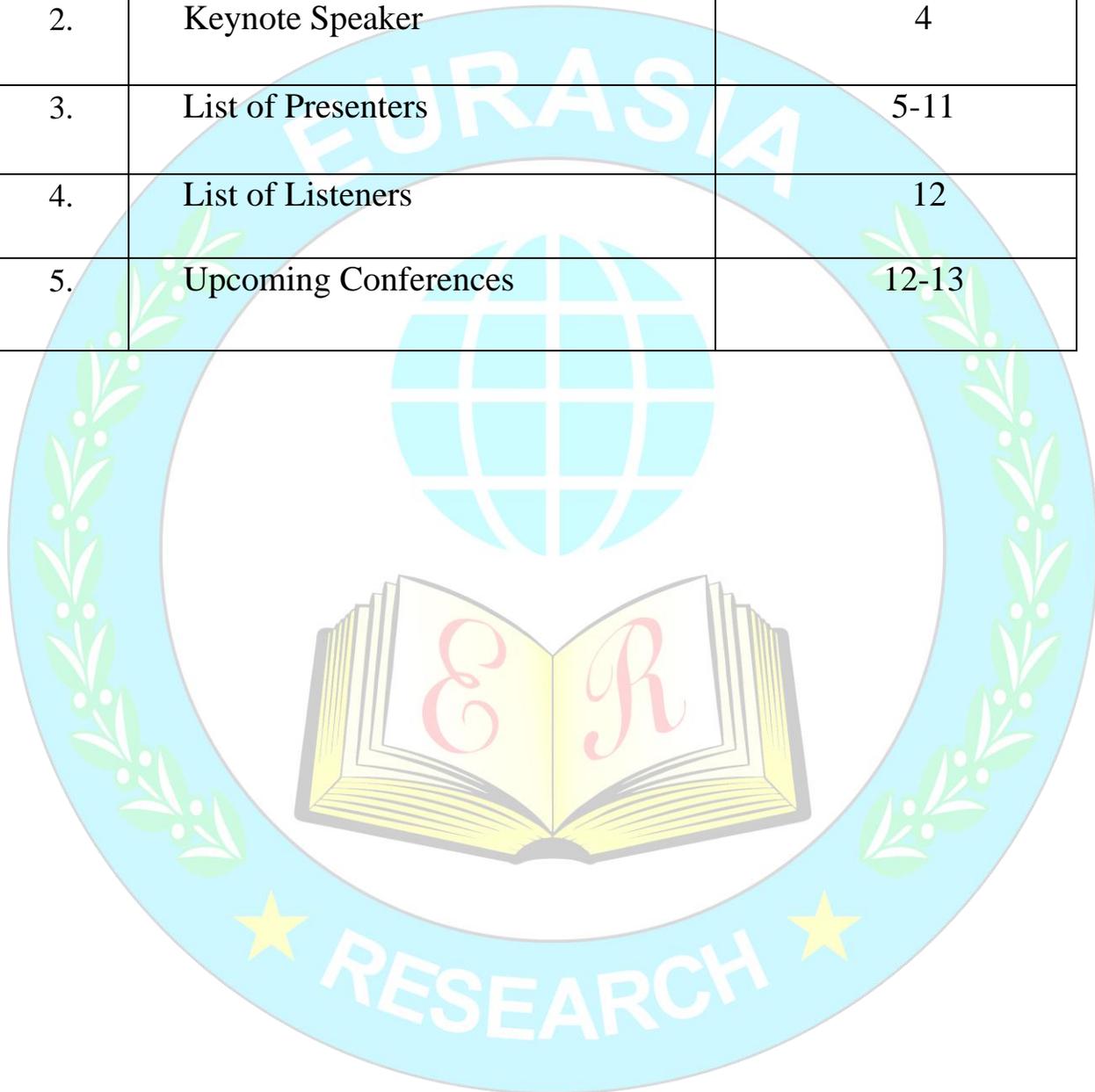
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Table of Content:

S. No.	Particulars	Page Numbers
1.	Preface	3
2.	Keynote Speaker	4
3.	List of Presenters	5-11
4.	List of Listeners	12
5.	Upcoming Conferences	12-13



Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Made Indra Wijaya

PhD (Medical Science) Candidate, Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences (CUCMS), Malaysia

Topic: Patient Safety Culture and Extended Shift Schedule: A Quasi-Experimental Study

Hospital management is the main field of research that fascinated Dr. Made Indra Wijaya. He published several manuscripts in International-indexed Journals and presented several articles in International Conferences. He got Indonesian Hospital Management Award, Patient Safety category for his research “Second Victim Support Program and Patient Safety Culture: A Quasi-Experimental Study in BIMC Hospitals” in 2017 and Customer Service Category for his research “Improving Patient Satisfaction Using Combined Service Excellence Program and IHI Virtual Breakthrough Series Collaborative” in 2018. The last research also won Asian Hospital Management Award, Excellence Award Winner, Customer Service Category, in 2018.

PRESENTERS

<p>Preshanthan Moodley ERCICSTR1911051</p>	<p>Development of Artificial Neural Network tools for Predicting Sugar Yields</p> <p>Preshanthan Moodley University of KwaZulu-Natal, School of Life Sciences, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study developed two artificial neural network (ANN) tools for predicting sugar yields from inorganic salt-based pretreatment of lignocellulosic biomass. Pretreatment data from 90 experimental runs with 8 different input conditions were used to develop a microwave-based and a steam-based model. Both models exhibited high coefficients of determination (R^2) of 0.97. Knowledge extraction revealed reducing sugar yields from the steam- and microwave-based models exhibited high sensitivity to both salt and alkali concentration. These models may be employed as initial screening tools in lignocellulosic bioprocesses, thereby potentially enhancing the economic and productivity of lignocellulosic-based bioprocesses.</p>
 <p>Evanisia More ERCICSTR1911054</p>	<p>Effect of Precipitation Agent on Extraction of Hematite ($\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$) as Anode Active Material of Lithium-Ion Battery</p> <p>Evanisia More Department of Chemistry, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p>LOA Nur Ramadhan Department of Chemistry, Halu Oleo University, Mokodompit, Indonesia</p> <p>Achmad Subhan 3Physics Research Center, LIPI, Puspitek Serpong Area, Banten, Indonesia</p> <p>Lukman Atmajala Department of Chemistry, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The research aim is to analyse the effect of concentration of presipitate agent Na_2SO_4 and $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ addition on $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ synthesis as active anode with Chitosan-PVA binder for lithium-ion battery. Hematit were extracted from Southeast Sulawesi area by hydrothermal method and Chitosan. Comparison of precipitate agents used is 1: 1 and concentrations varied at 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0 and 1.5 M. FTIR, SEM, PSA and XRD were conducted to determine the physical properties of extracted material. Performance tests on the anodes that have been assembled in lithium ion batteries included EIS, CV and CD. The optimum condition is at 0.25 M with EIS and CD results of 1069 Ω and 428.45 mAh/g, respectively. The CV results have shown a reduction potential at 0.248 V and an oxidation potential of 1.648 V. The local iron sand of Southeast Sulawesi with the addition of precipitate agents can be used as a source of the active material for the anode.</p> <p>Keywords: Iron Sand, Lithium-Ion Battery, Hematite, Chitosan-PVA, Na_2SO_4, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$.</p>
 <p>M. A. Motalib Hossain ERCICSTR1911059</p>	<p>Development of Multiplex PCR Assay for Food Authentication: Targeting Double Gene</p> <p>M. A. Motalib Hossain Nanotechnology and Catalysis Research Centre (NANOCAT), University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malaysia</p> <p>Sharmin Quazi Bonny Nanotechnology and Catalysis Research Centre (NANOCAT), University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malaysia</p> <p>Mohd Rafie Johan Nanotechnology and Catalysis Research Centre (NANOCAT), University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malaysia</p>

Md. Eaquab Ali
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Abstract

Authentications of the species origins of animal-originated food products is a rapidly growing field because of its direct relevance to public health as well as people's religious and cultural traditions. Current PCR based methods to authenticate the animal materials in food chain are based on mainly single gene target which are generally longer in length and thus breakdown during food processing treatments. Consequently, there is a chance of a false negative result. For the first time, here we targeted double gene sites in short-amplicon length multiplex polymerase chain reaction assays (PCR) for the confirmed detection and differentiation of bovine, buffalo and porcine materials in food chain. Multiple targets detection in single assay saves analytical cost and time. The design of primer sets for multiplex PCR assay is more complex and complicated because all biomarkers are annealed to their respective targets under a single set of PCR conditions. Inaccurately designed primers might prompt less amplification or formation of primer-dimer and/or non-specific products. Where we approached the techniques to design of biomarkers for the development of double gene targeted multiplex PCR assay. Mitochondrial cytochrome b (cytb) and NADH dehydrogenase subunit 5 (ND5) genes were targeted to design of six different biomarkers, two for each of cow (121 and 106 bp), buffalo (90 and 138 bp) and pig (73 and 146 bp). The in-silico specificity of the developed primers was checked against three targets and 28 non-target species. Complete sequence matching was found only with target species, and 3–18 nucleotides (12.5–80%) mismatches were found with other species. The pairwise distance was also computed using the neighbour-joining method; the lowest and highest distances were observed between 0.144 and 1.993. These indicated adequate genetic distances among the studied species, eliminating the probability of any cross-target detection as well as suitable for multiplex PCR assay.

Keywords: Double Gene Targeted, Multiplex PCR, Food Authentication, Primer Design, Short Amplicon

Nousheen Zafar
ERCICSTR1911060

Corporate Social Responsibility: Corporate Citizenship vs. Financial Performance of Firm

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Abstract

The objective of the study is to investigate the importance of CSR towards financial performance and the behaviour citizenship of corporations. Financial performance is affected by corporate social responsibility and affects the citizenship behaviour. This study has been conducted on KSE 100 index implying regression analysis to check the underlying relationship. The results showed that corporate social responsibility is positively related to the firm's performance and contributes to the firm's financial performance. Moreover the results also concluded that there is also a significance of corporate citizenship behaviour towards improvement of financial performance.

Keywords: CSR, Financial Performance, Corporate Citizenship

Nimesh Singh
ERCICSTR1911061

A Kintic and Mechanistic Metabolic Study of Antihypertensive Drug Atenolol

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Abstract

Atenolol (ATN) is a b1 receptor selective antagonist, a drug belonging to the group of b-blockers and used primarily in cardiovascular diseases. It was introduced in 1976 and developed as a replacement for propranolol in the treatment of hypertension. It works by slowing down the heart and reducing its workload. There is no evidence to suggest that it is additive. Atenolol does not pass through the blood-

brain barrier thus avoiding various CNS side effects. In this study atenolol was oxidized by ammonium metavanadate and the complete activation parameters were obtained. The mechanism of oxidation and its rate law was also proposed. The oxidation of drug is found to be first order dependent in each case i.e. with respect to [substrate], $[V(V)]$ and $[H^+]$. The oxidation of drug was also performed in the presence of surfactant. The present work performed to overcome the metabolism conversion of atenolol.

Keywords: Antihypertensive, Kinetics, Mechanistic, Oxidation, Metabolic.



Saranya.K.
ERICSTR1911062

Image and Brain Signal Processing based Drowsiness Detecting and Alarming System

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Abstract

Accidents due to drowsiness are considered as silent killers. In India, accident rates are more than 20% and it is increasing year by year. Loss of consciousness causes changes in human body which leads to drowsiness. Detecting drowsiness of drivers while driving is a big challenge. Serious accidents are mostly due to micro sleep and fatigue. Driver drowsiness detection is a safety technology which helps the drivers to avoid accidents due to drowsiness. A system that automatically detects drowsiness of the driver in real time using computer vision is proposed. This multi-model technique makes use of Signal and Image Processing for effectively detecting drowsiness. The face is detected by using a camera and with the facial landmarks, an eye region is being extracted for calculating EAR (Eye Aspect Ratio) which would help in understanding the open and close movement of eyes. Added to that the EEG signals of the brain are captured using non-invasive technique and the processed signals are used to check the alertness of driver. This multi-model drowsiness detection system detects the difference between blinking and drowsiness easily. The value which is being fetched from both the techniques is given as input to the alert system for providing a caution to the drivers. The number of road accidents can be avoided and an alert and alert message is sent.

Keywords: Accident, Drowsiness, EEG signal, EAR algorithm, Signal Processing and Image processing

Dr. İlker Erkan
ERICSTR1911063

Does Design affect People's Health?

Ass. Prof. Dr. İlker Erkan

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Abstract

Constructing built environment that facilitates walking is conceptually attractive and related to design principles. This study related to how we can design cities in ways that promote good health, reduce wrong design approaches, and guide sustainable urban development. The introduction of the city in a healthy manner is concerned with the concept of "walkability". This concept, which has been frequently addressed in recent times, is relevant to many scholars, but it must be known that walking with the right architectural approaches will increase. The area where the modern and classical urban texture was intertwined was chosen. This study selected settlements in the south of Turkey; both historical and modern urban areas have been examined. In these two areas, "people's willingness to walk" and its relation to design have been investigated. First, the design methodologies of the walkable areas have been determined. The selected subjects were asked to walk in the designated areas. The walk-in and the mobile-electroencephalogram device are placed in their heads so that emotional situations can be detected. Thus, the "walking-preferences" of different age groups and demographic characteristics were determined. The study, bringing a different perspective to the architecture-transport-health triangle, offers a different method approach that shows that three disciplines can work together. Finally, it has been found that the narrow streets are more romantic for people because of the feeling of being at home. When passing through high-rise buildings, no "belonging" feeling is the critical consequence of studying what they have been through. It is interesting that historic walking

	<p>routes lead people to walk more slowly and comfortably. Conversely, people in modern and highly structured environments - due to design errors - have been noted to walk fast and anxiously. To our knowledge, there is no literature that documents relations between design and walkability in Turkey.</p>
 <p>Sunil Kumar Ghosh ERCICSTR1911055</p>	<p>Distribution of Red Spider Mite (<i>Tetranychus Urticae</i> Koch) on Rose Plant (<i>Rosa Chinensis</i> L.) And its Environmentally Sound Control Using Bio-Pesticides</p> <p>Sunil Kumar Ghosh Dept. of Agricultural Entomology, BCKV -Ag. University, AINP on Acarology, Directorate of Research, Kalyani, Nadia, West Bengal</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Rose (<i>Rosa chinensis</i> L.) is one of the most common flowers grown in India and other parts of the world. In the sub-Himalayan region of north east India insect and mite pest damage constitutes a limiting factor for its successful flower production. The plant is susceptible to various insect and mite pests of which red spider mite, <i>Tetranychus urticae</i>. (<i>Tetranychidae</i> : <i>Acarina</i>) is most predominant. The incidence of mite population always remained higher on the upper canopy of the plant (52.75%). Among the seven treatments evaluated microbial toxin- avermectin resulted in the best suppression of mite population (88.42% suppression), closely followed by chemical insecticide, fenazaquin (82.25% suppression) and mixed formulation of botanical pesticide, azadirachtin with botanical extract, <i>Spilanthes</i> (72.37% suppression). Spectrophotometric scanning of crude methanolic extract of <i>Spilanthes</i> flower showed strong absorbance wave length between 645-675 nm. Considering the level of peaks of wave length the flower extract contain some important chemicals of which polysulphide compounds are important and responsible of pest control. From overall observations it was revealed that avermectin and mixture of azadirachtin with botanical extracts gave moderate to higher mite suppression (more than 65% suppression). Considering the moderate to higher efficacy as well as its low toxicity to natural enemies and minimum impact on human health microbial toxin, botanical insecticides, botanical extracts can be incorporated in future IPM programme and organic farming in flower cultivation. Azadirachtin individually did not produce higher results but when mixed with botanical extracts gave higher results of mite suppression. This treatment also is recommended for general farmers use.</p> <p>Keywords: Neem, Avermectin, <i>Spilanthes</i>, Bio-Pesticides, IPM, Organic Farming</p>
<p>Suvash Chandra Bala ERCICSTR1911057</p>	<p>Effect Of Organic Nutrients on the Incidence of Sheath Mite, <i>Steneotarsonemus Spinki</i> Smiley Infesting Rice and its Management in West Bengal</p> <p>Suvash Chandra Bala AINP on Agricultural Acarology, Directorate of Research, B.C.K.V., Kalyani, Nadia, West Bengal, Pin-741235, India</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Rice sheath mite, <i>Steneotarsonemus spinki</i> Smiley (<i>Acari</i>: <i>Tarsonemidae</i>) was found a serious threat to rice cultivation in West Bengal, especially during the wet season. The mite appeared during tillering to panicle emerging stage with a maximum population encountered during early ripening stage of the crop, resulting brownish pecks on the leaf sheath and partial filling of the grains was observed in case of susceptible rice cultivar, IET-4786. Field experiments were conducted at District Seed Farm, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Kalyani during kharif season, 2017 to estimate the consequence of organic nutrients on population of sheath mite in rice and their management by using different acaricides. The result of the experiment revealed that the mite population significantly varied among the different treatments. The maximum mite population (850 mite /sheath) was observed in chemical fertilizer treated plot with manifestation of 58.33% damage symptoms followed by untreated control. The lowest infestation was recorded in mustard cake (14.33%) treated plot. Application of mustard cake and cow dung manure are very promising for maintenance of low mite population and securing higher seed yield. Among the different acaricides, propergite @ 1.5 ml/lit gave the highest mortality followed by diafenthiuron @ 1 g/lit. Obviously, the highest yield was also obtained from plots treated with propergite (6.12 t/ha) which was statistically at par with diafenthiuron (5.98 t/ha).</p> <p>Keywords: Rice, Sheath mite, organic nutrient, Chemical fertilizer, Acaricides.</p>
<p>Febi Nurilmala ERCICSTR1911064</p>	<p>A New Bogor Taro Variety with Low Calcium-Oxalate</p> <p>Febi Nurilmala</p>

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Nia Yuliani

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Abstract

This research was conducted to obtain a new superior variety of Bogor Taro for genotype that is better than its parent. Multi-location trials conducted in two agroecological regions, Cijeruk and Kemang, to determine the adaptability of mutant clone genes from the expected strain. The tested lines and comparison varieties planted in an area of 120 m² per agroecological location with an experimental plot measuring 8 m x 5 m per unit with a Randomized Block Design (RBD) with three replications. The data obtained analyzed by the F test followed by Duncan's multiple distances. Analysis of biplot AMMI (Additive Main Effects and Multiplicative Interaction) was carried out to determine the adaptability of the expected strain clones at the agroecological region. The results showed that there were structural changes in the mutant clones from the parent line, namely the whole leaf opening color, the third upper petiole color, the lower third petiole color, and the color change of the tuber cortex. The clones that can adapt better in Cijeruk are the parent and B1023 while at Kemang B521 and B1511 locations. The calcium-oxalate content of all clones is lower than the parent, and one clone has registered as a new variety named febi521.

Keywords: Multi-location Trials, New Variety, Bogor Taro, Low Calcium-oxalate

Zion Jemillinium S.
Tam-awen
YRSICSTR1911051

Design, Construction and Performance Evaluation of a Coco Peat Block Making Machine

Zion Jemillinium S. Tam-awen

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Abstract

The coco peat block making machine is comprised of a frame, compressing rod assembly, mold box, and prime mover. At the bottom end of the frame, a pair of wheels is installed which enables the transportability of the machine. The compressing rod assembly that compresses the coco peat into blocks is connected to a four-ton capacity hydraulic rod. The mold box is welded at the end of the hydraulic rod which is powered by a 2 hp motor. The machine was designed and constructed to study the effect of different moisture content ranges (11-14%, 15-18%, 19-22%) and compression ratios (4:1, 5:1, 6:1) in producing quality coco peat blocks. The study was conducted to (1) evaluate the coco peat block recovery and blocking capacity; (2) establish the optimum moisture content range and compression ratio of blocking; (3) determine the physical characteristic of the coco peat when blocked in terms of bulk density; and (4) perform a simple cost analysis of the machine. The results showed that the moisture content range and compression ratio have significant effect on the coco peat block recovery and blocking capacity. The optimum operating parameters in blocking the coco peat was established at a moisture content of 15-18% MC and compression ratio of 4:1 giving a coco peat block recovery of 98.57% and blocking capacity of 64 blocks per hour. The bulk density of the coco peat block is almost 18 times the bulk density of the coco peat in loose form.

Keywords: Coco Peat

David Habsara
Hareva
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Open EMR'S ADD-ON Application as Patient's Medication Review

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Aurellia

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Some researchers have built a reminder application for drug consumption to improve their compliance. But it is still rarely an application that is intended to provide direct feedback on the effect of drugs prescribed by the doctor in real-time. Even though it is very useful for doctors to evaluate each prescription given, whether it has a positive or negative influence on the disease suffered by the patient. In addition, the documentation of the history of drug use for each patient was recorded systematically so that it could be used both for evaluation of medication, learning, and as input to improve the quality of medicine. Based on these needs, a similar application was made to monitor drug consumption for each patient treated with additional patient feedback features. This application is embedded in OpenEMR as an add-on application to be integrated with the Hospital Information System in the Hospital. From the offer of 30 patients, only 10 patients were willing to use the application with the age range of 21-30 years under the 2 doctor's assistant. After use, compliance from 10 patients is above 90%, that increased from the results of a survey of 30 people who only 63%. Ten respondents rated this application worthy of point 5 of 78% (very satisfying) and the remainder was point 4 (satisfying). This application connects doctors and their patients. The doctor can monitor the condition of patient, patient's compliance, and analyze intervention through their complaints. On the patient's side, they get alerts to take medicine, submit complaints without having to come to the hospital.</p> <p>Keywords: Electronic Medical Records, Medication review, Mobile Applications, OpenEMR Add-on</p>
<p>Muhammad Salman ERCICSTR1911066</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Feasibility Study of CO2 Injection to Increase Oil Recovery In Y Field Using Extended Black Oil Simulation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Muhammad Salman Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sukirno Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>CO2 Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) is the process of producing oil in tertiary phases commonly used after the phase of primary and secondary oil production (water flooding). Secondary oil production phase has been utilized in the past 10 years at Y Field to maintain pressure and increase oil recovery, yet oil recovery still at 20.9%. In effort to increase oil recovery, with the production of 502 ton/day CO2 gas venting from gas plant stripping CO2 removal and 25,000 ft far distances from H platform is utilized as a source of CO2 injection into reservoir Y Field. With Minimum Miscible Pressure is 2350 psig and current reservoir pressure is 380 psig, CO2 injection will be in immiscible condition in the reservoir. Extended Black Oil Simulator has been used to predict CO2 injection performance and provide an alternative solution to compositional simulator. 3 scenario has been develop to run simulation for 20 years. Simulation result obtained the highest CO2 injection is 1000 MCFD with cumulative oil production (Np) is 4.2 MMSTB and recovery factor (RF) is 9.65%. Required additional facilities such as 6" gas subsea pipeline 25000 ft length, and one 3-stage reciprocating compressor capable to compress CO2 gas from 2 psig into 600 psig. The economic value of this project is feasible to implemented since positive IRR 15.99 % and positive NPV 94,6 millions US\$ with 6 years Pay Back Periode.</p> <p>Keywords: Extended Black Oil Simulation, CO2 Injection, Immiscible, Recovery Factor.</p>
<p>Sri Darwati ERCICSTR1911067</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Performance of Communal Sanitation Facility Using Combination of Biodigester-Biofilter and Waste Bank for Domestic Waste Treatment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sri Darwati Research Institute for Human Settlements and Housing, Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Elis Hastuti Research Institute for Human Settlements and Housing, Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Reni Nuraeni</p>

Research Institute for Human Settlements and Housing, Bandung, Indonesia

Abstract

Most of slum settlements in the watershed areas have limited access to proper solid waste and wastewater management. Public sanitation facility is a integrated sanitation option in such area for solid waste treatment and wastewater treatment. The sanitation model has applied through the approach of community development, energy recovery and water reuse for agricultural area. The technology applied are biodigester and biofilter system for organic waste which mixed black wastewater, and waste bank for an organic waste management. The aim of this paper is to study performance and community development process of biodigester system and waste bank in public sanitation facility. The study location took place at Lija Village, Megamendung District, Bogor City, West Java, Indonesia. Field research method of performance of domestic waste treatment and community approach were applied with community empowerment in technology management, then data analysis done through quantitative and qualitative descriptive method. This domestic waste treatment system consist of biodigester-biofilter system and waste bank. The main factors that affect the integrated management, is the level of education, awareness of healthy living and a willingness to manage the technology. The domestic waste that is generally vegetables and fruit with a composition of more than 50%, to mixed with black water in biodigester. The performance of biodigester and biofilter technology showed that BOD of treated water meet water reuse standard and the gas produced of 60-65 % methane. Some challenges and obstacles in waste bank practice create fluctuation management condition and need routine monitoring from waste stakeholders to keep sustain of the technology and environmental conservation.

Keywords: Communal, Sanitation, Domestic, Waste Water, Solid Waste, Biodigester, Biofilter, Waste Bank

Elis Hastuti
ERCICSTR1911068

Safe Reuse of Treated Water and Biological Sludge in Decentralized System

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Abstract

The unsafe water and solid reuse from decentralized wastewater treatment plant still occur due to the lack of improved and effective water management. This paper has aims to provide reseach findings of critical process and management aspect of decentralized wastewater treatmet plant with water reuse orientation. The scope of analysis includes water treatment process performance evaluation, health risk, water reuse constraints and community perception or motivation. The decentralized system had been designed as green technology in some settlements area as related to high effluent quality, low sludge production, and have high potential of water reuse for non potable water demand. According to the treatment schemes for water reuse system, the management is affected by treatment performance, environmental condition and community acceptance to reach the purposes of water reuse. The treated water can be a source for agriculture or non potable water demand and reduce contamination of water sources. Achievement of the effective wastewater system show non-potable water source to fulfill 50-65% of clean water needs according water reuse standards. There are some constraints of wastewater reuse that minimize through some steps to enhanced waste water system towards safe water and solid reuse.

Keywords: Water, Solid, Reuse, Management, Constraints

LISTENERS

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Upcoming Conferences

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- 2nd ICSTR Budapest – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 11-12 July 2019
- 2nd ICSTR Mauritius – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 21-22 July 2019
- 3rd ICSTR Bangkok – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 26-27 July 2019
- 2nd ICSTR Barcelona – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 01-02 August 2019
- ICSTR Istanbul – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 08-09 August 2019
- 2nd ICSTR Rome – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 30-31 August 2019
- 2nd ICSTR London – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 12-13 September 2019
- 2nd ICSTR Jakarta – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 19-20 September 2019
- ICSTR Hong Kong – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 26-27 September 2019
- 4th ICSTR Dubai – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 09-10 October 2019

- 2nd ICSTR Prague – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 17-18 October 2019
- 4th ICSTR Bangkok – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 17-18 October 2019
- 4th ICSTR Singapore – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 15-16 November 2019
- 5th ICSTR Dubai – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 11-12 December 2019
- ICSTR Sydney – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 12-13 December 2019
- 3rd ICSTR Bali – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 21-22 December 2019
- 5th ICSTR Bangkok – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 23-24 December 2019
- 3rd ICSTR Malaysia – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 29-30 December 2019
- 6th ICSTR Dubai – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 19-20 February 2020
- ICSTR Melbourne – International Conference on Science & Technology Research, 05-06 March 2020