PARIS VAN JAVA
International Seminar

1st Paris Van Java International Seminar on Health, Economics, Social Science and Humanities

1st Paris Van Java International Seminar on Computer, Science, Engineering and Technology

BOOK OF ABSTRACT

15-16 April 2020

Organized by:

Co-host:
Preface

I want to say thank you to keynote speaker in The 1st PVJ-IS 2020, for your willingness to become the speaker in this conference. And Also to all the participants of The 1st PVJ-IS.

The Paris Van Java International Seminar (PVJ-IS), provides an excellent international forum for sharing knowledge and result in theory, methodology an applications of Computer, Science, Engineering and Technology in theoretical and practical aspects. And also the topic about Health, Economic, Social Science and Humanities. The aim of the conference is to provide a platform to the researchers and practitioners from both academia as well as industry to meet and share cutting-edge development.

This event supported by several universities as Co-Host, including: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Universitas Muhammadiyah Bandung, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Aisyiyah Bandung, Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Setia Budhi, Universitas Langlangbuana, Universitas Suryakancana, Sekolah Tinggi Teknologi Industri dan Farmasi Bogor, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Universitas Muhammadiyah Gresik, Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani, Sekolah Tinggi Analis Bakti Asih, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Respati, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Banjar, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Muhammadiyah Bandung, Sekolah Tinggi Teknologi Mandala, Universitas Muhammadiyah Kendari, Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Pangeran Dharma Kusuma, Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Muhammadiyah Bogor, dan Sekolah Tinggi Muhammadiyah Cileungsi. The conference program consist of 10 keynote speakers.

We would like to thank scientific committee, and reviewers, as well as the committee of the Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya and Co-Host who have participated in the success of this event so that this event can be held as planned. We also conveyed to the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Tasikmalaya who had supported this event both in terms of finance and other supporting facilities.

See you at the 2nd PVJ-IS 2021.

Dr. Mujiarto, S.T., M.T.
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Virulence of Entomopathogenic Fungi Isolates against Green Ladybug Nezara viridula L. (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae) Eggs

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Abstract

Green Ladybug Nezara viridula L. spread in tropical and subtropical regions such as in America, Africa, Asia, Australia, and Europe. Imago N. viridula or nymphs attack the legume plants in the generative phase by piercing and sucking pods. So far, farmers are still using control technology in the form of chemical insecticide applications. Chemical insecticides are only able to kill the nymph and imago stages. Meanwhile, the egg stage is still able to survive and continue to grow because there are still a few chemical insecticide compounds that can thwart the hatching of eggs. Entomopathogenic fungi are one of the potential biological control agents for controlling N. viridula eggs. This is because entomopathogenic fungi can infect all insect stages of eggs, nymphs or larvae as well as imago. This research was conducted using a Completely Randomized Design (CRD), with 3 replicates and 9 treatments (control, B. bassiana, M. anisopliae, and fungus isolates of Metarhizium sp., such as MetTmM, MetTrM, MetKM, MetKpP, MetKP, MetTrP). The results showed that the lowest percentage of eggs hatched due to MetTrP isolate reached 0%, but not significantly different from B. bassiana (10%) and MetKP isolate (11.67%). The highest percentage of hatched eggs was caused by MetTmM isolate which was 63.33% with the same conidia density which was 10^8 conidia/ml. All fungi isolate tested could infect N. viridula eggs.

Keywords: Beauveria bassiana, metarhizium anisopliae, hatched, conidia
Hybrid Algorithm as alternative method for optimization, a combination Genetic Algorithm and Particle Swarm Optimization

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Abstract

Genetic Algorithm (GA) and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) are both known as a method for optimization. Here in these paper we will combine GA and PSO to create a hybrid algorithm. We compare GA, PSO and Hybrid to solve some optimization problem. These Hybrid Algorithm is an alternative method for optimization.

Keywords: Genetic Algorithm (GA), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)
Abstract

In this paper, we apply the Strang splitting method to Burger-Fishers equation. This method is based on splitting the main problem into several sub-problem which is easier to solve. This method solve the problem using composition mechanism of the operator in the sub-problems. The stability criteria is derived using Von Neumann analysis for the proposed method applied to Burger-Fishers equation. The numerical results obtained for various initial conditions are compared with the exact solution. The numerical error shows that the exact and the numerical solution are agrees with each other.

Keywords: Burger-Fishers equation, Strang splitting method, Von Neumann analysis
Usability, User Experience and Self-Determination Theory Motivation Analysis of Pregnancy Applications for Antenatal Care support Information System Requirements

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Abstract

One of the information technology uses in the health sector is to improve antenatal care, which can reduce early pregnancy complications the risk of stillbirths. Antenatal care (ANC) information system should be personal because pregnancy is unique for every woman. This research proposed a non-technical approach to make the system closer and personal to users by integrating user experience, in this case using the usability approach and self-determination theory motivation. This approach is expecting to improve the quality of existing application and system by understanding response and satisfaction about the system and psychological needs of pregnant women as users and to fulfill the requirements of the proposed antenatal care system called Zena. The proposal of Zena system done by compared existing pregnancy applications and then integrated modules that had good usability and self-determination theory aspect to design a better antenatal care system. This research conducted through questionnaires and interviews given to pregnant women who used smartphone pregnancy application and assessment by using a Likert scale. The analysis discovered that self-determination theory aspects are more significant than usability aspects and dominant aspects of it can be integrated into the Zena system to suggest making it more compatible with pregnant women.

Keywords: Antenatal; Self-Determination Theory; User Experience; Usability;
A New 4-D Multistable Hyperchaotic Two-Scroll System, its Bifurcation Analysis, Synchronization and Circuit Simulation

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Abstract

A new 4-D hyperchaotic two-scroll system with three quadratic nonlinearities and a cubic nonlinearity is proposed in this paper. The dynamical properties of the new hyperchaotic system are described in terms of phase portraits, Lyapunov exponents, Kaplan-Yorke dimension, symmetry, dissipativity, etc. We also establish that the new hyperchaotic system has multistability with coexisting attractors. As a control application, we use integral sliding mode control for active self-synchronization of the new hyperchaotic systems as master-slave systems. As an engineering application, an electronic circuit design of the new hyperchaotic two-scroll system is developed in MultiSIM, which confirms the feasibility of the system.

Keywords: Chaos, hyperchaos, hyperchaotic systems, sliding mode control, synchronization
Computer Modelling of the Information Properties of Hyper Chaotic Lorenz System and Its Application in Secure Communication System

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Abstract

This paper presents computer modeling, analysis and research of the hyper-chaotic Lorenz system based on programming interface that has been developed in LabView software environment. This study allows for generating and research of the main information properties of hyper-chaotic Lorenz system, focusing on time distribution of the four chaotic coordinates, phase portraits and Lyapunov exponents. The programming interface demonstrates the algorithm of masking and decrypt of the information carrier.

Keywords: Nonlinear, hyper-chaotic, Lorenz, LabView
Implementation of Mathematics Learning Assisted Cabri 3D Software to Improve Spatial Ability of High School Students On Three Dimensional Geometry

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2Department of Technology, Information and Communication, STKIP Muhammadiyah Kuningan, Jln.Moertasiah Soepomo No. 28B,Cigugur,Kuningan 45511

Abstract

The purpose of this study to analyze student spatial abilities to resolve 3D geometry problems through mathematics learning assisted using Cabri 3D software. The population in this study were students from one of High School Student in Kuningan, West Java. Selection of sample by purposed random sampling, the experimental class is taught mathematics learning-assisted using Cabri 3D, while the control class is taught by conventional learning. This study was quasi experimental with pretest and posttest control group design. Data analysis using two way anova by linking between learning model with gender factor and early mathematical abilities (KAM). Based on the results: (1) The enhancement of students spatial abilities through Cabri 3D was higher than the conventional learning (2) based on gender, there were no significant effect of students spatial abilities who exposed with Cabri 3D and conventional learning (3) based on KAM, there was significant effect of students spatial abilities among ability of high, middle, and low KAM. The differences occur between high, middle and low KAM. (4) based on the questionnaire results, student responses to the positive 3d Cabri positive model, as much as 73.85% agree that learning Cabri 3D can improve understanding, interest and student abilities to learn the concept of three dimensional geometry. Based on this result, mathematics learning Assisted Cabri 3D can be applied in the process of Mathematics learning in High School.

Keywords: Cabri3D; Spatial Ability; Three Dimentioal Geometry
Wireless Scoreboard Technology Architecture for Athlete Performance Data Warehouse at Multiple Table Sports Games

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Abstract

The presence of technology brings many new changes that facilitate human life, for sports competition results in the form of a scoreboard. Scoreboard is used in sports matches as a display of the results of a match. So everyone who is in the arena can find out the results of the match score. Scoreboard generally displays the value of the match, displays the time of the match and the number of rounds during the match. The majority of scoreboard shows only one result from one match, while there are matches where several teams compete simultaneously in one room, so the audience has difficulty knowing the score of other matches even though they are in one room. For example, in a pool or table tennis match, in one arena there are more than one team competing. At that time, usually the scoreboard is only on each table. That causes a limited number of scoreboard that can be seen by the audience, not all matches. Meanwhile, the scoreboard used in Indonesia also still uses the remote and cable as the transmission media when inputting scores. The remote is held to a distance according to the length of the cable which is very impractical. The space for the remote holder is also not flexible because the remote is connected by a cable. Therefore, in inputting the score there is no need to use cable anymore, because this application is web-based and connected via a wireless network. The purpose of this research is: to make it easier to record scores of matches with multiple tables, and to record performance statistics from athletes. The benefits of this research are: to make it easier to record values because they are connected to a wireless network and display them in real time, and get athlete performance statistics during the competition.

Keywords: wireless, scoreboard, technology, architecture, athlete performance, data warehouse, multi table, sports games
[ABS-3]
Education Game Explore The Old Museum Using Fuzzy State Machine

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Abstract

Indonesia has a diverse culture from the form of creation, work, and intention, but over time Indonesian culture is eroded by the sophistication of the times. Using entertainment media such as games will be able to provide knowledge about culture through the game and can develop morale, using 3D interactive design of an object such as historical heritage will look close to real and with the Artificial Intelligence (AI) used in the opponent will make the game that is played becomes fun or not monotonous. This research uses the Fuzzy State Machine (FuSM) method which aims to shape character behavior like human like behavior. The results that can be generated from FuSM are behavior that changes according to the conditions and rules that have been determined. This is where the AI that is formed will not always be the same in the same situation, all will be different depending on the conditions and rules that exist.

Keywords: Fuzzy State Machine, Game, Museum
Abstract

Shallot (Allium ascalonicum L) is a type of horticultural crop which is one of the leading vegetable commodities that is widely cultivated by farmers in Indonesia. Along with the increasing population in Indonesia, the need for onions also increases. The optimal yield is influenced by several factors, one of which is the process of care and growth so that later it will produce good quality onions. Identification of the quality of growth of onions can be known from the size, color and texture. In this research digital image processing is used to identify the quality of the growth of shallots. This system was designed using the Matlab program. This research uses the Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithm. The data used in this study are images of 48-day-old Bauji variety onions divided into two classes, namely good quality onions and poor quality onions. The data is divided into two namely training data and test data with a total of 100 data. The next stage is the preprocessing process that will produce a quality onion image, transforming the image into a value, extracting color features and texture features. The value of the feature extraction will be input calculation from the SVM algorithm. The steps to be carried out for identification are data input, preprocessing, feature extraction and classification using SVM algorithm. The training process is carried out with Sequential Training which is then carried out the testing process. On the results of the accuracy of testing the onion image Test data were 50 images with 39 detected images and 11 images not detected so that it can be calculated that the accuracy of the test image is 78% for detected onions and 22% for undetected onions. The conclusion of this research is that the system is easy to use and can help the community in identifying the quality of shallots.

Keywords: Identification, Image Processing, Shallots, Support Vector Machine.
Classification Of Onion Disease On Leeks Image Using Artificial Neural Network (ANN)

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Abstract

Onion are one of the main ingredients that are often found throughout Indonesia. The increasing number of foods that use onions as a supplement makes the demand for onions increase, which is also offset by increased onion production. The optimal yield of onion plants is influenced by several factors, one of which is disease. Previous studies have classified many diseases in plants using digital images with various methods. In this study the algorithm that will be offered is Artificial Neural Network (ANN). Disease classification on leeks is leaf rot (anthracnose) and purple spots (trotol). This system is designed using the Matlab programming language. The steps taken in the classification of leek disease are data input, preprocessing, feature extraction, machine learning. Several steps are carried out on the leeks image, among others, improving image contrast, conversion of sRGB to LAB, segmentation using clustering, grayscale images, and binary images. After preprocessing, the next step is to extract features based on color features and texture features. The color features consist of Standard Deviation, Kurtosis, Mean, and Skewness. While the texture features consist of Contrast, Correlation, Energy, Entropy, Variance, and IDM. There are 180 data consisting of 60 leaves attacked by leaf rot, 60 leaves of purple spots, and 60 healthy leaves. In machine learning data will be divided into 2 namely training data and test data. The final result of this program will show whether leaf rot (anthracnose) or purple spots (trotol) or healthy leaf.

Keywords: Artificial Neural Network (ANN), classification, leeks disease
Abstract

Games is a kind of entertainment that is liked by all people in all ages, both children and adults. Besides being used for entertainment, a game can also serve to train the mindset of someone in search of a solution to solve the existing problems on a game. The function of the game was created for the entertainment community that can be used by various people. However, in addition the game entertainment can be an education for the user. In this study, the authors make a game with a purpose other than for entertainment can also be useful in increasing knowledge, especially the knowledge of Indonesian culture. With this game expected to increase knowledge of the lovers of the game is to know the cultures that exist in Indonesia. The concept of the game is turn-based strategy is a two-dimensional games based on Android. Core of this game is must choose the correct answer from the problems that exist with the specified time in each warriors. Problem of the game is made up of traditional houses, traditional weapons, traditional dances, folk songs, and cultural heritage that exist in Indonesia.

Keywords: Game, Culture, Indonesia, Android
Decision Support System For Determination Of Decoration Service Employee Using Weighted Product Method (Case Study On Sanggar Puri Ethnic Decoration)

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Abstract

The amount of expertise needed to complete a decoration services project makes the leaders of the Puri Ethnic Decoration studio often have difficulty in making decisions to determine employees in accordance with the criteria of the project to be worked on. The method used in making the decision to determine the decoration service employee uses the Weighted Product (WP) method in the form of a Weighted Product (WP) calculation based on the amount of quota available in each project. The results of this study are in the form of a decision support system application that employee alternative solutions will be involved in the decoration service project.

Keywords: decision support system, employees, weighted products, decoration services
Design Technology Of Geographical Information System Of Rice Pandanwangi Cianjur Prediction Factors Products

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Abstract

Cianjur is one of the renowned rice producers, particularly with the presence of Pandanwangi rice that can be grown in the Cianjur area. Pandanwangi has become one of Cianjur Citys icons, the rice supremacy created by Pandanwangi Cianjurs tenacity and distinctive scent (pandanus fragrance). The Interest of pandanwangi was very high, both within the town of Cianjur and outside the town of Cianjur, but this was inversely proportional to the desires of the groups of farmers who appeared to prefer to plant rice other than Pandanwangi, on the grounds that the planting of Pandanwangi had a long harvest and that the likelihood of crop failure was also very high. Problems with information flows that are not well integrated between farmers groups, farmers group organizations, and the Agriculture Department in adjusting land details, planting time, planting location, estimating total harvest and harvesting time. To solve this problem, a framework must be built that can integrate the information needed for Pandanwangi Cianjur Harvest Prediction with Pandanwangi farmers regional analysis based on geographic information system technology, using Google Maps Service.

Keywords: Pandanwangi, Prediction, Geographic Information System

Topic: Computer Science
Abstract

Many factors are considered when choosing venue for events, including price, permits, location convenience, and capacity. This has become one of the factors for the success of an event. Choosing the wrong event location results in inconvenience in organizing the event. Therefore, we need a model so that the event can be held comfortably. The model is created by selecting a location that matches the criteria of the event that matches the desired criteria. One of the appropriate methods to be used in decision making is the SMART (Simple Multi Attribute Rating Technique) method. To support research, a simulation module is created to select the location of the event. Based on the test scenario, it was found that the solution given by the system was accurate in choosing events and approaching human ability to make decisions.

Keywords: Decision Support System; SMART Method; Event Location
Abstract

The process of managing data and eating employees is underway now in the process of counting the number of employees who take servings still use conventional methods. Collection without using other tools so that in calculating the number of employees who take portions of food is very susceptible to errors, and making reports are still handwritten on paper so that it cannot present reports quickly and accurately. A system development process to produce software that facilitates the process of managing employee meal data. This application is to develop design software to manage employee data input using a barcode scanner and prepare reports for parties involved in management. This software development process uses the system development life cycle method that starts from the system analysis phase, system design, to the system implementation stage. The expected results of the development of this software can help officers involved in the process of managing employee data, such as the calculation of the number of employees taking food portions, and reporting by the system designed based on the results of the analysis of the running system, so that it can present the information needed more quickly, accurately, relevant and as expected.

Keywords: Software Development; Barcode Scanner, life cycle, accurately, expected
Design of waste management system using QR code for effective management in waste bank

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Abstract

Waste management is one of the problems faced in almost all regions in Indonesia. One way to manage waste is by empowering the community to solve the waste problem through the waste bank. The business processes that occur at a waste bank are similar to those at a bank, but what is saved is in the form of sorted waste. In general, data management in waste banks is still conventional but the others have used web-based or mobile technology. But in this way there are still some weaknesses such as the time needed to input the collected waste data because the data cannot be directly entered into the system. In addition it can occur inaccurately entered data. The proposed method is using the QR code for the waste management system. In this method, customers only need to scan the QR code label installed on the container stored in the automatic weighing device using a smartphone camera for each type of waste that has been sorted. With this system QR scanner application based on mobile can be synchronized automatically with android smartphone. customers can directly scan the QR code and weight of the trash automatically or not. In this way the data input process can be faster and with the use of QR code, more data can be stored.

Keywords: Waste management, waste bank, QR Code, sorted
Abstract

This research is motivated by an analysis of the need for a health service information system which is an important part that cannot be separated from the health system in a country. This study aims to provide fast service information to the public and can increase the role of health care institutions through the provision of information about health complaints that occur in the surrounding environment. Especially in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 which is also known as the digital era, where many sectors of life are inseparable from the participation and use of computer technology. Puskesmas is one of the health service centers at the sub-district level. The number of patients is quite large, causing problems in getting information about the patient, the number of patients, the number of visits, total income, data on drug supply and drug data that has been used by the puskesmas. Based on the existing problems, it is necessary to design a web-based health service information system using the PHP and HTML programming languages and MySQL as its storage media or database. The system development methodology that I use is the prototype methodology. The result of the development of the system is that the system can help the Public Health Service Center to manage existing health services, especially helping the community to obtain important information about health services.

Keywords: Analysis and Design, E-Health, Information System, Revolusi Industry 4.0
Design and Implementation of Computer Based Test (CBT) in vocational education

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Abstract

This research is motivated by the analysis of the needs of the examination system that still uses conventional methods that require considerable time, cost and effort. The problem with conventional exams is that it takes a long time, is ineffective and inefficient. To overcome these problems, we need a computerized system to support the progress and development of the school. Then designed an online examination system and web server based student assessment. Where the teachers directly process student exam questions. Likewise students after taking an exam will be able to immediately see the results of the exam. By using this information system can assist lecturers in giving grades to their students who have taken the exam because this system directly provides results in the form of test scores after students take the exam.

Keywords: Computer Based Test, Information System, Design and Implementation
Implementation of Natural Language Processing in Seller-bot for SMEs

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Abstract

SMEs as one of main income for Indonesia make an important part in Indonesia industry. With more than 64% contribution and bring 92% opportunity to labor, SMEs become vital in Indonesia. Therefore there are 13 ministry that have concern in SMEs. But in the other hand, SMEs with their limitation of resource made most of them concentrate in the production phase and give a tiny concern in marketing and sales. Bases on this issue, researcher will develop a seller-bot with natural language processing algorithm in it and see how this seller-bot can help SMEs in marketing and sales phase for their business. This Seller-bot will embed in Facebook Messenger since Facebook become the largest social media platform in the world and Indonesia in fourth position as Facebook users. This seller-bot will implemented in SMEs business that join in coop Wirausaha Jabar Sejahtera which initiated by West Java Governor 2016 period, Ahmad Heryawan, and Sinergitas ABCGM Jabar as community that concern in cooperatives and SMEs. We research on 10 SMEs from culinary, fashion and craft and put the seller-bot in their messenger to automate their marketing and sales process. In this research we will see growth of their transaction from Facebook and how their branding in social media. In this research found that seller-bot help SMEs in do their business. Seller-bot do help them in their marketing and sales. The problem become more wide because the SMEs has no concern in their content also. For example the product visual that not eye-catching so even seller-bot can automate and answer the question from customer, customer has hesitation to buy from the SMEs. In the other hand, SMEs still using eCommerce platform such as shoppee, bukalapak and other so it is more difficult to integrate that platform with seller bot in messenger. It will be easier if the customer has their own website and have full control of the application so in the process integration from the messenger to their apps, the seller-bot can break more limitation and fit with the SMEs needs.

Keywords: NLP, Seller-bot, Marketing Technology, AI
Edge Detection To Make Drawing Sketch Using Laplacian Operator And Gabor Wavelet for Learning Devices

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Abstract

Image processing plays important role. Image processing is signal processing where the input is an image, while the output from image processing can be an image or a number of characteristics or parameters related to the image. So the image can be changed in such a way as needed. One of the goals of image processing is to make learning devices. Learning tools in the form of sketch drawings that are needed in the world of education. In this study Laplacian operators will use edge detection to produce sketches. Edge detection is a process to produce edges of an object image, the purpose is to mark the part that becomes the image details Laplacian Operators aim to trace points in the image that are considered as edges of an object, which limit an objects area to one another. Another goal of Laplacian operations is to increase the appearance of the boundary lines of an area or object in the image. With this combination good sketches will be produced and can be utilized in making learning tools.

Keywords: edge detection, laplacian operator, learning devices
Abstract

In this paper, a new 4-D hyperchaotic system with one equilibrium point is first introduced. It contains ten terms with three quadratic nonlinearities. Of particular interest is that this novel system can generate periodic attractor, quasi-periodic attractor, four-scroll chaotic attractor and four-scroll hyperchaotic attractor with the variation of one of its parameters. Major dynamical properties of the new system are investigated such as sensitivity to the initial conditions, dissipativity, equilibrium point stability, Kaplan-Yorke dimension, Lyapunov exponents spectrum and bifurcation diagram. In addition, an equivalent electronic circuit schematic is implemented using Multisim software- the obtained results confirm the feasibility of the proposed system.

Keywords: Chaos, hyperchaos, chaotic system, four-scroll attractor, Lyapunov exponent, bifurcation, electronic circuits
Organizational Performance in SMEs Industry Jepara

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Abstract

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) is one of the Central Java 7% revenue supporting factor in 2021. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) is a high potential sector to be developed. Activities of SMEs in the Ex-Pati Residency will affect in many PAD supporting sectors such as raw material providers, craftsmen, tourism, trade, industry, transportation and other related sectors. This study aims to analyze the effect of Collaborative Agility and Coercive Inspirational Leadership on Organizational Performance with Creative Engagement as a mediating variable. This research was conducted in Jepara, Kudus and Rembang on craftsmen from 87 SMEs, data obtained using AMOS 4 software. The results showed that achieving optimal SMEs requires collaborative agility and Coercive Inspirational Leadership whose can motivate and inspire their subordinates by communicating high hopes and clear work struggles. Creative involvement is moved by collaborative agility and Inspirational Coercive Leadership and Creative Engagement has a large influence on SME Performance.

Keywords: UKM, Collaborative Agility Cooperative Inspirational Leadership, Stakeholder Engagement and Organizational Performance
Knowledge Management, Information Technology, and Acceptance Students Readiness for Industrial Revolution 4.0

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of knowledge management, information technology and soft skills, information sources, and personal problems on students readiness to face accounting issues in industrial revolution 4.0. The research sample was 150 accounting students at Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Surabaya, and Gresik East Java, Indonesia. The results of the study are knowledge management, information technology and accounting student soft skills, students personal problems partially affect the readiness of students to face accounting issues in industrial revolution 4.0 while the source of information has no effect.

Keywords: Knowledge Management, Information Technology, Industrial Revolution 4.0, Accounting Students. Knowledge Management
[ABS-265]
Analysis Of Financial Independence, Effectiveness Efficiency Of Regional Original Revenue In The Government In The South Sulawesi Province

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Abstract

The key successful of regional autonomy lies in the ability of the region in performing good financial governance. Local governments may explore the sources of local revenue as stipulated in regulation. Studys aim is to determine the degree of independence, affectivity and efficiency of the financial performance of the government in Southeast Sulawesi. The study runs during 2010-2015. The design of the research method is descriptive. Based on the calculation of ratio analysis found that the average level of local financial independence in Southeast Sulawesi province during the fiscal period of 2010-2015 was 38.76% wit the criteria of consultative which the intervention of the central government has begun diminish. The effectiveness of local government revenues amounting to 90.49%, with the criteria sufficiently effective and efficiency of 1.90% is a highly effective rating

Keywords: local financial independence, local revenue, effectiveness, efficiency
[ABS-285]
The Influence of Financial Literacy towards Financial Management in Islamic Community Jakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract

The number of people considered well literate of financial literacy in Indonesia is 21.84 percent. Further data showed that financial literacy index of housewives in Indonesia is 2.13 percent. This bring concerns considered that in managing the family money, housewives played significant role that will affect the family condition. This research is created using quantitative method to further study how financial literacy influences financial management of housewives and family welfare, and how financial management influences family welfare. The population were housewife of Islamic Community in Jakarta, Indonesia, ages between 18 to 60 years old. There were 200 respondents, selected by using porposive sampling. Data were gathered by using questionnaire which consists of 19 statements, with 1 to 7 Likert Scale. Structural Equation Model (SEM) is used to analyze each variable relationship. The final result found that financial literacy has significant influence toward financial management and family welfare, and financial management has significant influence on family welfare.

**Keywords:** financial literacy, financial management, family welfare, housewives, SEM
Abstract

Digitalization in Islamic financial sector is a demand that cannot be denied in the development of the current technological era. We realized that most of Islamic financial institutions are not able to apply technology in their daily activities. There are many Baitul Maal wa Tamwil that hasn't yet supported with technology in business model. Moreover, conducting research on the application of technology at this institution using a canvas model design platform. Business model canvas is a concept used to describe the business model of a business developed by Osterwalder and Pigneur, with the aim that everyone has the same perception of the business model. Within the business model canvas there are nine elements that represent content in a business i.e. key partners, key activities, value propositions, customer relationships, customer segments, key resources, channels, cost structures, revenue streams.

Keywords: Digitalization, Baitul Maal Wal Tamwil, Canvas Business Model
Internal Control Based on Pamali in Indigenous Peoples

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Abstract

This research seeks to explore the Pamali culture (taboo) in indigenous peoples in Kampung Pulo, Garut, West Java as an internal control practice. Phenomenomology is used as a research method with traditional leaders (Pakuncen) and members of indigenous peoples as informants. This research found that there are five Pamali (Beating gongs is prohibited; Prohibited from making a prism-shaped roof; Four-legged animals are prohibited; Pilgrimage is prohibited on Wednesday; It is prohibited to add or subtract basic buildings) as internal control and life philosophy (simplicity, togetherness, loving nature, spirituality, and honesty). The informants applied five Pamali in their daily activities. Pakuncen always reminded the importance of compliance to pamali. Fellow members of the community always remind each other. Regular meetings between members of indigenous peoples as a place to remind one another and solve problems. Pamali compliance has an impact on the sustainability of indigenous peoples in Kampung Pulo.

Keywords: Internal Control; Pamali; Taboo; Indigenous Peoples; Compliance
Concept And Implementation Of Centralization Management In Management And Development Of Muhammadiyah Business (Study of Management and Development of AUM in PCM Cileungsi)

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1Sekolah Tinggi Teknologi Muhammadiyah Cileungsi

Abstract

The concept of good management in managing the Muhammadiyah business charity is important to do, because the task of managing and developing a charity business is not only the task of the head of AUM but it is the job of the Persyarikatan leadership where the business charity was founded. The reality in the field shows that there is a highly developed business charity of Muhammadiyah and there is also a business charity that has not yet developed, even though the existence of the business charity is still a shelter at the Branch or Branch Management level. Therefore this research was conducted to find out the concept and implementation of centralized management as one of the efforts in managing and developing Muhammadiyah business charities so that it could become a model for Persyarikatan both at the Branch and Branch Leadership level. Centralized management carried out by the head of the Muhammadiyah Cileungsi branch proved effective in helping the process of managing and developing the Muhammadiyah business charity, within 34 years since it was first established, the head of the Muhammadiyah Cileungsi branch has had 28 business charities in the fields of religion, education, economics and social. there are 7 concepts of centralized management that are applied and developed, including: 1) centralized management in management and leadership, 2) centralized management in finance, 3) centralized management in HR, 4) centralized management in planning and auditing, 5) centralized management in facilities and infrastructure, 6) centralized management in the field of purchasing, and 7) centralized management in the economic field. If the seven concepts can be implemented at every level of requirements, both at the branch, branch, regional or regional level, there is no longer the term developing business charity and underdeveloped business charity.

Keywords: Management, Centralization, AUM
From Zero To Hero: Leading With Muhammadiyahs Educational Philosophy

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Abstract

This study aims to explore the success of Yogyakartas Muhammadiyah Boarding School (MBS) in managing human resources so that it becomes a leading school in a relatively short time with the support of small financial resources. Phenomenology is used as a research method with founders, top management and employees as informants. This study found that there are two phases of human resource management, the establishment phase and the school development phase. The philosophy of Muhammadiyahs education supported by the ideology of "Ikhlas" plays an important role in the human resource management practice. Routine "Pengajian" as a tool to transform ideology. Management replies "Ikhlas" with facilities as a reward that has an impact on the quality of human resources. The practice of educational management based on Muhammadiyahs educational philosophy makes MBS From Zero to Hero and as a national reference school.

Keywords: Human resources; phenomenology; Muhammadiyahs educational philosophy; ikhlas ideology; from zero to hero
Review the Development of the Indonesia Property Sector amidst Global Economic Stagnation

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Abstract

BPS data notes that the agribusiness sector and the processed industry sector are the two largest industrial sectors in Indonesia that contributed to GDP in 2016. Ironically, in 2017 until now there were a slowdown growth in the agricultural sector. One of the processed agribusiness products is tempeh and tofu. The lebak kongsi region of Cileungsi had experienced the era of the glorious growth of micro small medium enterprise (MSME) in the 80-90 era. But nowadays, the scale of the industry and the number of entrepreneurs is decreasing. On the other hand Lembang Bandung is an anomaly from the above, with a broad range market share area. This study aims to formulate a design for developing a new business model strategy that is expected to improve the competitiveness of the tofu MSME in Cileungsi. The methodology being used is benchmarking on both MSME industries area region & formulate improvements in the process and product lines, which are made in a new strategy map and business model, finally validated by the AVAC method. Findings from primary data through interviews and observations in the field in the two regions revealed that there was a perception gap and process gap between the two producers regarding the business model being run vs the customer expectation/perception related to the quality of products, and the process factors including the quality of the water used and how they handling of their waste. Other finding on AHP analysis results of a purposive sampling quisoner on 20 consumers in Cileungsi, related to quality aspects shows that the weight factor of taste, product dimension, and freshness of the product are the main factors compared to the labcertified and price of the product.

Keywords: agribusiness sector, Property Sector, Global Economic

Topic: Economics and Management
Strategy For Strengthening Of Music Industry In Indonesia: How Is Rule Organization Commitment As A Variable Intervening

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Abstract

Research on strengthening Industry Music in Indonesia has not been done much, even though the music industry has contributed a lot to the strengthening of creative industry organizations. For example, there has never been any strengthening through the role of organizational commitment as an intervening variable. As we know that the success of an organization is determined by the fulfillment of personal needs to always improve the performance of its employees, both through training and the availability of a supportive work environment, so this can lead to a sense of commitment to the organization. This study aims to examine the ability of organizational commitment variables as intervening variables to increase employee satisfaction if employees are satisfied it will improve performance. The methodology used in this study is to use a quantitative approach using techniques path analysis, the population used is all employees at the music equipment company. Based on the results of statistical analysis states that that job training can increase organizational commitment, the work environment can increase organizational commitment, job training influence increase work motivation, work environment affect increase work motivation, organizational commitment can increase work motivation, organizational commitment as a variable intervening gives an indirect effect which is lower than the direct effect on training on work motivation, as well as the effect of organizational commitment as a variable intervening on the work environment on work motivation. The overall results of the study can be stated that organizational commitment cannot be a variable intervening for training work towards work motivation

Keywords: Work Training, Work Environment, Organizational Commitment, Work Motivation

Topic: Economics and Management
Environmental Accounting Cultural insights: A Learning From Indigenous Peoples

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explore environmental accounting from the perspective of cultural insights by exploring the role of the environment in the culture of indigenous peoples in Kampung Pulo, Garut. Phenomenology paradigm as a research method with traditional leaders (Pakuncen) and community members as informants. The results found a taboo culture that forbids raising four-legged animals. This means that all members of indigenous peoples must protect the environment for balance. A lesson that environmental accounting practices emphasize the formation of a culture of society to care for the environment. The culture of caring for the environment has an impact on sustainability.

Keywords: environmental accounting; indigenous peoples; phenomenology; taboo; sustainability
[ABS-307]
E-Customer Relationship Management in Improving Service Quality

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Abstract

E-Customer Relationship Management (E-CRM) is one of the business concepts and technologies supported by information systems to integrate all business processes that interact with customers. The most common form of E-CRM implemented by the hospitality industry is the website. This study aims to determine the role of E-CRM in improving service quality, describing the implementation of E-CRM, understanding customer service procedures, and knowing the quality of service through E-CRM at Prama Grand Preanger Bandung. The method used is quantitative research by using 100 respondents who are guests at Prama Grand Preanger Bandung as a research sample and the sampling technique used purposive sampling method. The questionnaire was distributed with Google Form through social media and WhatsApp. Data analysis techniques using the determination correlation test, simple linear regression and T test. The results showed that E-CRM has a positive effect on service quality.

Keywords: E-CRM; Hotel Industry; Service Quality
Production Aspect as the Most Important Factor in the Development of Halal Small and Medium Industries (SMIs)

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Abstract

The development of the number of SMIs has not been able to encourage the increase of halal SMIs, as indicated that of 14,282 business units in 2018, only 426 (3%) of the SMI products in Cirebon District had halal certificates. Some of the main aspects in improving the competitiveness of halal SMIs include: HR, finance, production, market and marketing, as well as Government policy. This study aims to determine the policy priorities that can be taken by the Government in the context of developing halal SMIs. This was a qualitative study. The data collection method used here was Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with a total of 10 respondents from the SMI business actors and Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) related to the development of SMIs. Data analysis used hierarchical analysis, with the aim of solving complex problems by structuring a hierarchy of criteria in order to develop weights or priorities. The results showed that in a hierarchical sequence, production aspect (availability of raw materials and tools and machinery) was the first priority (25.2), then it was followed by HR aspect (24.2), market and marketing aspect (22.4) in an effort to improve the competitiveness of Halal SMIs. There is a need to increase good and sustainable synergy between SMIs and Local Governments in the context of achieving Halal District.

Keywords: production aspect, halal SMIs,
The problem of poverty is related to various regional conditions, not only in rural areas but also in urban areas. Poverty in urban areas has its own characteristics with various factors that influence it. This study aims to determine the role of economic growth, inflation, and population growth on poverty level. This was a quantitative study with path analysis and multiple regression analysis. The results of the study evidenced that economic growth had a significant effect on poverty level with a value (tcount of 2.896). Inflation (tcount of 0.096) and population growth (tcount of 0.726) had no significant effect on poverty levels. Open unemployment rate variable (tcount of 1.721) and human development index (tcount of 1.255) also had no significant effect on poverty level. Based on these findings, efforts to alleviate poverty level need to be pursued continuously by optimizing macroeconomic variables such as the rate of economic growth and controlling the inflation rate.

**Keywords:** Economic growth, path analysis, poverty.
The Effect Of Self Esteem And Self Efficacy on Job Satisfaction and Its Implication on Teacher Performance

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of self-esteem and self-efficacy on Job Satisfaction and Its Implications on the Performance of Teachers of SDN 1 Legokpego Drawati Village, Paseh District, Bandung Regency. This research was carried out by taking samples of Teacher of SDN 1 Legokpego Drawati Village, Paseh Subdistrict, Bandung Regency, which amounted to 39 people. Analysis of the results of this study uses path analysis. The results of his research are as follows: The variable self-efficacy directly determines changes in the variable Job Satisfaction is 31.5%. If through self-efficacy variables affect the job satisfaction variable by 13.5%, the effect of total self-esteem on job satisfaction is 45.1%. The self-efficacy variable directly influences job satisfaction by 16.9%. For the indirect effect through the Self-esteem variable, the effect on job satisfaction is 13.6%. So the effect of total self-efficacy variables on job satisfaction by 30.5%. The coefficient of determination is the coefficient used to determine the magnitude of the contribution of independent variables to changes in the dependent variable, according to the results of the calculation of the total direct and indirect effects obtained 0.755, thus the contribution of the three variables amounted to 75.5%. While the rest, amounting to 24.5% is the contribution of other variables not examined. The effect of job satisfaction on teacher performance simultaneously by 80.3%, while the remaining 19.7% is the teachers performance caused by other variables outside the independent variables not involved in this study, such as motivation variables, locus of control leadership and others.

Keywords: self-esteem; self-efficacy; job satisfaction; performance
Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine and analyze: Customer Relationship Management (CRM), customer satisfaction and the influence of Customer Relationship Management (CRM) on customer satisfaction toward PT Tiki Jalur Nugraha Ekakurir (JNE) Banjar City Branch Office. The study was conducted with quantitative approach under the frame of explanatory design. 100 customers were selected as the participants who were previously chosen by using Simple Random Sampling. The data were analyzed by using statistical method, namely Pearson Product Moment correlation. The results showed that both Customer Relationship Management (CRM) and customer satisfaction variables indicated in the questionnaire are in the good category. Based on the data analysis, the correlation coefficient was 0.713 which means that the relationship between the two variables is in the strong category. Meanwhile, the magnitude of the influence of Customer Relationship Management (CRM) on customer satisfaction was 50.08%. The hypothesis testing indicated that there is a significant influence of Customer Relationship Management (CRM) on customer satisfaction toward PT Tiki Jalur Nugraha Ekakurir (JNE) Banjar City Branch Office.

Keywords: Customer Relationship Management (CRM); Customer Satisfaction; Courier Services
An Analysis of the Welfare Program in Improving the Work Spirit of KSPPS Al Uswah Indonesia Employees in Banjarsari Branch

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Abstract

The preliminary observation conducted at the Savings and Loan Cooperative and Syariah Financing Al Uswah Indonesia Banjarsari Branch indicated that employees were aggrieved by one of the welfare programs implemented. They did not get the pension fund, and the public transportation cost received by the employees was not enough to meet their operational needs. In conducting the research, the study employed a qualitative approach with descriptive method. The sample i.e. 9 informants was selected by using purposive sampling technique. Based on the results of the investigation to the informants at the Savings and Loan Cooperative and Sharia Financing Al Uswah Indonesia in Banjarsari Branch, the welfare program has been implemented by the company to meet the needs of the employees and help improve the employees work performances, work ethics, loyalty and work productivities. The existing obstacle becomes the inhibiting factor to the success of the welfare program.

Keywords: Welfare Program, Employee Work Spirit
Abstract

This research is focusing to the identification of the condition and problems of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) food and beverage stall sector in Medan and provide short-term solutions to business sustainability in the Covid-19 pandemic crisis. The sample is selected by random sampling technique. The respondents are 100 SMEs entrepreneurs in Medan. Data analysis was performed by qualitative method. The results show that the solutions for problems of SMEs are acting innovative, maximizing service, optimizing the use of technology, increasing sales with ball pick up strategy, developing of business management, expanding business network, foresight captures business opportunities, application of health protocols in the business activities, policy for lending leniency, financial assistance, and structural policy.

Keywords: Optimization, Technology, Performance, SMEs, Covid-19 Pandemic
Abstract

This is paper my research (the former workers of Indonesian Aerospace Industries Bandung/PT. Dirgantara Indonesia) to examines the implementation of Canadian Award For Excellences-System Quality Management (CAFE-SQM) Extension Practices toward Management of Performance Business Companies: A Case Study at Indonesian Aerospace Industries. The study examines the organization effectiveness and efficiencies, and the level of company management of performance comply with role and regulation of the aerospace international authority. The main objective of this research is to investigate, measuring and analysis of signification understanding level capability, accountability and reliability using seven (7) variables of Canadian model toward Management of Performance Businnes for Indonesian Aerospace Industries Bandung.

Keywords: System quality management; Bussiness and performance; Aerospace industries
Abstract

Medical representatives certainly do not want to leave the company, and vice versa, because turnover will have an impact on increasing recruitment costs, so companies must maintain a medical representative. For this reason, this study focuses on the work engagement model in controlling medical representative turnover intention. Then to conduct a study of the importance of this research, the hypothesis of this study is how work engagement can control turnover intention, so that employees can survive. The sample in this study was a medical representative working in North Sumatra Province with 385 respondents. Structural Equation Modeling Part Last Square (SEM-PLS) is used in this study to test hypotheses.

Keywords: Work Engagement, Turnover intention
Abstract

The purpose of this study is to conduct an ongoing study of governance of Muhammadiyah Business Charities, essentially, qualitatively, which can provide an overview of business problems that can be managed more effectively and efficiently using Management Information Systems. In this study based on the type of analytical descriptive research by collecting and recapitulating data that is not only recorded in the form of numbers but clearly and profoundly explained about the problems and needs of the organization in this case the Regional Leader of Muhammadiyah Bandung in managing and overseeing all business charities effectively, efficiently, sustainably and grow. The data collection technique was carried out by direct observation to various Muhammadiyah business charities spread in 20 sub-districts in the city of Bandung Based on a management information system that includes an organizational profile, also a profile of the Branch Manager and Muhammadiyah Charitable Enterprises in the city of Bandung. Making Muhammadiyah Website as Association information source. Also arranged and recorded various Association activities through Photo and Video activities. Development of business networks with parties who work together in the field of information technology, libraries and online media in the context of expanding Persyarikatan propaganda. Able to optimize cadre resources in the field of information technology with commitment and professionalism in strengthening and expanding Islamic dawah.

Keywords: Governance; Muhammadiyah; Business Charitable; Information Systems Management

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Abstract

This research aims to examine the influence of financial knowledge, financial attitude, and financial behavior of professional Millennials on the choice of financial investment instruments (especially in deposits, stocks, mutual funds, golds, and bonds). This research uses questionnaires as a research instrument and takes 214 millennials who work in the professional sector as samples. The data is processed by using descriptive statistical analysis and Contingency Analysis to figure out the Chi-Square which will be compared to the Chi-Square Distribution Table. The results of this study indicate that financial knowledge, financial attitude, and behavior significantly influences the investment choice of Millennials.

Keywords: Financial Literacy, Financial Knowledge, Financial Attitude, Financial Behavior, Risk-return, Investment Choice, Millennials
Abstract

One of the developing countries in the world, whose economic growth has not been too stable is Indonesia. This is due to the fact that large industries still dominate in determining the economic growth of developing countries, even though when an economic crisis occurs, these large industries are the most affected so that it can make its business fall. Therefore, it is necessary to be the focus of policy orientation for developing countries, to encourage the growth of micro businesses, which is actually a strong foundation in maintaining economic stability. Policies in the development of micro-businesses can be done through synergy with the community that fosters these micro-businesses. Based on this description, this study was conducted to explore the activities of the street vendor association and micro business actors, in increasing the capacity of micro businesses in Sidoarjo Regency, East Java. The purpose of this study is to get an overview of the management of the street vendor association and its impact on the development of micro business growth in Sidoarjo Regency, East Java. The method used is qualitative, with a grounded research approach. Data collection techniques are carried out by means of interviews with the management and management of the association, micro business operators who are members of the association, and related service officers. The results of the research obtained are the management of the association starting from providing safe facilities and providing guidance to street vendors and having an impact on increasing the number of street vendors joining the association, dues used as promotional material, relief funds also have a reverse effect on increasing street vendor income.

Keywords: Development Model, Micro Business, Management, Street Vendors Association
Analysis of the impact of using syariah bonds (sukuk) and conventional bonds on stock returns for investors in Indonesia: Study of manufacturing companies listed on the IDX in the year 2015-2017

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Abstract

Capital market are an integral part of economic activity in many countries. One type of capital economic is bonds. In Indonesia has developed two type of bonds are syariah-based bonds called sukuk and bonds are not based on syariah called conventional bonds. The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of issuance of syariah bonds (sukuk) and conventional bonds on stock returns. The company under study is a company that issues bonds. The study uses event study to see the reaction of capital market to event of issuance of syariah bonds (sukuk) and conventional bonds. The results of the study show that syariah bonds (sukuk) and conventional bonds have an effect on stock returns.

Keywords: Syariah Bonds (Sukuk), Conventional Bonds, and Stock Returns.
Analysis Of Competitive Strategy To Create Sustainable Competitive Advantages Seen From The Nine Factor Model And Bacos Treacy Model

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Abstract

This paper seeks to examine the importance aspects of strategy and information technology to create sustainable competitive advantage. Various discussions about aspects of the strength of competition, information technology, and competitive strategies by the researchers were previously analyzed. This study seeks to design a conceptual framework about the important role of strategy and information technology in creating sustainable competitive advantage. Various scientific articles from leading journals are reviewed again, especially articles that discuss about strategies (such as the theory of Porter Diamond Model and development). Based on various previous studies, a conceptual model was built to include various relationships between important concepts that are related. In the context of creating sustainable competitive advantage, aspects of The Nine Factor Model and Bakos-Treacy Theory have a significant role in pushing Sustainable Competitive Advantage. In addition, the two concepts are ultimately useful for building creativity, the creation of value, and competitive culture in each organization. This study seeks to design an integrated conceptual framework about the important role of strategy, innovation, and information technology in creating sustainable competitive advantage based on a recent literature review. Therefore, the conceptual framework that is built needs to be reviewed, strengthened, and continued with other empirical studies.

Keywords: Keywords: Porter Diamond Model, The Nine Factor Model, Bakacy Treacy Theory, Sustainable Competitive Advantage

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Abstract

At present, Digital Wallet, Behavioral Intention the phenomenon that is happening is on the use of financial technology in particular with regard to digital payments. In recent years a new technological innovation has emerged called financial technology. Financial technology is a combination of financial services and technology, where this technology has changed the behavior of the community, which was originally made by face to face payment transactions and carry a nominal amount of money, but now can be processed quickly without being limited by distance. This paper aims to examine the behavior of using a digital wallet based application: the perspective of the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology perspective. The current research design is based on survey data collected from 200 respondents from all generations who have used a digital wallet based application. The data analysis procedure uses structural equation modeling with PLS. The research findings show that performance expectancy, social influence, facilitating condition, hedonic motivation and trust influence behavioral intention of digital wallets and effort expectancy do not affect the behavioral intention of a digital wallet. While behavioral intention has a positive effect on the use of behavior of digital wallets. This paper tries to shed new light on the use of application-based digital wallets for all generations. In addition, this model needs to be extended to the external factors of the user and consider the location of each user, in the context of this study the use of an application-based digital wallet is more often used for culinary shopping.

Keywords: Financial Technology, Digital Wallet, Behavioral Intention
Increasing Consumer Purchase Intention Through Private Label of Grocery: Empirical Evidence of Indonesian Consumers

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Abstract

The use of brands in products today is dominated by manufacturing brands compared to private label products, however, the use of private labels is becoming a trend among retailers in Indonesia, especially private labels on grocery products for daily needs. This use for retailers has a double meaning that is one side as a way to win the competition for retailers, one side is the use of the private label as an attraction for consumers. The purpose of this study was to determine the increased interest in purchasing groceries private label products through perceived quality, perceived risk, packaging, store image, and familiarity. The total sample consisted of 200 respondents who bought private label brands. Hypotheses are tested using multiple linear regression analysis modeling. The results of the regression show that perceived quality, perceived risk, store image, and familiarity can increase purchase intentions on groceries private label products. This paper first explicitly examines the impact of the use of private labels for the purchase of Indonesian consumers, especially grocery products.

Keywords: Private Label, Perceived Quality, Perceived Risk, Product Packaging, Store Image, Familiarity, Purchase Intention.
The Effects Of Intellectual Capital And Financial Leverage As A Strategy To Improve Financial Performance

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the role of intellectual capital and financial leverage as a strategy to improve corporate financial performance. This study uses a quantitative approach. The object of this research is retail companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2017. The research sampling technique used purposive sampling. This type of data uses quantitative data and secondary data sources. Data collection techniques using documentation. Data analysis techniques using the classic assumption test and multiple regression analysis with the help of SPSS version 20. The analysis shows that intellectual capital and financial leverage affect the financial performance of retail companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the 2015-2017 period.

Keywords: intellectual capital, financial leverage, financial performance
Abstract

Disaster prevention and recovery in Indonesia is one of the most important sectors. Indonesia as a disaster-prone country must certainly be able to carry out disaster management properly. This is important so that losses arising from disasters do not hamper national development and progress. The purpose of this research is to conduct a study on the Management of Eruption Natural Disaster Mitigation in Mount Tangkuban Parahu in order to be able to prepare themselves in facing various disaster threats, essentially, qualitatively, which can provide a more effective and efficient picture of the problem. The data collection technique was carried out by direct observation to the West Java provincial BPBD, and the location area was likely affected by the eruption of Mount Tangkuban Parahu which was the object of research by the researchers themselves assisted by the research members, as well as collecting data/information related to the research material. In addition, data collection is also carried out through structured interviews to capture information that cannot be obtained through observation. One of the efforts of the regional government in the area of prevention and preparedness of the Regional Disaster Management Agency of West Java Province is to prepare themselves in facing various disaster threats. Mitigation Management is a life analysis that must be reviewed periodically by policymakers. In principle, commitments or agreements with stakeholders in disaster management planning are mapped in detail, structured and comprehensive.

Keywords: natural disasters; mitigation management; eruption;
Exploration Study Of Creative Industry: Antecedent Variables Of Individual Performance

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Abstract

This research aims to identify quintuple helix, characteristics, individual characteristics and individual performance of creative industry. The field research approach is used as a broad approach in qualitative research. The technique analysis is explorative descriptive to identify how quintuple helix, characteristics, and individual characteristics of creative industry can increase individual performance. Participants were doers of craft industry, government, intellectuals, and civil society. The research proved that quintuple helix are intellectuals, business, government, civil based on culture & media, and civil society. Characteristic of creative industry is determined by cultural and artistic, non-high technology in process, green economy, low-educated employee, involving local community, and produce high level of novelty. Individual characteristic of creative industry is determined by altruism, innovative, and knowledge sharing behavior. Individual performance is determined by independent, personal attitude, job behavior and job result. The introduced model confirms that integrated of (1) quintuple helix; (2) characteristic of creativity; (3) personal characteristic of creative industry lead to better of individual performance.

Keywords: Key words: quintuple helix, characteristic of creative industry, individual characteristic, individual performance
Analysis Of Decentralization Fiscal Effect, Economic Growth, Regional Tax And Labor On Income Inequality Of Central Sulawesi Province In 2011-2015 Period

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Abstract

Fiscal decentralization provides many advantages for the regions to set their own fiscal capacity. The local government has an opportunity to improve its economy efficiently because the government has provided useful knowledge in the allocation of resources. The Government may well provide public goods and services in accordance with the expected public. This study aims to analyze the impact of fiscal decentralization and economic growth on inequality in the region of 11 regencies/city in Central Sulawesi Province during the five-year implementation period, from 2011 to 2015 year. Variables examined its effect on inequality of the region is the degree of fiscal decentralization, the local tax rate, the amount of labor, as well as the economic growth rate of 11 regencies/city in Central Sulawesi Province. The results of the analysis concludes that fiscal decentralization has positive and statistically significant for 27.76245 on inequality between districts region/city in Central Sulawesi Province. During the 5 years of the implementation of decentralization fiscal in Central Sulawesi Province is empirically provable that the economic growth of 11 regencies/city in Central Sulawesi Province to increase each year, but the graph of economic growth increased annually actually increase inequality of the region that occur between regencies/city in the Central Sulawesi Province.

Keywords: Fiscal Decentralization, Local Economic Growth, Inequality Territory
Demographic Analysis of the China Mobile Apps Market for the Importance of Digital Economic Development in Indonesia

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Abstract

Along with the development of business today, offline retail companies are starting to shift their business to marketplace and e-commerce platforms. Service business companies have also begun to shift their businesses to the Software as a Service (SaaS) platform. Physical books began to shift their form into electronic books (e-books) and conventional childrens games began to shift to online games and mobile games. App Annie (a platform that analyzes the penetration of the mobile apps business in the world) publishes a research entitled "Retrospective: A Monumental Year for The App Economy" which writes research on the development of the mobile apps market in the world during 2017. This research shows that the Chinese market became the country with the fastest development of mobile apps in the world, followed by several other countries such as India, South Korea and Indonesia. With the large opportunities for startups in mobile apps in China, researchers want to know the trends of the mobile apps business in China as seen from the application category and the time of using apps. After being analyzed, the data is expected to be a reference for Indonesian entrepreneurs who want to set up business using a mobile application. From the research data, it was concluded that the Application which was in the Industry Tag category, with 56,392 users, was the category with the most active users. Significant increase in mobile activity in this application occurs at 12 noon until 1 noon. The increase also occurred at 4 pm to 5 pm. The maximum increase occurred at 7 pm to 11 pm.

Keywords: business, startup, mobile apps, China
THE INFLUENCE OF COLLABORATION AND COMPETITIVE STRATEGIES ON THE IMAGE OF THE STAR HOTEL IN WEST JAVA

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Abstract

The growth of the hotel industry is in line with the growth of the tourism sector. Based on the number of guests at star hotels, DKI Jakarta, West Java and Bali are still the strongest magnets for investors. Meanwhile, the hotel growth especially in certain areas with a high level of tourist visits, resulting in increasingly fierce of hotel business competition. At first, the hotel was built to meet tourist accommodation needs. However, the aggressiveness of hoteliers seems to be out of sync with data on hotel occupancy rates (occupancy) hotels in Indonesia. Overall the number of tourists from both foreign and domestic tourists experienced a significant increase. This has become one indicator, that hotel occupancy rates in West Java have increased quite high. The right business strategy is needed for hospitality companies in West Java in dealing with the phenomena and competition that exists in order to improve the image of the hotel so that it will attract more tourists. An image has several elements, which includes symbols, physical space, events, and media. Corporate image will lead to positive attitudes among stakeholders and customers, in particular, which in turn leads to the achievement of sustainable competitive advantage and a definite level of company performance. Business strategies include competitive strategy and collaboration strategy. In a low competitive environment, a cost leadership strategy leads to better performance. Whereas the differentiation strategy leads to better performance compared to competitors, in a high competitive environment. And in low environmental dynamics, differentiation strategies are more useful in improving financial performance. Strengthening the differentiation strategy, the use of information technology, and the implementation of customer voluntary management activities could improve performance. Based on the conceptual framework, a hypothesis is drawn up that collaboration strategy and competitive strategy affect the image of star hotels in West Java.

Keywords: collaboration strategy, competitive strategy, hotel image
Effect Of Brand Image On Motivation For Purchasing Yamaha Motorbike Products

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Abstract

The brand image of an item or product can influence consumer decisions or motivate consumers to buy the product or product (both because of past experience in using it and proximity to the brand and its various characteristics). Brand image provides a description of the brand of a product, if the image is obtained, the brand is already alive in the minds of consumers and if not the brand is only in the form of dead goods that do not have the aura or the power to influence consumers. Even more important is the fact that perceived quality and brand associations can motivate and enhance consumers to use the product. In this regard, the authors conducted research on the effect of brand image on the purchase motivation of Yamaha motorcycle products. The purpose of this research is to find out the image of Yamaha motorcycle brand image according to students perceptions, as well as an overview of the purchase motivation of Yamaha motorcycle products and to find out how much influence the brand image has on the purchase motivation of Yamaha motorcycle products. To assist in the research process, the author uses the descriptive correlational method, which is a method for analyzing the relationship or relationship or influence between one variable with another variable and testing the hypothesis proposed in an empirical way. The data collection technique used is indirect communication with the tools used in this study is a questionnaire or questionnaire. The statistical test tool used to analyze research data is the R square test.

Keywords: Brand Image, Motivation For Purchasing, Yamaha Motorbike Products
The Intellectual Capital Efficiency Of Effectiveness Shariah And Corporate Social Responsibility Board Of Directors Mediated By Maqasid Performance In Sharia Banking

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Abstract

This study aims to determine and analyze the efficiency of intellectual capital towards the effectiveness of the shariah supervisory board and maqashid performance and disclosure of corporate social responsibility. Also to find out and analyze the influence of mediation from maqashid sharia performance on the efficiency of intellectual capital and the effectiveness of the sharia supervisory board on disclosure of corporate social responsibility in sharia commercial banks for the period 2012-2016. The object of research is a sharia public bank registered with Indonesian banks and financial services authorities (OJK) of 11 banks. Data collection is done by survey methods and observing the conditions of Islamic banking through data analysis and literature studies on the companys annual report. The research sample amounted to 4 Islamic public banks taken based on purposive techniques. Data analysis was carried out descriptively and statistically using version 3.0 of the Last Last Square (PLS) method. The results showed that the efficiency of intellectual capital had a significant negative effect on the shariah supervisory board and maqashid performance and did not affect the disclosure of corporate social responsibility. The results of the study also prove that the performance of Maqashid Syariah does not mediate the relationship between the efficiency of intellectual capital towards disclosure of corporate social responsibility at Islamic commercial banks.

Keywords: Intellectual Capital, Maqasid Syariah, Sharia Supervisory Board, and Corporate Social Responsibility
Students Perception of Online Quiz as Supporting Tool in Learning Chinese as Second Language

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Abstract

In this paper, we describe the students perception of the online quiz as supporting learning tool in learning Chinese. We aimed to acknowledge the benefits and limitations of using online quiz in learning Chinese, students behavior and motivations, and their expectations towards online quiz. We made the quiz using an online quiz maker and assigned to students during an off-class period in one semester. We collected the data from the questionnaire using Google form. We used quantitative and qualitative approaches to analyze the data. The result showed that the benefits of the online quiz are the flexibility of place and time, immediate feedback and more attempts were allowed. The limitations despite internet or computer problems, provides multiple correct answers in the fill the blank model became the most significant challenge and should have more attention from the teacher. It caused a different answer and false answer from the provided answer. Most of the students have positive behavior and motivations towards the quiz. They completed the quiz and did the review before or after taking the quiz. The students expected online quizzes were assigned on off-class period and before mid-term or final term exam for other courses.

Keywords:
Early Childhood Sex Education in Coastal Areas

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Abstract

Today, child sexual abuse was increasingly prevalent. In fact, these actions of sexual abuse are carried out by those closest people, including family. The most of people community considers that sexual education is a taboo thing to be taught to young children. The effect of the lack of public awareness about the importance of sexual education in early years can cause of sexual deviations behavior. This study aimed to determine the implementation of sex education in early childhood in coastal areas. The study uses qualitative research methods with a phenomenological approach. Research subjects are parents in coastal areas. The results showed that early childhood children in the coastal areas did not get sexual education in early years, parents considered that children were not yet time to be taught matters related to reproductive health, and the assumption believe that sex education would be taught by teachers in school.

Keywords: Early Childhood; Sex Education; Coastal Areas
[ABS-14]  
Utilization of ICT Based Learning Media in Local History Learning  

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Abstract  

This research aims to understand how students perceptions and lecturers regarding the use of ICT in learning Local History at the Historical Education Study Program of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Makassar State University. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study design. Data collection techniques carried out, including observations, interviews, documentation and literature. Data analysis was carried out using the model developed by Mile and Huberman, which is collecting data, data reduction, data display, drawing conclusions. Local history learning is considered not able to have a positive impact on both cognitive and affective aspects of students. This happens because the learning media used do not present learning that is fun and seems conventional. From the results of the research concluded that using ICT-based learning media can help students to understand the material of the Gowa Kingdoms resistance to the VOC properly and chronologically.  

Keywords: Media, ICT, Local History
[ABS-16]
Design of Megalite Site As a Source of Learning For Youtube Multimedia Based Students

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Abstract

Vatunonju megalithic cultural sites are a form of inheritance in prehistoric times in the form of relics of the Megalithic stone megalith which has a function as a place of worship and places of worship for the people who use seeds and places where people will be used for seeds and places where the seeds will be used for planting. the past in meeting his needs. This study aims to introduce students to the form of megalithic relics in the past which will be used as a source of history learning by doing youtube animation-based multimedia design in Hindu Buddhist history courses in Indonesia. The form of stone mortar relics on the stone mortar megalith site to increase student awareness of culture in the form of megalith sites as a form and form of respect for local culture that provides benefits as a source of learning for students at Tadulako University. This research uses descriptive (naturalistic) method, qualitative data obtained through observation, interviews, tracing reference sources and documentation. The results showed that the use of Vatunonju megalithic heritage sites as a source of youtube-based history learning can increase students understanding of historical values as a form of culture that needs to be preserved.

Keywords: Culture Heritage, Megaliths, history, learning resources, and Teaching
Comparative Study between Slide Show Based-Tests and Paper Based-Tests on HIV / AIDS Vocabulary Learning at STIKes Aisyiyah Bandung

Perla Yualita

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Aisyiyah Bandung

Abstract

Abstract. Some institutions conduct various efforts to encounter HIV/ AIDS by increasing the competency of its graduates. They improve their learning achievement tests. One of the tests is a slide show based-test designed in presenting questions suitable for the institutions pioneering into the industrial era 4.0. However, there are still many complaints from students that slide show-based tests are more stressful than paper-based tests. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to determine the comparison of slide show based tests and paper-based tests, especially on HIV / AIDS vocabulary learning at STIKes Aisyiyah Bandung. This study used a quasi-experimental pre-post method with control group design. The percentage of the increased average of slide show-based tests (140.31) is higher than paper-based tests (125.18). Mann Whitney test results showed (0,107> 0,05). There is no significant difference between slide show-based tests and paper-based tests. The advantages of slide show-based tests for the institution are increasing time discipline, decreasing student cheating rates, and increasing institutional efficiency in organizing learning outcomes tests.

Keywords: HIV / AIDS vocabulary, Learning, paper based tests, slide show based tests.
The Effect of Massively Multiplayer Online Games on Player Behavior

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Abstract

Game developers compete to take advantage of digital technology development to make games that allow players to play massively and at the same time. Games, such as mobile legends, fortnite, or player unknown battle ground (PUBG), are games that widely played by players around the world, including the current generation of young Indonesians. Consciously or not, these games have an influence on players both positively and negatively. The purpose of this study is to determine the effects of these games on player behavior through 5 dimensions, including the number, content, context, structure, and mechanism of the game, especially in MMOG game. The research approach uses mixed methods, with data collection techniques through surveys and interviews. The survey data is carried out using the cluster method with purposive sampling, the samples are university students in telkom university specializing in multimedia communication design study programs. Data analysis uses SEM with PLS approach. Structure modeling is a multivariate analysis technique. The results of this study indicate that the influence of MMOG games significantly and positively influences the behavior of gamers by 0.42.

Keywords: MMOG, Behavior, Recognition, Satisfaction, Self Assessment
Introduction of traditional lebak musical instruments through aplikasi android for early childhood

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Abstract

Traditional musical instruments are cultural heritage that must be preserved. This is done so that the existence of this instrument is not extinct and can continue to be known until the next generation. Lebak is one area that has several diverse traditional musical instruments, traditional musical instruments such as lojor dogs, angklung buhun, and lisung which play various ways and produce different sounds. The introduction of musical instruments early is needed to preserve culture in childhood requires methods and ways for the introduction of this instrument can be done with fun. One method that can be used is to present the knowledge of this musical instrument by utilizing animation media based on Android applications. This application not only presents the visual form of musical instruments, but also displays the sounds of each ethnic musical instrument. The purpose of this research is to increase childrens knowledge about traditional musical instruments. This research produces an Android-based application animation media that will present information about a typical Lebak musical instrument that is presented to be understood by early childhood. So that their understanding of traditional musical instruments increased.

Keywords: Baduy music instrument, early age, android
Utilization Of Natural Materials In Increasing The Naturalist Intelligence Of Children Aged 5-6 Years

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to improve the intelligence of naturalist children. The research technique used is Classroom Action Research or Classroom Actin Research conducted with the aim of improving the quality of learning practices in the classroom. The data source of this study were children aged 5-6 years in group B, researchers, collaborators, and school principals in Kober An-Nisa. From the results of the study aimed that learning through the Utilization of Natural Materials can increase Naturalist intelligence in Kober An-Nisa Petir District, Serang Regency. The success rate of this research is very significant. In pre-research activities obtained an average percentage of 36, 37% increased to 57.57% in Cycle I, and increased to 94.96% in Cycle II

Keywords: naturalist intelligence, natural materials
The improvement of Chemistry Learning Outcomes of MAN 1 Cirebon City Students On the Material Structure of the Atom-Based Qurani Students Worksheet (LKPD)

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Abstract

This study aims are to determine the increase and percentage in learning outcomes of the Chemical on the material structure of the atom through the use of Qurani Students Worksheet (LKPD) in the students of grade tenth Science 3 of MAN 1 Cirebon City on the academic year 2018/2019. The research method is classroom action research cyclical. The subject of the research is the students of grade tenth science 3 of MAN 1 Cirebon City on the academic year 2018/2019. The technique of collecting data is the test and non-test. The use of Qurani Students Worksheet (LKPD) can improve the learning outcomes of the Chemical on the material structure of the atom in cognitive, affective and psychomotoric. Increased learning outcomes of students cognitive is 22.9%, the students affective domain is 21.05%, and the students psychomotoric is 9.78%.

Keywords: the final grade in studying chemistry, LKPD Qurani, Scientific Approach.
The correlation between students vocabulary mastery and students speaking skill at the second grade of MTs Mursyidatul Jannah Pandeglang. Research paper English Department of STKIP Setiabudhi Rangkasbitung. In this research the writer conducted a descriptive method. The research was implemented at MTs. Mursyidatul Jannah Pandeglang. The writer took the second grade students for attaining the data. The data of the students vocabulary mastery and their speaking skill are obtained from the test, they are vocabulary test and speaking test. The writer had the hypothesis that there is a significant correlation between students vocabulary mastery and their speaking skill. After implementing the research and collect the data, the writer tried to compute the data to know whether the hypothesis is rejected or accepted with the Pearson Product Moment Correlation. The writer found that the correlation of the students vocabulary mastery and their speaking skill is good. The result of computation and also the hypothesis testing shows that there is a positive correlation between the students vocabulary mastery and students speaking skill. The average score of the students vocabulary mastery is 6.5 and the students speaking skill 6.7. The r-value is 0.54 while the r-table with significance level of 1% and number of respondent are 30 is 0.46. From the result decides that r-obtained (0.54) is greater than r-table (0.46). It meant the r-value is significant.

Keywords: Correlation, Vocabulary, Speaking Skill.
Abstract

The purpose of this study is to improve public speaking skills through ice breaking methods for students of Penjaskes at STKIP Setiabudhi Rangkasbitung. This research method uses two cycles of action research methods. The population in this study amounted to 300 students and the sample in this study used a purposive sampling method totaling 50 students. The time of the study was carried out for 6 months from February 2019 to July 2019. The steps of the research carried out were compiling the planning, acting, observing, and reflecting. The results of the study for 2 cycles showed that the Public Speaking Skill for students of Penjaskes at STKIP Setiabudhi Rangkasbitung increased by using the ice breaking method by 9.6 points. This is evident from the results of the measurement of indicators of public speaking skills in cycle 1 with an average of 65.6 and cycle 2 with an average of 79.2. Thus it can be concluded that the ice breaking method in the Curriculum and Learning courses can improve the public speaking skills of students of the Physical Education Study Program at STKIP Setiabudhi Rangkasbitung.

Keywords: Public speaking skills, ice breaking, curriculum, learning
Abstract

This paper aims to find out the certified and non-certified teachers beliefs and practices about learner autonomy in the EFL classroom. The findings revealed that there is not a huge differences between the certified and non-certified teachers beliefs and practices of learner autonomy. It was also found that both the certified and non-certified teachers understanding about learner autonomy are not salient with the literature.

Keywords: Teachers beliefs, actual practices, learner autonomy

Topic: Education
[ABS-289]
The Development Of Video Learning Based On Videoscribe Application For Social Science In Primary School

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Abstract

This study aims to develop learning video based videoscribe applications on Social Science with the topic of natural phenomena in class VI. The research method used is research and development method with stages: potential and problems, data collection, product design, design validation, design revision, and product testing (limited trial). To test the feasibility of this video learning then tested the validation of experts conducted by material experts, media experts, and pedagogical experts. After the validation test by the expert team, then the product test (limited trial) with the subject of the research is the students of class VI with the number of 43 students. The results of the material expert test show that this video learning obtained an average score of 82.85% with very feasible category. The result of the media expert test shows that this video learning obtained an average score of 88.34% with very feasible category. The results of the pedagogical expert test show this video learning obtained an average score of 85.83% with very feasible category. The product trial results (limited trial) obtained an average grade of 90.52% with very good category. Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that learning video based on the application of videoscribe are very feasible for use in Social Science on natural phenomenon in Indonesia.

Keywords: Learning Video, Videoscribe, Social Science
Implementation of Examples Non Examples in the Development Site Material in of Megalithic Lore Lindu Central Sulawesi for Student of Tadulako University, Indonesia

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Abstract

Abstract. This research was conducted with the aim of improving student learning outcomes through critical thinking by developing megalithic site material in Lore Lindu, Central Sulawesi. A series of researches are implemented through classroom action research, each of which goes through the stages of planning, action, observation and reflection. Data were analyzed using qualitative and quantitative descriptive methods. This research was conducted on students at Tadulako University class A, in semester 1 (one) there were 31 students. The results show that through the development of local culture-based material namely megalithic sites through the application of examples and nonexamples picture media can improve learning outcomes and students have the ability to think critically in the learning process.

Keywords: Keywords: examples not examples, Megaliths, Sites, and learning outcomes
Abstract

Civics is one of the subjects in elementary schools that include or incorporate character values in their learning activities so that it is felt appropriate to be made as research material that is related to local wisdom. However, Civics learning that has been taught so far does not provide strong character to students because of the lack of innovation in learning and is too textual so it tends to be boring for students. In addition, teachers in the class lack linking local wisdom that is happening in the community so that students are less able to solve problems such as cooperation / mutual cooperation, morals, delinquency that occurs. The learning applied by the teacher also seems to be lacking integration, both with other subjects and the selection of models and learning strategies. One effort to overcome these problems is to develop learning media in accordance with the demands and needs of learning activities. This research is a development study whose purpose is to develop learning videos with potential material and the distribution of natural resources. The advantages of this research are shown in the video that contains or accentuates the forms of local wisdom in the Lebak Regency, Banten Province. The purpose of this study was to find out: (1) how to develop media models and character education for students in Civics; (2) the effectiveness of instructional videos as an alternative model of instructional media and the development of student character education in Civics subjects; and (3) learning outcomes and character education of students after using the product of the development of learning videos on Civics subjects. The research method used is the research and development of the Borg and Gall model. The assessment results show that (1) expert assessment of subject matter is in the very good category with a mean score of 3.85; (2) learning media expert evaluation in the excellent category with a mean score of 3.80; (3) small group trials are in the very good category with an average score of 3.83; and (4) field trials are in the very good category with an average score of 3.84. The results showed that by using a Civics quartet card Civics learning activities can take place actively, creatively, and fun, able to improve student learning outcomes with an average value of 79.72, and proven effective can develop the values of character education of students.

Keywords: Development Learning Video Media, Local Wisdom, Civics Subjects in Elementary Schools.
Educating with paying attention to individual differences: Case study of slow learner students in inclusion schools

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Abstract

Educating requires art, in order that the material can be well received by students. In essence, educating must pay attention to the uniqueness of each student. Each student has their own abilities and ways of learning that may differ from their classmates. More specifically for children with special abilities, they must have a special way of learning. Teachers as educators must pay attention to the uniqueness of each student, especially in inclusive schools. This study is a single case research, with data sources of Islamic religious education teacher in inclusive schools with their specificity of slow learner students. Through in-depth interviews the data is extracted from the source. After the data is collected, then it is analyzed through a grounded theory strategy. The analysis uses several stages, namely arranging them into categories, then deciding in a theoretical model and finally describing them in the relations between categories. The result of this study is PAI teachers always pay more attention to slow learner children. It is done by simplifying the material and language according to their circumstances and also doing material repetition. Through various kinds of attention to individual differences as such, slow learner children can participate in learning and achieve competencies similar to normal children.

Keywords: slow learner; individual differences; following lessons; achieving competence
Implementing Circumlocution To Improve The Speech Performance In Public Speaking

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Abstract

Keywords: Communication Strategies, Speech Performance, Public Speaking

Topic: Education
**Abstract**

The study aimed to analyze 4Cs (Critical thinking, Creativity, Communication, and Collaboration) 21st Century Skills which were based on the students school environment different from concepts of science. Types of quantitative research with data collection methods in the form of observations, tests, questionnaires, and documentation. Based on comparative t-test analysis results in significant no differences in critical thinking (C1), that creativity (C2) and Communication (C3) highers than middle and rural areas, while teamwork and collaboration (C4) Rural area students are higher than the urban and middle area. This shows the culture of the surrounding environment that affects students 4c skills. Interestingly, the lifestyle patterns of the Rural Area and Urban Area greatly affect student collaboration in the learning process. the habit of mutual assistance, scolding greetings, and getting to know each other is more entrenched in the Rural Area

**Keywords:** 4Cs of Century 21st Skills and School Areas.
Learning materials based on Digital art student creativity in Universitas Muhammadiyah Tapanuli Selatan

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Abstract

In fact, the teaching materials are still using teaching books, so in the learning media courses will be developed based on digital art teaching materials at Universitas Muhammadiyah Tapanuli Selatan. In the development of the teaching materials contain teaching materials tailored to the curriculum that applies with the tools and materials contained in the environment. Research objectives to know the expert opinion on the feasibility test and influence of the development of digital art-based teaching materials. Research and Development (R&D) method of ADDIE model (Analyze, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation). The average result of expert validator assessments on this study covers aspects of feasibility standards based on BSNP by 3.27, then the validity criteria is quite good {quite valid and need revision}. The result of student learning creativity Assessment was obtained at 3.18, hence the creativity category is creative.

Keywords: Learning materials, Digital art, creativity
The fullness of Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTs) in Applied Science Textbooks of Vocational Schools

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Abstract

Textbooks as a dominant learning source of HOTs have not been fulfilled which can influence the growth of HOTs in vocational students. Mix method explanatory HOT HOT design starting from the collection and analysis of quantitative data followed by qualitative data collection and analysis that builds on the initial results of the quantitative data. Analysis of the fulfillment of HOTs Indicators in Vocational High School Applied Science learning about ^Material and its Changes^ in BC 3.6 and 4 (four) Indicato
rs and BC.4.6. with the percentage of cognitive level HOTs still at the level of analyzing (C4) of 62.9%, the level of evaluating (C5) of 14.3%, and the level of creating (C6) of 22.9%. The next 112 descriptors of the assessment component are based on 14 indicators and 8 Indicators HOTs, 21 material items, 9 self-ability tests, 20 Multiple Choice competency test questions, and 5 essay questions. With the recapitulation results of HOTs fulfillment of 30.4% high criteria, 42.9% medium criteria, and 26.8% low criteria. The fullness of HOTs Indicator by 50.7% in the study of the Applied Science Textbook of Vocational School/MAK Class X Semester I in KD.3.6 Analyzing the Material and its Changes and BC. 4.6 Conducting Experiments on Material Change and Mixed Separation. HOTs are difficult to identify in a short time because they are not instant, but can be identified through a series of HOTs activities by determining learning resources in textbooks and appropriate learning settings for developing high-level thinking habits.

Keywords: Applied Seeince Textbooks, HOTs, Vocational School
Primary School Teachers Perceptions Toward Preschool Education

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Abstract

This study discusses the perceptions and opinions of the primary school teachers about whether or not for primary students go to the kindergarten first. Respondents of this study are the primary school teacher who have immeasurable teaching experience. The data were collected by interviewing 40 primary school teachers who are selected randomly. The teachers especially have had been teaching for about 11 to 18 years teaching experience. Based on the data collection and results of the study, it can be concluded that 85% of the teachers admitted that they did not encounter any obstacles in teaching students who are not go to kindergarten before they go to the primary school. In other words, kindergarten education did not give any significance to the primary school teacher in their teaching process to the students.

Keywords: Primary School, Teachers, Preschool Education, Kindergarten
Abstract

Conventional face-to-face learning is not enough to keep up with the demands of today's internet-based technology. Along with the emergence of the industrial revolution 4.0, the term education 4.0 also appears in the world of education, where conventional face-to-face learning is considered to be unable to fully support the latest learning. Mandarin is the second largest language after English, so mobile apps that support Mandarin learning are growing more and more diverse. Therefore, foreign language learners make mobile apps as supporting learning. This study uses a survey method to determine the use of mobile apps in learning Mandarin, data were collected from questionnaires distributed to 149 students of the Chinese Literature program. Respondents stated: Most of them downloaded 1-3 apps on their smartphones; the majority of mobile apps used are in the form of dictionaries and translators; there are relatively many mobile apps available, but only a few can help them learn effectively; they prefer mobile apps with material that is presented in an audiovisual manner; they use mobile apps to support classroom learning and independent learning; supporting self-learning at any time and any place is the main reason they use mobile apps in learning Mandarin.

Keywords: Mobile Apps; MALL; Mandarin Learning
[ABS-313]
Mandarin M-Comic Application Design in Supporting Mandarin Vocabulary Learning

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Abstract

Entering the 21st century, digitization penetrated all areas of human life, including education. Smartphones are a companion for every young generation in everyday life. Today, it cannot be denied, that conventional learning that tends to be monotonous would be able to utilize mobile applications as an alternative learning media. During this time students have difficulty in memorizing and applying vocabulary into everyday conversation. Therefore, the problem in this research is the design of learning applications that make it easier for students to learn vocabulary. In addition to experiencing difficulties in understanding meaning, students also have difficulty in understanding how to use vocabulary, as well as the context of use in daily conversation. This study uses a survey method of 34 students selected with a purposive sampling technique that was conducted for two months. Survey data were analyzed to find out the needs of students in the application of learning Mandarin vocabulary which is fun and informative so that it becomes the basis in determining the design of Mandarin comic strip applications. The survey results show that there is a need for new digital learning media to be entertaining, which can support learning Chinese vocabulary among Chinese Literature students at BINUS University 1 and 2 years. Through this research, the author offers a Mandarin comic strip (M-Comic) application design, as well as a design feature that will be developed by the author in the future.

Keywords: M-Comic; Comic strips; Apps design; Vocabulary learning
Abstract

How to arrange sentences and reading texts often come from textbooks. The example sentences and text provided only display the meaning and position in the sentence. The procedures for using it grammatically in sentences are often unclear. The context of the conversation used as an example sentence often does not relate directly to the daily lives of students. So that students have difficulty in composing sentences with the vocabulary learned. This study aims to overcome difficulties in learning Mandarin vocabulary through the comic strip project in the M-Comic application. Through a survey method of 48 students, first-year Chinese literature, there are three difficulties for students in learning vocabulary, namely, the meaning of words, how to use, and the context of use in conversation. Therefore, the author sparked the idea of M-Comic as a new learning media. M-Comic requires a story update in each period. The author involved 24 students who were divided into 8 groups to create comic content following the instructors direction. The survey results show students can apply learning by doing, by collaborating with fellow group members, together creating their conversation context that is closely related to daily life, to help understand the meaning and ways of using vocabulary in sentences.

Keywords: M-Comic; Comic Strips: Vocabulary learning
[ABS-60]
Wordless Picture Books: A Media to Facilitate Students in Writing Descriptive Text

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Abstract

As a productive skill, writing is not easy especially writing in English. However there are many ways that can be used to train students to write like using various media. One of those media is wordless picture books. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of wordless picture books on junior high school students in writing descriptive texts. Researchers used a quasi-experimental method with two classes; experiment and control. The sample of this study were 64 students of 7th grade in SMPN 1 Candi Sidoarjo. Test was used as the instruments to get the data. Then, in analyzing the data the researchers used SPSS version 16 by t-test. From the results of statistical calculations in the experimental class it is known that the average score of the pre-test is 59.91 while the average score of post-test is 84.91 (the difference in the average score is 25). Meanwhile, the results of statistical calculations in the control class revealed that the average score of pre-test is 58.75 while the average score of post-test is 61.91 (difference in average score is 3.15). The results show that the t-value is higher than the t-table (16.80> 1.999) with a degree of freedom of 72 and a significance level of 5%. Thus, the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. In short, it can be concluded that there is a better achievement for students who are treated by using wordless picture books in writing descriptive text compared to students who are not treated using wordless picture books.

Keywords: English Teaching, Media in ELT, Wordless picture books, Writing Skill, Descriptive text
Child Friendly School Through Hizbul Wathan In Indonesia Muhammadiyah School

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Abstract

This article aims of child friendly schools through hizbul wathan in Indonesia muhammadiyah school to learners are healthy, knowledgeable, akhlaqul karimah and be cadre of Muhammadiyah leaders. This is qualitative research used data on interviews, observation, and documentation of sources and methods triangulation. Concept of hizbul wathan based child friendly school emphasize right of children to get quality education integrated with islamic values to change their ways of thinking and attitudes. Hizbul wathan be able to build the character of growing responsibility, independence and honesty in daily activities. The child friendly school through hizbul wathan integrated values al Islam and muhammadiyah to teach values, rules, norms in their lives.

Keywords: child friendly school; hizbul wathan; responsibility; honesty
Critical Multiliteration: An Alternative Learning Model for Developing Metacognition Skills in Elementary School Students

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explain how the metacognition thinking skills of 5th grade elementary school students use a critical multiliteration learning model. This research is an experimental study using a Non equivalent pretest posttest control groups design. The critical multiliteration learning model is applied to the experimental group and the traditional model is applied to the control group. The two groups were chosen not randomly but were chosen based on certain considerations. The number of samples in this study were 220 students with different academic abilities (low, medium, high). Pretest and posttest data were collected using essay questions. The data analysis of this study used the normality test, homogeneity test, and t test / mann-whitney test. The results show that there are interesting findings that the critical multiliteration learning model can significantly develop metacognitive thinking skills of elementary school students compared to traditional models. The results of this study contribute to the field of curriculum design and educational practitioners to improve the gap in the quality of education and enhance students' metacognitive thinking skills effectively.

Keywords: Critical Multiliteration, Metacognition, Learning Model
The Effectiveness of Multiliteration Learning Models in Increasing Ecological Literacy of Primary School Students

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Abstract

This study investigates the effects of multiliteration learning models on the ecological literacy abilities of elementary school students and discovers how students describe their experiences in such learning. This research uses explanatory sequential design which is part of the mix method. The use of explanatory sequential design allows the collection of quantitative and qualitative data that serve as corroborating evidence to answer two research questions: how are students' ecological literacy skills between students who learn to use multiliteration learning models and students who learn to use traditional models? How can the experience gained by students learning with multiliteration models be useful to improve their ecological literacy skills? Quantitative results indicate that the use of multiliteration learning models has a significant effect on increasing the ecological literacy abilities of elementary school students. Then the qualitative findings from this study are students are of the view that the learning experience experienced can strengthen and enhance their knowledge making it easier for them to solve problems faced, students find it easy to find information because learning allows them to access information from various sources both print and electronic media, and learning experiences using multiliteration models help students realize that humans must protect nature / the environment well.

Keywords: Ecological Literacy- Environmental Studies- Multiliteracy Learning Model
Professional Competency Gap Analysis Teacher In Professional Development Teacher

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Abstract

This research aims to excavate the professional competency gap of teachers, where the result of the competency gap analysis is the basis for the development of the Teacher’s professional program. Analysis of professional competency gaps of important teachers is done in improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of teachers’ professional development programs. The research approach used is the research approach of the mixed method, where the data is excavated qualitative and quantitative type. The research samples that are the source of information and data in the research are foundations, principals, and teachers. In the collection of data and research information, this data collector tool is used in the form of interview guidelines, self-assessment inventory, and documents related to the competency and performance of the teacher. The analysis of the collected data is done by the quality and quantitative analysis. The results showed, the professional competence of teachers still shows the gap between actual professional competence and expected professional competence of 0.84. This figure shows the meaning that the teacher’s professional competency gap is still quite high in its level of silence. Therefore, in developing professional improvement programs teachers need to refer to the results of the analysis of professional competency gaps of teachers acquired. So that the professional competency development program is expected to be effective and efficient in enhancing the professional competence of teachers.

Keywords: Gap analysis, teacher competency, teacher professional development
The Implementation of the Amora Learning Model to Improve Students' Digital Literacy Skill of Indonesia University of Education

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Abstract

4.0 industrial revolution known as the era of digitalization in various sectors of life. Literacy skills in the industrial revolution era 4.0, not only emphasize reading, writing and arithmetic skills, but also emphasize the importance of digital literacy skills. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of the amora learning model in increasing digital literacy of students. This quasi-experimental study uses a pretest-posttest control group design. The research instrument uses a digital literacy ability test that has been validated by an expert. Hypothesis testing using the variance test used. The increase in digital literacy ability is determined based on the results of the N-gain test. The results showed that there was an increase in digital literacy of students in both classes. The experimental class has a higher increase in digital literacy than the control class. Digital literacy skills are increasing in both classes. This shows that the amora learning model applied successfully increases digital literacy of students in foundation education courses.

Keywords: The Amora learning model, digital literacy, literacy skills.
The Harmonization of Spiritual and Intellectual Intelligence In Education For Gifted Children Based on Islamic Theological Perspective

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Abstract

The cultural-specific characteristics of western societies create obstacles to the inclusion of spirituality in gifted individual conceptions. One of the greatest cultural ideas in Western society is the relationship between religion and science, which is parallel to the relationship between talent and spirituality in education for the gifted. Western societies are disturbed by stereotypes with regard to spirituality and talent so the method of reviewing the literature review is important for analyzing and applying elements from the broader views of Islamic philosophers. As offered by Al-Ghazali, curriculum development for gifted students embodies spiritual and intellectual harmonization. The results of the research study state that this research has examined various educational concepts postulated by Islamic thinkers in relation to gifted education. Although this perspective is somewhat different, Islam places the same emphasis on the importance of increasing knowledge, intelligence and intelligence, spirituality, emotions and morality.

Keywords: Spiritual intelligence, Gifted, Islamic Theology
[ABS-328]
Improve mathematics pedagogical content knowledge and verbal communication skills through cooperative learning type jigsaw

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to explore a jigsaw type cooperative learning model in improving mathematics learning outcomes of third-grade elementary school students. This study uses a classroom action research method with a cycle system consisting of planning, implementation, observation, and reflection. The pre-cycle research data shows, of twenty-nine students, twenty people achieved a minimum mastery learning with a percentage of 68.9%. Cycle 1 data shows, twenty-two students achieved minimal mastery learning with a percentage of 75.8%. Cycle 2 data shows that twenty-five students achieved minimal mastery learning with a percentage of 86.2%. It can be concluded that the Jigsaw type cooperative learning model is proven to be able to improve mathematics learning outcomes of third-grade students on multiplication subjects in elementary school. Jigsaw also proved capable of improving both pedagogical content knowledge and verbal communication skills.

Keywords: Jigsaw- mathematics learning outcomes- content knowledge- verbal communication skills
[ABS-330]
The Effect of Social Media on Introverted Behavior and the Quality of Interpersonal Communication of Students in Primary Schools

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of social media on introverted behavior and the quality of interpersonal communication in students in primary schools. The population in this study were 143 respondents from 5 different schools in West Jakarta and East Jakarta. This research uses the Retrospective research method or the Ex Post Facto research method. The sampling technique uses Purpose Sampling. Data collection techniques using questionnaires and interview methods. The quantitative statistical analysis technique used is the Pearson correlation test using SPSS version 23. From the results of this study, the significance value of 0.00 is less than 0.05 and the value of t arithmetic is 4.98 greater than the value of t table of 2.07, then it is concluded that H1 and H2 are accepted, meaning there is an influence of social media on introvert behavior and Quality Interpersonal Communication in Primary School students in Jakarta.

Keywords: Social Media- Introverted Behavior- Interpersonal Communication
Teacher’s Efforts to Enhance Students’ Competence in Madrasah Ibtidaiyah in Science Skills and Academic Achievement

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Abstract

Teaching using the demonstration model shows that we are ready to take risks by encouraging teachers and students to be, and this adds credibility and a foundation for various things in professional learning sessions. This research aims to improve academic achievement and student skills in science. This research uses an action research method with a cycle system, which consists of planning, implementation, observation, reflection, and revision. This practical action research was conducted on fourth grade MI students in elementary school in South Tangerang. The results show a gradual increase in student learning outcomes. Where pre-cycle shows only 59.25% of students who have completed mastery of learning outcomes, cycle 1 of student mastery of learning increases to 74.07%, in cycle 2 student mastery of learning increases rapidly to 92.59%. This paper argues that the application of the demonstration model has been shown to improve student learning outcomes on science subjects. This research also shows that the direct teaching model is proven to be able to transfer science skills to students better.

Keywords: Students’ Competence, Science Skills, Academic Achievement, Demonstration Model
Scientific Reasoning Abilities in Religion Major on Biology Course to utilize the Project-Based Learning

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Abstract

The Curriculum 2013 facilitates students to learn across subjects of interest, such as students in the religious department at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (State Islamic Senior High School) 1 in Indramayu to take biology matter. Biology is closely related to scientific phenomena to develop student abilities, including scientific reasoning. The study aims to analyze the scientific reasoning abilities of religious students majoring in biology learning through project-based learning models. This research used one class with 24 students. The data concerning scientific reasoning abilities were obtained observation and test. The data analysis represented that scientific reasoning abilities integrated level at a good, advance at an enough, and culminating at a less category. Project-Based Learning was an effective learning model to utilize in biology learning to improve scientific reasoning.

Keywords: Scientific learning, Project-Based Learning, Major Religion
Collaboration on Involvement in Improving Science Learning Outcomes through Group Investigation

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Abstract

Group Investigation (GI) is a method that emphasizes participation and student activities to find the material of the lesson to learned through available materials and media such as textbooks, communities, internet, environment, and others. To date, group investigation has still not yet been closely investigated. Few published studies have focused on group investigation. However, no previous study has investigated group investigation in the third grade of primary schools specifically in science. The objective of the present work paper is to investigate GI and describe the process of a GI. This classroom action research uses the R&H classroom action research model. Participants in this study were third-grade students in one of the Elementary Schools in South Tangerang, Banten Province, Indonesia. Data has been collected through tests, observations, and documents. Data were analyzed using text analysis and descriptive statistics. This study has shown that GI is proven to improve elementary school students’ science learning outcomes. The evidence from this study also suggests that GI is effective for encouraging students’ involvement in learning, train students’ higher-order thinking skills, and promote behavior collaboration to complete the task.

Keywords: Science learning outcomes- collaboration- involvement- cooperative learning- group investigation- elementary school
[ABS-87]
Needs analysis of web-based performance assessment of network administration learning
to improve HOTS competence

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the results of the needs analysis in the process of developing performance appraisal models in learning network administration in the faculty of computer science. This research is a qualitative descriptive study using survey methods to identify the needs of students and teachers in learning assessment. In this study, the analysis of needs is related to the achievement of student learning outcomes and increased ability of High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS), problems faced by students and the media needed by students in the learning assessment process. This study uses a questionnaire given to students who take the Network Administration course #. The results showed that: 1) the lack of learning assessment media that could be used as independent assessments for students; 2) interactive web-based assessment media needed on network administration subjects; 3) high expectations for improving HOTS competence by developing performance appraisal models. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that students and teachers need the development of a performance appraisal model that is interactive appraisal media that can be used as an independent appraisal medium and can improve students HOTS competencies. In addition, these findings will be used in designing performance assessments for courses that have the same characteristics in the Faculty of Computer Science.

Keywords: Need Analysis, performance assessment, HOTS
The Role Of The Teacher To Construct Teaching And Learning Activities Creating A Freedom To Learn (Action Research Study)

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Abstract

One obstacle that occurs in schools in South Nias Regency is the limited learning resources for students and the limitations of teacher handbooks in the delivery of information and other teaching materials. Learning is the object of this study in economic and science subjects. This study concern about how educators construct learning in situations of limited learning resources. This research was carried out at Toma Public Junior High School on 2018 using the school action approach. The instrument was in the form of an observation sheet of teacher and student activities, an interview sheet, documentation of students learning experience process activities. Research findings show that teachers need training to improve the ability to construct learning. The learning tools in the form of syllabus and lesson plans have been partially prepared but only limited to administrative requirements. Developing the teachers ability to construct this learning the KBN team conducted activities using several learning methods including domino effects, leadership games and collaborative approaches, as well as using learning tools and media around the school contextually, only the principal was actively involved during the activity process. It was concluded that through collaboration and contextual methods were able to increase students understanding of the material being taught, able to spur student seriousness, train students perspectives on the material being taught, be able to implement through thought processes and build new narratives about the material being taught, using learning media contained in school environment, and occur interactively between teachers and students.

Keywords: the role of educators; construct learning; learning innovation; free learning
The Relationship between Student Motivation in Choosing Study Program of Arabic Language Education and Their Perception toward Teachers Profession

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Abstract

This paper is based on the results of research that aims to quantitatively analyze the relationship of student motivation in choosing study programs and their perceptions of the teaching profession. Every student who chooses a major when going to college in teacher training certainly has a variety of motivations. Each of them also has their own views on what and how the teaching profession. The teacher is a profession that will be achieved later and become a profession that must be pursued. This study seeks to reveal the relationship or correlation between the two; motivation to choose majors and their perceptions of the Arabic teacher profession. The results of the study showed that their motivation for choosing the Arabic Language Education study program was high. While their perception of the teaching profession is very good. Thus it is evident that there is a significant relationship between motivation to choose study programs and perceptions of the teaching profession.

Keywords: Arabic Teacher Education, motivation, perception, teacher profession
Abstract

Selecting instructional media is a prominent aspect in classroom activities. Combining pictures and text is considered effective for teaching and learning foreign language. Accordingly, picture books are meaningful media that use integration of words, illustration, and design. In the context of language learning, teachers need to be selective of using or making picture books in term of shape, content, and genre of the text. Focusing on the genre, narrative text plays an important role in school curriculum since local culture can be inserted to build students cultural awareness. Regarding the gap showing few studies given more attention on teacher made picture book for reading skill, this paper investigates the effect of picture books toward students English reading comprehension. Pre-experimental design was carried out, and this study involved thirty-five secondary school students as sample, especially the tenth graders. The instrument of this study were tests. The tests were constructed and tried them out to produce valid items. The data were analyzed by using t-test after the fulfillment of statistical assumption was checked. For the media, they were validated by two experts before implementation. The result shows that there is a significant effect of using picture books to students ability in understanding narrative texts more comprehensively.

Keywords: Narrative Text; Picture Book; Reading Comprehension
The advancement of information and communication technology requires teachers to create various innovative learning media based on information technology, one of those media is database learning. Database is a course which uses to discuss the framework in developing the application programs. Hence, the technology needs to be intensified in improving skills in the field of software engineering and as a source of learning for students in secondary schools. This research is designed to develop web based learning media and measure student interest in learning through media that have been developed. This media was developed by using ADDIE (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, Evaluation). Questionnaire was used as the instrument in collecting data. Then, questionnaire data were analyzed using descriptive quantitative. The feasibility of web based learning is assessed by media experts, material experts, and tested on students. The population of this research is the vocational high school students class XI majoring in Software Engineering. The results show that web based learning media is declared very feasible with a percentage of 82.6%. Student learning interest is measured using four indicators; attention, feeling happy, participation, and activeness. Those all indicators are in high category because the design of web based learning media is fit to students needs and makes learning fun, moreover the students are able to access it outside the class.

**Keywords:** web based learning; students learning interest; database
Language skills are the ability to express something in mind through communication. Development of language skills in early childhood is very important because it is a provision for children to communicate with people around them. This study aims to determine the improvement of children’s language skills through the method of storytelling using wayang. The research method used was classroom action research. The subjects of the study were the second year students of kindergarten in East Java, Indonesia. The participants were 17 children consisting of 5 male and 12 female. The data collection technique includes assessment sheets, observations and documentation. The children’s language skills are seen in terms of 1) Children are able to be good listeners, 2) children are able to participate in conversation, children are able to do self expression. The research was carried out in 2 cycles starting with pre cycle activities, cycle 1 and cycle 2. The criteria of success set in this study is 75%. In the first cycle, the percentage of children’s language skills attainment is 53%. Therefore, the second cycle was carried out with some revision on the method. The result shows an increase in children’s language skills since they could reach 88%. This indicates that the method of storytelling using wayang can improve children’s language skills.

**Keywords:** Language skills; Story telling; method
Improving Students Creativity through Sharing and Jumping Task in Mathematics Lesson Study Activity

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Abstract

The sharing and jumping task in the learning process are unfamiliar to use in schools in Indonesia. Almost all schools in Indonesia use student worksheets as sharing tasks without using jumping tasks, even though jumping task can provide opportunities for students to think higher. This research aims to describe the increase of junior high school students creativity in solving mathematical problems through sharing and jumping task activities. This research is a case study conducted collaboratively between teachers and lecturers in lesson study activities. The results of this research indicate that sharing task activities can improve students abilities in: (1) communication, (2) collaboration, (3) critical thinking. Besides that, students can increase their creativity in solving mathematical problems through jumping task activities. Each student in the group produces different answers. The different answers produced by them in solving problems meet three creative indicators, namely (1) fluency, (2) flexibility, and (3) novelty.

Keywords: creativity, sharing and jumping task, lesson study
Profile of Metacognition Skill of Students with dependent Field Cognitive Style in Solving HOTS Science Problems

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Abstract

Metacognition is a skill that focuses on monitoring activities and self responsibility, so students are able to organize themselves in planning, monitoring and reflecting on their learning activities. The purpose of this study is to describe the metacognition skills of VIII grade students of SMPN 3 Sidoarjo in solving HOTS Science problems. The research subject was a student who had an dependent field cognitive style. This research is a type of qualitative research. The data was in the form of HOTS test results, interview transcripts and observation results. The data is described, analyzed and tested for validity using triangulation techniques. The result of this study showed that the student who had dependent field cognitive style master the metacognition indicators of planning, monitoring and reflection in solving the C4 and C5 HOTS problems, while in the case of HOTS C6 subject mastered the indicators of planning and monitoring.

Keywords: Metacognition; Higher Order Thinking; Cognitive Style
An Analysis of Teacher Candidates Scientific Literacy through Nature of Science (NoS) in Inquiry-Based Learning

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the scientific literacy of teacher candidates through Nature of Science (NoS) in Inquiry-Based Learning. This research uses descriptive research method with quantitative approach. The subjects in this study were 24 students in the A4 class of Teacher Candidate study program. The researchers used the scientific literacy test, observation, and documentation instruments to analyze students scientific literacy. The indicators of scientific literacy that are used refer to the scientific literacy according to PISA. The results showed the achievement of scientific literacy of students with a high category of 62.5%, with a moderate category of 25%, and a low category of 12.5%. Meanwhile, the achievement of each indicator in each aspect of scientific literacy shows that student literacy related to the achievement of the scientific context aspect is 84.83%, the aspect of science knowledge is 86.32%, and the aspect of science competence is 81.99%. The mean percentage of students achieving scientific literacy from all aspects is 84.38% with a high category. Thus, it can be concluded that lectures through Nature of Science (NoS) in Inquiry-Based Learning can be used to improve students scientific literacy.

Keywords: Science Literacy, Nature of Science (NoS), Inquiry-Based Learning
Musical Materials Development To Improve Musicality Of Pre-School Teachers To Support Musical Intelligence Of Early Childhood

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Abstract

This study aimed to develop music teaching materials to improve the musicality of early childhood teachers and know the feasibility of teaching materials that have been developed according to expert judgment. This research method uses Research and Development (R & D) which begins with preliminary study, followed by development stage and product assessment. Research subjects were determined by using purposive sampling technique consisting of three people expert judgment. Data collection with documentation study techniques, interviews and questionnaires in the form of questionnaires. The procedure of this research is the process of preparation of teaching materials by going through the following stages: (a) Preliminary study, by interviewing principals and teachers. Analyze the syllabus and analyze basic competencies in the preparation of teaching materials (b) Collect learning resources, literature and subject matter to be prepared (c) Preparation of basic music teaching materials (d) Limited product trial (e) Data management and evaluation. The conclusion of this research is the development of music teaching materials for teachers of PAUD teachers developed from previous teaching materials and syllabus of music learning materials. Material materials developed from the basic knowledge of the notation of numbers, breathing, vocalizing and singing.

Keywords: early childhood education programs, teaching materials development
Lesson of Drama in Language Education: Why do we have to learn English through Drama performance?

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Abstract

The primary goal of this research is intended to explore how the implementation of Drama Performance as a project based in learning English foreign language and whether the lessons, the learning activity can motivate students interest also encouraging students to use their English language skills. Further, the discussion also takes into the issues of the problem that may exist during drama performance such as some students believe they cannot perform in English and they may choose to withdraw from the activity. Therefore, the solution proposed by the lecturer to solve out the problems will also intensively investigate. The author is employing qualitative methodology to investigate the research questions. Observation and interview use as the instrument of this present study. The fifth semester students of English Education Department choose as the informants of this study. The students are under the author supervision. Activities are designed in accordance with the course objectives to share information about the students and the phenomenon.

Keywords: Drama Performance, project-based, Learning English, Skill
Understanding profiles of students with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in visualizing geometric objects based on different levels of intelligence

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Abstract

This study aims to reveal the understanding of ASD students in visualizing shapes from geometry based on different levels of intelligence. ASD is a developmental disorder characterized by difficulties in social interaction, communication, and engaging in unusual behaviors or obsessions. The subjects in this study were 3 ASD junior high school students who had high, medium and low IQ respectively. This research is a type of qualitative research. Data were collected from task-based interviews with the think-aloud method and using triangulation. Understanding in this study involves several cognitive processes including: interpreting, exemplifying, classifying, summarizing, inferring, comparing and explaining. The results of this study indicate that differences in the level of intelligence affect the subjects understanding in visualizing objects from geometry. In this study it was also revealed that the characteristics of ASD were clearly seen in the process. These characteristics include, laughing alone, repetitive, blank eyes, difficult to communicate and interact.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder, geometry visualization, intelligence level
[ABS-150]
Need Analysis for Development of Web-Based Flipped Classroom Learning Models in Vocational Education

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the potential and needs of lecturers and students in learning computer network security which will be used as a basis for developing web-based flipped classroom models in vocational education. This research is also based on 21st century learning competencies needed in the digital era such as critical thinking, communication, collaboration and creativity. This research needs analysis consists of field observations and literature studies. This research is a type of descriptive research. The results of this study indicate that lecturers and students need a learning environment that integrates technology in learning so as to enable students to communicate and obtain information from a variety of sources. Based on the need analysis conducted, learning innovation is needed in the form of developing a web-based flipped classroom model that is expected to create a more effective, efficient, attractive, and able to improve learning competence and 21st century learning abilities of students.

Keywords: Need Analysis, Flipped classroom, web, 21st century learning, computer network learning
Homeschooling is one of the learning ways recognized by the Indonesian state, namely informal education. Based on Law No. 20 of 2003 it is explained that there are three kinds of learning ways in Indonesia, namely formal education, non-formal education and informal education. Moreover based on Law chapter 27 no 20 of 2003 verse 1 states that informal education is education carried out by parents or environments in the form of independent activities, so homeschooling is not an institution. Learning methods of homeschooling learners are more flexible than formal education, because the principle of learning homeschooling is learning anywhere, anytime, and with anyone. Flexibility does not mean it does not have a good benefit. One method of learning is a learning model introduced by a British educational figure named Charlotte Mason. Mason introduced a learning model called nature walk. Nature walk means briefly learning in nature, learning from nature. This study is a qualitative descriptive study with the aim of describing the results of character building through nature walks conducted for homeschooling learners. By using observation and interviews for data collection. Then analyzed using steps introduced by Creswell and Gay Mills. Then the results obtained that nature study can mold the character for homeschooling learners they are: religious, honest, tolerance, discipline, hard work, creative, independent, democratic, curiosity, nationality, love the motherland, friendly, peace-loving, fond of reading, caring environmental, social care and responsibility. The conclusion obtained is that character education should be done by applying it in daily life, one of them is through nature walk.

Keywords: nature walk, character education, homeschooling, learning method
Abstract

The 21st century education transformation era is a flow of change where teachers and students will both play an important role in learning activities. The role of the teacher is not only as a transfer of knowledge or the teacher is the only source of learning that can do anything (teacher centered), but the teacher as a mediator and active facilitator to develop the active potential of students in themselves. The important problem of 21st century learning is the integration of Information and Communication Technology in learning activities is a necessity. Teachers need to keep abreast of the times as well as students need to learn according to their times. With this technology can make learning more active, creative, innovative and fun, so that the creation of multi interactions, both teachers and students, students and teachers, students with media and learning resources, as well as students with other students. Teachers must be able to familiarize students to be proactive, creative, and innovative in learning activities. In the 21st century the existence of a teacher will be more professional. Just like a doctor or lawyer, in the 21st century a teacher will have standards of professional feasibility standards and have a code of ethics in carrying out its activities in the world of education. A teaching staff must have self-awareness that he is a leader in education. But it is very ironic with the current conditions, that almost all teacher training universities do not provide educational leadership material in order to prepare teachers. Teachers must have abilities that increase over time. The profession as a teacher in the 21st century will only have a narrow space or even no place at all for teachers who are not serious about developing and carrying out their profession. Some of the efforts that a teacher can take to continue to develop them selves are by constantly reading the latest journals in the world of education, or by conducting discussions with other teaching staff. In addition, the teacher also has a career level. The more the teacher is an expert and has high abilities, then he will climb his career. This is seen from how he conducts the teaching and learning process, conducts supervision, and how to innovate curriculum development and learning. The question is ready for Indonesia to face 21st century education?

Keywords: Certification, Competence, Professionalism, Teachers in the 21st century, Technology, media literacy
Error Analysis and Its Causal Factors in Solving Mathematical Literacy Problems in Terms of Habits of Mind

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Abstract

Errors and factors causing mistakes in solving mathematical problems are important to be analyzed. This study aims to investigate the abilities, mistakes and factors that cause students to mistake in solving mathematical literacy problems in terms of habits of mind. The study was conducted in junior high schools in Indonesia using a descriptive exploratory method. Participants 3 students who have habits of mind limited, developing, and professional. Data were collected using a mathematical literacy test and habits of mind questionnaire. All instruments used were tested for eligibility by two mathematics education experts. The conclusion shows that students who have habits of mind limited wrong in process skills that are wrong in interpreting and using different representations and expressing reasons, as well as communicating the results of interpretation and reason. While students who have habits of mind developing and proficient wrong in understanding that is wrong in combining different representations, symbols, connecting them to real situations, using a variety of limited skills and expressing various reasons, giving explanations and communicating with arguments. The factors causing errors are hesitation, inaccuracy, not doing calculations, unable to understand the information in the problem correctly, in a hurry in interpreting the problem without interpreting.

Keywords: mathematical literacy, habits of mind, mistakes, and causes of errors

Topic: Education
Character Education of Muhammadiyah

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the relevance of character education from the perspective of the teachings of the founder of Muhammadiyah (KH. Ahmad Dahlan) with character values developed by the government (Ministry of Education and Culture). The research approach used is a descriptive qualitative approach to the method of library research. The primary data source is the philosophy of the teachings of KH Ahmad Dahlan, the secondary sources are other books concerned and relevant to research. Analysis of the data used in this study are: Content Analysis Method. The authors' findings relate to the question that KH Ahmad Dahlan's character education is found in his seven philosophies and messages, which teaches him to be a visionary human being able to think ahead, namely to be happy in the world and the hereafter. The Relevance of KH Ahmad Dahlan's Character Education with the Ministry of Education and Cultures Character Education Elements, namely, religious character values, honesty, discipline, hard work, creative, independent, democratic, curiosity, national spirit, love of the motherland, respect for achievement, friendship or communicative, peace loving, fond of reading, social care, and responsibility. As for KH Ahmad Dahlan's character education can support Kemdikbud's character education so as to be able to create effective character education.

Keywords: Character Education- KH. Ahmad Dahlan- Muhammadiyah.
Abstract

The purpose of the study is first, evaluating the congruency between expectations with the implementation of the Child Friendly School program in the Depok city since the stages of antecedent, the transaction implementation and the outcomes of the Child Friendly School program at the school level. Second, see the contingency between antecedents with transactions, antecedents with outcomes and transactions with outcomes in the implementation of the Child Friendly School program at Depok city level. Using Stakes contienance evaluation model. Data were collected by interviewing policy makers, field observations to 31 (thirty one) schools in the Depok City and taking evaluation data to 183 (one hundred eighty three) respondents consisting of school principals, teachers, education personnel, students and parents of students. School selection is done by simple random sampling as well as the selection of teachers, education personnel, students and parents of students is done by random random sampling. The results of the evaluation can be concluded that the Child Friendly School program in the Depok city has not run efficiently and effectively. Program implementation at the antecedent level is lacking and has a high gap with expectations, at the transaction level it is less and has a gap with expectations, but at the level of good outcomes and has reached expectations. Contingency implementation is antecedent with positive transactions, antecedent with negative outcomes, and antecedent with negative outcomes. Child Friendly perceived in school is not only influenced by the intervention of the Child Friendly School program, but there are intervening variables.

Keywords: evaluation, implementation, policy, the Child Friendly School.
Abstract

This study uses a quantitative approach by describing the results of the accuracy of the classification machine learning made by the writer for the news text. The purpose of this study is to explain "The Effectiveness of English Language News Text Classification Using the Naive Bayes Text Mining Method Classification." The researcher will also compare the results of the accuracy values obtained with the Naive Bayes method with other methods to see the effectiveness of the method used. The resulting accuracy value has not reached the maximum point so that it can be made and re-evaluated into a better model. In this case the author tries to increase the value of the precision produced in order to make this machine able to predict news that contains sarcasm through modification of the regulated threshold value. After the threshold value is changed to 0.3 it results in an accuracy value that decreases to 61% but increases the precision value to 77% and the error value in the prediction of false positive headlines also increases significantly which only results in 89 sarcasm prediction errors. From the ROC Curve test it is known that this machine learning model can still be improved again by trying other text preprocessing methods such as the bigrams, tidytext, lemmatization methods, so that the machine is smarter at predicting the resulting vector and increases the value of precision and accuracy obtained.

Keywords: Text Mining, Naive Bayes Classification, text preprocessing, news text
Advantages Of Pleco And Google Translate Applications To Help Learn Mandarin Language

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Abstract

As technology develops, the dictionary form innovates into a mobile dictionary. Electronic dictionary technology can be an alternative medium for language learning because it combines sound, visual and text that makes learning foreign languages easier. One example of the use of electronic dictionaries is in learning to read that is by utilizing the audio feature in an electronic dictionary application so that users can learn about how to pronounce a vocabulary and sound the notes correctly. Absorption of vocabulary through mobile device applications is far more effective than through other media. The electronic dictionary application that is widely used by Chinese Literature students in learning Mandarin is the Pleco and Google Translate application. Therefore, the authors are interested in making comparisons of the similarities and differences between the two applications for recommendations of Mandarin learning aids. This study uses a comparison method by comparing the functions of the two e-dictionaries. From the results of the comparison it is known that the two applications have a keyboard feature, a voice record feature handwriting feature and a scanning feature for translating words. The difference is in radical filtration, stroke, number words and sentence examples

Keywords: mobile dictionary, Pleco, Google Translate, Mandarin
Learning Mandarin, which is a mandatory language in some elementary schools, is a scourge for students and parents who do not have basic Mandarin. Students find Mandarin vocabulary difficult to memorize. Students feel pressured to learn Mandarin. Parents also try to give their children Mandarin lessons. However, this does not solve the problem. Because Mandarin feels difficult, students interest in learning also decreases. Therefore, with the development of technology, and the increasingly common use of smart phones among elementary school students, especially for playing online games. Then the researchers then developed a learning method from game based learning. Before designing a game to help vocabulary learning, the researchers first conducted a survey of 129 elementary school students in grades 1-6 in two private elementary schools in Jakarta about the use of smart phones and student interest in playing educational games. From the survey the researchers then developed a game that could be played off line. This application consists of three types of games, namely memory games, puzzle games and word shoot games. There were 33 students involved in the Mndamonik game permit trial. From student feedback, it is known that as many as 85% consider this game to develop Mandarin vocabulary mastery.

Keywords: Mandarin, Elementary Students, Games Based Learning- Mandamonic
The Model of Teaching Material for Poetry Study Based on Character Education

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Abstract

The implementation of learning literary studies courses can be directed as the efforts to implement the curriculum in education and to improve student's character development. Development of teaching materials is essentially part of overall curriculum development. These things become the requirement to graduate from a certain level of education. In order to have the desired character qualifications, a curriculum should be designed to achieve that goal and it must also be developed based on the principles of character values. To be precise, the developed learning materials must also meet these demands. That is, the design and development of teaching materials must be deliberately designed to produce graduates who are aware of their culture and have a positive character. Character education is one of the supporters of Indonesia's national education goals. The lecturers in the class have to implement their learning with character education (contained in the lecturer lesson plan of Poetry Study course), however, teaching material also needs to be developed with a character education approach. Therefore, this study developed teaching materials for the study of poetry based on character education.

Keywords: Teaching materials, poetry studies, character education
[ABS-222]
Contributing Factors for Statistics Achievement: A Study Among Psychology Students

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Abstract

Psychology students perceived Statistics as a difficult subject, even though the statistical analysis was taught using statistical software. The present study investigated multiple factors that contributed to student achievement in a statistical course. Eighty-one psychology student were participated in the study (male = 13, female = 68; mean age = 19.01, SD= .51). We used three validated survey instruments that measured student attitude toward statistics (affect, cognitive competence, value, difficulty, interest, effort), computer anxiety (fear, anticipation), and mathematical thinking skills. The student achievement was measured by students test scores on a statistical course. Using multiple regression analysis, the results showed that cognitive competence and mathematical thinking skills have a significant positive contribution to student achievement in a statistical course, while computer fear contributed negatively. Our findings are the first step towards interventions that enhance the instructional methods of statistic course

Keywords: cognitive competence, mathematical thinking skills, computer fear, statistics, psychology students.
Learning Difficulties for Retarded Students: Case Studies on Biology Subjects in High School

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Abstract

In this paper, we analyse the internal and external factors that cause learning difficulties for students with mental retardation. The research subjects were 7 mentally retarded students, to carry out this study the observation sheet was designed to observe students while at school, questionnaire for students and teachers, and interview sheets for students, teachers and parents. The results obtained revealed that internal factors such as motivation and interest had no effect as well as for readiness and attention, while the external factor, which is the school and family environment, influences. So it can be concluded that what affects the learning biology difficulties of retarded students is external factors.

Keywords: learning, difficulty studying biology, retarded students, factors of learning difficulties
[ABS-249]
Representation of Students Creative Thinking Skills: Case Studies on Basic Biology Course

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Abstract

Creative thinking skills are one of the life skills needed in the 21st century that can be empowered by learning process. These skills can be a provision for students to solve various problems. The aim of the research to know representation of students creative thinking skills in Basic Biology course. Representation is the process by which an object is captured by a persons senses, then it makes sense to process that the result is a concept / idea with language will be conveyed / expressed again. So this research seeks to uncover the extent of student representation in creative thinking skills especially to find solutions to problems that arise and compile a mini research in accordance with the scientific method. Subjects were students of Biology education PGRI Semarang University who take Basic Biology courses in academic year 2019/2020. Data collecting technique of the research was done analysis result of practicum report of Basic Biology course to measured students creative thinking skills. Validation data technique used triangulation technique. Analysis data technique used descriptive analysis technique. The result showed that the students had the factors of creative thinking ability on fluency, flexibility, originality, and redefinition.

Keywords: creative thinking skills, representation.
[ABS-250]
Profile of Mathematical Proficiency of Prospective Mathematics Teacher Students

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the profile of mathematical skills of prospective mathematics teacher students. This type of research is qualitative with a grounded theory approach. This study involved 23 prospective mathematics teacher students as respondents. To describe the profile of respondents, the author was guided by a mathematical proficiency rubric, a set of written questions, questionnaires and interviews. The results of this study produce two categories of mathematical proficiency of prospective mathematics teacher students, namely the ordinary category and the advanced category. Based on the indicators of each aspect of mathematical proficiency, it was found that in general the ordinary category was still above 60% and the percentage of the advanced category was still below 40%.

Keywords: Profile, Mathematical Proficiency, Prospective Mathematics Teacher Students
Abstract

This study investigated the effect of using WhatsApp Messenger on students achievement at University in which focus on Teaching English for Young Learners (TEYL) class. It is applied pre-experimental design. The population of this study was 68 students which is comprising of class A (35) and class B (33) at English Education Department at Muhammadiyah University of Kendari. The sample of this study was 20 students from class B. In taking the sample used purposive sampling technique. The instrument of this study was essay test (pre-test and post-test) which consisted of 10 items. The data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The result of the study showed that there was a significant effect of using WhatsApp Messenger Usage on students achievement which is indicated by hypothesis testing showed t-test (17.321) was higher than t-table (2.093). It can be concluded that H0 was rejected and H1 was accepted. It means that there was a significant effect of using WhatsApp Messenger on the students achievement.

Keywords: WhatsApp Messenger, Students Achievement
Students Metacognition on Writing Performance

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Abstract

The issue of metacognition in writing performance has received considerable critical attention in the development of literature on second and foreign language writing. The present study was to delve into the distinctive practices of metacognition among the students in writing performance. A descriptive research design was used to elicit the data from six students who were taking a writing class. Data were gathered through in depth interview, students writing and notes. The data were analysed based on content analysis on the basis of declarative, procedural, and conditional knowledge. Based on the data analysis, there are adequate availabilities of declarative, procedural, and conditional knowledge which mediated the employment of metacognition in writing process. The difference practices of metacognition in writing among students seemed to lie in purposes, procedures, and time. The current study may have shown that genre and topic knowledge and metacognition have great contribution to text construction

Keywords: Metacognition, writing performance, knowledge
[ABS-257]
Numerical Study on Behavior of Spiral Concrete Columns and Slender Concrete Filled Steel Tube (CFST) Columns against Concentric Axial Loads

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Abstract

Concrete columns with a circular cross-section have been used since a long time ago due to its better performance and advantages in many ways. The value of axial force in circular column is greater than in square column under the equivalent condition. To date, there has been no study that compares CFST behavior with spiral concrete columns. This study can fill the gaps in comparative studies in between performance of the two types of columns with axial loading on slenderness variations using finite element modeling. Based on the results of the finite element modeling, with the same material capacity the CFST column has a greater resistance to geometric or bending failure with 8.63% than the spiral concrete column. The CFST column has a larger Critical Buckling Load than the spiral. And in general, with the greater the value of L/D or the more slender the column is designed, the value of the Critical Buckling Load will tend to decrease and this occurs in both types of columns.

Keywords: Spiral concrete column, CFST, slender, Finite element model, concentric axial load
[ABS-258]
The Relationship Between Strategic Agility And Company Resource With The Business Model In Manufacturing Industry

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Abstract

Competition in various companies encourages practitioners, entrepreneurs and academics to study the dynamics of the business model. The study of the dynamics of the business model is driven by changes in the business environment that are fast and difficult to predict so that each company must adapt as quickly as possible. This adaptation leads to companies having certain advantages in facing competition. The business model aims to gain market share by building excellence. Market winners are companies that can show fast, flexible, effective coordination and understand internal and external competencies. The purpose of this study is to obtain a model of the relationship between strategic agility and company resources on the manufacturing industry business model with a resource-based view approach. The method used is the study of literature by forming a relationship model. The results of the study illustrate the relationship of several variables of strategic agility and company resources to the manufacturing industry business model.

Keywords: strategic agility, resource-based view, company resources, business model
Abstract

The application of knowledge to practical in engineering maritime of vocational education for professional practice. Engineer faced the problems are intimately tied up with design. This paper outlines the engineer cadets built navigation lamp model on the ship with STEM approach. The research method was used analysis study and design for cadets applied in practice before on shipboard. Navigation lamp model built consist of anchor light, masthead light, towing light, and side light. Analysis of navigation light base on rules of COLREGs about light and shapes. Navigation lamp built as miniature model with source of energy from solar cell 50 WP and the electric usage controller added for charge and load of the lamp. Both charge and load are measured with digital volt/ampere meter.

Keywords: Design; cadet; maritime vocational education; navigation lamp; STEM Approach.
Evaluation Of The Number Of City Transport In Cianjur City (Case Study Of Transport City Trayek 05b)

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Abstract

The transportation problem is a classic problem that occurs in almost every city in Indonesia, including the city of Cianjur which is located in the province of West Java. One focus of transportation problems in the city of Cianjur is about the number of Cianjur city transportation that is too much operating but not balanced with the number of passengers served. This condition causes the city transportation drivers to fight over passengers to catch up with deposits and alighted vehicles traveling on a route, where the officer recorded the number of passengers who boarded and descended and or traveled time in each segment. After analyzing, the loading factor value for rush hour and rush hour turns out to be under 50%. The average number of fleets 05B needed to be based on circulation time (K) at morning rush hour 1 unit vehicle / hour, rush hour afternoon 2 units vehicles / hour and during the afternoon no rush hour 1 unit of vehicle / hour. While the number of trips (fleet trips) needed in the busy time period and non-busy time (K) is the morning rush hour 2 vehicle trips (trip) / hour, rush hour noon 2 Vehicle trip (trip) / hour and at no-rush hour afternoon 2 Vehicle trip (trip) / hour.

Keywords: Keywords: Load Factor, fleet requirements, service performance
Analysis of Scour Depth around Bridge Piers with Round Nose Shape by Hec-Ras 5.0.7 Software

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Abstract

Local scour of bridge piers is the main reason for the failure of a hydraulic structure like abutment, bridge piers, etc. Local scours is a complex phenomenon that depends on the discharge, depth of flow, shapes of the pier and distribution of sediment particle. The problems of local scours occurred in Krueng Ineng river, Nagan Raya Regency will cause a structural collapse which has the impact of decreasing the stability of the bridge structure. In this study, the software of Hydrologic Engineering Center River Analysis System (HEC-RAS) 5.0.7 is used to evaluate local scour around the bridge pier which employs the Colorado State University method as a default equation. Flow conditions were simulated using HEC-RAS flow modeling software estimated for 100-year flood. The Results of the analysis with used the peak discharge (Qp100) that occurs in the Krueng Seunagan watershed is 1513m3/sec, pier width of Round Nose shape is 4m, and average grain size analysis D50 and D95 is 0.91mm and 4.35mm, show a maximum scour depth obtained is 5.04m. The results of this study will be a reference for the local government to planning appropriate handling for minimalizing local scours in the study area.

Keywords: local scouring, scour depth, bridge pier, HEC-RAS, CSU method
Design and Development of Student Activity Record Systems Using the Concept of Reactive Streams In Data Stream Processing

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Abstract

Student Activity Record System is an application that aims to monitor, record and evaluate student activities in the context of assessing aspects of attitude. Data sent by students can be photos, videos, text or GPS coordinates of students sent at certain intervals. With so many requests sent by users, the burden from the server side will continue to get heavier so it requires an efficient way of using the resources available on the server, namely CPU and memory. The choice of Netty web server that is asynchronous event driven and reactor library implementation which is an implementation of Reactive Streams on the server side can be the right choice to optimize CPU and memory usage. The concept of reactive streams is also applied to dashboard and mobile web applications so that web and mobile applications become more responsive because the execution is done asynchronously. In this research the emphasis is more on system architecture design and library selection which implements the concept of reactive streams.

Keywords: reactive streams, event driven, asynchronous execution, non-blocking, netty, reactor, webflux
Addition Of Synthetic Fiber On Materials Plastic Injection To Minimize Product Defects

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Abstract

The plastic injection molding process in the manufacture of air rifle components, namely butt stock guns and pump handles, product defects are still often found, several causes include: burning (burning), lack of material (short shot), and products cracking (cracking), this results in not achieving the production targets and sales targets. To overcome this problem, plastic injection materials need to be added in synthetic fibers to get the visual appearance, tensile strength, modulus of elasticity and hardness as desired, by utilizing recycled material products. The results showed visually the addition of recycled materials and synthetic fibers did not affect the appearance, in terms of economics the more recycled material added the cheaper the cost of procuring the material. The addition of recycled material weighing 50% of the original material and 2.5% synthetic fiber from the total amount of material to be processed, is expected to be able to increase the tensile strength, modulus of elasticity and hardness as desired. Therefore, from the addition of these fibers obtained a more accurate comparison of quality and quantity of products with a lower level of product defects, as well as being able to reduce production costs.

Keywords: Plastic Injection, synthetic fibers, recycled material, tensile strength, modulus of elasticity and hardness.
[ABS-295]
Hotel Wastewater Treatment by Integrating Mixing and Electrocoagulation Processes

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Abstract

Hotels used a considerable amount of water and chemicals for guest rooms, pools, landscaping, laundry, gardening, and other activities, depending on hotel categories. Consequently, a large amount of liquid waste was generated every day. In this research, the liquid waste of the hotel was treated by a combination of mixing and electrocoagulation process. The EC reactor was equipped with 6 (six) Al electrodes as baffles with a current strength of 12 A and operated in continuous process. The agitation rate of turbine impeller was fixed at 100 rpm, while the influent flow rate into the EC reactor was maintained at 200 mL/min. The influences of differences in electrode configurations (i.e., 3 Anodes 3 Cathodes and 4 Anodes 2 Cathodes) on pH, turbidity, and BOD of the effluent were studied. Based on the experimental results, the Al electrode configuration of 4 Anodes 2 Cathodes showed better results than 3 Anodes 3 Cathodes. The decrease in BOD and turbidity were 84% and 93%, respectively

Keywords: Clean water, electrocoagulation, hotel, mixing process
Performance Analysis Using the Supply Chain Operations Reference (SCOR) and AHP Method

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Abstract

This research was conducted to see the performance of P.T. X. Planning assessment is carried out on the performance of the supply chain for the production, warehouse, and shipping of goods. The method used is the Supply Chain Operations Reference (SCOR) and Analythical Hierarchy Process (AHP). With this method, in addition to looking at performance performance, can also see the location of the metrics that must be improved again and which must be maintained. So the company's work system will be better. The calculation results will be used as a reference to be able to increase customer satisfaction and will increase company revenue. The results obtained are the highest and lowest values of each Plan, Source, Deliver, and Return metrics. P.T. X performance is Good, with a total calculation result of 80.48.

Keywords: Supply Chain; SCOR (Supply Chain Operations Reference); Metrics
Preparation of Polyvinyl Chloride/ZnO Composite Ultrafiltration Membrane for Peat Water Treatment

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Abstract

In this research, composite polyvinyl chloride ultrafiltration (PVC-UF) membrane was used for peat water treatment. The UF membrane was prepared by mixing polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyethylene glycol (PEG400), ZnO, acetone, and N-dimethylacetamide (DMAC). The concentration of PVC was varied from 10 to 14 wt.%, while the PEG400 was varied from 0 to 15 wt.%. The concentration of acetone and ZnO was fixed at four (4) wt.% and two (2) wt.%, respectively. Immersion precipitation method was used to form the membrane structure. The experimental results showed that higher humic substance rejection (>50%) was achieved when 12 wt.% PVC and 10% wt.% PEG was added into the polymer solution. The permeate flux of the membrane was above 100 L/m\textsuperscript{2}h\textsuperscript{-1}. Higher rejection of humic substances was obtained at an operating pressure of 30 psig.

Keywords: peat water, ultrafiltration, humic substance, clean water.
Evaluation of Performance and Service Quality of Damri Bus (case study Ledeng Terminal to Leuwi Panjang Terminal)

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Abstract

Land transportation needs in Bandung City are increasing. One problem is the large increase in the number of private vehicles. Damri Bus owned by the government as public transportation is the right choice to solve problems. The research purpose is to know the performance of Damri Bus based on the policy of Director General of Land Transportation Decision No.SK.687/AJ.206/DRJD/2002 and to analyze the service quality of Damri Bus. The Importance Performance Analysis method is used to assess the services quality of Damri Bus. The research showed that the performance total value of Damri Bus is 19 and based on the performance standards of the Director General of Land Transportation Decision is the "Good" category. The service quality value of Damri Bus is 3.5, smaller than the expected value is 3.8 which means that Damri Bus have to keep improving their performance. The service quality variable that need to be improved is Empathy.

Keywords: Damri Bus, Performance, Service Quality, Importance Performance Analysis
Cianjur Regency has a very wide area with a travel time of up to 7 hours to the City of Cianjur. Cianjur City is one of the tourist, educational, and working destinations for residents who come from the southern Cianjur area. Because of the great distance, they generally stay in Cianjur for a long time, but some also stay for a short time. With this uncertain time, the residents need temporary shelter quickly and easily in accordance with their financial capabilities. Mobile information technology can be used to help find an easy and safe place to live. This technology provides information to boarding houses in the form of location, services, and prices. If a boarder finder suits his / her capacity, he / she may be ordered to occupy a boarding room immediately and paid.

Keywords: indekos; information system;
Simulation of Mixing Synthetic with Hydrocarbons Refrigerant to Reduce the Value of Global Warming Potential with Refprop Software

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Abstract

The problem of global warming or called GWP (Global Warming Potential) that occurs in the earths atmosphere, one of which comes from synthetic refrigerants used in household air-conditioning refrigeration machines. R410A is a refrigerant that still contains GWP: 1942. Hydrocarbon refrigerant is a refrigerant that does not contain ODP (Ozone Depleting Potential) and a very small GWP. By using refprop software, the mixing process can be simulated to obtain refrigerants that have characteristics similar to R410A. Mixing using R32 / R290 ingredients varied with compositions ranging from 50% / 50%, 40% / 60%, 30% / 70%, 20% / 80% and 10% / 90%. From the simulation results, a mixture approaching R410A with 10/90 composition with COP: 3.85 for R410A and 5.76 for 10/90 mixture was obtained. Compression ratio: R410A: 2.8 and for mixed refrigerants 10/90: 1.8. The refrigerant effect of mixed refrigerants is 10/90: 264,13, R410A: 161,68. By using this refrigerant mixture can reduce the GWP and improve the performance of the Air Conditioning cooling system so that it has a reduced GWP value can be obtained significantly and has a large enough potential to replace the R410A.

Keywords: Sintetics, Hydrocarbons, Atmosphere, Refprop, Refrigerant
Abstract

Abstract. The electricity crisis can hamper various community or industrial activities. Meanwhile, the magnetic field with a high field strength around the wire and along the power line wire that is passed through a large electric current can be used as a new source of electricity with considerable power. For this reason, efforts are needed to utilize the magnetic field to offer an energy crisis solution. This research applies the magnet electric law to the toroid core transformer to become a power plant. The simulation is carried out on a toroid transformer with an outer diameter of 11cm, 2.5cm thick, 9cm long which is mounted on a 27A current, 220V or 380V, 3 fase. The result can be to turn on a 5W 160V or 10W 65V incandescent or 7W 200V LHE lamps. The value of 27A on the wire does not change due to the utilization of the magnetic field around the electric wire. From the analysis of a linear approach to power lines with larger currents up to several kA, a power of several kW can be generated at 220V. To get more power at a voltage of 220V, required more toroidal transformers placed along the power line.

Keywords: Alternative Energy Electricity, Magnetic Field, The transmission line
Analysis Of Unsignalized Intersection Using PKJI 2014 Method (Study Case: Intersection Of Jalan Sukajadi-Jalan Sukawangi-Jalan Sindang Sirna, Bandung)

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Abstract

Unsignalized intersection between Jalan Sukajadi, Jalan Sukawangi, Jalan Sindang Sirna is a strategic intersection in Bandung as the main access to the North Bandung area (Ledeng and surrounding areas). The intersection is often congested, especially at peak hours. This research tried to find a solution by exercising two scenarios, i.e. scenario (1) eliminating the main conflict and scenario (2) applying Traffic Signal (APILL). Analysis conducted using the Indonesian Road Capacity Guidelines (PKJI 2014) to the traffic data collected in peak hours of three workdays, i.e. morning peak, noon peak, and afternoon peak at December 2018. The existing condition shows the degree of saturation (DJ) value of 1.31, delay (T) about 153.93 sec/pcu, a potency of queuing (PA) about 70.71 to 46.7%, and level of service at F. Scenario (1) gives a DJ value smaller than the existing condition, T remains, PA becomes bigger and the level of service still in F. Scenario (2) results in a DJ value below 0.85, T and PA gets smaller, and service level increased to level C. In accordance to the simulation results, it recommended to apply traffic signal (APILL) on the intersection to relieve the congestion.

Keywords: unsignalized intersection, degree of saturation, delay, potency of queing, level of service
3 Phasa Inverter Switching Algorithm for Industrial Needs

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Abstract

3 pasha inverter is needed, besides to change the dc to ac voltage as needed, in the industry every CNC or NC machine needs an inverter to regulate the rotation speed of the motor, constant motor rotation requires for cutting in certain a variety of speeds feeding processes, wherein conventional machines gear is used to change the rotation speed of the motor, here the AC voltage is changed to DC and returned to AC according to the required frequency. For this reason, the researchers tried to research switching the 3 phase inverter algorithm with the principle of space vector pulse wide modulation. Here the switching theory follows the svpwm switching rule, where the resultant vector is the result of each sector of each phase. The microcontroller accepts the input data, that will be used to generate frequency, the required PWM calculation, the sector, estimates the switching process per sector, the switching sector according to the algorithm results rule. These results will generate inter-phase voltage greater than conventional switching methods, reducing noise, switching steps shorter only 6 steps, improve the power factor. The switching algorithm is ready to be used to make 3 phase inverters.

Keywords: inverter;svpwm;switching;noise
Calculation Analysis of Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE) and Six Big Losses Towards The Productivity of Cortical Machines In Oni Jaya Motor.  

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Abstract

One of the factors that influence the smoothness in the Production Process is the condition of the equipment or machine. Frequent jams or even the engine may stop suddenly making the readiness and reliability of the machine is not optimal, causing production losses and quality degradation. For this reason, engine maintenance becomes a very important thing to consider in order to maintain the ongoing level of productivity. Oni Jaya Motor is a company engaged in manufacturing that produces motorcycle spare parts. This company is inseparable from problems related to the effectiveness of equipment or machinery. One of the causes of disruption to the production process is due to the lack of maintenance management on the machine. To overcome this, one of the methods used to measure engine effectiveness is the Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE) method. Where is known the value of OEE can provide information in evaluating maintenance activities so as to minimize the occurrence of lost production and decreased quality. The results of calculations with the OEE method on Oni Jaya motorcycles are carried out on the Corder Machine and take place from January 2018 to December 2018 with the highest OEE value of 81.0%, while the lowest OEE value of 77.1%. Based on the results of data processing and identification of the six big losses, the most influential losses on the machine are set up and adjustment of 29.8%, Reduced Speed Loss of 25.6% and Breakdown Loss of 21.3% Oni Jaya motorcycles are carried out on the Cortical Machines and take place from January 2016 to December 2016 with the highest OEE value of 81.0%, while the lowest OEE value of 77.1%. Based on the results of data processing and identification of the six big losses, the most influential losses on the machine are set up and adjustment of 29.8%, Reduced Speed Loss of 25.6% and Breakdown Loss of 21.3%

Keywords: Maintenance, Overall Equipment Effectiveness, Six big Loses
Development of Campus Hotspot Network Infrastructure using PCQ Method Based on Voucher System

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Abstract

The use of wireless technology in today's infrastructure has taken a very important role in the development of mobile communications. The use of wireless technology through the Wireless Distribution System (WDS) technique has also been widely applied to the hotspot network infrastructure in the campus area. WDS is a method of developing wireless network infrastructure that enables the development of wireless networks to become more extensive. However, distance and placement between Access Points become very important factors to consider those cause problems when sending data and when receiving data. Implementation of the PCQ method, which is one of the features of the proxy router, is aimed at ensuring the quality and performance of the network in good and optimal conditions. The quality of data services provided is regulated using a system voucher, the user is divided into several segments depending on the chosen service plan. This research begins with the planning stage which consists of design and topology selection, then continues with the design and implementation phase, and ends with the preparation phase. The test result data will then be compared with the standard determined by TIPHON which is 0% loss, 150 ms delay, and jitter under 75 ms.

Keywords: Wireless; Hotspot; Campus; Network
Alternative Management Of Traffic Accidents With Road Geometric Repair On The Road Gekbrong - Bangbayang, Cianjur

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Abstract

Severe accidents on the Gekbrong - Bangbayang road, Cianjur, very often occur and recur with the same pattern of events, which caused quite a lot of victims, in the form of property and lives. Handling of field existing in the form of making the ramp on the left side of the road, intended to halt vehicles that have failed brakes. This handling is certainly not rooted in the main problem, namely the steep geometric conditions of the road. Based on the data, the accident occurred on a vehicle that descended towards Cianjur. Brake failure on a vehicle that crashed on this road due to steep long descent. This geometric condition causes the driver - which is not normal through this section - to do continuous braking, which causes the brake lining to run out or the hydraulic brake system to be damaged, which in turn results in severe accidents. This situation can be avoided by improving the geometric conditions of the steep road, by changing the road alignment for vehicles going down towards Cianjur. The road alignment is deflected at Gekbrong to the left, adjusted topographic data is made 2-3 bends, and the end joins back to the main lane in Bangbayang. While vehicles that ride towards Sukabumi continue to use existing roads with some geometric improvements.

Keywords: traffic accidents; road geometric repair; cianjur
Abstract

Construction accidents, such as the fall of cranes in Palembang, and others from 2017 to 2019 have increased, Statistics of work accidents in the field of instruction reached 32%. Construction work accidents have an impact on their work so they need to protect workers with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Service providers must establish a Construction Safety Unit and require the use of PPE so that the worker meets the construction, safety, health, and sustainability standards of construction. Implementation of implementation by construction management consultancy, Construction Consultancy supervision and Construction Work with due regard to construction engineering safety and others. In the implementation of construction projects, many construction workers do not pay attention to themselves related to their safety and health. This study tries to find a problem by using a comparison method, by comparing workers who are equipped with PPE and who do not use PPE in various places. Many construction workers are reluctant to use PPE even for their safety, with the Minister of PUPR and Minister of Manpower Regulations that workers must use PPE. Service Providers form the Construction Safety Unit (UKK). Construction workers in carrying out their duties must use PPE.

Keywords: Protection; construction workers; Construction accidents; Personal Protective Equipment
Implementation Of Backpropagation Artificial Neural Network For Heart Disease Abnormality Diagnosis

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Abstract

Heart is a very important human organ, where in normal people heart beats at 60-100 beats per second, but there are abnormalities in the heart rate that can occur due to certain causes so that it becomes slower (bradycardia) or faster (tachycardia). Electrical activity of the heart can be detected by an electrocardiogram, where the output of this device is a signal that describes the condition of a person's heart. Artificial neural network (ANN) is one of the learning methods of artificial intelligence that can be used for pattern recognition or the other. One of the ANN learning paradigms is Backpropagation where the computation goes through 2 stages, namely advanced calculation and backward calculation. This research aims to simulate backpropagation neural networks to recognize patterns from the output of the electrocardiogram using MATLAB program. Input is the result of electrocardiogram recording, and then the data is normalized, then the data is processed by backpropagation algorithm using two phases (training phase and testing phase). The output of this ANN is a description of a patient's condition whether normal, bradycardia or tachycardia.

Keywords: heart rate, electrocardiography, artificial neural networks, backpropagation
Analysis Of Water Resources In Irrigation Channels As Kinetic Energy Sources

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Abstract

Water resources can be utilized for various human needs including household needs, industrial needs, irrigation needs for agriculture as well as potential energy and kinetic energy for electricity generation. Sindupraja Primary / Primary Channels, which are the main canals serving irrigated areas covering 87,803 ha spread across Cirebon Regency and Indramayu Regency, with a water discharge of 10.3 m\(^3\)/sec and good discharge capacity and the large dimensions of the channel make it more optimal not to use only as a provider of irrigas for agriculture but also as a potential and kinetic energy source for electricity generation. The purpose of this study was to determine the water resources in terms of hydraulics contained in irrigation channels, especially the Sindupraja Main Canal, which can be optimized as a source of kinetic energy. The amount of potential and kinetic energy produced from these water resources depends on the amount of water debit available, the speed of flowing water flow, and the consistency of water discharge in a certain size. Utilizing the potential of water resources contained in irrigation canals, water energy can be used as a source of MHP where kinetic energy contained in the flow of water in irrigation canals is used as a driver of waterwheels, where the waterwheel is used as a medium or means to convert water energy into energy mechanical form of torque on the wheel shaft to produce electrical energy. the amount of power produced depends on the water flow and speed of the water flow.

Keywords: Water, Resources In Irrigation, Channels, Kinetic Energy Sources the potential of the electric energy produced.
Characteristics Of Porous Asphalt Mixture By Using A Bottom Ash Boiler As A Filler

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Abstract

Porous asphalt is asphalt mixture using open gradation dominated by coarse aggregate to produce a large enough cavity. Bottom ash waste produced by a boiler used in the extraction process of palm oil into crude palm oil. Shells and pulps that has been burned at high temperature between 500 until 700 degree of Celcius will later become of boiler bottom ash. The aim of this study was to inspect the performance of Porous Asphalt Mixture characteristics which combining bottom ash boiler and cement as filler using Retona Blend 55 as a binder. The specimen preparation were designed by the Australian Asphalt Pavement Association (AAPA) method by parameter of Cantabro Loss (CL), Asphalt Flow Down (AFD), Voids In Mix (VIM), Stability and Marshall Quotient. The Optimum Asphalt Contain (OAC) obtain was used to prepare specimens within OAC with variation 50% bottom ash boiler and 50% cement as filler. The result showed that the OAC obtained 6%. Almost all parameter values were meet to the required specification of AAPA (2004). The value of CL is 9.25%, AFD value is 0.19%, Stability 573.27 kg, flow 4.7 mm and VIM 12.29%. The value of VIM not meet to required specification (18%-25%).

Keywords: bottom ash boiler, porous asphalt mixture, AAPA 2004, filler
Abstract

This study aims to determine the performance of the heat exchanger in Low Density Polyethylene non-organic waste refining tools into fuel oil. This research is an experimental study that uses plastic waste obtained from scavengers and then cleaned, dried and chopped with a small size and then inserted into a three condenser level during a certain time. After the combustion temperature rises, water as a cooling medium is flowed in the pipe so that condensation occurs in the oil pipe. The results of the test carried out in the process of cracking plastic waste into fuel oil are affected by time, volume, temperature and heat transfer rate. Testing time for 30 minutes on the condenser obtained the heat transfer rate in the pipe 558.4 W, at 60 minutes the value of heat transfer was 732.2 W, while at 90 minutes the average heat transfer value was 1039.7 W. There was an increase in the heat transfer value as it increased Combustion time and oil produced by the reactor averaged 812 ml.

Keywords: Heat Transfer, Condensers, Plastic Waste, Cracking
Modeling and Performance Analysis of Synchronous Reference Frame Phase-Locked Loop for Three-phase Grid-connected PV Generation System

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Abstract

Due to the introduction of the feed-in tariff policy mechanism in many countries, the grid-connected Photovoltaic (PV) generation system becomes new attractions as it encourages the energy producers to generate and supplies electricity to the grid. The characteristic of the inverters voltage waveform, its amplitude, phase-angle and phase sequence are vital parameters for effective PV-grid synchronization. This paper presents the modeling and performance analysis of synchronous reference frame Phase-Locked Loop (PLL) for the three-phase grid-connected PV generation system focusing solely on maximum power transfer. A details design and modeling for each section of the proposed system are also presented. The result shows that the implementation of synchronous reference frame (SRF) with PLL able to achieve maximum power transfer within the permissible limits of international grid code standards and requirements.

Keywords: Renewable energy, Photovoltaic (PV), Synchronization, Synchronous Reference Frame (SRF), Phase Locked Loop (PLL)
Analysis Of Effect Electric Field Strength On Safe Distance Below Main Substation Busbar 150 kV

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Abstract

This research is intended to analyze the effect of electric field strength on the safe distance under the 150 kV substation busbar. The research was conducted at 3 substations 150 kV. The electric field exposure threshold value according to SNI, ICNIRP, IRPA/INIRP and WHO is 10kV / m for the working community. The lowest distance of the busbar conductor to the ground surface is 7.5m. Measurements and calculations of transverse electric field strength from busbar 1 to busbar 2. The height of the test point is 0 m to 2.3 m from the ground surface. From the measurement results and the calculation of the electric field strength it is obtained that for the height of the test point 2.3 m above ground level. maximum electric field strength is obtained between busbar 1 and busbar 2. From the results of the calculation of the electric field strength obtained that the shortest minimum safe distance is 7.48 m, while the highest minimum safe distance is 7.88 m. From the results of the measurements of the electric field From the results of measurements of electric field strength obtained that the fastest duration of electric field exposure was 4.42 hours while the longest electric field exposure duration was 5.75 hours. From the calculation of the electric field strength obtained that: the fastest duration of electric field exposure is 7.56 hours while the longest duration of electric field exposure is 7.91 hours.

Keywords: Electric Field Strength; Exposure to Electric Field; Busbar; Safe Distance
Analysis of high strength reinforced concrete beams composite bamboo fibers

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Abstract

This research was conducted to determine the bending capacity of high strength reinforced concrete beam with the addition of bamboo fiber as micro reinforcement and can be cracks connection in the matrix of cement pasta so as to reduce the brittle of concrete. The High Strength Concrete used the addition of bamboo fibers obtained at 54.92 MPa and the result of tensile strength at 5.379 MPa with Water Ratio Cement 0.25. In this study the beam tested with measuring 15 x 30 x 220 cm. Specimens designed for bending failure. Quality of steel used for reinforcement and shear reinforcement is (fy) 407.43 MPa, tensile reinforcement has 15.8 mm diameter, tension reinforcement has 11.9 mm diameter and shear reinforcement has 11.9 mm diameter. The results showed that all beams had flexural failure as planned. The maximum deflection obtained on 18.70 mm with load ultimate by 264.868 kN. The ductility of High Strength Concrete beam with the additional of bamboo fiber at 1.823. It can be concluded that the use of bamboo fiber can reduce the brittle of high strength concrete.

Keywords: High Strength Reinforced Concrete Beam, Bamboo Fibers, Bending Capacity
A Design for Self Balancing Scale Model Bicycle using Arduino

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Abstract

A Bicycle which can balance itself would be a great advantage over traditional bicycle, more over this kind of bicycle would be able to be converted into a remote controlled version or converted into a bicycle robot. This paper would describe what are the considerations and factors to be able to build such a bicycle model. The system is consisted of an arduino based controller and an embedded 3 axis gyro sensors module. Also a counter balance actuator which would actively adjust a counter weight / ballast to balance the module against gravity, a lithium battery power source and a software algorithm based on a self balancing model of 1 or 2 axis. All of the hardware can be obtained off the shelf, but we need to build the algorithm based on a physical model. This would be the focus for the paper. Also provided here are requirements for the scale model to be converted into a full scale self balancing bicycle.

Keywords: Self Balancing, Bicycle, Arduino, 3 axis sensor, active counter weight
Analysis of SOS results for engine lubricants contaminated by the fuel in the 3516 TA diesel engine generator set

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Abstract

Cases occurred in several units during operation when a knocking sound came from one of cylinder #14, after being checked and released the injector was able to be filled in the combustion chamber with fuel and also indicated glowing in the exhaust manifold. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the root cause. The method in this study uses oil sample testing for laboratory testing. From the results of the analysis of oil contaminated with diesel fuel is caused by a cylinder head crack on the side of the injector seal holder, so that when the unit is not operating the diesel flows into the combustion chamber. The solution in this analysis is to analyze the quality of the fuel.

Keywords: Diesel Engine, Glowing, Exhaust Manifold
The implementation of the Occupational Safety and Health System in general is still often overlooked. This is indicated by the high number of work accidents that occur in Indonesia. One of the factors that influence the level of work productivity is the safety and health of workers. Therefore, the application and evaluation of the Occupational Safety and Health System can reduce the level of work accidents. The case study was carried out at the Cibeureum bridge, Sukabumi Circle Segment-3. This study uses qualitative methods, namely by descriptive analysis based on data and observations in the field. The results obtained, the safety and health system has been quite well planned by the company ... But there must be an improvement in the planning process in forming a Special Committee on Safety and Occupational Health and Safety Officer. Standards and guidelines used to regulate the implementation of the Occupational Safety and Health System are compiled in an integrated Work Safety Plan from the Contract Quality Plan. This refers to the applicable laws and regulations. Made based on customer requirements. This can be seen based on the existence of commitments and policies, planning, implementation in the construction phase, performance monitoring and evaluation, as well as reviewing and improving the performance of the Occupational Safety and Health System carried out by management.

Keywords: Occupational Safety and Health - Logistics Systems - Project Management - Construction
Abstract

Banana peels are generally considered to be waste usually thrown away, but in fact it has important benefits to clear water. The purpose of this study is to use banana peels to clear dirty water from rivers. The process used is filtered coated water using gravel, sand, charcoal, palm fiber and the final filter layer is banana peels that acts as a place to disinfect raw water against germs and bacteria still present in the water. The results obtained indicate that water purification using banana peels meets the criteria for physical testing, including water levels with a pH between 7.0 -8.5, and does not interfere with the taste and smell of water. While the results of the bacteriological test criteria show that the water yield does not contain any disease bacteria (pathogens).

Keywords: Water purifying materials, banana peels, physical testing, bacteriological test
Abstract

This paper presents the use of User-centered Design Canvas to help students design the user experience (UX) on the designated Collaborative Projects. The Collaborative Project itself has been conducted by students with multi-discipline backgrounds. The User-centered design itself was widely used as an approach to software development in order to achieve better alignment between the user experience and the business goal. Adopting Business Model Canvas, the User-centered Design Canvas was introduced as an acceleration tool for rapid prototyping and ensures the effectiveness and efficient manner for the sake of user satisfaction. As the results from the questionnaire, more than 78% of users express the benefits of the current adaptation of User-centered Design Canvas. Also from the Log Metric Analysis, users have completed a designated task under 5 minutes with minimum repetition. This indicates that the use of proposed adaptation is easy to use and shows the effectiveness of the User-Centered Design Canvas for rapid prototyping.

Keywords: user centered design, Prototyping, User Experience
Abstract

The ceramic tile visual inspection process is divided into three parts: texture classification, color classification and surface defect detection. In its application in the industry is a difficult process, because it is done manually involving many workers and done in a noisy environment with differences in temperature and humidity. In this study emphasized the quality control based visual inspection automation system on the detection of defective type of ceramic surface. The process performed is capturing image, image processing, feature extraction, training, testing and classification. Ceramic image used is a colorful ceramic floor motif with size 20cm x 20cm. In the preprocessing process are image resizing, RGB color conversion, and segmentation to detect any defects on the ceramic surface. After that performed the feature extraction. Features extraction using Gray Level Co-occurrence Matric (GLCM). The generated feature will be an artificial neural network (ANN) input in training and testing using Matlab 2013a to detect more than one types of surface defect with good accuracy. The artificial neural network training uses backpropagation with network architectures 14 input features, 27 hiden layers, 1 output. Learning rate used 0.001, 75 data training and 23 data testing. Position and type of defect can be detected with 83% accuracy and error rate 17%. Maximum time detection 1.06 sec and minimum time detection 0.1 sec.

Keywords: Ceramic tiles, Artificial Neural Network, Feature extraction, Gray Level Co-Occurrence Matrix, surface defect detection.
The Influence of Longitudinal and Transversal Beams on the Weight of the Basic Grid Structure Resulting from GA Optimization in the Case of Stiffened Panels

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Abstract

Stiffened panel is a simple model of an aircraft wing structure that has a complex structural response phenomenon. In general, the conventional aircrafts wing structure consists of skin and stiffeners that are stuck straight along the wings. Grid structure that are popular in space vehicles such as rockets are applied to the wing structure panels as the embryo of aircraft wing boxes. In this paper presented the results of optimization of the grid structure design for the stiffened panel model using GA and FEM with limited optimization variables namely skin thickness and stiffness thickness. Static analysis with the optimization target minimum weight for basic structure configurations, basic structures with additional transversal beams, and basic structures with additional longitudinal beams show significant weight reduction compared to initial weight. The optimum results for static analysis still need to be tested from the aspect of structural stability in the case the buckling factor so that the panel structure becomes safe if it receives a compression load. Buckling factor correction results indicate the need for a significant increase in skin thickness and reinforcement thickness to obtain a buckling factor greater or equal to one as required in the buckling theory.

Keywords: Stiffened panel; Grid Structure; GA; FEM; Buckling
Abstract

Currency values fluctuate. Some research has tried to find ways to predict the value. One that can be a sign and a trigger for changes in currency values is the peoples sentiment. This paper tries to propose a system and programming script that can predict currency values using sentiment analysis. The system is designed using SysML. The algorithm used is Bag of Words R Programming

Keywords: SysML, Machine Learning, Sentiment Analysis
Abstract

The development of quality information systems has become one of the important strategies in increasing business competitiveness and increasing the added value of products and services. Information systems as a service require a process of continuous improvement. The continuous improvement includes the process of getting feedback for the systems continuity and then making improvements based on that feedback. Not much research has applied the information system control process based on ISO 20000: 2018. This research tries to propose this.

Keywords: SysML, ISO 20000, Service Management System, Information Technology
Abstract

The rapidly changing business environment requires every company to be adaptive in order to survive. Likewise, it is experienced by small industrial companies in Indonesia. With limited capital, it is not easy for them to be agile in facing environmental changes that threaten business continuity. The purpose of this research is to study how the strategic agility of a small industry in dealing with a changing environment. This research is a case study in a small doll industrial company in Bandung, West Java Province of Indonesia, which was carried out in 2007, 2011 and 2019. The method used is a qualitative method. The results of the study illustrate the change in business model that reflects the strategic agility of this small industrial company to be able to survive in a changing environment that threatens the survival of their business.

Keywords: small industrial companies, strategic agility, business strategies, qualitative methods, business model
Optimization of Polyethylene Glycol Concentration as an Agglutination Potentiator for Examination of Blood Types of Dry Blood Sample

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Abstract

Blood type is classifying blood based on the presence of antigens on the surface of the erythrocyte membrane. In criminal cases, dry blood spots are often used as samples in determining blood types an the examination with the elution absorption method but this method requires a long and complicated time. polyethylene glycol (PEG) has potentiator properties in the formation of agglutination. The purpose was to determine the optimum concentration of PEG of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 percents as an agglutination potentiator. The experimental research method is blood sample dried on wool yarn overnight. the analysis results obtained on the elution absorption method and without PEG as a control is grade agglutination positive 2, whereas with the addition PEG 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 percents obtained grade agglutination positive 4, 4, 3, 3, 3 results. The results statistic showed that there was quality of the results of agglutination grade were different at each additional concentration of PEG. At the addition of 4 percents PEG gave optimal results. So that the PEG modification method can be used as a agglutination potentiator in the determination of blood groups of dried blood spots.

Keywords: Blood Type, Dry Blood, Elution Absorbtion, PEG
Stability Test Color Extract Skin Fruit Dragon Red (Hylocereus Polyrhizus) For Coloring Egg Preparate Egg

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Abstract

The red dragon fruit pericarpium contains anthocyanin as a natural red dye agent that can be extracted from plant cells. Anthocyanin can be used as a colouring agent in intestinal nematode worm eggs. The aim of research is to determine a stability test of natural red dye produced from 3 percents red dragon fruit pericarpium extract after storing for 27, 28, 29 weeks using a spectrophotometer at 504 nm wavelength and also to determine a stability test in diagnostic application in colouring of intestinal nematode worm eggs preparation. The result of the research indicated the longer the storage time, the lower the absorbance value obtained. Likewise with preparations, the longer the storage of these dyes the less the quality of the dye. The processing data used Anova test. From the result of the statistical test can be concluded that stability of the dye agent will be decrease according to length of time required.

Keywords: Red dragon, anthocyanin, stability test
Evaluation of Roselle (Hibiscus Sabdariffa L.) Calyx Extract Stability as an Eosin 2% Substitute in the Intestinal Nematode Worm Eggs Stain

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Abstract

Roselle (Hibiscus sabdariffa L.) calyx extract is rich in anthocyanin and it has been widely used as a natural coloring agent, for example as an alternative dye for eosin 2 percents in worm egg staining. However as a natural color, the temperature and storage time are often alter anthocyanin activity. Therefore, the objective of this study was to investigate stability of Roselle calyx extract using various time and temperature storage and its staining properties on the intestinal nematode worm eggs. The Roselle calyx was extracted using maceration technique for more or less 3 days and then made 80 percents concentration of extract. Extracted is stored within 1, 7, 14, and 21 evaluation days in room temperature (25 degree Celsius) and cold temperature (40 degree Celcius) for extract characterization, absorption of anthocyanin, pH, and stain observation. The result showed that natural extract from Roselle calyx stained intestinal nematode worm eggs and stable within 21 days storage in cold temperature (40 degree Celcius).

Keywords: Roselle (Hibiscus sabdariffa L.) calyx extract, intestinal nematode worm eggs, anthocyanin
Temperature Effects on Plasma Li-heparin and Transaminase Activity in Children Blood with Tetralogy of Fallot

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Abstract

Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) is a congenital heart disease that is caused by four heart defects, namely VSD, overriding aorta, obstruction of the right ventricular outflow tract and right ventricle hypertrophy. These abnormalities, which affect the anatomic structure of the heart, cause poor oxygenated blood to be pumped out of the heart. Children have smaller veins than adults, which make obtaining blood sample much harder. An experimental design was utilized, which allows the researchers to manipulate one or more variables and measure the resultant effects on the dependent variables. The population in this study was all vein blood sample of paediatric patients under the age of ten in National Cardiovascular Centre Harapan Kita Jakarta with TOF. Thirty-blood sample were choose randomly as the sample in this study. We took 3 millilitres of blood from each sample and gave Li-heparin. The Li-heparin sample was then put into three tube, with 1 ml each. our study used venous blood sample added with Li-heparin anticoagulant. The samples were then stored for 30 minutes at 5, 22-25 and 37 degree Celcius. We then used these sample to conduct ALT and AST tests. Based on the results of these tests we conducted descriptive statistical analysis, the normality test, homogeneity test and ANOVA test. We found that there is no significant difference in the results of AST and ALT tests using the three different samples (sig > 0.05). This study aimed to examine the effects of different temperatures on the volume of Li-heparin plasma and transaminase activity in human blood with Tetralogy of Fallot. The highest plasma volume was obtained from the sample that was put 30 minutes at 37 degree Celcius. ANOVA test of the AST and AST results shows no significant differences in the activity of AST and ALT in all of the samples in this study.

Keywords: Tetralogy of Fallot, plasma Li-heparin, Transaminase Activity
Impact Of Curriculum Integration Related To Spiritual Care On Nurse Competence In Providing Spiritual Nursing Care

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Abstract

The impact of the ongoing integration of spiritual nursing care in the curriculum on nurses competencies in providing spiritual nursing care while in the workforce has never been studied. STIKes Aisyiyah Bandung as one of the health colleges in West Java that has integrated spiritual nursing care into the curriculum of the Nursing Diploma III study program. The purpose of this study was to identify the competencies of nurses who graduated from Stikes Aisyiyah Bandung, especially in providing spiritual nursing care after becoming a nurse at a hospital. Spiritual nursing care is a service that is designed to meet basic needs, especially the formation of a zest for life when faced with trauma, illness or sadness including the need for meaning of life, expressing oneself, fighting support, facilitated through religious activities, praying or just acting as an active listener. The study was conducted in June 2019 and the total of respondents are 224 nurses in the inpatient ward AL IHSAN Hospital West Java Province and Al Islam Hospital Bandung. Research design used a quantitative approach to comparative studies. Based on the results of the Mann Whitney test, there were differences in the scale of competence of nurses who graduated from STIKes Aisyiyah Bandung from nurses who graduated from non-SAB with a significance value of 0.001 (p value <0.005). The difference between the SCCS average scores of the competencies of Stikes Aisyiyah Bandung graduated (73 SD 11.60) and non-SAB graduated (66 SD 13.6) showed that the integration of spiritual care studies in the nursing higher education curriculum has a good effect on the competence of nurses in providing spiritual nursing care services.

Keywords: Muslim spiritual nursing care, nurse competence, spiritual care
Differences of Bio (Chemical) Characterization of Garlic and Blackgarlic on Antibacterial and Antioxidant Activities

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Abstract

Black garlic is a fermented garlic product that produces black color from the fermentation process at 80°C for 15 days. Interestingly, black garlic has pharmacological effects, but the properties possessed by black garlic are inseparable from the processes that occur during its manufacture which involve the heating process. This study aims to examine the differences in biochemical characterization of garlic and black garlics that affect the antibacterial and antioxidant activity. Bio (Chemical) testing uses the Mass Spectroscopy method, whereas antibacterial testing is carried out on Streptococcus pneumoniae and Klebsiella pneumoniae using the Kirby-Bauwer diffusion method. The antioxidant testing was carried out using the 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) method. The results showed that black garlics had a different mass spectrum display on the mass/charge ratio compared to garlic, it was seen that there was an increase in ions in the mass/charge ratio 39.48, 104.74, 112.69, 175.79, 381.95, 544.03, this caused a change in color, texture and different taste in black garlics. The antibacterial activity of black garlic was not significantly different from garlic both against Streptococcus pneumoniae and Klebsiella pneumonia. Likewise with the DPPH antioxidant activity of black garlic is not significantly different from garlic. Overall, the results of this study indicate that the garlic fermentation process with a heating method at 80°C for 15 days can increase the mass/charge ratio of black garlics, change color, texture, and taste but do not significantly change the antibacterial activity or antioxidant activity.

Keywords: Black Garlic; Fermentation; Mass/charge ratio; Antibacterial activity; Antioxidant Activity.
[ABS-21]
Relationship Between Spiritual Well-Being, Children Temperaments, And Pain Scale While Invasive Procedure In Lukmanul Hakim Ward Of Al-Ihsan Hospital West Java Province

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Abstract
This research was motivated by the children experience who need health care such in hospital and hospital will need consideration of physical and psychological problem such an anxiety. Feeling Fear or anxiety in children cause by invasive procedure, they will feel against their feeling. In this case, temperament is one of the characteristics of children could affect interactions between children and parents, especially mothers as primary caregivers are things that are obtained by children because of parenting. Therefore the factors that can influence it are spiritual and temperament because it can reduce pain. This study aims to determine the relationship of spiritual well-being to temperament and pain scale in children during invasive measures. The design of this study used cross sectional studies on 72 children aged 8 to 18 years using consecutive sampling techniques. This data uses bivariate analysis with Spearman rank. The results of this study indicate a relationship of spiritual well-being with a child's temperament (p value: 0.018) and the scale of pain in children during an invasive action (p value: 0.000). Suggestions from this study are to further enhance nursing care, especially on spiritual care for children that can affect the child's temperament and pain scale during invasive measures

Keywords: Spiritual Well-Being, Pain Scale, Children Temperament
Abstract

Drug discovery effort need to be done because of the malaria drug resistance evidence. Against the vailable ACTs, this resistance also started to develop. Alphamangostin has antimalarial activity and has synergistic effect with dihydroartemisinin. The aim of this study was to look for the optimum ratio of this combination as antimalaria with the lowest IC50 (the most active) and the smallest Sum of FIC50 (the most synergistic effect). 3 kinds of stock solution of combination of alphamangostin with dihydroartemisinin were made consisting of: 1. a half of IC50 alphamangostin with a half of dihydroartemisinin, 2. Three quarter of IC50 alphamangostin with a quarter of dihydroartemisinin, 3. A quarter of IC50 alphamangostin with three quarter of dihydroartemisinin. 3D7 clone of Plasmodium falciparum cultivation was treated by each of those stock solutions in various dilution duplicately. Parasitaemia percentage was counted and analyzed by probit analysis to find out the IC50 and the sum of FIC50 of those combinations. Results: It was shown that IC50 and the sum of FIC50 of the first, second, and third combination was 0.0011 microgram/ mL and 0.733; 0.00023 microgram / mL and 0.115; 0.00028 microgram / mL and 0.233. It seemed that the second combination was the most ideal combination according its synergistic effect.

Keywords: alphamangostin-dihydroartemisinin, antimalaria, optimum combination, in vitro
Abstract

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) consists of five stages in which stage five is called End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) which requires replacement kidney therapy namely Hemodialysis (HD). Hemodialysis affects the physical and psychological. Psychologically it will cause changes in regulation of emotions and anxiety. Objective: This study is to determine the relationship between emotional regulation and anxiety in hemodialysis patients in the hemodialysis room of Al Islam Hospital Bandung. Sampling uses purposive sampling technique that is 146 respondents. Data collection tool in the form of a questionnaire in the form of a Likert scale. Results: Based on research conducted in the Hemodialysis Room of Al Islam Bandung Hospital between the relationship of emotion regulation with anxiety, the results obtained a significance value of $p = 0.018$ which means $p <0.05$. There is a significant relationship between emotional regulation and anxiety in hemodialysis patients. Based on this study it is recommended to form a group as a means of exchanging experiences between patients undergoing hemodialysis, making tools for the assessment of emotional and anxiety regulation.

Keywords: ESRD, Anxiety, Emotional Regulation, Hemodialysis
The Variation of Ethanol Concentration and Kombucha Characterization on Several Incubation Periods

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Abstract

Kombucha is a type of fermented tea that recently popular in Indonesia. It gives so many health benefits for human body, as a prevention and therapeutic cure for disease. Some of the benefits are for improving digestion and reducing the risk of cancer and cardiovascular disease. It also has a big potential as an antioxidant agent. Heterofermentative fermentation process in kombucha causes this product to produce ethanol as an alcohol compound. However, ethanol concentration in fermented food has become a major concern in Indonesian Halal products studies. One of the cause of ethanol concentration differences is the incubation times. In this study, we measured alcohol concentration at severals incubation times: 5, 6, 7 and 8 days incubation. We also assessed characteristics of kombucha by testing its antioxidant activity, lactic acid content, pH, and enumeration of lactic acid bacteria. The result shows that the incubation time, from 5 to 8 days did not produce alcohol more than 0,5% as restricted by MUI Fatwa 2018. It has been shown that the various time of incubations did not produce a significant difference in the quality of the antioxidant activity, lactic acid levels, and LAB (p>0,05).

Keywords: kombucha, halal, alcohol, fermentation, ethanol
Abstract

Cultural beliefs and tradition influence of the Javanese perception of persons related to diabetes and how they manage diabetes in their daily lives. Ethnography was used in this study to understand the cultural management of Javanese person living with type 2 diabetes. The data were collected by focus group discussion, indepth interview, and participant observation from 34 Javanese people with diabetes and their family. Through thematic analysis, the result showed 3 themes that illustrated the cultural diabetes management of Javanese person in daily lives. The themes are: (1) Living with the peaceful mind and following the diabetes guideline (2) Living with worry after passing worst experience (3) Living with following the guideline but occasional offence it. Javanese culture plays an important role in diabetes management among Javanese person. Understanding about Javanese culture is useful for designing a model of diabetes care which is appropriate with Javanese culture in order to achieve the effectiveness of diabetes management among Javanese person.

Keywords: Cultural management, Javanese person living with type 2 diabetes, ethnography
Nutritional Status of Vegetarian and Non-Vegetarian Children

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Abstract

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There was no official study on nutritional status of vegetarian children in Indonesia. Vegetarian children have risk of nutrient deficiency affecting their physical growth and mental development. The objective of this study was to investigate the difference between nutritional status of vegetarian and non-vegetarian children. Cross-sectional design with purposive sampling from vegetarian and non-vegetarian children under-five in Jakarta, February to March 2008. There were 148 samples collected (75 vegetarians and 73 non-vegetarians). Data collected include children and mothers characteristics, weight, length / height. A 24-hour food recall was used for dietary intake. Weight-for-Age (WAZ), Height-for-Age (HAZ), Weight-for-Height (WHZ) and BMI-for-Age (BAZ) were used for nutritional status. 5.3% of vegetarian and 12.3% of non-vegetarian children under-five were obese, 13.3% of vegetarian and 8.2% of non-vegetarian were overweight, 25.3% of vegetarian and 21.9% of non-vegetarian were at risk of overweight, 56% of vegetarian and 57.5% of non-vegetarian were normal. There was no significant relationship between diet (vegetarian, non-vegetarian) and nutritional status (BAZ). There was no significant difference in nutritional status (WAZ, HAZ, WHZ, BAZ) between vegetarian and non-vegetarian children under-five.

Keywords: Vegetarian, Children, Nutritional status
Investing in the Elimination of HIV & AIDS in Indonesia: What is the Impact on HIV Epidemic After 10 years of the Investment?

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Abstract

Indonesia has committed to respond to HIV and AIDS over the last 15 years with significant domestic and international funding has been secured to support a greatly expanded national response. HIV transmission has stabilized and begun to decline among all Key Affected Populations (KAPs) but excluded Men who have Sex with Men (MSM). However, reaching Fast-Track objectives required a fast and sustained scale-up of programs. The objectives of this Investment Case Analysis study were to determine how is the best way to proceed with regards to the national fast-track strategy, planning the transition of international financing of HIV/AIDS to be reduced significantly and making the case for increased HIV funding under the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) scheme which targeted to reach by 2019. AIDS Epidemic Model (AEM) software was used to analyze the case investment in this study. The results showed that the trend of investment was increasing together with the decrease in new cases. Thus, the greater HIV funding invested will give greater impact on reducing HIV epidemic.

Keywords: Investment Case Analysis, HIV Epidemic Impact, Return on Investment, Policy Analysis, DALYs.
Relationship Of Obesity In Pregnancy with Preeclampsia In RSUD Sidoarjo

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Abstract

Obesity is one of the factors causing preeclampsia. Based on observational survey data at the Afifa Primary Clinic and Maternity Clinic in Prambon conducted during the month of August 2017, out of 10 pregnant women 1 had severe pre-eclampsia, 1 person had mild preeclampsia, and 1 person with gestational hypertension. The data shows the high incidence of preeclampsia in the Afifa Primary Clinic and Maternity Clinic in Prambon. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of obesity in pregnant women with the incidence of preeclampsia. The research design used was a retrospective analytic survey with chi-square statistical tests using software to determine the relationship. The study population was pregnant women who made a pregnancy visit in the RSUD Sidoarjo during January-June 2018 totaling 258 mothers. And the sample taken was 157 mothers and was taken by systematic random sampling. The results showed that preeclampsia was more experienced by obese mothers (37.6%) when compared to non-obese mothers (11.1%). While the condition of not preeclampsia is more experienced by mothers who are not obese (88.9%) when compared with mothers who are obese (62.4%). The Chi square test results obtained p value <0.001 which means p <0.05; so that H0 is rejected. It can be concluded that there is a relationship between obesity and the incidence of preeclampsia in pregnancy. So it is recommended to health workers to improve intensive care for obese mothers to reduce the incidence of preeclampsia.

Keywords: preeclampsia, obesity
The Influence of Husband Support and Psychosocial Conditions of Adolescent Pregnancy on Antepartum Depression

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Abstract

Pregnancy in adolescent mothers could trigger mental disorders. One mental disorder that could be occurred in pregnant women is antepartum depression. This is caused by changes both physically and psychologically. The purpose of this study was to analyze further the relationship between husband support, psychosocial, and physical conditions of adolescent pregnant women with the incidence of antepartum depression. This research was quantitative with a study of a cross sectional design, which used a consecutive sampling method, 86 adolescent pregnant mothers. They were eligible to participate if their age is in the range of 12 to 19 years; were in their third trimester of pregnancy. The research instrument used a husbands support questionnaire, psychosocial conditions, and Edinburgh postnatal depression scale. The results showed that a husbands support was most associated with the incidence of antepartum depression (p = 0.000) and psychosocial conditions related to the impact of antepartum depression (p = 0.006). The incidence of antepartum depression in women who get less support was 87.5%, and mothers who have psychosocial conditions at risk of developing antepartum depression by 45.3%.

Keywords: antepartum depression, EPDS, husband support, psychosocial, conditions, adolescent pregnancy
Abstract

Basil and binahong leaves are plants that can be used as medicine. Basil leaves contain alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins and tannins. Binahong leaves contain alkaloids, flavomoid and tannins. These compounds have the ability as an antioxidant to inhibit free radicals. The purpose of this study was to determine the antioxidant activity of a combination of basil leaf extract and binahong leaf. The method used in testing the antioxidant activity is the DPPH free radical scavenging method (1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazil). Simplicia powder of basil leaves and binahong leaves were extracted by maceration using 70% ethanol solvent. Each extract and extract combination was tested for antioxidant activity against DPPH by measuring the absorbance of DPPH at a wavelength of 516.5 nm. The results showed that the IC50 value for ethanol extract of basil leaves was 42.33 ppm, ethanol extract of binahong leaves was 51.57 ppm, and the IC50 value from each of the combination of ethanol extract of basil leaves and binahong leaves at a ratio of 1:1; 1:2; 2:1 was 59.71 ppm; 77.18 ppm; 24.33 ppm. Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the antioxidant activity of the combination of ethanol extract of basil and binahong leaves is very strong compared to the singular both. The combination of ethanol extract of basil leaves and binahong leaves in a ratio of 2:1 has very strong antioxidant activity.

Keywords: antioxidants, Ocimum americanum Linn., Anredera cordifolia, DPPH
The Relationship of Self-Efficacy with Adherence in Restricting Fluid Intake in Middle Adult Hemodialysis Patients

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Abstract

An indicator of the success of ESRD (End-Stage Renal Disease) patients undergoing hemodialysis is adherence to fluid intake restrictions. Several studies showed that one of the factors related to the adherence of fluid restriction is self-efficacy, but the study about this adherence in middle-aged still limitation. The purpose of this study was to identify the relationship between self-efficacy and fluid intake restriction on adult hemodialysis patients in Al-Islam Hospital Bandung. This study used a quantitative method with a cross-sectional design, with 48 respondents recruited by purposive sampling. Collecting data was conducted by questionnaires about self-efficacy and fluid intake restriction adherence on ESRD patients. This bivariate analysis using the Spearman Rank correlation test. The results showed that respondents have high self-efficacy (58.3%) and adherence to restrictions on fluid intake (72.9%). Here is a relationship between self-efficacy and respondent adherence to fluid intake restrictions (r = 0.535, p-value 0.000), which means that the higher the self-efficacy, the higher the level of adherence to fluid intake restrictions and vice versa. Therefore nurses need to improve patient self-efficacy through providing education about the management of fluid restrictions in patients in all range of age.

Keywords: Self-Efficacy, Adherence, Restricting Fluid Intake, Hemodialysis Patients, Middle Adult
The Correlation Between The Knowledge Improvement On Early Identification Of Speech Disorders In Children Under 3 Years And The Motivation Of The Posyandu Cadres Through The Socialization of DeGaBBi Poster

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to find out the knowledge level of posyandu cadres on the detection of speech disorders in children under 3 years and its correlation with their motivation to socialize it through poster media. The research used quantitative method with a cross sectional design involving posyandu cadres in Cisaranten Kulon and Cisaranten Endah sub-districts, Bandung. Data were collected through the technique of purposive sampling of 81 posyandu cadres attending the socialization of Speech Disorders Detection poster (DeGaBBi). Selected 62 questionnaires with complete answers were then analyzed statistically using Pearson product moment to identify the correlation and regression between the level of knowledge and motivation. The results showed that the cadres knowledge increased by 32.40%. Meanwhile, their motivation level to socialize the poster was shown by 55 cadres reaching the maximum score (88.7%). The regression analysis indicates a positive effect (Y=7.48+0.037X) between the knowledge improvement and motivation, even though the correlation between them is very weak (r=0.052). Knowing that the motivation of the posyandu cadres to redisseminate the poster of early detection of speech disorders in toddlers was good and only had a weak correlation with their level of knowledge, then further activities are to evaluate the content and display of the poster and to write a dissemination modul to make the following dissemination more effective and the poster very understandable. Finally, the revised poster can increase the knowledge of the cadres comprehensively. Therefore, cadres are able to perform the early detection optimally.

Keywords: children under 3 years, knowledge, motivation, poster socialization, speech disorders detection
Analysis Of Drug Effectiveness And Efficiency Of Use Of Amlodipine-Captopril Combination Compared To Amlodipine-Valsartan In The X Hospital Patients Of Bogor

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Abstract

Prevalence of people with hypertension are increased with the increasingly cost of health, especially the cost of drug and hypertension including disease with long life medication therefore, we need cost effectiveness analysis for hypertension in order to assist in making effectiveness the drug selection decisions by benefit and cost. This study aim to find out difference of cost-effectiveness between amlodipine-captopril combination and amlodipine-valsartan on hypertension inpatient with BPJS in X Hospital of Bogor. Cost effectiveness analysis was conducted throughpayers perspective namely BPJS from direct medical cost. The output is patient blood pleasure after medication with antihipertensi. Cost effectiveness analysis using value of ACER based difference on ratio between cost with output. Based on sociodemography hypertension inpatient most widely male sex (57,8%), age 56-65 years old (33,3%), housewife profession (36,7%), and last education in elementary school (33,3%). Result revealed theirs difference of effectivity therapy and theirs difference of cost effectiveness between amlodipine-captopril combination and amlodipine-valsartan combination, based on ACER value of amlodipine-captopril combination was Rp.19.361,9 and it is smaller than value ACER of amlodipine-valsartan combination was Rp 27.655,8.Indicating that amlodipine-captopril combination more effective and more cost-effective than amlodipine-valsartan.

Keywords: Amlodipine-captopril, Amlodipine-Valsartan, Cost Effectiveness Analysis
The amount of bacteria in cows milk is strongly influenced by sanitation before, during and after milking. Sanitation of the peoples cattle farm is generally poor. One method to reduce the number of bacteria and kill pathogenic bacteria is pasteurization. The purpose of this study is to get the best pasteurization method to reduce the number of bacteria and meet the Indonesian national standard requirements. This research is a comparative study to compare the methods of HTST (High Temperature Short Time) and LTLT (Low Temperature Long Time) pasteurization using samples of cows milk from the peoples cattle farms in Sunten Jaya Village, Lembang. The results showed the average total colonies number of cows milk before pasteurization was 1.19x10^4 CFU/ml, post pasteurization using LTLT method was 8.8x10^2 CFU/ml, and HTST method was 3.2x10^2 CFU/ml. There was a significant decrease in the number of bacteria after pasteurization, with a p-value of 0.027 after being analyzed by the Kruskal Wallis test (p-value < 0.05). In addition, there was a significant difference between the total colonies number of HTST and LTLT post-pasteurization after being analyzed by the Mann Whitney test, with p-values = 0.05 (p-value < 0.05). Thus the HTST method is the best method in reducing the number of bacterial colonies in cows milk from Sunten Jaya Village, Lembang.

Keywords: Pasterization, bacterial number, cows milk
Comparison of Drug Induced Hepatotoxicity Incident of Fixed-Dose Combination and Separate Tablets Regimen for Pulmonary Tuberculosis Treatment in Hospital Sukabumi

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Abstract

Pulmonary Tuberculosis is still a health problem in the world, including in Indonesia. The World Health Organization reports that Indonesia ranks third the highest pulmonary tuberculosis case in the world. The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis is isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol, which has been used either as Fix-Dose Combination (FDC) or as Separate Tablets (ST). These drugs induced hepatotoxicity side effect. The aims of this study was the comparison of drug induced hepatotoxicity incident of FDC and ST regimen for pulmonary tuberculosis treatment. This study was an observational with retrospective method in 130 pulmonary tuberculosis patients with category I (65 patients have used FDC and 65 patients have used ST) . The result showed that based on the severity level of DIH were the following stage I as many as 36 patients for FDC and 34 patients for ST, stage II as many as 14 patients for FDC and 13 patients for ST, stage III as many as 8 patients for FDC and 8 patients for ST, stage IV as many as 7 patients for FDC and 10 patients for ST. The Mann-Whitney test show no significant differences in the severity level of DIH (P=0,253) in two group.

Keywords: Drug Induced Hepatotoxicity, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Fixed Dose Combination, Separate Tablets, Side Effect
Abstract

Pear peels more often than not are considered nonbeneficial, therefore they generally end up discarded aside of being consumed along with the fruit. In this research, the antioxidant capacity of the peel of two most popular pears consumed in Indonesia, namely European Pear (EP) and Asian Pear (AP) is being identified and measured. For the results of DPPH antioxidant activity method, Asian pear peel extract dissolved in ethanol (IC50 50.72) has the highest antioxidant contents than European pear peel extracted in methanol 80% (67.95). For the results of CUPRAC antioxidant activity method, European pear extract dissolved in methanol 80% showed the higher antioxidant activity with the value of 2.51, and even highest activity in an incubated condition with the value of 1.54. From the measurements, it can be understood that the peel extract of Asian pears has a higher antioxidant capacity when dissolved at a normal temperature. However, in a incubated temperature extraction environment, peel extract of European pears shows a highest antioxidant capacity, with the existence of slow-reacting antioxidants in the peel of European Pears could be the potential cause. From this research, it can be concluded that pear peels are a source of beneficial antioxidants, and the method of extraction of antioxidants from pear peel would determine the extractable useful antioxidants: In the case of European Pear peel, an incubation temperature measurement is more desired.

Keywords: pear peel, antioxidant capacity, natural products, DPPH, CUPRAC
Abstract

During the last decade Deep Eutectic Solvent (DES) is an alternative solvent and has proven to be effective in removing lignin and hemicellulose bonds, as well as reducing the crystallinity of cellulose in the pretreatment process of lignocellulosic biomass delignification. Until now, it has been reported that DES is a solvent that is widely used in various studies. DES is a solvent consisting of two or three ionic compositions which can be associated through hydrogen bonds, to form a eutectic mixture with a melting point lower than each individual component. In literature and research, these solvents are often referred to as environmentally friendly solvents. It is known that DES has physicochemical properties similar with ionic liquids but is more environmentally friendly and cheaper. Over the years, a number of studies have reported that the pre-treatment of lignocellulosic biomass delignification is carried out chemically and physically, such as the use of dilute acids, alkalis, and steam explosions. It was reported that this method is a process that uses a lot of energy, because it requires high temperature and pressure to remove lignin. However, the proposed method is currently based on the use of DES solvents which require less energy from chemical and physical processes. DES dissolves lignin and increases the availability of cellulose at low temperatures and pressures during the pretreatment process. In this review it aims to explain the recent progress made regarding the contribution of DES and its potential on lignocellulosic biomass pre-treatment process. It also discussed the advantages of DES solvents that are environmentally friendly, cheap, non-toxic and low energy use.

Keywords: Deep Eutectic Solvent (DES), lignocellulosic delignification, Environmentally friendly
Analysis Of Reach Indicators Of Nutritional Programs, Mother And Childrens Health Through Pis-Pk Programs In The Working Areas Of Puskesmas Tinewati, Tasikmalaya District, 2019

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Abstract

Puskesmas Tinewati is one of the Puskesmas in the Tasikmalaya which in 2019 contributed 1 maternal death, 4 neonatal deaths, 1 infant mortality, 1 toddler mortality and 5 stillbirths cases. There are still cases of death in the working area of the Puskesmas underpinning the assessment of the Indicators of the Nutrition, Maternal and Child Health Program through the PIS PK program in the work area of the Puskesmas in Tasikmalaya. The purpose of this study was to determine the achievement of nutrition, maternal and child health program indicators through the PIS-PK program in the Work Area of the Puskesmas Tinewati in 2019. The research method used was quantitative with descriptive research methods. The targets in this study were fertility couples (PUS) totaling 5510 people, maternal mothers numbering 458 people, infants aged toddlers aged 7-23 months totaling 449 people, infants aged 12-23 months totaling 533 people and infants aged 2-59 months totaled 1984 people. Analysis of the data used is univariate analysis. The results of the study revealed that the achievement of indicators of nutrition and MCH programs consisted of families participating in the Family Planning (KB) program of 78.69%, out of the target of 100%, mothers delivered at health facilities by 100%, babies received complete basic immunizations of 89.9% of the target of 90%, babies receive exclusive breastfeeding by 75.72% of the target of 90%, and toddlers receive monitoring of growth and development by 79% of the target of 85%. The conclusion of this research is the achievement of nutrition program and MCH program indicators in the Work Areas of the Puskesmas in 2019, most of them are less than the target, including families participating in family planning, complete basic immunization, exclusive breastfeeding and monitoring growth and development. And the target delivery in a health facility is in accordance with the target. The suggestion of this research is the collaboration of all parties is needed for the achievement of all indicators related to nutrition and MCH.

Keywords: PIS-PK, KB, birth delivery, immunization, exclusive breastfeeding, growth and development
[ABS-124]
Analysis Of Factors Affecting The Preparation Of Labor In Dusun Margamulya Work Area Health Singaparna Tasikmalaya District

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Abstract

The maternal mortality rate gives an overview of nutritional status and maternal health, socio-economic conditions, the health of the environment and the level of health services, especially maternal health services. The birth planning program or preparation for labor is an important component considering that maternal mortality is more common during labor. Assistance with the delivery of skilled health workers is one of the most effective ways to reduce MMR in Indonesia. The general objective of the study was to analyze the factors affecting the preparation of childbirth in pregnant women in the Margamulya hamlet, Cikunir village, the work area of the Singapore Public Health Center. This research uses quantitative research methods with cross sectional approach. The population in this study were pregnant women in Margamulya sub-village, Cikunir village, Singapores public health center. The research sample uses a total sampling of 41 people. This type of data uses secondary data. Data analysis using SEM method. Based on the results of the study known factors of education, age, MCH books affect the preparation of labor. Meanwhile, parity, and Ante natal care (ANC) factors do not affect labor preparation. The contribution of the influence of education factors, gestational age, parity, MCH handbook, high risk, and ANC were 72.4%, the rest were influenced by other factors not included in this study. The conclusion of the research is the factors that influence the preparation of childbirth for pregnant women are the factors of education, age and ownership of the MCH handbook. Pregnant women should do ANC and take classes in pregnant women so that they will get information about labor preparation.

Keywords: labor preparation, education, age, MCH handbook, parity, ANC, risk factors
Factors Related to Family Planning Acceptor Participation in Kampung Sumulagung Cikunir Village, Tasikmalaya Regency in 2019

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Abstract

Strategies in improving the degree of maternal health in the context of achieving indicators Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by reducing maternal mortality until reaching 70/100,000 live births, one effort that can be done is by expanding membership in Family Planning. The purpose of this study for know the factors related to the participation of family Planning Acceptors in the community of Sumulagung Village Dessa Cikunir Tasikmalaya Regency in 2019. Method research with cross sectional approach, using the instrument in the form of a questionnaire. The population is 106 women of childbearing age, with a purposive sampling technique sampling. Based on the results of the analysis above, it is known that the analysis of related factors with the participation of family planning acceptors obtained value R² of 0.956 means that all factors analyzed can explain the participation of KB acceptors at 95.6%, while the other 4.4% caused by other factors not examined. The factors associated with the acceptor KB is education (p = 0.046), knowledge (0.045), attitude (p = 0.000), access to information (p = 0.046), support of health workers (p = 0.002), husband support (p = 0.004), and facilities health infrastructure or facilities (p = 0.007). These factors are directly related to family planning acceptor participation. Advice especially for women of childbearing age to be able to use the tool contraception in accordance with its objectives in family planning, namely delaying, sparing or stop pregnancy. This can provide good understanding in improving health reproduction and for family welfare.

Keywords: participation, family planning acceptors, access to information, support
Typhoid fever is a disease with a high prevalence in Indonesia. This disease is caused by a species of pathogenic bacteria called Salmonella typhi. The case of handling typhoid fever becomes more complicated when many cases of Salmonella typhi resistance to antibiotics are found as the first line of treatment. An alternative treatment is needed to handle the resistance cases, one of them by using herbs. Indonesian people often use alternative medicine in the form of herbs. This study aims to see the correlation of news coverage in electronic media related to herbal medicine information in curing typhoid fever with the results of research that has been done. The research method used was an observation of electronic media with news related to typhoid fever in Bahasa Indonesia and reviews of scientific reports that showed antibacterial activity against S. typhi. The results showed that 17 herbs were informed in the media as anti-typhoid fever drugs, 11 of them (64.7%) had been studied as having antibacterial activity against S. typhi.

Keywords: Herbal medicine, newsportal, typhoid fever
Innovation Diabetic Footpad to Reduce Plantar Pressure and Moisture

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Abstract

Foot care behavior patients with diabetes is critical to prevent diabetic foot ulcer, one of them with the use of proper footpad. A right footpad must be able to reduce pressure on the plantar and not increase the moisture on the skin that can cause diabetic ulcers. Therefore, it is necessary to develop appropriate footpads for people with diabetes. Aim of the study: the study aimed to create and analyze diabetic footpad for patients diabetic to reduce plantar pressure and moisture. This research imitated Research and Development (R&D). It consisted of 3 stages; phase I (literature study), phase II (product development), and phase III (product experiment). The literature study in stage I obtained materials used to create a diabetic footpad by solid viscoelastic foam, which has the advantage of being able to follow the shape of the foot. In the second phase of the research, designs and shapes were obtained. The results of the product experiment in the third phase of the study discovered that respondents felt more comfortable by the diabetic footpad. The statistical analyses determine the use of diabetes-specific footpad can evenly distribute the percentage of body weight to hallux, metatarsal, midfoot/arch, lateral heel, the center of heel, and medial heel and also does not increase moisture in the feet compared to the use of ordinary footwear. The diabetic footpad is useful to reduce plantar pressure and moisture for patients with diabetic

Keywords: Diabetic foot; Diabetic foot ulcer; Diabetes mellitus; Plantar pressures
A Correlation Between Spiritual Health With the ability of pain Coping Strategy among Intrapartum Women

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Abstract

This study is aimed to find out a correlation between spiritual health with the ability of pain coping strategy among women in intrapartum. According to the theory, spirituality is known as one of the health dimensions and has a connection with the ability of pain coping strategy. There were 30 women in intrapartum filled the questionnaires of the Spiritual Well-Being Scale and The Ability Of Pain Strategy Scale to assess spiritual health and the ability of pain coping strategy of intrapartum women. The data was analyzed by spearmans rank and showed P value 0.05 had no significant correlation between Spiritual Health With the ability of pain Coping Strategy among Intrapartum Women. keywords health, pain strategy, spiritual, intrapartum

Keywords: health, pain strategy, spiritual, intrapartum
Analysis of the language delay development in early children (case study in bojongsoang village, bandung district)

Mulyanti

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Abstract

Language development is significant language and speech skills are indicators of all children's development. Speech delay (speech delay) in early childhood is when the level of speech development is below the level of quality of speech development of children of the same age that can knowing from the accuracy of the use of words. A child will not be able to talk without the support of his environment. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence the occurrence of language development delays and the role of parents in early childhood. This research uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. The unit of analysis is language development delay. There were six speakers in this study consisting of four primary speakers. Data collection techniques in this study used interview techniques, observations. The data validity technique used in this study is the perseverance of field observations and triangulation techniques. The results of the study there are 13 factors that influence the delay in language development in early childhood: multilingualism, lack of knowledge about language development barriers, health, intelligence, physical readiness to speak, mental readiness to speak, good things to emulate, lack of motivation to speak, habits children when watching television, lack of knowledge of people around the child, gender, and relationships with peers.

Keywords: Early Children, Language Development, Speech Delay,
The Effectiveness Of The Si Centing Application Towards Knowledge And Attitude Of Standing Response At Singaparna District, Tasikmalaya District, 2019

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1STIKes Respati

Abstract

Purpose of this study was to determine the Effectiveness of the Centing Application on Knowledge and Attitudes of Cadres in Singaparna District in 2019. The type of research used was quantitative analytical methods Quasi Experiment design One Group Pretest-Posttest approach. The population is 24 cadres of stunting response. The sampling technique is purposive sampling with the following criteria: willing to be a respondent, bring a smartphone. Instruments used: questionnaire and Si centing application. Analysis of research with t test when normally distributed and Wilcoxon test for data that is not normally distributed. Results of research The average cadre knowledge value before was 7.17 and the standard deviation was 1.606. The average cadre knowledge after being given the centing application is 13.54, the standard deviation is 0.884. Conclusion: there is an influence of the critical application in increasing the knowledge of stunting response cadres with a t value of 19.080 > 2.068. Variable attitude data shows negative ranks: 0 meaning there is no decrease in attitude value before and after. While positive ranks are 24, it means that all cadres experience an increase in attitude value with a mean rank of 12.50 and a sum of rank of 300.00. The value of ties in the attitude variable is 0 meaning that there is no value of the same attitude before and after. Asymp.sign value = 0.000 <0.05 means that there is a difference between the value of the cadres attitude before and after it means that there is a positive influence on the change in attitude of the cadres stunting response.

Keywords: application si Centing, knowledge, attitudes, stunting response cadres
[ABS-197]
Histopathological Study Of Staphylococcus Aureus Infection In Mammary Glands

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Abstract

Pathogenesis of Staphylococcus aureus was studied using mice as an animal model. The aim of the present study is to elaborate the change of the mammary glands tissue due to S. aureus infection based on histopathological lesion. Forty-two mice were infected by 109 bacteria/ml by scarring on the skin and 3 mice as control. Mice were divided into 14 groups based on the time of infection, i.e: 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84 and 96 hour post infection (p.i.). Histopathological analysis was done on the mice skin tissue using the Hematoxyline-eosin stainings. The result and conclusions of this study showed that macroscopically observation of the infected mammary glands was not distinguishable from the normal mammary glands. Staining by Hematoxyline-eosin showed the degeneration and necroses on 24 hous p.i., and inflammatory reaction of the tissue was occured and significantly different (P<0.05) on 8 to 16 hour p.i. compared to the control group. Desquamation with infiltration of polimorph nucleated cells (PMN) and macrophages were also encountered. The necrotic cells were replaced by fat tissue (fat pad) from 12 to 96 hour p.i. This condition can cause a decrease in milk production in the mammary gland.

Keywords: histopathological, mamary glands infection, Staphylococcus aureus
Parental Support and Practices of Personal Hygiene Reproductive Organs for Girls
Student Ummul Quro

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Abstract

Personal hygiene of reproductive organs is an important effort to prevent reproductive organ infections that can affect reproductive health. The study was conducted to determine the support of parents in providing information on reproductive organ health and practices personal hygiene of reproductive organs of female students at Ummul Quro High School. The results of the study are expected to be a source of information in planning integrated activities to encourage female students to make optimal reproductive health efforts. The research design used was descriptive, the samples were female students of Ummul Quro Salopa Tasikmalaya high school students who were selected using a purposive sampling technique. The variables studied included the practice of supporting parents in providing information on reproductive health and practices the personal hygiene of reproductive organs. Data collection using a questionnaire with closed questions, and then the data were analyzed by univariate analysis using a frequency distribution. The results showed that only a few parents (especially fathers) provided information on the health of reproductive organs. Practices Personal hygiene of female reproductive organs of female students at Ummul Quro Senior High School is in the poor category. Thus, female students must be constantly reminded to do good personal hygiene of reproductive organs and parents need to provide reproductive organ health information early on.

Keywords: Female Reproductive Organs, Personal Hygiene, Parental Support
Abstract

Hypertension is systolic pressure that is equal to or greater than 140 mm Hg and a diastolic pressure that is equal to or greater than 90 mm Hg when taken at least twice and averaged on two different occasions 2 weeks apart (deWit and Kumagai, 2013: 398). The etiology of hypertension is unknown, but there are several contributing factors. There are two risk factors in hypertension is modifiable risk factor and non modifiable risk factor (Moser and Riegel, 2008: 435). The modifiable risk factor are alcohol, Cigarette smoking, diabetes, obesity, stress, elevated serum level, excess dietary sodium, lower social economic status and the non modifiable risk factor are age, gender, ethnicity/race, family history (deWit and Kumagai, 2013: 399). Nurse as the fist guard in the health care must help the patient can do one thing in modifiable risk factor there is weight bearing exercise as exercise that very simple and cheap. The aim of this research was to identify the effect of weight bearing exercise in blood pressure decrease for hypertension patient and to identify demography data of hypertension patient. This research used experimental method, that the patient do weight bearing exercise (up and down the stairs) minimal 30 minute a day and minimal 5 time in a weeks during 30 days and than measure the effect after 30 days how the effect in blood pressure for hypertension patient.

Keywords: Key words: Weight Bearing Exercise, Hypertension, Blood Pressure.
Low Birth Weight (LBW) is still a major public health problem. The high incidence of LBW may affect the quality of human resources in the future, since babies born with LBW may also cause an increased risk of permanent disability, cognitive impairment and other chronic health problems in the future. Identification of LBW risk factors is important in mediating the health consequences of LBW after birth and also in reducing the incidence of LBW. This study aims to the risk factors and the incidence of LBW in DR.Slamet Garut Hospital. This study was a retrospective analytic survey with cross sectional design, using secondary data, collected from medical records of DR.Slamet Garut Hospital from Januari 1st to Desember 31st 2019. The sample were 1582 of whole birth from a population that met the inclusion criteria. Data were analyzed by univariate, bivariate with chi square and multivariate test with multiple logistic regressions. The incidence of LBW were 19.6%. The result of bivariate analysis showed significant relationship between gestasional age (p=0.000;OR=77.055), twin pregnancy (p=0.000;OR=21.387), eclampsia (p=0.002;OR=3.310), preeclampsia (p=0.010;OR=1.836), HB (P=0.014;OR=1.668) and education (p=0.044;OR=1.640) with LBW. Gestational age is the most dominant factor causing LBW after controlled by other variable. Conclusioan: The incidence of LBW in DR Slamet Garut Hospital in 2019 was still high with the most dominant factor is gestational age. Need to develop a model of early detection LBW at the community level by reference to the risk factors found in every health care unit in Garut.

Keywords: low birth weight, risk factors, incidence of low birth
Differences Of Tuak Dayak And Tuak Aren Effects On The Number Of Leydig Cells And Thickness Of Seminiferus Tubulus Tissue

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Abstract

Background: Tuak Dayak and Tuak Aren are alcoholic drinks from the fermentation process. The material used by Tuak Dayak is black glutinous rice (Oryza sativa Linn) while Tuak Aren is made from Aren water (Arenga pinnata) tapping water. Infertility is related to ROS levels due to alcohol oxidative stress. The purpose of the study was to determine the difference in the effect of Tuak Dayak and Tuak Aren against the number of Leydig cells and the thickness of the seminiferous tubular tissue. Method: This study uses an experimental method to design a post-test only control group. Subjects were 25 rats divided into 5 groups with treatment for 4 weeks. Data are presented as standard deviation (mean (+-) SD). Furthermore the normality test (Shapiro Wilk) and homogeneity test (Levene Test). If the data is normally distributed and homogeneous, one way ANOVA test is performed. Post HOC / LSD test was performed to determine differences between groups (p-value ≤ 0.05). Then the Kruskal Wallis test if the distribution data is abnormal and not homogeneous and continued by the Mann Whitney test to know the difference between the two groups (p-value ≤ 0.05). Results: The number of Leydig cells in KTA3 is significantly lower than KTD1 (0.68) with a p-value of 0.020, this is also found in KTA4 significantly lower than KTD2 (0.920) with a p-value of 0.003, this study proves that Tuak Aren is more damaging than Tuak Dayak. While the thickness of the seminiferous tubules in KTA3 is significantly lower than KTD1 (0.49) with a p-value of 0.006, so also on KTA4 is significantly lower than KTD2 (0.71), it is evident that Tuak Aren also affects the depletion of seminiferous tubule thickness compared to Tuak Dayak. Conclusion: Significantly damage occurred in Leydig cells and depletion of seminiferous tubular tissue in test animals exposed to Tuak Aren more than Tuak Dayak. The more the number of Tuak drinks consumed the more cell damage that occurs.

Keywords: Tuak Dayak, Tuak Aren, Leydig cells, seminiferous tubules, alcohol
Growth Analysis of Escherichia coli and Salmonella typhi on MacConkey Agar (MCA) Modification

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Abstract

MacConkey Agar (MCA) agar is a selective and differential media used to isolate and distinguish Gram-negative so that it is easy to grow, especially members of the Enterobacteriaceae family. This study aims to obtain MCA modified media. this Research conducted by inoculating Escherichia coli and Salmonella typhi on MCA media as a control and modification of MCA from Nutrient Agar added by bile salt, crystal violet as an inhibitor of Gram-positive bacteria, lactose addition to distinguish the properties of bacteria that can ferment lactose and bacteria that cannot ferment lactose, using phenol red as an indicator, the test bacteria were incubated for 24 hours at 37 derajat C and then counted the number of CFU per mL colonies and their lactose fermentation properties were observed. The result of this research was calculated by the t test. T test showed no difference in the average number of colonies Escherichia coli and Salmonella typhi in the two media. so it can be concluded that the modified MacConkey media can be used as a substitute for MCA and shows the natural color of Lactose Fermenter from bright orange changed to yellow because phenol red used as an indicator.

Keywords: MCA Modification, Escherichia coli, Salmonella typhi
The Effectiveness Of Discharge Planning Program To Improve Self Efficacy Of Mother In Prevention Of Diarrhea: Randomized Controlled Trial

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Abstract

Diarrhea is a health problem that often occurs in children. In 2017 the prevalence of diarrhoea in children aged 6-23 months is between 19-20 per cent. Untreated diarrhea can immediately lead to death in children due to dehydration. Child care for diarrhea can overcome dehydration and prevent recurrence of diarrhea. This need must be owned by mothers who have children under five. Discharge Planning Programs in hospitals can increase the knowledge and readiness of mothers in the care of children with diarrheal. Purpose To find out the effectiveness of discharge plan to improve mothers self-efficacy in prevention diarrhea. This study used a quasi-experimental method with the pre-test and post-test using control group design. The group treatment was given a discharge planning program during treatment (30 respondents) and the control group was given health education following hospital procedures (30 respondents). The samples are children of diarrheal taken from 0-5 years, which are taken at Kebumen Hospital Regency as randomly. The data collection process was carried out in a double-blind manner. The instrument for measuring self-efficacy using the Self-efficacy Scale to Prevent Early Childhood Diarrheal. Data were analysed using independent t-test. The results of the study showed that the release program was effective in increasing maternal self-efficacy in diarrhea replacement with a P-value of 0,000 with an average difference in self-efficacy of 29,533. Mean maternal self-efficacy in the intervention group after training was 106.60 (high self-efficacy) and mean maternal self-efficacy in the control group after administration was 77.7 (moderate self-efficacy). In this study, it can be seen that planning program expenditure for diarrheal children can increase the mothers self-efficacy in preventing diarrhea. A structured discharge planning program provides mothers with the information they need during treatment.

Keywords: Discharge Planning, Diarrhea, Self-efficacy
Cross Matching is an examination that needs to be done before doing a blood transfusion to see whether the recipients blood is in accordance with the donors blood. Validity is done to find out the results obtained in all phases crossmatching tests correctly indicate compatible. Control Coombs Cell (CCC) is a control cell suspension made from group O Rh positive blood which is intentionally coated with an incomplete antibody. The aim is to determine the concentration and optimal time of CCC incubation so that it can be used for validity testing on cross match examination. The test used two-way ANOVA test showed significant results, there were differences in the degree of agglutination in variations in concentration and incubation time. The optimum results were not obtained at concentrations of 50 percents, 60 percents, 70 percents and the right incubation time of 15 minutes, 30 minutes, and 60 minutes. The results of agglutination were reduced at a concentration of 50 percents and an incubation time of 15 minutes, that coombs as controlling negative CCC test results and testing serum coombs. CCC as validating results so as not to cause false positive reactions or false negative results.

**Keywords:** Cross Match, Validity, Control Cell Coombs (CCC)
Analysis Of Knowledge Of Sma N 2 Singaparna Students About Epidemiology Of Sexual Infection (Sti) And Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (Lgbt) In 2019

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Abstract

In 2012 there were 357 million cases of sexually transmitted infections in the world. In Indonesia in 2016 as many as 61 thousand cases, West Java was the highest rank of STI in 2012 as many as 1,419 cases while in 2011 there were 141 cases. In 2016 the highest prevalence of STIs was gonorrhea 3430 cases¹. Preliminary Study in December 2018 counseling guidance teacher stated that most of the knowledge of high school students did not yet understand the epidemiology of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and LGBT. It is feared that students do not know the preventive risk of transmitting sexually transmitted infections and LGBT behavior². Objective: To determine of knowledge of students SMA N 2 Singaparna about the epidemiology of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), risk factors for STIs and the danger of LGBT. This type of research is an observational study with a descriptive research design with qualitative methods. The sample of this study was students with a purposive sampling of 30 high school students in January 2019. Data collection using questionnaires and in-depth interviews. The analysis used is the information that has been obtained at the stage of research data collection from the results of interviews and open questionnaires. Knowledge of students SMA N 2 Singaparna about the epidemiology of STIs, students only know the STI disease agent, which is a virus, whereas STI agents vary, including viruses, bacteria, parasites, fungi. Risk factors that are known to students are behavior, sexual deviation and blood transfusion without screening. STI classification that students say the STI classification is HIV / AIDS. Only 1 person mentioned HIV / AIDS, uterine cancer, syphilis and gonorrhea. The knowledge of SMA N 2 Singaparna students about the dangers of LGBT is also still limited, the majority of students mention the length of LGBT without knowing the meaning of the terms from LGBT. Student knowledge about causes only mentioning the wrong pattern of care, lack of faith, association even though there are still many factors causing LGBT. There are some students who cannot mention the impact of LGBT and prevention shows the lack of knowledge of SMA N 2 Singaparna students about LGBT.

Keywords: Knowledge students, Epidemiology, Sexual Transmitted Infections, Lgbt
Optimization Sonication Time And Dilution Factor In Determining The Concentration Of Endotoxin Challenge Vial (ECV) With Kinetic Turbidimetric Method

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Abstract

Control Standard Endotoxin (CSE) is made of Escherichia coli lipopolysaccharide is used as an endotoxin indicator in the depirrogenation study. In addition, the indicator can use endotoxins Challenge Vial (ECV). ECV has a specification certificate of analysis (CoA) worth 9616 EU per mL where the limit of acceptability recovery is in the range of 50 percents to 200 percents (4808 EU per mL - 19232 EU per mL). The verification results of ECV concentration with kinetic turbidimetry method showed recovery is outside the lower limit of the predetermined range (up to 50 percents). This is due to endotoxin adsorbed onto the surface of the glass. To get a recovery that goes within the limits of acceptability then do the time variation of sonication (5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30) minutes and variations of the dilution factor of 1-4; 10-5. The result showed that the optimum sonication time is 25 minutes with a 10 until 4 dilution factor. The average concentration of ECV obtained worth 7828,98 EU per mL with a recovery 81,42 percents. The results of the validation test showed a significant correlation coefficient values (-0,9963) approaches more or less 1; 0,2588 sensitivity value falls outside of the dilution series CSE (5 EU per mL - 0,005 EU per mL); percent RSD (4,5773 percents) up to CVH (5,5369) then the precision of data, control of graph showing data incoming limit obtain 3SD and -3SD is homogeneous data; has the value of LoD (1070,6823 EU per mL); LoQ (3568,9411 EU per mL) and recovery percent (81,0844 percents) then the data is accurate. Suggested for further research to optimize the use of buffer solution as a solvent, but it also can optimize the temperature and the frequency of the sonication process.

Keywords: Depirrogenation, Recovery percent, Endotoxin Indicator, Limulus Amebocyte Lysate, Kinetic Chromogenic, Kinetic Turbidimetric, Sonication.
Optimal Timing For Delayed Umbilical Cord Clamping To Improve Hemoglobin Level After Birth

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Abstract

Delayed clamping of the umbilical cord is known to increase iron level in newborns. Optimal time for delayed clamping of umbilical cord is not known clearly. To know the optimal time for delayed clamping of umbilical cord to improve hemoglobin level after birth. This study used experimental design which divided in three groups with different treatment; delayed umbilical cord clamping within during two minutes after birth; delayed umbilical cord clamping within three until seven minutes or until its stop pulsed; and delayed umbilical cord clamping within till two hours. Time of study started in June until September 2017. Collecting data process: 1). Asked permit and explanation in each study location; 2). Chose the pregnant women within criteria inclusion; 3). Observed umbilical cord clamping time; 4). Took blood sample babies (hemoglobin) to conducted lab tests; 5). Observed the health status of babies; 6). Data collection and analysis. The population of this study was all case of childbirth in June until September 2017. Independent variable in this study was delayed umbilical cord clamping, and hemoglobin bilirubinemia in the new birth, placental release, the first pain time as the dependent variable. Each women pregnancy did observation about hemoglobin level in trimester III, gestational age (preterm, a term, post term), parity (primipara, multipara, grande multipara), and factor of mother old (<20, 20-35, >35), in the: gender, and birth weight. For data analysis using a t test, ANOVA, and chi-square while for multivariate analysis using logistic regression tes. The optimal time to improve hemoglobin level in after birth was delayed umbilical cord clamping within two hours, the average of the highest hemoglobin level after birth was 19.61 gr%, while the mean of hemoglobin level of afterbirth in two minutes was lower, 2.65 g% and in three till seven minutes was lower mean, 3.16 gr%. The optimal time to increase hemoglobin level in newborns is the delayed cord clamping for 2 hours treatment, with the average infant mortality rate of 19.61 gr%

Keywords: Delayed clamping of the umbilical cord, hemoglobin, after birth
The Role Of Rumination Related To Depression In Haemodialysis Patient

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Abstract

Rumination known as the main factor of depressed mood and it is related to many other psychological problem. It has relationships with negative mood states, internalizing disorders and interpersonal difficulties. In haemodialysis patient, depression is one of the most and highly common complications. The objective of the study was to determine the relationship between rumination and depression among HD patients. It was a descriptive corelational study. 80 partisipant was taken by total sampling. They who were consecutively enrolled for treatment at the study sites were included. The ruminative thinking questionnaire was used to assess the rumination level and BDI questionnaire was used to assess the depression level. Patients with cognitive limit ions were excluded. Most of the participant were men (65%), age 46-55 (31.3%), high school graduated (33.8%), married (88.8%) and do haemodialysis treatment for 7-12 months (37.5%). 36.25 % of our participant shown mood disorders (BDI>11) and 15 % shown depression (BDI>16) in various degrees (8.75%-mild depression, 3.75%-moderate depression and 2.5%-severe depression). Test result using Chi-Square was p=0.026 (p<0.05) which means there was significant relationship between rumination and depression. Rumination becomes a contributing factor for depression in haemodyalisis patients. It is important for hospitals to make a policy for therapy or treatment that can be given to reduce rumination in hemodialysis patients, so the depression will decrease.

Keywords: Depression, Haemodialysis Patient, Rumination
In Vitro Inhibitory Power of Trichoderma harzianum Against Pathogens That Cause Anthracnose in Chilies

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the inhibition of Trichoderma harzianum isolate Tc-Jjr-02 against two isolates of Colletotrichum which causes anthracnose in chillies in vitro. The test was carried out by a double culture method on the potato dextrose agar medium with five replications. Mycelium of fungi biological agent isolates and pathogen isolates each of 5.0 mm in diameter were placed facing each other with the distance between the center of the mycelium being 50 mm and the distance of each center of the mycelium from the edge of the medium was 25 mm. Growth in diameter of pathogenic colonies in dual culture was compared with growth in diameter of pathogenic mono culture at observations every 24 hours at 2-6 days after inoculation. At two weeks after the end of observation, fungi biological agent colonies overlapping with pathogenic colonies isolates was sampled and applied to the surface of a glass object to be observed under a microscope at magnification 400 times. In vitro test results showed that T. harzianum isolate Tc-Jjr-02 was able to inhibit the growth of C. capsici and C. gloeosporioides colonies with an average of 64.2 +/- 3.54 and 65.0 +/- 3.93%, respectively. On microscopic observations of the overlapping mycelium it appears that the hypha condition between the biocontrol agents appears intact, while the pathogenic hyphae of both C. capsici and C. gloeosporioides are damaged with broken cell walls. T. harzianum Tc-Jjr-02 inhibits growth and damages the hyphae of each of these pathogenic isolates. T. harzianum has the potential to be an effective biocontrol agent against pathogens that cause chilli anthracnose.

Keywords: anthracnose; Coletotrichum capsici; C. Gloeosporioides; inhibitory power; in vitro; Trichoderma harzianum
Stomata As A Differentiator Of Nepenthes Type In North Sumatera

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Abstract

Research conducted in plant Systematics Laboratory of the Department of Biology University of North Sumatra. Semi-permanent preparation method for paradermal layer with a simple scraping method that modified. Samples were obtained by conducting a collection into the habitat and using Nepenthes specimens in the Herbarium Medanense (MEDA). Observation of anatomical characteristics conducted in plant structure Laboratory of North Sumatera University. Stomata observed in 32 Nepenthes, 4 of which have a companion cell and epidermis cell whose cell walls are wavy. These types are Nepenthes sp., N. pectinata, N. rhombicaulis, and N. ampullaria. Some other species have crystals in the companion cells and epidermis cells, such as N. lingulata and N. mirabilis. The size of the stomata varies greatly among all types found. N. rafflesiana has the smallest size of 34.43 µm², while the largest size can found in the N. ovata type with 165.78 µm² and N. spectabilis x N. Above with 160.48 µm². The stomata frequency per unit area also varies and shows the correlation between the stomata size and frequency. N. x hookeriana and N. x trichocarpa are two types with the highest stomata frequency while Nepenthes sp. has the least number of frequencies.

Keywords: Nepenthes, Stomata, North Sumatera, Diversity
Abstract

Black Soldier Fly (Hermetia illucens) larvae used as a large-scale organic waste bioreduction agent with ability reduce organic waste up to 200 tons per day. The potency of BSF larvae to process organic waste was related to the function of physiology, microbial and biochemical processes. The gut extracts had high amylase, lipase and protease activities. &lt;sup&gt;α&lt;/sup&gt;-amylase is one of the important enzyme in development of biotechnology and belongs to the main enzyme class on the world enzyme market. &lt;sup&gt;α&lt;/sup&gt;-amylase used to replace chemical hydrolysis process in starch processing industry. &lt;sup&gt;α&lt;/sup&gt;-amylase from microorganism was more prospective than plant and animal amylase, because it was more easily manipulated to produces targetted enzymes, characteristics and more economical. The purpose of this study was to isolate bacteria producing &lt;sup&gt;α&lt;/sup&gt;-amylase from BSF larvae. The research method was extracted of 200 BSF larvae in phosphate buffer pH 7.4. Homogenate was isolated in Lysogeny Broth (LB) by serial dilution and fourway strick. Each culture was screened based on the activity of &lt;sup&gt;α&lt;/sup&gt;-amylase by Fuwa method. The results of isolation obtained 8 single colonies bacteria. The &lt;sup&gt;α&lt;/sup&gt;-amylase activity assay for Fuwa method obtained the highest &lt;sup&gt;α&lt;/sup&gt;-amylase activity unit was 10.86 units/ml, produced by the 8th colony.

Keywords: Hermetia illucens, &lt;sup&gt;α&lt;/sup&gt;-amylase, Fuwa method
[ABS-135]

Improving plastic degradation by increasing the thermostability of a whole cell biocatalyst with LC-cutinase activity

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Abstract

Global consumption of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) increases each year, resulting in considerable buildup of plastic waste in the environment. A whole cell biocatalyst (WBC) with LC-cutinase bound to its outer membrane had been constructed to hydrolyze PET (optimum temperature 55\textdegree{}C). The aim of this study was to improve WBC viability at 55\textdegree{}C by inserting Ef-TU gene from sugarcane into WCB cells, with the hope of improving its hydrolytic activity. Escherichia coli BL21(DE3) was co-transformed with two plasmids, the first contained Lpp-OmpA-LC-cutinase fused gene and the second contained Ef-TU gene. Cells transformed with only the first plasmid were used as control. The cells were grown at 37\textdegree{}C and 55\textdegree{}C and viability was analyzed by total plate count. LC-cutinase activity was measured using pNPB as substrate and its capability to hydrolyze PET was observed by scanning electron microscopy. The presence of Ef-TU improved WCB viability at 55\textdegree{}C after 90 minutes incubation and LC-cutinase activity remained stable after 72 hours incubation at 55\textdegree{}C. LC-cutinase activity of WCB with Ef-TU was consistently higher than without EF-TU. Scanning electron micrograph of PET sheets incubated with WBC cultures with Ef-TU showed larger pockets than without EF-TU

Keywords: polyethylene terephthalate, whole cell biocatalyst, thermostability
Method validation of As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Mn, Ni, Se and Zn metals in Citarum River sediments using Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectroscopy (ICP OES)

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Abstract

The Citarum River has a volcanic catchment area in West Java Province, and is one of the nationally strategic rivers in tropical Indonesia due to its roles in water supply and in power generation. However, the Citarum river has experienced a decline in quality, pollutants containing heavy metals is one of many factors caused it. This research is aimed to validate the ICP-OES method in analysing metals in sediment. Several parameters have been taken into account and evaluated for the validation of method, namely: linearity, the minimum detection limit, the limit of quantification, accuracy, and precision. The linearity of As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Mn, Ni, Se and Zn was found good with coefficient of correlation (r) > 0.9995. The precision of all metals was calculated as relative standard deviation (RSD) and was found the RSD value < 2/3 CV Horwitz. The recovery value of all metals was found between 80-95%. The LoD value for all metals was below 10 ug/L except for Zn and Mn. The method was validated using CRM PACS-3. Metal concentrations in sediment Citarum river for all stations after being compared with the quality standard of ANZECC are still below the threshold values.

Keywords: Citarum river, heavy metals, ICP-OES, method validation, sediment
The Use Of Ethanol As An Alternative Solvent To Replace 2-Propanol In The Determination Of Total Acid Number In Lubricant By Potentiometric Titration

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Abstract

In determining the quality of lubricant, acid content affects the quality of the lubricant. The acid content in the lubricant can be determined by using ASTM D664 Standard Method to determine Total Acid Number. The purposes of this research are to obtain the optimum ratio of a solvent mixture of Toluene and Ethanol to determine the Total Acid Number using Potentiometric titration method and set the value of its accuracy and precision. This research aims to compare the value of the total acid number of the modified method to the standard method (ASTM D664). The modified method in this research uses toluene and ethanol with ratios 70 percents : 30 percents. Kolmogorov Smirnov normality test shows that both methods produce normal data and based on t-test result it is showed that both methods produce the results that are not significantly different. Based on the measurement of accuracy and precision, the method generates accurate and precise data. From the overall result, it can be concluded that the solvent mixture of Toluene and Ethanol with ratios 70 percents:30 percents, can be used as an alternative solvent mixture to replace the solvent mixture in ASTM D664 Standard Method

Keywords: potentiometric, toluene, ethanol, 2-propanol, ASTM D664
Self Reliance Of Health Care Students Of Miftahul Huda Islamic Boarding School Indramayu Through Cultivation And Processing Of Family Medicine Plants (TOGA)

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STKIP Pangeran Dharma Kusuma Segeran Juntinyuat Indramayu

Abstract

Health development is an effort carried out by all components of society aimed at increasing awareness, willingness, and ability to live healthy. One of the efforts to support success in health development is to implement an independent health care program for Islamic boarding school students through the cultivation and processing of family medicinal plants. However, the problems found in the implementation of the self reliance program of health care for students of Islamic boarding schools through the cultivation and processing of family medicinal plants, namely: 1. lack of independence of health care for students, 2. lack of knowledge of students about family medicinal plants, ways of cultivation through appropriate and friendly technology the environment and its benefits for health, 3. lack of knowledge of students about the processing of family medicinal plants into products that are beneficial to health and have economic value and 4. there is no management of sustainable management of garden plots. The solution for solving these problems is to provide knowledge and skills with training on PHBS, cultivation of family medicinal plants with appropriate and environmentally friendly technologies, processing of family medicinal plants into products that are beneficial to health and have economic value and sustainable management of the home garden. with financial management and time management. The training is conducted using question and answer, discussion, demonstration and training methods which are expected to improve the students knowledge and skills.

Keywords: Self reliance, Health care, Students, Cultivation, Processing, TOGA
Aquaponics Provide Food from Innovation of Hobby in Urban Agriculture

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Abstract

Less waste in the activity of the aquaponics system implemented most as an innovative hobby. In progress, this hobby activity has given another benefit such as food security and sovereignty achievement at least by themselves, in addition to economically and health of the family in the household. This research aimed to know food created by aquaponics as an innovation hobby. The research method used SWOT and IE Matric Analysis. The result showed that there are some priority strategies such as upgrade any skill and knowledge deal with aquaponics, socialize aquaponics system benefit, increase aquaponics yield consumption and consumer expendable, implement the food health by aquaponics, upgrade smart agribusiness capacity to enhance distribution access, and procure lower start-up cost.

Keywords: Aquaponics; Urban Agriculture; Hobby; Innovation.
The various types of chicken products have the potential for good nutrition because of the presence of protein amino acids in chicken meat. The chicken meat can be processed into nugget as a healthy food. For example by adding natural ingredients that contain a lot of high nutrients such as those found in moringa and cassava leaves. Moringa and cassava leaves are not utilized in many rural areas. As if its only disposed of as waste. However, many nutritional components are found in these leaves. The purpose of this study was to determine and analyze the chemical parameters of the nugget chicken product that fortified by moringa (Moringa oleifera) and cassava leaves (Manihot utilissima). In the sensory evaluation, to determine the best treatment by using the effectiveness test. While the chemical parameters are done by laboratory analysis. The research design by using a completely randomized design with a 5% confidence level. The result showed in the sensory evaluation the best treatment of nugget product was the proportion of cassava and moringa leaves by 50:50%, with result value being 0.68. In the chemical analysis shows the best treatment is also in the ratio of 50:50%. The chemical parameters such as protein 10.16, Vitamin C 118.80, Calcium 112.30 mg, Crude fiber is 9.40%. The addition of Moringa and cassava leaves influence the chemical parameters (protein, rough fiber, calcium) on chicken nugget.

Keywords: Moringa, cassava leaves, chicken meat, nugget, sensory, chemical properties
Competence is essentially a product of thinking activities, meaning competencies that are realized in the human mind as a result of thinking activities. Lecturers as educators are required to have several competencies, which include pedagogical, professional, social and personality competencies. Lecturers become important factors in relation to the implementation of coaching, development and decision making in order to realize the vision, mission of higher education. To realize quality universities, the improvement of lecturer competence cannot be ignored in an organization such as a university, namely increasing technical, theoretical, conceptual, and moral abilities for the purpose of giving birth to good and professional lecturer performance, universities must also have professional development of lecturers which refers to the Tridharma of Higher Education. The approach used in this research is a qualitative approach with descriptive methods, data collection techniques carried out through interviews, observation, and study documentation. The results of this study produce models and concepts of lecturer competency improvement with a strong focus on overall human resource management strategies, moreover that the existence of human resources such as skills and knowledge becomes very mandatory to master then coupled with reliable behaviors including social skills will be a qualification qualification requirement that every human resource must possess to be able to compete and take part in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0. Increasing the competence of industry era 4.0 lecturers is a necessity that should be designed by each individual, family, government, and community especially in the world of education and organizations

**Keywords:** competency, human resources management
Language is a system in the form of sound symbols or symbols used by community members to convey an idea, message, opinion, and feeling to others both verbally (oral language) and in writing (written language). Language as a means of thinking and at the same time forming the thoughts of its speakers is an identity that is very close to its owner compared to other identities. Language is one of the symbols or symbols of the identity of these communities. It is one of the most important markers among community markers because language is a place for change (evolution) and a picture of the situation that occurred, both past and present. As close as language is to its owner, language has a psychological value to its speakers which is binding in self-esteem and the pride of groups and individuals. In addition, language is often seen as the main property that has cultural significance and also practical value in life.

**Keywords:** Language and Nation
Limb muscle power and balance are one of the important elements of yeop chagi kick technique. This research aims to determine the relationship between limb muscle power and balance of the yeop chagi kick technique on taekwondo athlete at Pandeglang Regency. This research was conducted to know the factors that support yeop chagi kick technique on taekwondo member of Gunung Karang Taekwondo Club (GKTC) 1995, Pandeglang Regency. This is done for the trainers, so they can apply a more concentrated physical exercise on the supporting factor of yeop chagi kick technique. The purpose of this research is to determine The Relationship Between Limb Muscle Power And Balance With The Yeop Chagi Kick Technique On Taekwondo Sport On The Member Of Gunung Karang Taekwondo Club (GKTC) 1995 Pandeglang Regency This research used survey method with test and measurement technique. The subject was taekwondo athletes of Pandeglang Regency. The total samples taken were 20 people, the research used both vertical jump and strock stand instruments. Based on the research result, we obtained the correlation data between limb muscle power by yeop chagi kick technique of 0.680 including in the strong category. The correlation of balance by yeop chagi kick technique of 0.738 that including in the strong category. The correlation between limb muscle power and yeop chagi kick technique of 0.760 including in the strong category. The conclusion of the research is there is a relationship between limb muscle power and yeop chagi kick technique on the member of Gunung Karang Taekwondo Club (GKTC) 1995, Pandeglang Regency.

Keywords: Limb Muscle Power, Balance, and Yeop Chagi Kick Technique
Local Wisdom Of Rice Harvest In Citorek Indigenous Communities

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Abstract

Farming in Citorek still use local wisdom which has a tradition or regulation that must be followed by communities. The custom kept by the Citorek villagers is planting the rice use traditional tools and all the communities agree not use modern tools at all. The periode of planting is annual event and and it is done on Monday. The role of farming system in Kasepuhan Citorek is still regulated from planting to harvest by customs. This system is trusted and run by Citorek community. This system is more superior than the system offered by local government about 2 or 3 times in a year. The harvest are used for custom needs. A research method uses a qualitative by interview, document, and study literature. The farming system governed by custom from the determination of the tangtu rice fields. The cultivation of tangtu rice fields is carried out by indigenous people who are driven by Jaro adat through the head village to work together. The names of the activities of them are ngagalengan/mopog, macul/nyangkul, nyogolan, musyawarah tiba binih, tebar/sebar, cabut, Tandur, ngoyos1/ Ngaramet, babad, ngoyos2, mapag pare beukah, mipit, dibuat, ngalantay/moe. ngunyal/ rengkong asup leuit, Nganyaran, Badamian seren tahun. These system are undergone by the people until now and to start the activity the people determine tangtu rice field

Keywords: local wisdom, citorek, Rice Harvest
M-Bonk is an Android-based e-participation media used by local governments to increase community participation in reporting road damage in Sidoarjo Regency. This mixed-methods approach study aims to analyze and explain self-efficacy, assertiveness, acceptance of M-BONK application users, socialization of their use, and their effects on community participation in the development of road infrastructure in Sidoarjo Regency. The place of this study was in Sidoarjo Regency using a sample of 91 M-Bonk application users as respondents and eight informants. Analyzing techniques used for quantitative data are multiple linear regression and interactive analysis for qualitative data. The results showed that self-efficacy, assertiveness, socialization, and acceptance affected community participation in road infrastructure development. The influence of these four variables on community participation was 97.4%. The novelty of this research is, first, the use of information communication technology applications provides the value of benefits, convenience, and increased public trust and desire to apply it as a medium to participate in development. Second, the community participates in development because they feel confident in their ability to participate in it; have the courage to express feelings, expressions, and decisions to be involved in infrastructure development. Third, socialization is an important process between the government and the community in effective development interactions. Fourth, e-community participation in development in the form of delivery of information, planning, implementation, acceptance, and utilization, as well as supervision and evaluation of development results.

Keywords: self-efficacy, acceptance, assertiveness, socialization, m-bonk, e-participation
Diksi Pada Aplikasi Tantan: Kajian Semantik

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¹STKIP MUHAMMADIYAH BOGOR

Abstract


Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif, data-data pada penelitian ini diambil dari percakapan pengguna aplikasi tantan, pengambilan data dilakukan dengan cara menscreen shoot percakapan yang akan dijadikan data.

Keywords: Diksi, tantan, semantik
The Nexus Between Dynamic Capability And Sharia Financial Literation Toward Innovation of Small Medium Enterprises (SMES) In Indonesia

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Abstract

This research focuses on exploring the determinants of business model innovations and contributing to research related to business model innovations. The novelty of the research model in the innovation business research model is to include the Islamic financial literacy variable. This research emphasizes dynamic capabilities and sharia financial literacy as independent variables, business model innovation as an intermediate model, and business performance variables as dependent variables, with a focus of research on MSMEs in Indonesia. We used Part Least Square (PLS) method. The results showed that dynamic capabilities and financial literacy through business model innovation had a positive effect on MSME business performance in Indonesia simultaneously or partially.

Keywords: Dynamic Capability, Sharia Financial Literation, Small Medium Entreprises,
Constitutionality Of The Former Ex-Convict As Election Participants Of Regional Heads

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The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia

Abstract

A country would be in peace and prosperity and grow well, if the leader leads with integrity and wisefulness. Therefore, clear and firm arrangements are needed in selecting candidates for regional heads who are ex-convicts. And the task of the state is in accordance with the mandate of the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, which is to form an Indonesian Government that protects all the people of Indonesia. In choosing its regional head, it must be carried out by way of democratic and civilized elections through the widest possible participation of the people. This is according to the provisions stipulated in Article 18 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution. Every citizen has the same right to be elected and elect representatives who will sit in the administration both at the central and regional levels. Thus, all citizens who have fulfilled the requirements in an election, are obliged to use their political contributions in order to fulfill a quality election. For this reason, the elections must be done with quality. The state also has a role and obligation as the holder of fulfilling human rights. Through The Decision of the Constitutional Court Number 56/PUU-XVII/2019, dated December 11, 2019, firmly regulates the constitutionality of norms governing the requirements of regional head candidates as far as the ex-inmates regulated in the norm provisions of Article 7 paragraph (2) letter g of Law Number 10 of 2016. To produce a qualified, honest, clean, and integrited leader, it is proper to have high quality and tested morals. Prospective regional head who is a former convict must be able to prove himself and give confidence to the community that he has changed.

Keywords: ex-convict leader, election, regional head candidate, Constitutional Court Decision Number 56/PUU-XVII/2019, Law Number 10 of 2016
Factors That Motivate Street Children In Making Decision To Get Out Of Street Life In Jakarta

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Abstract

Marginal, vulnerable, and exploitative are the right terms to describe the living conditions of street children. In their childhood, they have had to deal with harsh and unfriendly urban environment. Children who are supposed to obtain an education, playing time, and love are forced to work to make money. The lack of knowledge, expertise, and experience limits their activities of earning incomes to selling, busking, and begging. Further, they want to get out of street life and have decent education and livelihood. This study aims to analyze the motivations of street children to get out of street life. It uses a qualitative approach with the type of descriptive research. Literature study, observation, and in-depth interviews are data collection techniques employed. The results of this study illustrate that physiological needs, which are the most significant aspects related to the decision of leaving street life, include food, drink, clothing, and shelter. They also want to earn a decent living both for themselves and their families. Having a decent job with steady income is also a goal to be achieved, so they can also help raise the family's dignity. Furthermore, self-experiences on street have also motivated them to leave the street life.

Keywords: Child Welfare, Street Children, Motivation to get out of street life
[ABS-65]
SOCIAL WELLBEING IN ELDERLY WHO FOLLOW THE POSYANDU LANSIA

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Abstract

Well-being is not only coveted by someone younger, but also coveted by the elderly. Social Well-being is one form of well-being desired by the elderly because of social limitations caused by age. This study aims to describe social well-being and the factors that influence social well-being in the elderly who follow the posyandu lansia activities. The researcher used a qualitative method with a phenomenology type, using two elderly subjects over the age of 60 who took part in the posyandu lansia activity. Determination of the subject using purposive sampling, the method of data collection in the form of interviews and field notes on both subjects and four significant others. The results showed a picture of social well-being in the elderly who participated in the posyandu lansia activities in the form of social integration, social acceptance, social contributions, social actualization and social coherence. As well as showing the factors that support social well-being in the elderly who follow the posyandu lansia in the form of social support, social contact, social participation and social attitudes.

Keywords: Social Well-Being, Elderly, Posyandu Lansia
Communication Strategy of Banjar City General Elections Commission in Increasing Political Participation of People with Disabilities (A Study on Mayor and Deputy Mayor Election in 2018)

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to analyze the communication strategy of Banjar City General Election Commission in increasing political participation of person with disabilities. Moreover, the study also investigates the obstacles found and the efforts made to solve the obstacles. To achieve the objectives, the study used a qualitative approach with descriptive method. The informants were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The key informants were the Chairperson of Banjar City General Election Commission, the Indonesian Disability Association (PPDI) of Banjar City and people with disabilities such as hearing and speaking disability, intellectual disability, vision disability, and physical disability. The results showed that the communication strategy used Banjar City Election Commission in collaboration with the Indonesian Disability Association (PPDI), was by holding a socialization event for people with disabilities, and providing the diffable-friendly polling station (TPS). However, there were some weaknesses found. The considerations have not been made on certain aspects such as the elderly voters with disabilities and the distance to the polling station. The collaboration with Special Schools (SLB) was also not done and the role of parents has not been established as a communicator. The constrains encountered were the limitations in conveying the information, making E-ID for first time voters and people with disabilities who do not have a ID. To overcome the obstacles, the commission established a cooperation with the Indonesian Disability Association (PPDI) of Banjar City and DISDUKCAPIL in making the E-ID.

Keywords: : Strategy, Communication, Banjar City General Election Commission, People with Disabilities.
An analysis of the Strategies of Social Service Agency, Womens Empowerment and Child Protection in Reducing Domestic Violence in Banjar City (A Case Study on Womens Empowerment and Child Protection)

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Abstract

This present study utilized a descriptive qualitative approach. The data were collected through in-depth interviews conducted to the informants continuously until the data were saturated. The results of the recorded data were thoroughly transcribed. The data were then grouped according to the stages of implementation. The results indicated that the main factors causing domestic violence are the economic factor, and the third person factor. Meanwhile, the efforts done by the agency, in collaboration with PKK (Family Welfare Development), to decrease the domestic violence rate was by conducting monthly socialization and positive activities to help restore the mental health of the victims of the domestic violence. It was conducted by providing the psychiatrists and advocates for the victims and the reporters of domestic violence in Banjar City.

Keywords: Analysis, Strategy, Empowerment
Unpleasant affects in linking cognitive appraisals and academic procrastination in doing thesis: a perspective of control-value theory

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Abstract

The objective the present study was to investigate the relationships among cognitive appraisals (self-efficacy, value, and causal attribution), unpleasant affects (anxiety, anger, boredom, and hopeless), and academic procrastination (intention-behavior discrepancy, lack of promptness, and preferences in choosing activities) in college student while they were doing thesis. More specifically, the study investigated the mediating role of unpleasant affects in linking cognitive appraisals and procrastination in doing thesis from the perspective of the expectancy-value theory. A total of 128 college students completed a self-reported survey for the study. The results of the study showed that unpleasant affects influencing procrastination in doing thesis is anxiety, which was also influenced by cognitive appraisals, self-efficacy particularly. Based on the findings of the current research, it seemed that to increase perseverance and engagement in doing thesis could be done by increasing the efficacy of students so that it will reduce anxiety.

Keywords: Procrastination; affect; cognitive appraisals
The Effect of Transformational Leadership and Reward Toward Job Performance of Counter Transnational Organized Crime Task Force of Bali Region Police Through Felt Accountability and Job Satisfaction as Mediating Variables

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Abstract

The objective of this research is to analyse the transformational leadership impact and reward impact toward job performance of Counter Transnational Organized Crime Task Force Bali Region Police through felt accountability and job satisfaction as mediator variable. This is a quantitative research using survey method to 113 personnel of CTOC Task Force Bali Regional Police (CTOC Task Force Polda Bali). The data are collected through descriptive-statistics analysis and SEM-PLS. The result shows that there is a positive impact of transformational leadership to felt accountability with t-statistics value of 4.237 > 1.96. Transformational leadership has positive impact towards job satisfaction with t-statistics value of 6.551 > 1.96. Reward has positive impact towards felt accountability with t-statistics value of 3.309 > 1.96. Reward has positive impact towards job satisfaction with t-statistics value of 4.026 > 1.96. Felt accountability has positive impact towards job performance with t-statistics value of 2.931 > 1.96. Job satisfaction has positive impact towards job performance with t-statistics value of 7.388 > 1.96.

Keywords: Transformational Leadership, Reward, Felt Accountability, Job Satisfaction, Job Performance, Counter Transnational Organized Crime Task Force, Bali Region Police
Good Corporate Governance (GCG) Integration And Credit Restructuring And Its Impact On Conventional BPR Business Performance In Sidoarjo

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Abstract

Conventional rural banks are banking financial institutions that function as intermediaries in the economic field that bring various impacts in the smooth implementation of the development of the city of Sidoarjo. Good governance and loans are one of BPR main activities as an intermediary institution. Hot mud overflowed Lapindo in Sidoarjo, East Java, which has occurred since May 29, 2006 has given the banking world, especially Conventional Banks in Sidoarjo, the inability to pay customers due to loss of jobs and livelihoods resulting in bad loans and credit restructuring processes. For the existence and continuity of business and increasing the competitiveness of Conventional Banks, the integration of good corporate governance (GCG) and credit restructuring is carried out. The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of the integration of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) and credit restructuring on the business performance of Conventional Rural Banks in Sidoarjo. This research is an explanatory research using 72 respondents, namely commissioners, managing directors, compliance directors and conventional BPR managers in Sidoarjo. The variables used in this study are Managerial Ownership, Board of Commissioners, Directors, Audit Committee, Credit Rescheduling, Credit Reconditioning, Credit Restructuring and Business Performance. The analytical tool used is the PLS Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) approach. The results of this study indicate that the integration of Good Corporate Governance and Credit Restructuring can be done either partially or simultaneously and proven to influence the business performance of Conventional Rural Banks in Sidoarjo. The most dominant variable affecting the performance of Conventional Banks is the board of directors variables.

Keywords: Good Corporate Governance (GCG), Credit Restructuring, Business Performance
Gender and Woman's Citizenship Rights

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Abstract

Gender as a concept that distinguishes the roles and responsibilities of man and woman culturally and structurally has become a barrier for woman to access their rights as citizen. Every citizen has the same rights without discrimination based on sex, in reality of life experiences unequal for woman and man. Differences in the fulfillment of right between men and woman can not be separated from gender, both conceptually and practically in the context of life. In this article, the authors analyzed gender in concept and practices and its relation to fulfillment of woman's citizenship rights. Is gender a natural concept or cultural concept? How can gender be strengthened with woman's citizenship rights? There is conflict about gender as a natural condition that must be accepted and as a cultural form that must be changed so that critical analysis is needed about it. At the end of article, the authors present a framework that provides a different picture from the mainstream regarding gender and woman's citizenship rights.

Keywords: Gender, woman, rights, citizenship
Viral Marketing Strategies Through Social Media of Attract Visitor (Case Study Cafe Instagramable in Bandung)

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Abstract

Many cafes in Bandung each carrying different concept in attract visitor, both the product offered or interior design. Viral marketing is one of a promotion tool for marketers in creating awareness of their products (Kusumadjaja, 2014). To create viral, one of cafe with its strategy is the concept of current by the presence of the picture of the one spot photogenic or sufficient Instagramable so that the visitors can interested to enshrine and shares the experiences in Instagram. The purpose of this research is strategic analysis viral marketing through social media in attracted people refer to the post at the cafe. The methodology used is case study. Research is conducted by marketing strategies cafe assessed as being successful attract customers because a convenient place to hang out and Instagramable.

Keywords: viral marketing; social media; Instagram
Abstract

Purpose of intercultural communication research to determine the influence worldviews and indigenous ethnic Chinese in the city of Palembang. Three elements of worldview that includes the study of religion or beliefs, values and behavior, which is part of the theory of cultural perception by Larry A Samovar, Richard E.Porter dan Edwin R. McDaniel. This study uses a qualitative phenomenological approach which aims to look at various situations or social realities that apply to ethnic Chinese and indigenous in the city of Palembang. Research using depth interviews with a number of ethnic Chinese and indigenous informants. In addition, the observation and analysis of literature related to this research. Analysis of the data is written in a narrative inductive. An important result showed that religion/belief is one that is right and not be forced. However, through the marriage of the ethnic Chinese and indigenous religious conversion to Islam and Christianity that religions outlook changed. In addition, intercultural communication can change the perspective of the cultural values of ethnic Chinese and Natives in the city of Palembang. There by encouraging individual behavior becomes positive and its worldview

Keywords: Intercultural Communication; Etnic; Worldview
Indonesian data currently shows that there are problems that threaten adolescents, namely sexuality, HIV / AIDS and NAFZA. Handling can be started from educational institutions through a learning management policy on adolescent reproductive health. The existence of flow and incentives for policy managers can improve the performance of managers and policy implementers in the time available. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the disposition of policies to support the success of adolescent reproductive health education. This research is a descriptive exploratory study to describe phenomena systematically. Subjects of informant research are recipients of adolescent reproductive health education, implementers and policy makers. Sampling technique used is a purposive sampling technique. Recipient informants are students, implementing informants are teachers and policy makers informants are the school principal. Data collection is done by observation, interview and documentation techniques and research instruments are informants used as the key instrument. Data analysis includes processing the interview data in the form of transcripts, coding and data reduction, presenting data in the form of themes and interpreting and drawing conclusions from the results of the analysis. The results of the study showed that there were discrepancies in some indicators of the success of policy implementation, namely indicators of communication, human resources and bureaucratic structure, while disposition indicators showed the commitment of the policy implementers to implement the program. The implementation of reproductive health education policy is found to be poor and not optimal in terms of communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure. Commitment to improvement is needed in the aspects of communication, education and training, resources and bureaucratic structure for valuable improvement.

Keywords: implementation, adolescents reproductive health, policies
Abstract

The highly competitive environment forced their brands to develop strategy to maintain their brand positioning. In order for a brand to competitive advantage in the market, one of the elements that need to be achieved is not only product quality and marketing strategy but also positive brand image from customers perspective. To create a positive brand image, one of the strategy that can be implemented is rebranding. Some of changes within rebranding is the change of the name, logo and tagline. Rebranding strategy had been implemented by some of big companies in Indonesia namely PT. Gojek Indonesia. PT. Gojek Indonesia had changed their corporate logo by changing the elements on the logo comprising emblem, color, and font. From this phenomena the researcher will conduct a research titled Analytical Review on Logo Redesign PT. Gojek Indonesia in Creating Brand Company Image. Methodology of research is study case with brand image theory approach, community relationship and logo redesign and rebranding. The purpose of this research is to study wheter the logo redesign can create a positive brand image.

Keywords: Logo Redesign, Brand Image, Rebranding
The organization pecalang function in maintaining public order and security environment, research study in the castle dangin puri kaja denpasar

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Abstract

The development of a complex community of pecalang tasks is not only to maintain the security of the village in carrying out activities related to traditional and religious ceremonies, but also to maintain security in various community activities. Therefore pecalang is not enough to only have the ability to maintain security in carrying out activities in the field of religious custom, but must have the ability to overcome the problems of migrants in the village of Dangin puri kaja Denpasar. Problem formulation: What are the characteristics of the authority and function of the Pecalang organization in the village of Dangin Puri kaja Denpasar, what obstacles are faced in the exercise of authority and organizational functions of Pecalang desa Dangin puri Kaja Denpasar. The theory used is the theory of authority according to Max Weber 1999:157 dividing the characteristics of authority. The method used in this study is a qualitative research method, interview guide research instruments, data collection techniques including: observation techniques, interview techniques, literature study techniques. As well as data analysis.

Keywords: Authority, Pecalang
Community Participation In The Payment Of The Rural And Urban Land And Building Tax (PBB-P2) (A Study in Mekarmukti Village, Cisaga District, Ciamis Regency)

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Abstract

The study is aimed at determining and analyzing the community participation in paying the Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax in Mekarmukti, Cisaga District, Ciamis Regency. To achieve the objective, the study employed qualitative method in which the sample was drawn using purposive sampling technique. The data were collected through observation and interviews. The results showed that the level of community participation in paying the Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) reached an average of 80% per year. Viewed from the leadership aspect, the Head of Mekarmukti village has made an attempt to increase the community participation by issuing a Decree of the Village Head concerning the Formation of the Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax Team (PBB-P2). Meanwhile, in terms of communication aspect, what has been done was carrying out socialization to the local community, providing good service and giving awards. In regard to the education aspect, it was found that the level of education does not affect community participation in paying the Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2). What needs to be emphasized is the awareness of the taxpayer in fulfilling his obligations as a good citizen.

Keywords: Community participation; Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2)
Juridical Analysis of Transitional Land Rights Unregistered in Dharmasraya Regency

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the existence of the transfer of rights to customary land that has not been registered in the Dharmasraya district, how the rights of the people as owners of customary land that have not been registered to the high heritage heirlooms of people who have transitioned rights. This study uses an empirical juridical approach method which is expected to provide a descriptive description. Data collected in this research are primary data and secondary data. Where primary data is obtained directly from the community in the field through interviews, while secondary data is obtained from library research. All data obtained will be analyzed qualitatively. The results of this study indicate the existence of the transfer of customary land rights which have not been registered is getting higher, namely in the form of buying and selling, as evidenced by the existence of ulayat land as a high heritage heirloom where initially the customary land has a social function for its members, but after the transfer of rights in the form of buying and selling is done so that the communal rights of the communal land are lost and the function changes from the original function for social interests to the full rights of the buyer. The rights of the people as the owner of the communal land that has undergone the transfer of rights in the form of buying and selling with a letter of sale and purchase, members of the clan can claim back the communal land that has been bought and sold with that other party, if the transfer of rights is in the form of a grant from the customary owner, then the members of the clan cannot suing the status of land ownership obtained through the transfer of rights on a grant basis.

Keywords: Transfer of rights, Ulayat Land, unregistered
The Influence Of Organizational Culture And Social Capital On Employee Performance With Ocb (Organizational Citizenship Behaviour) As Mediation

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of Organizational Culture and Social Capital on Employee Performance through Organizational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB) as Mediation, a Case Study of Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo. The population in this study was employees of Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo as many as 250 employees. The samples of this research are 125 employees using which carried out with Proportionale Stratified Random Sampling method. The tools used to obtain data related to this study is a list of question or questionnaires. Measurements of the results showed that (1) organizational culture had significant and positive effect on OCB, (2) Social Capital had significant and positive effect on OCB, (3) organizational culture had significant and positive effect on Employee Performance, (4) Social Capital had significant and positive effect on Employee Performance, (5) OCB had significant and positive effect on Employeed Performance.

Keywords: Keywords : Organizational culture, Social Capital, OCB, Employee Performance
Abstract

Education is the most important aspect in the process of empowering and developing the quality of the State. Innovations in education services must be made to keep up with technological developments and the demands of society. One of the innovations in education services is PPDB Online. PPDB online is an electronic-based service system used in the process of admitting new students in high school. This paper explains the application of PPDB Online as an educational service innovation in East Java Provincial Education Office, Surabaya Branch. The application of PPDB Online in East Java Provincial Education Office, Surabaya Branch as innovation in education service can be described through the five e-service dimensions there are ease of use, e-scape, customization, responsiveness, and assurance. Ease of use can be described that the application of PPDB online makes it easy to register online. E-scape can be described that the application design created by Education Office of East Java Province provides comfort and convenience for PPDB users online. Customization can be described that this application makes it easy for users to convey constraints regarding PPDB online. Responsiveness can be described that consumer inquiries and requests can be responded to quickly. Assurance can be described that the data of the user is safe because to access the user must register and have a password to access PPDB online.

Keywords: service innovation, education service, e-service
Abstract

A literary work is born and grows from within peoples lives, it cannot be separated from society and vice versa, because both are interrelated and influence. Literary works can be seen as a social phenomenon, because it is related either directly or indirectly with the norms and customs of a society at that time. The purpose of this study reveals the deconstruction of the shape of Indonesian historical discourse through the portrayal of the main characters in the story of Arok Dedes and to find out the historical meaning that the author wants to convey in the text of Arok Dedes. The primary data to be reviewed is in the form of Arok dedes written by Pramoedya Ananta Toer, the fourth printing, in 2000. This novel is published by publisher Hasta Mitra Yogyakarta, 418 pages thick. Secondary data is data relating to the object of study, and supports the validity of the object being analyzed, in the form of books, magazines, essays and brief reviews as well as other books. This research method is a qualitative method of library research. The results of the study concluded that in the historical process of power change in Tumapel there had been betrayal committed by Arok, whereas in the historical process of power change in Indonesia in the 1960s, the chronology of events and perpetrators of the rebellion by the "Cakrabhirawa troops" according to the New Order government, was very appropriate review the truth. The implications of this research, suggest that all parties concerned can re-analyze the truth of the history of the new order version that has been taught in various history books in Indonesia so far.

Keywords: Sociology of Literature, discourse, literature, deconstruction, historical significance
Abstract

Local content (muatan lokal) subjects require innovation if they are not to be considered secondary material and are considered to have no impact on the world of work by students. One of the sources that can be used as a reference for local content innovation is the manuscript. Through the manuscript, it will be seen how knowledge, local wisdom, and various important information about the past. In Indramayu, there are at least 250 manuscripts that have not been used optimally for the benefit of learning. Then, how to use the manuscript for learning local content, especially in junior high school students in Indramayu. This research will use descriptive-analytical method. The steps, first, describe the elements contained in the manuscript, both aspects of codicology and textology (philology). Second, each element is subsequently introduced and taught to students. Third, develop every element in the manuscript with conventional or digital media, for example about illustrations and illuminations for the study of painting. As a hypothesis, manuscripts can be a source of innovation in learning local content, namely through the study of the codicological aspects (physical manuscripts) and textology (content).

Keywords: manuscripts, muatan lokal, innovation
Teacher-Student Relationship is Enhanced by the Gratitude of Teacher Perspective in Religious Based Elementary School

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Abstract

The teacher student relationship problem is more increasing. Therefore it is necessary to find evidence about how gratitude correlates with teacher student relationship. This study aimed to find out whether there is a relationship between teacher gratitude and the teacher-student relationship at religion based elementary school. This research was conducted with correlation research design. The participants of this research consist of 65 teachers from a religion based elementary school. The research measurements used two scales, namely the teacher student relationship scale (TSRS) from Pianta and the teachers gratitude scale (TGS) from Watkin. The scales were given to participants then analyzed. The results showed that there is a relationship between gratitude and the teacher student relationship. It also indicated that the low teacher student relationship of the participants could be enhanced by improving the gratitude. The implication of this research implementation are discussed.

Keywords: teachers gratitude, teacher student relationship, elementary school, teacher development, character education
[ABS-179]
Analyze the effect of Aconex System on Project Administration Process

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to examine the effects of aconex system and investigating the key determinants of the administration process. We proposed a conceptual framework based on the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT) aims to explain user intentions to use an information system and subsequent usage behavior. A total of 267 valid questionnaires were collected from project staff users through an online survey. Data were analyzed using structural equation modeling (SEM) techniques. The result shows that four key constructs of UTAUT have a significant positive impact on the administration process. We also provide a detailed discussion about these findings and the theoretical and practical implications of the research

Keywords: Aconex System, UTAUT, Administration Process, Information System
The Influence of Perceived Organizational Support on Job Satisfaction with Employee Engagement as a Mediating Variable on Civil Servant at Secretariat of Presidential Advisory Council

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the relation between the perceived organizational support (POS) and job satisfaction by using employee engagement as a mediating variable. This research is conducted in Secretariat of Presidential Advisory Council. Furthermore, the quantitative approach is used in this research. The data is collected by distributing questionnaires to 62 respondents and analyzed through SPSS version 25 using the PROCESS. The result of this study indicate that POS has no direct effect on employee’s job satisfaction and has an effect if it use employee engagement as a mediating variable. It was also found that employee engagement has a full mediator function between POS and job satisfaction. For this reason, the Secretariat of Presidential Advisory Council must pay attention to POS in the organization as one of the supporting factors to increase employee engagement and job satisfaction, which in turn will have an impact on the high performance of employees and the organization.

Keywords: Perceived organizational support, employee engagement, job satisfaction, civil servant
Analyzing the Ideology of Fox News Channel in Constructing Christchurch Mass Shooting

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Abstract

Despite the 72 pages manifesto uploaded by Brenton Tarrant to social media before the deadly Friday attack, Fox & Friends producers insisted on using the term mosque shooting in covering Christchurch mass shooting. It seems that there was resistance from the Fox & Friends producers in using the term terror to label the attacks that left 51 people killed and 49 others injured. This study aims to examine and explore the ideology of Fox News Channel on the constructed reality of Christchurch shootings by analyzing the audio-visual content using Edelman Frame Analysis method. The reality of mass shootings constructed by Fox & Friends producers tends to have a uniform model. In covering Christchurch shootings, the producers attempted to emphasize certain realities and direct public understanding based on conservative ideology. In conclusion, Fox News Channel ideology tends to be aligned with a certain party (Republican) ideology affiliated with the executive council. Also, Fox News Channel ideology influences its political and economic direction in herding and constructing public opinion.

Keywords: Christchurch Shooting, Fox News Channel, Frame Analysis, Media Construction of Reality, Media Ideology
I Paint The Town Red: An Overview Of English Idioms Through The Lens Of Computational Corpus

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Abstract

Idiomatic expressions are commonly used by native speaker to express their idea. Aside from that, this linguistic term also brings philosophical value of the speakers. The aims of this research is to investigate the philosophical value of the word red in English idioms and to examine the use of these idioms by using corpus. Record maintenance data collecting technique is used to collect the data. The data were taken from American English Idioms Dictionary and English Corpus. Referential approach is used to analyze the data. The results show that red color in English idioms has positive and negative philosophical value. Moreover, during the use of these idioms time to time, transformation and variation are found in the use of these terms in daily conversation.

Keywords: Idioms, Corpus, Philosophical value, Transformation
Abstract

This article discusses the movement of Mahad Al-Zaytun Indramayu in fostering sovereignty and food security for santri, pesantren and surrounding communities. Mahad Al-Zaytun is one of the pesantren which in its development has received pro and contra reactions from various circles. The main controversy was when several circles considered AS Panji Gumilang through Mahad Al-Zaytun consistently recruiting members to realize the idea of establishing an Islamic State as Kartosuwiryo did through his Darul Islam. This was then answered by AS Panji Gumilang with innovations in various fields. One of them is to foster food sovereignty and security starting from oneself, family, santri, pesantren and to the surrounding community. This study uses historical methods such as; literature review, field research and interviews - critics, interpretations and historiography collaborated with the theory of resource mobilization to see how AS Panji Gumilang mobilizes various resources, utilizes social networks with other groups, applies flexibly to other groups and has full control for realizing its efforts to foster food security and sovereignty in the pesantren he leads. The results showed that Mahad Al-Zaytun was proven not only to bring santri to become Muslims Kaffah but also to succeed in instilling the values of food security and sovereignty in the hearts of the santri and the surrounding community. It does can be a model in the development of food security and sovereignty in pesantren and surrounding communities.

Keywords: Mahad Al-Zaytun, Food Security, Food Sovereignty, Pesantren
Sunni and Shia in Cultural Acculturation (Communication between cultures and religions of Sunni and Shia groups in shelters)

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Abstract

This study aims to describe and explain the cultural acculturation between Shiite groups (refugees from Sampang) and Sunni groups (local residents in Puspa Agro Sidoarjo flats). This research is based on the fact that interaction and cultural acculturation between Shiites and Sunni groups are always out of harmony. There is always a barrier that causes them to not be able to interact and communicate well, as well as cases that occur in the Sidoarjo Agro Puspa flats where Shia refugees are placed. Data collection was carried out by in-depth interviews, observations, and relevant literature studies involving two different groups living in Puspa Agro Sidoarjo flats. The method used is Snowball Sampling. The results of this study indicate that, Cultural Acculturation that occurs between Shiite groups and Sunni groups in Puspa Agro Sidoarjo flats cannot occur properly, due to; First, there is no similarity in the concept of diversity. The difference lies in the identity of refugees as a Shiite group. Second, the difference in language used as a communication tool. Third, differences in cultural backgrounds, Shiite groups as low culture and Sunni groups as high culture. Fourth, there is no institutional or togetherness forum that can support acculturation. Negotiations The identities of Shiite groups always fail because of the negative stigma of Sunni groups towards Shiite groups.

Keywords: Communication, Cultural Acculturation, Religious, Shia, Sunni.
The need for information continues to increase, especially on social media. Any information is more easily accessed by having smartphones, social media, and internet networks that are freely traded. Among a series of social media platforms, Instagram indulges its users with information related to passion, lifestyle, hobbies, and others. In its feature there is a hashtag which is seen as an opportunity for some business actors to market their products, services, or ideas. This research takes the emphasis on using hashtags on Instagram as an online marketing media or e-marketing. This research has 3 component analysis models, namely: collecting data, presenting data, and gathering conclusions. The method used is descriptive qualitative using direct interviews with informants to get complete, complete data and in accordance with the purpose of writing this study.

**Keywords:** E-commerce, Hashtag, Instagram, Marketing Communication
Abstract

In the economic development in Indonesia, interesting activities have emerged, one of which is the capital market. The capital market has a strategic role in national development as one source of financing in the business world and a place for community investment, where entrepreneurs and the community can collaborate for the creation of economic stability in the business world. But in practice, there are criminal acts and violations that occur in the world of capital markets. As we know, activities in the economic field are not immune from crimes committed by irresponsible parties. So the public needs to know how the legal aspects are related to crime in the capital market.

Keywords: Capital Market, Legal Aspects, Capital Market Crime
Profile Of Fulfilling The Needs Of Opang (Ojeg Pangkalan) Family At Adipura Rancabolang Gedebage Bandung

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Abstract

Transportation is a facility supporting human activities, which cannot be separated from aspects of human activity, without human transportation can be isolated and can not make a maximum mobilization or movement. One form of transportation that is much sought after by the public at this time is Ojek. At present the motorcycle taxi transportation is divided into two types, namely online motorcycle taxi and motorcycle base taxi. In the midst of the rise of Ojek Online, not a few drivers of Ojek base still survive and choose base Ojek as a source of income. To meet the needs of his life. The purpose of this research is to find out how Profile fulfillment of the needs of Pangkalan Ojek driver families after the existence of Ojek Drivers Online. This research was conducted at the Ojek Pangkalan Komplek Bumi Adipura Complex, Rancabolang Gedebage, Bandung. The expected benefits of this research are getting input on the description of the fulfillment of the needs of the Base Ojek Driver family and the development of Social Welfare Science Concepts, especially those related to the social welfare conditions of the Ojek base driver and the concept of social functioning. This study uses a Qualitative approach with the analysis of 18 Pangkalan Ojek Drivers, using purposive sampling, based on predetermined criteria, that is already a base Ojek Driver for at least 2 years, has a family and children, and is domiciled in Rancabolang Village. Then selected a sample of 12 people, who later became Informants. Data collection techniques used were Observation, Interview, and Documentation Study. To analyze the validity of the data the researchers used data reduction, data display, and data triggering. The results of the study show the Profile of the fulfillment of the needs of the family of the motorcycle taxi driver base in the Bumi Adipura Complex, Rancabolang Gedebage, Bandung, in the aspect of meeting the needs of physiology less fulfilled because they eat twice a day, in a week they rarely consume milk and meat, and in the past year they have no clothes new. Fulfilling the needs of a sense of security less fulfilled, especially in terms of ownership of social security BPJS and accident insurance. They dont have it yet. The aspect of fulfilling the need for love has been fulfilled, the aspect of fulfilling the need for appreciation has been fulfilled, the aspect of fulfilling the need for self-actualization is less fulfilled.

Keywords: Profile, Fulfilling the Needs, Opang (Ojeg Pangkalan), offline motorcycle taxi
The Accountability Of Commitment-Making Officers In Government Goods/Services Procurement

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Abstract

One of the goals of a country is to improve public welfare through the fulfillment of excellent public services. The government is required to accelerate the national development through the implementation of state expenditure carried out through Government Goods/Services Procurement (Pengadaan Barang/Jasa Pemerintah, abbreviated as PBJ) in an efficient, effective, and accountable manner that is supported by a system of Goods/Services Procurement that is proper and competitive. The fulfillment of public goods and services is performed through the mechanism of government goods and services procurement using the self-management method and/or the selection of Goods/Services Procurement as referred to in Article 3 Paragraph (3) of the Republic of Indonesia Presidential Regulation number 16 of 2018 concerning Government Goods/Services Procurement. One of the actors in the Goods/Services Procurement is the Commitment-Making Officer (Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen, abbreviated as PPK). PPK is an official in the provision of goods and services who is authorized by Budget User/Proxy of Budget User to make decisions and/or take actions that caused an expenditure from the state budget or regional budget. PPK is responsible from the procurement planning until the completion of the work consisting of planning, implementation and control, signing of contracts/agreements, reporting, and submitting work results. Therefore, it can be said that PPK is administratively, technically, and financially responsible for the procurement of goods and services. In the event, if there is a problem in the process of Goods/Services Procurement, PPK tends to be asked to be responsible from a criminal aspect or at least considered to have participated in a criminal act. PPK in carrying out its duties and authorities acts on two legal fields which include administration and civil law as well as the consequences of the actions which may have an impact on criminal acts. By that, legal accountability should be requested in accordance with the legal field of the actions taken by the PPK. Likewise, seen from the aspect of authority theory consisting of attribution, delegation, and mandate, placing PPK as the person in charge for procurement becomes inappropriate.

Keywords: Accountability, PPK, PBJ