

CALL FOR PAPERS



"INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION IN THE DISRUPTIVE ERA"

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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS:



Prof. Dr. Gunawan Suryoputro, M.Hum Education/UHAMKA/Indonesia



Assoc. Prof. Abdul Rahim Othman Science and Technology/UTP/Malaysia

Culture/UHAMKA/Indonesia



Assoc. Prof. Robert Kleinsasser

Education/Arizona State University/USA

Prof. Lynn Clouder
Social Sciences and Humanities/
Coventry University/UK



Prof. Kazutaka Aonama Medical/University of Tsukuba/Japan

Assoc. Prof. Anne Cullen Asian Studies-Politics/ Griffith University/Australia



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All registered papers will be submitted for publication to Proceeding, and will be submitted for inclusion in leading indexing services, ISI Web of Science, CrossRef, Google Scholar. Selected papers publication (extended version): High quality accepted papers after extension and modification will be published in SCOPUS indexed journals (additional charge applies).

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ABSTRACT BOOK

THEME: "INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION IN THE DISRUPTIVE ERA"





Conference Day 1 Wednesday, October 21st 2020

Time	Activity	PIC
(GMT + 07:00		
Jakarta)		
07.00 – 08.30 WIB	Registration	Tim IT
08.30 – 09.00 WIB	Opening	MC
	1. Indonesia Raya	1. Nunung,
	2. Mars Muhammadiyah	M.Pd
	3. Kalam Ilahi: ust. Dr. H. Syaiful	2. Riri, M.Pd
	Rohim	
	4. Welcome Speech by the Rector of	
	UHAMKA:	
	Prof. Dr. Gunawan Suryoputro	
09.00 – 12.00 WIB	Session 1: (Panel)	Moderator:
	1. Prof. Dr. Suswandari	Liszulfah
	(UHAMKA – Indonesia)	Rosa, MIS.,
	2. Prof. Dr. Kazatuka Aonuma	PhD
	(Tsukuba – Jepang)	
	3. AP. Dr. Abdul Rahim Othman	
	(UTP – Malaysia)	
12.00 – 13.00 WIB	Break	
13.00 - 16.00 WIB	Session 2: (Panel)	Moderator:
	1. AP. Dr. Robert Kleinsasser	Siti Zulaiha,
	(Arizona State University - USA)	MA., PhD
	2. Prof. Dr. Lynn Clouder	
	(Coventry University – UK)	
	3. AP. Dr. Anne Cullen	
	(Griffith University – Australia)	
16.00 - 16.15	Closed (announcement for Day 2)	MC



KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Sketching Panoramic Landscape Possibilities: 21st Century Research

Robert Kleinsasser Arizona State University Corresponding Authors: robert.kleinsasser@asu.edu

Abstract. Panoramic possibilities and challenges for various research landscapes will be sketched that consider international research trends and emerging possibilities. The address considers qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods exploration tendencies from the social sciences. The ideas of research-creation will also be considered in light of future directions. Participants will be encouraged to consider structure and content while contemplating potential salient elements for imaginable 21st Century research.

The state of Asian Studies in Australia: a polemic view from within

Anne Cullen Griffith University Corresponding Authors: a.cullen@griffith.edu.au

Abstract. Many Australians interact daily with Asia through their work, tourism, or family. Indeed, engagement with Asia is diffused throughout multicultural influences including religion, marriages, and food. As a near neighbour, logic would seem to dictate a close relationship between Australia and Asia as inevitable. Yet, sadly, this is not always the case. Engagement seems to occur in one of two ways: either in a thoughtful and reflective echo-chamber where like-minded and pro-Asia individuals advocate for better, deeper, and more meaningful relationship with Asia based on well informed education and understanding, or, an unreflective engagement that takes for granted historical Eurocentric views about Asia, and 'its' position in regards to any relationship with 'us'. The breaching of ideas has contributed to a situation where Asian Studies in Australian universities has become undervalued at the very time when Australia's economic growth is reliant on the Asian post-Covid19 economic recovery and leadership. This paper will explore the confusion in Australia's relationship with Asia and what that has meant and predestines for Asian Studies in Australia.



Noninvasive Imaging Technologies in Modern Interventional Cardiology: Impact of multidetector computed tomography (MDCT) for evaluating the feasibility and safety of possible transcatheter therapeutic options

Kazutaka Aonuma, Akira Sato University of Tsukuba Corresponding Authors: kaonuma@md.tsukuba.ac.jp

Abstract. Transcatheter therapy was started back in 1979 to treat coronary stenosis by percutaneous balloon angioplasty, and catheter ablation was started to treat vatious tachyarrhythmias such as supraventricular tachycardia and atrial fibrillation back in 1982. Recently, transcatheter therapy became more and more aggressive for treating life-threatening ventricular tachyarrhythmias by catheter ablation, severe aortic stenosis (AS) by transcatheter aortic valve replacement (TAVR), and hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy (HOCM) by transcatheter septal alcohol ablation. Transcatheter cardiac therapies can take over many open chest surgical operations, which is beneficial for the patients because its less invasive procedures; however, it is very important to pre-evaluate the feasibility and the safety of transcatheter therapy to maintain the maximal benefit of the transcatheter therapies. Multidetector computed tomography (MDCT) has become one of the most reliable tool to pre-evaluate the feasibility and the safety of transcatheter therapy. In this session, I'll talk about the impact of MDCT for evaluation the feasibility and safety of the transcatheter treatment in modern interventional cardiology.

Reflections on inclusion and exclusion brought to life through a global pandemic

Lynn Clouder
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Abstract. This session will begin by sharing ideas on how the COVID - 19 pandemic has stopped our focus on 'futurity' (Berger, 1977) and what that means for our institutions. It will explore issues of inclusion and exclusion through considering our personal experiences of dispersion and disruption. The issues surrounding inclusivity are explored in the context of the ALIGN project, a GCRF funded networking project focusing on 'Identifying Success Factors for Inclusive Learning for Disabled Students in the ASEAN region' which raises awareness of disability as a global challenge, not least for Indonesia. Finally, the session will challenge delegates to consider opportunities and ways in which to reset the clock on futurity — to aspire to a more inclusive and kinder future for both students and colleagues in higher education.



MOSALAKI: Central Point Of Lio's Ethnic Local Leadership System In Sikka District, East Nusa Tenggara

Suswandari Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA suswandari@uhamka.ac.id

Abstract. Indonesia's ethnic diversity has become a world-recognized identity. More than 750 ethnic groups spread across Indonesia from Sabang to Meuroke. Each ethnic group has its own uniqueness and is also a picture of a cultural system to be proud of. The Lio ethnic group is one of the ethnic groups on the island of Flores, with their traditional ties and local wisdom values that have enriched Indonesia's multiculturalism, including a leadership value system called Mosalaki. The position of a Mosalaki in the Lio ethnic group in Sikka Regency is still the central point of the existing social system. The Mosalaki are prominent figures in terms of their origins, dignity and charisma that are not shared by society in general. The Mosalaki have a big role in various customary ceremonies such as determining the planting season, land management procedures, marriage procedures, maintaining and ensuring the welfare of citizens, behavior in interaction, belief systems even to the realm of modern politics today. How Mosalaki's central role in the Lio ethnic group in Sikka Regency is the focus of this study. the research was carried out using an ethnographic approach as developed by Spreadley.

Aligning Research Towards the Industry & Community Needs

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Abstract: Escalating academic research outputs and technology discoveries from the university to the commercialized markets often presents formidable challenges, which typically leads to a failure in transferring these technologies to real business. It was observed that among the key problems lie in a lack of commercialization competences and motivation, unsupportive organizational structure, and also misalignment between invention and business needs. The presentation is segmentized into two main parts: (1) Alignment of the research and technology development at universities with global megatrends (2) Sharing the lesson learnt from self-experience in the deployment of Project ADaPTTM with PETRONAS plants. The solution framework evolves around three main pillars; (1) governance and organizational support; (2) technology mapping between research competencies and industrial needs; and (3) mutual collaborative platform.



INVITED SPEAKER

Total Quality Management Classroom Practice using Mobile Learning in FAI UHAMKA: Reflective Teaching

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Abtract: Mobile learning technology has tremendously impact on classroom practices. Technology transform the class from face to face to virtual meeting. In improving the quality of classroom practice, we need to reorganize on how we conducted the learning process. The main purposes of this research was to evaluate the advantages and some challenges in mobile learning practice. This reflective teaching method was chosen to achieve the goals. The instruments used in this research was questionnaire, students journal, self-observations. The results shown us that M-learning support students in collaborative action. Students teach one to another corresponding to materials.

NEW LITERATION BASED PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION ADAPTATION

Desvian Bandarsyah University of Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. Hamka d.bandarsyah@gmail.com

Abstract:Our primary education is an important actor in preparing Indonesian future generations. In the midst of increasingly complex national problems, among others due to the weakening of inclusive attitudes and awareness of diversity and nationality, primary education becomes a reliable agent to prepare future generations of Indonesia with the complexity of its challenges, through the practice of providing education and teaching with values that are compatible with the demands in the situation at hand. The complexity involves issues of infrastructure, teachers, principals, and graduates who are able to enter the next level of education properly. In addition, advances in information technology have been transformed into opportunities and challenges that further complicate our primary education problems. So, the ability and desire to "look at itelf" is needed, while reflecting on the existence of the teacher in carrying out educational missions in primary education. This paper seeks to examine what issues are needed by primary education as a foundation for educated humans, also seeks to provide an explanation of the challenges and situations faced by primary education in the digital age. Moreover, it is intended to examine how primary education goes through the situation today and in the future, as a responsibility that is carried out for the future generation of the nation.

Keywords: Basic education, new literacy and digital era



The Prospect of Indonesian Herbal Medicinal as an Alternative Treatment for COVID-19 Patient

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Abstract. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a new disease caused by a novel coronavirus, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The disease has several symptoms from mild to severe and could lead to death for comorbidities and the elderly. Therefore, the infections and mortality cases keep growing day by day, moreover many authorities are trying suppressed by applying several health protocols such as physical distancing, hygiene, detection, and medicine. Several studies were conducted on drug discovery from plants to cure the disease by the bioinformatics approach. There are approximately 30,191 articles on PUBMED related to COVID-19 and medicine. Medicinal plants with antiviral and anti-inflammatory activities predicted as the best plants for COVID-19. JAMU, an Indonesian traditional medicine, has an outstanding possibility to be applied in COVID-19 strategy to recover patients and prevent infections.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, Medicinal Plants, traditional medicine

University Budget Cut During Pandemic And The Impact To Educational Quality

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Abstract. This study aims to examine the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic related to budget cut and its impact on the quality of education on higher education. This research was conducted at one of the private universities in Jakarta. Secondary data in the form of financial reports and the projections are used in this study. This research identifies that the impact of COVID-19 on universities includes chaos on the academic calendar, reduced costs for research and lecturer service, termination of local and international conferences, and budget cuts. This research suggests that universities should be more economical and more creative to increase income by changing the mindset of their human resources into a profit center.



Relevant Learning Room Used In Pandemic COVID-19

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Abstract. This paper examines strategies how to deal with the conditions of the Pandemic Covid-19 have affected learning activities, especially the use of learning rooms that are relevant to use during the Pandemic Covid-19. There are four types commonly used in the learning process, first learning room: live syncronous learning, second learning room: virtual synchronous learning, third learning room: independent or self directed asynchronous learning, and fourth learning room: collaborative asynchronous learning. Based on the study of the implementation learning models applied during the pandemic Covid-19, and paying attention to the policies that the government enforces, both central and regional. It can be concluded that the first learning room (face-to-face/live syncronous learning) is not appropriate to use during this pandemic, while the second learning (virtual synchronous learning 1), third learning room (independent/ self directed asynchronous learning), and fourth learning room (collaborative asynchronous learning) are learning room that can be the right and relevant choices for use in learning during the pandemic Covid-19. The combination of these three learning rooms (learning rooms 2, 3, and 4) is expected to create an atmosphere of an effective, efficient, enlightening, and progressive learning process as well as being the right choice during the pandemic Covid-19.



Eksplorasi Empat Fase Polya dalam Penyelesaian Soal Cerita Program Linier Berdasarkan *Belief* Siswa

Joko Soebagyo¹⁾, Hosen Habibie²⁾, & Iwan Gunawan³⁾

1.2)Univeritas Muhammadiyah Prof Dr Hamka

3)Universitas Langlang Buana

Abstract: This study aims to explore Polya's four phases in solving story problems on linear programming material in terms of student belief. Polya's idea of four phases in solving mathematical problems is of particular concern to mathematics educators. This research reveals the other side of Polya's four phases by looking at students' beliefs in each process. The grounded theory research method of the emerging design type was used to reveal the beliefs of Polya, which was carried out on 3 class XI students of the Social Studies program in terms of high, medium, and low KAM students. Data collection techniques in emerging design use interviews and documentation in six ways, namely discussion as recitation, as teacher-directed conversation, as open conversation, asking challenging questions, as knowledge transfer with guidance, and as a verbal interaction practice. that 1) students' beliefs in understanding questions greatly affect the stage of understanding the problem, 2) students' beliefs in writing what is known in the questions affect the devising a plan stage, 3) students' beliefs in carrying out a plan affect the carrying out a plan stage, 4) belief students in the overall answer does not affect the looking back stage.

Key word: Polya's four phases, belief, linear programming, word problems

02

The Effect Of Model Van Hiele Based Geogerba And Conventional To Mathematical Spatial Of Ability

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Abstract: This research aimed to discover the effect of Model Van Hiele Based Geogebra and conventional to mathematical spatial of ability. The population of this research is all students of Prof. DR. HAMKA. The sample in this research are students of the second semester of the mathematics education study program. This research was conducted online due to COVID-19. The research method used is quasi-experimental. Data collection used a mathematical spatial of ability test instrument. The data analysis technique used t-test. The result showed that the mathematical spatial of ability to students treated with the Model Van Hiele Based Geogebra was not higher than students whose mathematical spatial of ability to students treated with the conventional models. That is due to several factors, namely internal and external factors.

Keywords: Geogebra, Mathematical Spatial of Ability, Model Van Hiele

The Analisys of the Roles Teacher for Implementing Learning of 4.0 Industrial Revolution (A Case on Eelementary School of Jakarta)

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Abstract: This research is motivated by a phenomenon experienced by prospective elementary school teachers who must face learning in the classroom with a variety of student characters in the current millennial era. Prospective teachers are required to have qualified skills to deal with a learning atmosphere which from year to year shows increasingly criticality to their students. The curriculum that is run in schools must be in accordance with the current needs of students. The problem faced is how the teacher's role in the use of the era 4.0 learning model in elementary schools in DKI Jakarta. The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of teachers in the use of the 4.0 era learning model in elementary schools in the Jakarta area. The method used in this research is to use descriptive analysis method. The descriptive method is used to describe the phenomena of educational and learning activities carried out by elementary school teachers in the classroom. While the type of research used is the type of case study research in the form of collecting and analyzing data on the learning process. Data collection was carried out through observation, questionnaires and interviews. Meanwhile, to obtain the required information used through research tools, namely audio recordings and field notes. The research results are expected to be known or analyzed about the role of teachers in the use of the era 4.0 learning model in elementary schools in DKI Jakarta.

Key words: the role of teachers, learning models, industrial era 4.0

04

Correlation between Teaching Practice with Self Efficacy Pre-service Teacher Biology

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Abstract. This study aims to determine level closeness of the correlation between teaching practice and self-efficacy. The research method used descriptive correlation with the ex-post facto research design. The sample of this research consisted of 27 pre-service teacher biology. The sample taken using purposive sampling technique. The data was collected using a assessment rubric and a questionnaire. The data analysis technique used is linear regression test. The results showed the correlation between teaching practice and self-efficacy (F_{count} 1.30 $< F_{table}$ 3.15) with the regression equation y = 43.69 + 0.39x. Hypothesis test shows $r_{count} = 0.58 > r_{table} = 0.47$, at $\alpha = 1\%$, which means that the two variables have a significant correlation with the level in the medium category. The contribution of teaching practice to the self-efficacy of pre-service teacher biology was 33.64%. It can be concluded that there is a correlation between teaching practice and self-efficacy of pre-service teacher.

Keywords: teaching practice, pre-service teacher, self efficacy



Efficacy Of Kepel (Stelechocarpus burahol [Blume] Hook.f. & Th) Leaves Ethanol Extract In The Healing Of Burn Wound

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Abstract. Kepel (*Stelechocarpus burahol* [Blume] Hook.f & Thomson) is a native flora of Indonesia useful as an antibacterial, antioxidant, antifungal and antiseptic. Antibacterial and antioxidant activity on kepel leaf can the healing of wounds and the content of chemical compounds such as flavonoids and tannins, as the background of this research as a healer for burns wound. This study aimed to determine the activity of 70% ethanol extract of kepel leaf which is formulated in the form of ointment to be more effective and efficient. Testing is done by modeling burn rat with 4 parameters namely the number of macrophages, fibroblast density, re-epithelialization rate and measurement of burn area reduction. The animals used for this study were 30 rats, divided into five groups concentrations 3.25%, 6.5%, 13% kepel leaf extract ointment, negative control (vaseline flavum) and positive control (silver sulfadiazine). Observations were held on days 3, 7, and 14 histologically. Histological observations showed a increase in the number of macrophages, fibroblasts, re-epithelialization and a decrease burn area in the extract ointment group significantly compare to the negative control, and at a concentration of 13% showed comparable results with silver sulfadiazine. It can be concluded that kepel leaf ointment extract can accelerate the healing of burn wound with the best results at a concentration of 13%.

Keywords: Stelechocarpus burahol, burn, macrophages, fibroblast, re-epithelialization

06

The Correlations between Parents Cares and Motivations in supporting students Autonomy Study

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Abstract: Learning in home can be well or less controlled highly depending on parents' roles. Nowadays, parents for the last six months have changed not only parenting but also educating children. This dramatic change has significantly improved the awareness most of parents corresponding to their roles in supporting students learning autonomy. The main purposes of this study were to measure parents' cares, personalities, and motivations toward students' willingness to study independently. The mixed method was employed. Data were collected using online survey to reach a enormous number of participants while qualitative data were collected using deep-interviewed (four parents and four children) to ensure the validity of survey results. Data were analyses with Confirmatory Factor Analysis. The results shown us that parents' motivations and care was highly related to students' willingness in autonomy learning. While parents who regularly allotted a time with their children will highly affected both students independent learning scales and students learning achievements.

Key word: Parents Roles, Personalities, Students Autonomy



The Use of Application Namely Quizizz in Elementary School Students' Outcomes

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Abstact: Although Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world, the quality of its human resources is still low. One of the causing problems is the teacher's hesitation in choosing learning models, and the minimum use of technology in schools. This study aims to determine the influence of science learning outcomes by using the learning model TGT assistant application "Quizizz" on the fourth-grade students of SDN Cakung Barat 07 Jakarta Timur. The research method used is a quantitative research method with a type of Quasi-Experimental design, with purposive random sampling using IV-A as experimental class and IV-B as a control class. Students' outcomes were measured by 20 multiple-choice questions, which had previously been tested for validity and reliability. The requirement test in this study includes the normality test using the Chi-Square test formula, and the normality test using Fisher's test formula. While the hypothesis test is using the t-test formula. So that the results are H_0 is accepted, which states that there is no significant influence on learning by using the learning model TGT-assistant application "Quizizz" on the fourth-grade students of SDN Cakung Barat 07 Jakarta Timur.

Kata kunci: Model TGT, Quizizz, Hasil Belajar IPA

08

Applying the Problem Based Learning Model to Improve the Quantitative Reasoning

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Abstract: The ability of middle-school students to reason quantitatively within the context of learning mathematical was investigated by employing measuring tools of a quantitative reasoning test and observation sheet, which were developed. This study was accompanied by a quasi-experimental design by the randomized pre-test-post-test control group design. The participants of this study were second year middle school students totaling 95 students from Pangkep, Makassar, South Sulawesi and divided into two classes, namely the experimental class and the control class. 50 students in the experimental class and 45 students in the control class. The problem based learning model is implemented in the experimental class while the control class is applied direct learning model based on in the current curriculum on the topic of the linear program. Improvement of students' mathematical reasoning test results was calculated using the N-gain index consisting of high, medium and low category. The results of this study showed that there were 81.6% of students who increased their quantitative reasoning test scores in the experimental class in the high category while in the control class the improvement of quantitative reasoning for students only in the medium category where the percentage was 65%. This indicates that on the topic of the linear program, students' quantitative reasoning by using the problem based-learning model can be used as a means to increase students' quantitative reasoning.

Key word: Problem Based Learning, Quantitative.



SOLAR POWER GENERATION SYSTEM MODEL INTEGRATED WITH NETWORK CONNECTED BATTERY ELECTRICITY

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Abstract. Utilization of solar energy as clean and renewable energy through the solar power generation system connected to the grid general electricity for example the State Electricity Company has become great concern for previous researchers. Newest update This grid general electricity system is integrated with an energy storage system for maintain the stability and reliability of the power system. This paper presents the grid general electricity model which is more stable, effective, cheap and reliable than the system existing areas that support environmental conservation areas. Method which used in this paper is to conduct a literature review to study and know the development of existing systems. The next step is performs optimal topological design, modeling, simulation and analysis for the integrated the grid general electricity system with a battery-like energy storage system. The power converter between the battery and the power grid is a 2 way system developing a new system based coordinating control strategy intelligent fuzzy logic controller in the the grid general electricity system work system developed in comparison.

Key words: The Grid General Electricity, Battery, Electricity Network

10

Implication The Application of Social Gay Network On Digital Era 4.0 and Society 5.0

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Abstract. Friendship between members of the community is close and solid. Although the background of socioeconomic status is quite diverse, in general the members of the gay community come from the middle to upper class. This can be understood because members of the gay community come from urban communities, where social norms are more lax than in rural areas because urban communities tend to be more individualistic, so that such communities will be easy to develop. The formation of gay identities is also triggered by many gay-specific applications. The purpose of this study is to determine imlication the application of social gay network on digital era and society. The research method with a qualitative approach through data collection techniques in-depth interviews, observation, and FGD. Data analysis uses the Miles & Huberman Interactive Model. The results showed that: 1) Gay gene is just a myth. 2) Gay openness coming out to the family, community, and community is preceded by the process of coming in, namely the acceptance of himself as a gay that shapes his identity. 3) Efforts to anticipate the 5.0 digitization era of gays using social networking applications specifically gay that can be downloaded via smartphones, such as: Grindr, Jack'd, Hornet, Planet Romeo, Moovz, U2nite, BoyAhoy, Badoo, Struff, Tagged, and Growlr, greatly inspired community members in discussions and share experiences.

Keywords: *impication, aplication, gay, network, digital, society*



Evaluation Of Curriculum Implementation 2013 At MI Al Khairiyah Pagi Mampang Prapatan South Jakarta

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Abstract. This research aims to reveal the results of the implementation of curriculum 2013 in MI Al khairiyah Pagi using CIPP model (context, input, process, product). The method used is a descriptive qualitative method that is to obtain data scientifically, including data collection using observation, structured interviews and documentation. The interview was conducted to the Head of Madrasah, representative of the student field, Head of Administration, Teacher, Committee, Parents of Students, and Students. The results of this research show that the context in the implementation of curriculum 2013 is clear vision, mission, objectives, work program. Input in the implementation of curriculum 2013 saw some teachers and employees whose educational backgrounds did not match the subjects they had. The process in curriculum implementation 2013 has not shown the expected results. It is seen from the very maximum scientific approach implemented in the learning process, gls implementation, instrument preparation and assessment rubric, preparation of hot skill based questions. The products in curriculum implementation 2013 have been running well, according to the procedure although not optimal, both in terms of students and teachers. The constraints in the Implementation of curriculum 2013 come from governments, teachers, institutions, students, and parents of students. The solution to overcome these constraints is to improve school governance or management better. It is expected for the institution to improve the madrassa management system so that the Implementation of curriculum 2013 is able to show optimal results.

12

The Effect of Local Culture-Based Learning Tools on Strengthening The National Character of Elementary School Students in Urban Area

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Abstract. Character education is an inseparable part of the world of education. In line with the times, where the influence of western culture that enters the life of the nation affects all aspects of the nation's personality. If this is left unfiltered, it will affect the mindset and behavior of the nation's generation, who adopt western culture. School is an appropriate place to provide the national character education. Quality learning management by using learning tools that link the noble values of local culture will be able to strengthen the national character of students. The purpose of this study is to see the effect of local culture-based learning tools on strengthening the national character in urban areas. The research method used in this research is a quantitative model. The design of this research is using the Quasi Experimental Design with the form of the Nonequivalent Control Group. In this research design, the researcher used an experimental group with a control group that was started by giving a pretest to each group. The results obtained are based on the hypothesis analysis test, a significance value of 0.125 (> 0.05) is obtained, so that there are differences in national character before and after using local culture-based learning tools. Based on the research results, it is concluded that the implementation of culture-based learning tools has a significant effect on strengthening the character of the nation.

Key word: Local Culcute, Urban Area



Development of Teaching Materials Based on Technology Literacy through the Website for Students of the PGSD FKIP UHAMKA Study Program

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Abstract. This study aims to develop teaching materials based on technology literacy through a website called BAGUR'SD for PGSD FKIP UHAMKA students, and to find out the quality of this product that has been produced so that it is suitable for use in the learning process on campus. The research method was carried out in two stages, namely observation and the Research and Development (R&D) method. The observation method was carried out to determine the learning process in the classroom and the use of students' smartphones while in class and during online class or commonly known as Work From Home (WFH). R&D or research and development methods adapted from Hannafin And Peck's development model were used to develop the BAGUR'SD website. This website was tried out for active students of PGSD FKIP UHAMKA. The results showed that the teaching materials based on technology literacy through a website that had been developed based on material experts obtained a percentage score of 89.28% with a very good category in terms of the usefulness of the website to help lectures, then the results of validation by media experts obtained a percentage score of 88,73% with the very good category according to the opinions and suggestions of experts regarding the website. The trial was conducted on active students of PGSD UHAMKA. The result of the learning media quality is 88.49% with a very good category seen from the number of people who accessed the website. Based on the results of data acquisition, it shows that the development of technology literacy-based teaching materials in the form of a website is suitable to use as a learning resource for PGSD students.

Key Word: Teaching Materials, Technology Literacy, Website

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The Influence of Number Head Together Learning Model on Social Science Learning Outcomes of Elementary School Students

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Abstract: This research aims to find out the influence of social science learning results on grade IV students by using the Number Head Together learning model. This research was conducted at SDN Pekayon 05 Pagi East Jakarta. This research sample includes 47 students from IVA and IVB classes at SDN Pekayon 05 Pagi East Jakarta. The validity of this study is calculated by the Biserial Point Correlation. The coefficient of reality is calculated with the kr-20 formula. Normality test test using Lilifors test. In the experiment class obtained Lcount 0.109<0.173 Ltable and the control class obtained Lcount 0.147<0.173 Ltable weighted the hypothesis zero accepted and the conclusion is that the sample used is normal distribution. The homogeneity test results using fisher test. Obtained Fcount 1.46 > 2.03 Ftabel with a significant degree of 0.05 with a numerator dk 23 and a denominator 22, it was concluded that both groups were homogeneous. The results of the hypothesis calculation using t-test, obtained tcount result 3.40 > 2,015 ttable at a significant level = 0.05, then H0 rejected. Then it can be concluded that there is an Influence of Number Head Together Learning Model on The Results of Social Science Study of Grade IV Students of SDN Pekayon 05 Morning East Jakarta.

Keyword: Number Head Together Learning Model, Learning Outcomes, Social Sciences.



Eksplorasi Empat Fase Polya dalam Penyelesaian Soal Cerita Program Linier Berdasarkan *Belief* Siswa

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Abstract: This study aims to explore Polya's four phases in solving story problems on linear programming material in terms of student belief. Polya's idea of four phases in solving mathematical problems is of particular concern to mathematics educators. This research reveals the other side of Polya's four phases by looking at students' beliefs in each process. The grounded theory research method of the emerging design type was used to reveal the beliefs of Polya, which was carried out on 3 class XI students of the Social Studies program in terms of high, medium, and low IMA students. Data collection techniques in emerging design use interviews and documentation in six ways, namely discussion as recitation, as teacher-directed conversation, as open conversation, asking challenging questions, as knowledge transfer with guidance, and as a verbal interaction practice. that 1) students' beliefs in understanding questions greatly affect the stage of understanding the problem, 2) students' beliefs in writing what is known in the questions affect the devising a plan stage, 3) students' beliefs in carrying out a plan affect the carrying out a plan stage, 4) belief students in the overall answer does not affect the looking back stage.

Kata kunci: Polya's four phases, belief, linear programming, word problems

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The Effect Of Self Esteem On Nomophobia Behavior In Students Of Guidance And Counselling Study Program Fkip Uhamka Class Of 2015

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Abstract. This research aims to determine the effect of self-esteem on nomophobic behavior in Guidance and Counseling Students of FKIP UHAMKA class of 2015. The method used in this research is quantitative research methods with ex post facto research type. This research was tested on Guidance and Counseling students of FKIP UHAMKA class of 2015. This research is a sample study with a sample size of 57 students from 128 students. Data collection was carried out using the Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale (RSES) and Nomophobia Questionnaire (NMQ) which were adopted and adapted into Bahasa and adjusted to the necessity. The results of this study indicate that there is no significant effect between self-esteem and nomophobic behavior in Guidance and Counseling Students of FKIP UHAMKA class of 2015 with the acquisition of Tcount of 0.234 and the value of P 0.079 < 0.05 and the acquisition of F_{count} 3.199 < F_{table} 4.013 at α = 0.04, thus Ho is accepted, which states that there is no significant effect between the two variables.



Democracy, Gender and Play in Early Childhood Education

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Abstract: This paper aims to explore the relationship between democracy, gender and play. The author tries to see how teachers construct girls and boys play in early childhood. On the basis that democracy conveys justice, equality, and inclusivity and play is considered one of the most important aspects in early childhood education so that children have the freedom to decide their play. Based on the existing literature, the writer argues that educators take it for granted and never question it. This paper uses a poststructuralist study. From this literature review it was found that plays are often grouped according to gender, girls do not have the opportunity to play boys play and vice versa. The main result of this literature review is the importance for educators and ECE teachers to include a gender perspective when trying to understand children's play so that children have the freedom to choose their play.

Keywords: Democracy, Gender, Play, Early Childhood Education

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Optimization And Validation Of Methods For Assay Of Acyclovir Cream Determination By High Performance Liquid Chromatography

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Abstract. Acyclovir is a part of acyclic guanosine derivate that show selective inhibition of herpes virus replication, with a strong activity of antivirus against herpes simplex and Varicella zoster. This study aims to obtained an effective and efficient method and validating from the method obtained in assay of acyclovir cream determination. Chromatographic conditions consisted of YMC – Triat C18 columns (4,6 x 150 mm, 5 μ m), mobile phase H_2O - Acetonitril (95:5), flow rate 1,2 mL/minute, injection volume 20 μ L, wavelength 252,0 nm with a run time of 5 minutes. The results of the analysis obtained a retention time of \pm 3,5 minutes. LOD and LOQ values of 0,27 μ g/mL and 0,83 μ g/mL. The average standard deviation (RSD) value is 0,35% and the accuracy is 0,34%. Toughness test shows that the method is resistant to variation in the mobile phase, the Acyclovir Cream analysis method meets the requirements of the 1994 ICH, so the method can be applied to the assay of Acyclovir determination in Cream dosage forms.

Keywords: HPLC, acyclovir cream, optimation, validation method, determination of assay



EFFORTS TO IMPROVE BEGINNING READING SKILLS THROUGH SOFT BOOK MEDIA IN CLASS I SDN GANDUL 2 CITY DEPOK SEMESTER 2 STUDY YEAR 2019/2020

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Abstract: This study aims to improve reading skills beginning through Soft Book media in Class I SDN GANDUL 2. The type of research used is Classroom Action Research which consists of cycle I and cycle II. The subjects were grade 1 students of SDN GANDUL 2. Data collection techniques were _ pre-cycle calculation of 50%, Cycle I of 61.76% in Cycle II it increased to 85.29% in the KKM reading skills. These results indicate that there is a significant increase in the use of Soft Book media in pre-reading skills.

Keywords: Soft Book and Beginning Reading Skills

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Triple Helix: How The Model Affects Small Medium-Sized Enterprises

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Abstract. A Cross-sector collaboration among university, government, and industry/business in the context of the Triple Helix model has become the central issue of addressing the growth of the global economy particularly, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) as a part of creative industry. Thus, the purpose of this study was to examine the effect of three leading actors in the Triple Helix model to the development of SMEs. The study employed a quantitative approach and Structural Equitation Model (SEM) to find out the effects of three helixes on SMEs. 246 respondents of SMEs from two regions; the province of Bandung and Banten took part in an online survey. The findings reported that the government, industry, and government affect positively to small and medium-sized enterprises. It indicates that the Triple Helix model plays a significant contribution to SMEs. The partnership of three leading actors implicates the development and the innovation of SMEs as well.

Keywords: triple helix model; small and medium-sized enterprises; entrepreneurship; creative industry



Improving Student Learning Outcomes in Indonesian Language Learning through the Jigsaw Type Cooperative Approach of MI Assalafiyah Class III Muchammad Lutfi Hidayatullah, Nurrohmatul Amaliyah

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Abstract. The research was conducted based on the need for renewal in increasing the creativity of teachers during the learning process of Indonesian in schools due to the weak quality of student learning. In the learning process activities, the learning material is not contextual and student performance looks low. This is because teachers still use conventional learning approaches. With these teaching techniques, it causes student saturation in the learning process so that students do not have interest and motivation in learning. Based on the problems described above, researchers hope that with this research teachers can play their role as learning innovators. The purpose of this study is to improve and improve Indonesian learning outcomes through a cooperative approach type jigsaw class III MI Assalafiyah Kampung Rambutan, East Jakarta. This study uses a classroom action research method to obtain data and analysis. This research goes through two cycle stages. In the first cycle, students were not used to learning with the jigsaw type of cooperative learning conditions. So that action is taken by providing an explanation to students about the type of jigsaw cooperative learning. So from the first cycle and the second cycle it can be concluded that in the first cycle learning completeness was 72% or 20 students with an average value of 75. Then in the second cycle learning completeness was 89% or 25 students with an average value of 82. So, learning jigsaw cooperative type can improve student learning outcomes in Indonesian language learning in class III MI Assalafiyah Kampung Rambutan, East Jakarta.

Keywords: Contextual, Innovator, Cooperative

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Combination Of Fuzzy C-Means Clustering And Simple Additive Weighting Methods In Scholarship Of Decision Support Systems

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Abstract. Scholarships are educational assistance given to individuals or students with the aim of providing relief from financial costs for the continuation of the education pursued. Scholarships at SMK Auto Matsuda, there are two types of scholarships which are grouped based on achievement criteria, status and family economic conditions. The decision-making system has not been objective and transparent in determining foundation scholarship recipients, this is the background of the research using a combination of two methods, namely the Fuzzy C-Means Method (FCM) and Simple Additive Weighting (SAW). The combination of the Fuzzy C-Means (FCM) method is used for clustering to determine membership weights objectively based on each variable criterion, while the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method is used for the weighted addition of each alternative on all alternative criteria to find a weighted addition with the performance assessment of the overall highest score by taking the results of the clustering, the best alternative will be taken. Provide information and consideration to anticipate in classifying prospective recipients of Foundation Education Fee Assistance Scholarships (BBP Foundation) and Learning Achievement The cluster with the smallest score is the cluster that is not eligible to receive a scholarship. This study aims to implement the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method and the Fuzzy C-Means (FCM) method by categorizing variable criteria and using weighting in the selection of participants who receive the Foundation Education Fee Assistance (BBP Foundation) scholarship and Learning Achievement Improvement (PPB Foundation) scholarship can display the final results of prospective scholarship recipients from the largest (feasible) to the smallest value (unworthy).



THE REPRESENTATIVE SPEECH MODEL OF GAY "COMING OUT": PRAGMATIC STUDY

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Abstract. This research is entitled *The Representative Speech Model of Gay Coming Out: Pragmatic Study*. The research method uses a qualitative research design. Data collection is done through recording data with indept interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), and observations. Data analysis techiques using interactive analysis model Miles Huberman. The research results Representative Speech Model Gay "Coming Out" show the speech acts that bind the speaker to the truth he is saying are marked by menyatakan, mengakui, melaporkan, memberikan kesaksian, menyebutkan, berspekulasi. On the 60 speech data, it was found that 25 representative speech menyatakan, 11 representative speech mengakui, 8 representative speech melaporkan, 11 representative speech memberikan kesaksian, 1 representative speech menyebutkan, and 4 representative speech berspekulasi. Representative speech menyatakan is a speech that dominates gay speech "coming out". From a psycohological point of view, the gay "coming out" language behavior expresses more of his statements. The events that occur are marked by a context indicating the place and time of the incident as well as lingual markers in the form of the person pronoun aku, gue, the pronoun indicating itu, and the lingual marker misalkan, beranggapan, apa namanya. Kevword: Representatif Speech, Gay "Coming Out"

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Increasing Students' Digital Literacy Through The Use of Edublogs as A Learning Media Sari Mubaroh

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Abstract. Most of SMA Negeri 1 Sungailiat students are less enthusiastic about school literacy, because they feel bored when they have to read books. In addition, that teachers are always the focus of learning makes it difficult for teachers to use literacy in the teaching and learning process. There's also another factor, it is the lack of optimization in the learning media used by the teachers because most teachers still only use books or lectures as learning media. Based on these factors, then this study aims to see the increase in digital literacy of students through the use of edublogs in high schools. The research method used in this study was an experimental one-group pretest-post test design. The sample in this study amounted to 35 students at SMAN 1 Sungailiat. The data in this study were collected through a questionnaire distributed to students before and after the learning process was carried out through the use of edublogs. The questionnaire instrument uses a Likert scale which consists of 5 alternative answer choices. The instrument was developed from digital literacy indicators consisting of 17 statements. One of the statements was that I was able to use edublogs as a means of literacy and learning media. Analysis of the data used in this study using different test analysis (t-test). The results showed that the use of edublogs as a learning media could improve students' digital literacy.



Total Flavonoids Content of Sequentially Extracted Polar Extracts of Cayratia trifolia Leaves

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Abstract. Cayratia trifolia leaves contain flavonoids compound that can dissolve well in polar solvents. This study aimed to evaluate the total flavonoids content of polar extracts which extracted sequentially from C. trifolia leaves. The dried C. trifolia leaves were macerated continually using n-hexane, ethyl acetate, and ethanolic solvent. The total flavonoids content was determined using spectrophotometric methods with a AlCl₃ reagent. TLC chromatogram of the extracts were evaluate using chloroform: aceton: formic acid (10:2:1) as a mobile phase and silica gel F_{254} as a stationary phase. The citroborate and ammonia vapour were used as detection spray reagents. The highest total flavonoids content (27.95±0,62 mgQE/g) were found in 70% ethanol extract of C. trifolia leaves compared to ethyl acetate extract (17.98 ± 0.89 mgQE/g). The ethanolic extract is found five compound spots, while the ethyl acetate extract found three compound spots which were thought to be a flavonoid group. Thus, it can be concluded that the different polar extracting solvents are able to attract flavonoid compounds with different levels. The flavonoids in C. trifolia extract need to be separated to determine the types.

Keywords: Cayratia trifolia, Flavonoids, Sequential extraction

26 Effectiveness E- Learning Schoology Integrated Character

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Abstrac, This study aims to develop E-learning schoology for students. The research method used is the Research and Development (R & D) method with the ADDIE (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation) model. The research subjects were students of fourth semester physics education FKIP UHAMKA. This research and development resulted in the effectiveness of using E-learning schoology which was integrated with the character using E-learning schoolgy is indicated by the overall average score for 6 user character principles at a high level of an average honest of 8.58, an average discipline of 9.08, a creative average of 9.33, an average of 8, 76 and the average responsibility is 7.37. The overall average of characters is 8.60 with good category.

Kata kunci: Effective ,Schoology, Character,



Project Based Learning (Collaborative Garbage Management) as an Implementation of Integrated Curriculum, Law, Economics, and Religion in the Disruptive Era

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to improve students' in depth understanding of concepts on legal, economic, and religious aspects by using the Project Based Learning model through an integrated waste management project. The population of this study were students of Minhajurrosyidin Islamic Institute (STAIMI) and the samples of this study were students of STAIMI majoring in Law and Economics. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. The instruments used were participation, interviewing, and documentation. Data analysis was done using the Mills and Hubermans technique. The result of this research shows that the integrated waste management project can improve students' understanding of learning in legal, economic, and religious aspects. From the law aspect, students learn about: UU no.18 of 2008 (Waste Management); UU No. 18 of 2019 (Pondok Pesantren); Government Commitment at the G20 Summit, Hamburg –Germany, Friday, July 7, 2017; Presidential Decree No.97 / 2017; National Strategic Policy (Jakstranas); Environmental Regional Policy Strategy (Jakstrada); In an economic perspective, from waste, students have learned: waste to food, waste to material, and waste to energy. The outcome or side impact of this research is the use of waste for catfish nutrition, organic chicken production and organic vegetables. Students also learn to market these products. Through a design thinking approach in marketing, students learn how to adjust market needs. This is in accordance with the characteristics of millennial students and the disruptive era; where consumers and the market are always dynamic, thus demanding the creativity of students and lecturers in teaching and learning.

Keywords: millennial empowering, waste integrated cultivating

28 BASIC SCHOOL CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT IN THE ERA OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0

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Abstract. This research is about curriculum development, the importance of curriculum development in the Industrial Revolution Era 4.0. Previous research has shown that current curriculum development is faced with the demands of society in general to keep up with technological developments. The research methodology is a qualitative method using ethno-graphic design. This research was conducted at SD Muhammadiyah 12 Pamulang, South Tangerang. Data were found from several informants such as school principals and teachers. Methods of data collection using observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Data analysis using the Interactive Analysis Model. The validity of this research data is the level of credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The results of this study are: (1) the principles and characteristics of syllabus development at SD Muhammadiyah 12 Pamulang South Tangerang are the arrangement of togetherness with general learning or special learning about setting character education goals for other learning methods that can develop the curriculum; (2) principles and characteristics of material development at SD Muhammadiyah 12 Pamulang South Tangerang. This does not have a major impact on the success of students in developing the curriculum because the teacher has not made teaching materials but to fulfill the learning media it has become one of the principles and characteristics of material development at SD Muhammadiyah 12 Pamulang, South Tangerang, is that the material applied in this school does not only use schools, the available facilities and infrastructure but also the school environment becomes the learning object or material that is applied; (3) principles and characteristics of lesson plans at SD Muhammadiyah 12 Pamulang South Tangerang.



RME Model Application Design Permutation Material if there are The Same Elements in The Mobile Phone

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Abstract. The aims of this research to design a learning application for the Permutation concept if there are same elements based on Realistic Mathematics Education (RME) that can be used on mobile phones, so it is very useful in online learning. The RME model for the learning presentation refers to the RME based on Probability Book from previous research. This research method is research and development. The development result is RME model Application Design of Permutation if there are The Same Elements in Mobile Phone. This application comprises 6 parts, such as: (1) from the 4 elements there are 2 that are the same; (2) from 4 elements there are 3 are the same; (3) out of 4 elements there are 2 pairs of the same elements; (4) out of 5 elements, 2 are the same; (5) out of 5 elements, 3 are the same; and (6) out of 5 elements there are 2 pairs of the same elements. Furthermore, the application was validated by 2 mathematics education experts and 2 high school teachers. The average feasibility value for the application given by the four validators is 89 for the application design, 94 for material presentation, 96 for presentation support, and 89 for language eligibility. Therefore, this application is suitable for senior high school

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Implementation of Digital Technology "Parents-up" in Supporting Character Education in Schools: The Perspective of Parents

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Abstract. This study aims to see how the level of acceptance of parents regarding the use of digital technology called Parents up in supporting children's character education in schools. This study used a survey method. A total of 264 parents completed the survey. The majority of parents were women (N = 232, 90.2%) and men (N = 28, 9.8%) with many S1 education backgrounds (59.8%). The collected quantitative data were analyzed with statistical analysis. Smartphones are technology commonly used by parents in monitoring children's character education at school and at home. The research findings show a positive response from parents. Parents really accept the presence of Parents up in supporting their children's character education activities. Recommendations for research findings are the development of features of this application by synergizing monitoring from teachers.



Social Interaction between Teachers and Parents through Distance Learning during the Covid-19 Pandemic : Case Study in Jabodetabek Primary School

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Abstract. This study aims to find various problems of social interaction between teachers and parents in Distance Learning (Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh/PJJ) during the Covid-19 pandemic and new normal. The method used is a case study in 21 elementary schools in the Jabodetabek area. Data collection was conducted through interviews with 21 teachers, distributing questionnaires to 241 parents and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with teachers and education experts. From the data processing, it is known that various social interaction problems during PJJ. The formulation of the recommended online social interaction model includes things related to trust, openness, knowing each other, a positive feeling, online communication skills, motivation, cooperation, SOP and flexibility.

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Meme as History Learning Media in Millennial Society Cultural Entities

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Abstract. Technology has developed so fast, one of which is social media with the content that is currently popular is meme. Meme, which was originally just delivery of humor, now continues to develop into a medium for delivering information to a medium for criticism. Meme also develops with themes, one of which is history. History themes are an interesting thing because meme readers can find historical information through memes. It can be underlined that memes can be used as learning media that can help in the process of history learning. The objectives of this study are (1) to examine perceptions of the use of meme as history learning media; (2) to arrange meme criteria that can be used as history learning media; (3) to select meme content that can be used as history learning media. This study uses a qualitative research method with a case study approach. Meanwhile, data collection in this study used interviews and documentation. Meanwhile, the data analysis technique uses the Creswell model. The informant came from FKIP-UHAMKA with a total of 10 informants. The results showed that with the power of memes as a stimulus for their readers to find out information with their disposition that tends to contain humor or jokes, so that they are easy to read, teachers/lecturers can intersperse the history learning process by using meme as learning media while still providing historical facts in an event so that history learning can go well and interesting.



Allicin Chemical Stability Test In The Phytosome Of Garlic Extract

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Abstract. Allicin contained in garlic extract is unstable at high temperatures. Meanwhile, this compound has the potential to be widely used as an antidiabetic. One way to optimize the use of allicin is by using a phytosome delivery system that can protect allicin so that it does not break down easily. The purpose of this study was to determine the storage temperature which indicates the slow rate of decomposition of allicin in the phytosomes of garlic extract (PGE). PGE were stored for 8 weeks at 4°C, 25°C and 40°C. Allicin content were measured every 2 weeks using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer. The results of the decomposition rate of allicin in PGE at temperatures of 4°C; 25°C; 40°C were 0.0191; 0.0185; 0.0212, respectively. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the storage temperature of 25°C showed the decomposition rate of allicin in the PGE is slower than the other storage temperatures. **Keywords:** allicin, chemical stability, phytosome, garlic extract, decomposition rate

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A Comparison of The Outcomes of Online Learning for Medical Students During the Era of Large-Scale Social Restrictions

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Abstract. The current COVID-19 pandemic has required learning at universities to be conducted online. It has not been predicted when the COVID-19 pandemic will end, making it impossible to predict the duration of the online learning process. As a result, it is necessary to evaluate learning outcomes using online learning methods. This study examined the learning outcomes of 46 fourth-semester students in the Medical Studies Program at the University of Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. HAMKA Medical Faculty. The scores of topical examinations held over four consecutive weeks were observed and compared. The data show significant differences in the topical test scores between the first and the second weeks of online learning. However, from week two to four, there were no significant differences in learning outcomes. The research team predicts that stable online learning outcomes from week two indicate that the students were able to follow the process without issues.



DIFFERENCES IN ONLINE AND OFFLINE LEARNING OUTCOMES IN THE FIRST WEEK OF MEDICAL STUDIES

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Abstract. Large-scale social restrictions, imposed in an effort to minimize the spread of COVID-19, have had a big impact, including on the learning process in universities. Learning, which until now has been conducted offline, must now be pursued online. This sudden change is predicted to have an impact on students' learning outcomes. This research examined the topical test scores of 20 second-semester students in the Medical Studies Program at the University of Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. HAMKA Medical Faculty, who had participated in classes and examinations in the first week of implementing both offline and online learning. The data show that online learning resulted in significantly better outcomes than offline learning.

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An Investigation of the L2 Writing Strategies Used by Indonesian Vocational High School Students

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Abstract. Writing embraces a complex cognitive process, including various writing strategies; thereby, writing is not a simple activity. Nevertheless, there have been deficient studies on English (L2) writing strategies among Vocational High School students in Indonesia. The uses of effective writing strategies have been proved to assist students in their writing skills. However, many students and teachers are unaware of varied writing strategies to lessen students' writing problems. This study intended to observe students' processes when writing English descriptive texts among six (6) skilled Vocational High School students. This study is a qualitative case study, and the instruments used were: Think Aloud Protocols, class observation, and semi-structured interviews. The data obtained from the instruments have been analysed and finally interpreted. The findings showed that the students applied relatively similar frequency use of strategies. They differed only in the types of strategy applied. This current research implies that students should be encouraged to apply different strategies for improving their writing. Moreover, there should be explicit teaching of strategies to lead the students to write effectively. Workshop and training on how to use strategy for EFL students are required to help students to write successfully in the target language.

Keyword: writing strategies, vocational high school students, descriptive texts



Analysis of the Formation of Gairaigo in Japanese Commercial Ads for the 2016 - 2020 Advertising Period (Reviewed from a Morphological Study)

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Abstract. Loanwords or in Japanese called *Gairaigo* (外来語) is words that taken from foreign languages, and adapted to Japanese word formation. The purpose of this research is to get to know about the formation of *Gairaigo* in Japanese commercial advertisements that appeared in the period 2016 to 2020, the types of *Gairago* that used in that advertisements, and what kind of gairaigo appears the most in advertisements in that period. This Research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The technique used in this data collection is the literature study technique with the lesap technique and the expansion technique as data analysis. The object of this research is the Japanese commercial advertisements that appeared in the period 2016 to 2020. This research is using Tsujimura, Setiawan and Engman's theory and the other journal resources. The results of the research of 50 advertisements studied contained four processes of gairaigo formation: Borrowing, Clipping, Compounding, and Affixation, types of gairaigo: Representational, Replacement, Truncated, Altred, and Psuedo Terms. And then, from 50 sources, the type of gairaigo that most often appears is the Representational type with a total of 25 words or as much as 50% of the total data analyzed.

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Analysis of Nrf2 Plasma Levels in Rats with Vitamin B12 Restriction Diet

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Abstract. Vitamin B12 deficiency is a significant problem, particularly in developing countries. The increasing complexity of the Vitamin B12 molecule, the deficiency condition, causes a complex cell level disorder. The clinical manifestation of vitamin B12 deficiency is anaemia, but it is believed that due to the complexity of vitamin B12, there are still other molecular disorders. This study aims to establish the pathway of damage caused by vitamin B12 deficiency in the Nrf2 molecule. An animal experiment involving 12 male Sprague Dawley rats were randomly divided into control and 16-week treatment. There are two research groups, namely the control group and the treatment group. The control group was given a standard diet, while the treatment group was assigned a vitamin B12 deficiency diet. At the end of treatment, The levels of vitamin B12 in the liver tissue and plasma NRF2 were measured. Nrf2 and vitamin B12 levels were statistically analyzed using the Student's T-test, and the correlation between vitamin B12 and Hb was analyzed using the Spearmen test. Data that cannot use by Independent T-test were tested using the Mann Whitney test. In the results, there was no significant difference between the control and treatment groups on plasma Nrf2 levels (4.02 ± 0.59 pg/ml vs 3.34 ± 0.55 pg/ml; p = 0.07) and tissue vitamin B12 (0.0034 μ g/ml \pm 0.0030 μ g/ml; p = 0.5). There was a significant positive correlation between tissue vitamin B12 levels and plasma Hb levels (p<0.01, r = 0.8) between the treatment and control groups.



Correlation Of The Ability Of Students Creative Thinking In Solving Environmental Problems With The Achievement Of Environmental Education

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Abstract. Education has the opportunity to develop creative individuals who have ideas and solutions in responding challenges and providing solutions the problems in the 21st century. The aims of this study is to measure the relationship between students' creative thinking skills in solving environmental problems with the achievement of the Environmental Education course. The study population included all students of the Uhamka Biology Education study program and the sample of this study was 48 students of the Uhamka Biology Education semester 3, 2019. The instruments used were essay questions and questionnaires for the value of Environmental Education course. Data correlation analysis used linear regression test using SPSS. The results showed the significance value of the linearity test was 0.831 > 0.05, which indicated that there was a significant relationship between students' creative thinking skills in solving environmental problems with the environmental education course achievement. The resulting regression equation Y = 64.67 + 1.51 X. Hypothesis testing results in t value (6.269) > t table (2.819), which indicates that there is an effect of students' creative thinking ability in solving environmental problems on the achievement of Environmental Education subjects. The results R Square is 0.461 which shows the magnitude of the influence of students' creative thinking skills in solving environmental problems on environmental education course achievement by 46.1%.

Keywords: creative thinking, environmental problem solving, environmental education

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The Impacts Of Principal's Academic Supervision, Organizational Climate And Teacher's Work Motivation On Teacher's Performance In The Al-Hamidiyah Islamic Education Foundation, Depok

Bv

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Abstract: This research was conducted on May, 2020 with the aim of analyzing, testing and knowing the influence of school principal's academic supervision, organizational climate, and teacher's work motivation, on teacher's performance at the Al Hamidiyah Islamic Education Foundation, Depok. The sampling technique used was a questionnaire, in which the entire population numbered 192 people with a sampling technique used is a proportionate stratified random sampling technique of 130 people. The data analysis method used is path analysis To test the analysis requirements we used the Kolomogorov-Smirnov normality test and the Levena homogeneity test. The results of data analysis with a simple linear regression statistical test using the SPSS application show that There is a positive direct effect on organizational climate on teacher's performance so that if the organizational climate rises by 0.865 it will be followed by an increase in teacher's work motivation increases by 14,911, 5) There is a positive direct effect on teacher's work motivation to teacher's performance so that if the teacher's work motivation increases by 0.887 it will be followed by an increase in teacher's performance by 12,444, 6) There is a positive direct effect of Principal's academic supervision on the organizational climate so that if the Principal's academic supervision rises by 0.913 it will be followed by an increase in organizational climate as large as 9,269. It is recommended to the Al Hamidiyah Islamic Education Foundation, Depok to improve teacher's performance through enhancing the Principal's academic supervision, creating a conducive organizational climate and fostering teacher's work motivation.

Keywords: principal's academic supervision, organizational climate, teacher's work motivation, teacher's performance



The Implementation Of Cultivating Good Values Through Character Education In Prince's Primary School Tangerang

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Abstract. This research aims to describe how the implementation of noble values through character education at the Princes Elementary School, Tangerang. The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research with a case study research approach. This research was conducted on May 2020 at Princes Elementary School. Data collection using observation, interview, and document study techniques. The validity of the data used the method and source triangulation technique. Data analysis used an interactive analysis model technique consisting of: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. The results of research in the implementation of the values of character education are (1) The implementation of character education in the habituation activities at Princes Elementary School has been carried out by applying the values of character education, this can be seen from the behavior of students in their daily lives. Character values that stand out are leadership, never give up, tolerance, nationalism, discipline, responsibility, care for the environment, politeness. (2) The implementation of character education in extracurricular activities has implemented 5 main character values in its implementation. Commitment, communication, and togetherness with various parties need to be improved in the process of implementing the character values of Princes Elementary School students. A character education can be successful because there is synergy from the school, parents, and the environment. It is necessary to optimize student literacy activities in the morning, creating a conducive atmosphere so that students can participate in activities well. In implementing extracurricular activities, teachers should be more innovative.

Keywords: Implementation, Noble Values, Character Education

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Differences of Visual Attention to Memes: An Eye Tracking Study

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Abstract. Nowadays, memes are used as funny yet effective approach to send the messages for people. The growth of internet and digital media in recent years make memes easier to spread around the world. There are many studies about the perception to memes among different ages. However, it is still unclear the visual attention of people to memes. To solve the problem, human eye tracker could be used as objective and bias free technology. In this study, millennials and non-millennials participants were shown many memes image in random order. Participant's eye movements were recorded using human eye tracker to measure visual attention. Following eye tracking, participants completed a modified questionnaire to measure the perceptions of memes. Our findings suggest there are different patterns of attention between groups while looking at memes and perceptions of memes.



miRNA and Transcription factor genes expression profiling, toward assessing C-kit+ and Sca-1+ resident cardiac stem cells regenerative potential

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Introduction: Resident cardiac stem cells (CSC) is believed as appropriate source for cardiac regeneration, they capable to differentiate into three major cardiac lineages; myocytes, endothelial, and smooth muscle cells. Based on the expression of membrane marker; CSC are identified in 3 groups: c-kit+, Sca-1+, and ISL-1+ cells. To understand each group of CSC proliferation and differentiation capabilities as their regenerative potential, we study miRNA-1 and miRNA-133 profiling and genes expression of crucial transcription factors (Gata4, Mef2c, Nkx2.5, and Akt2) of cardiac lineages. Method: C-kit+ and Sca-1+ CSCs population were prepared from right appendage patient undergone 'on-pump' CABG surgery under signed informed-consent. A total of 21 right appendage tissues were first minced and enzymatically dissociated, and isolated applying CD177 and mouse anti-Sca-1 magnetic-microbeads for C-kit+ and Sca-1+ CPCs, respectively. Specific CSCs obtained were expanded in specific media on 6 well culture plate, 25T, 75T, and 150T culture flasks, sequentially once they reach confluent. miRNA and transcription factors genes experiments were performed on cells harvested from flask T75 and T150. MicroRNAs and mRNA expression profiling were conducted utilize Taqman MicroRNA Assay and gene expression Assay, respectively. Result: When compare to Resident CSCs whole population, the expression profile of miR-1 and miR-133 as well as Gata4, Mef2c, Nkx2.5, and Akt2 genes expression of C-kit+ and Sca-1+ cells have not significantly different. Conclusion: C-kit+ and Sca-1+ specific type of CSCs have similar regenerative potential as their origin population, resident CSCs.

keywords: cardiac stem cells, regenerative therapy, transcription factors, miRNA

44 ELECTRONIC WORD OF MOUTH AS BUSINESS ANTICIPATION DURING THE PANDEMIC COVID-19

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Abstract:This study discusses one of the business of culinary, especially beverages that are popular is Thai Tea. Competition in type of beverage business is very tight plus a brand that comes up because of the opportunity that exist. This study aims to determine the implication of electronic Word Of Mouth that occurs in social media Instagram on the formation for positive image of Thai Tea. The research method used is qualitative through data collection techniques such as in-depth interviews and observation, using Interactive Model Miles and Huberman. The results showed that the role of communication activities from mouth to mouth through social media is very strong by using the features provided by Instagram and the buyer's experience is satisfactory.

Keywords: Electronic Word Of Mouth, Anticipation, Covid-19



Snack Product Formulation Made of Flour from Purple Sweet Potato and Pumpkin

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Abstract. Purple Sweet Potato is potential to contain antioxidant that has benefit for health of the elderly, one of them is to decrease blood cholesterol level. The antioxidant content in purple sweet potato and pumpkin can despite of being processed in the high temperature. Flour from purple sweet potato and pumpkin were mixed with wheat flour. The formulation made for purple sweet potato flour and pumpkin flour were 70 gr and 50gr. The 70gr formulation was mixed with 50gr of wheat flour while the 50 gr formulation was mixed with 50 gr of wheat flour. The formulations also used stevia flour for sugar replacement and soy oil in the replacement of butter. The formulation that was more preferably accepted by the panelist was the 70 gr formulation of purple sweet potato, and so was for pumpkin flour, the 70 gr formulation was also more desirable.

Key-words: formulation, snack, purple sweet potato, pumpkin

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The Influences Of Principal's Academic Supervision, The Organizational Climate And Teacher's Work Motivation On Teacher's Performance In The Al-Hamidiyah Islamic Education Foundation, Depok

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Abstract. This research was conducted on May, 2020 with the aim of analyzing, testing and knowing the influence of school principal's academic supervision, the organizational climate, and teacher's work motivation, on teacher's performance in the Al Hamidiyah Islamic Education Foundation, Depok. The sampling technique used was a questionnaire, in which the entire population numbered 192 people with a sampling technique used is a proportionate stratified random sampling technique of 130 people. The data analysis method used is path analysis with a simple linear correlation approach. The quantitative research data collection uses a research instrument with a Likert scale while the validity test of the instrument uses the Pearson Product Moment correlation coefficient formula and the reliability test of the research instrument uses the. The results of data analysis with a simple linear regression statistical test using the SPSS application show that 1) There is a positive direct the influence of Principal's academic supervision on teacher's work motivation so that if the Principal's academic supervision rises by 0.947 it will be followed by an increase in teacher's work motivation by 5,921, 2) There is positive direct the influence of the organizational climate on teacher's work motivation so that if the organizational climate rises by 0.975 it will be followed by an increase in teacher's work motivation by 3,777 organizational climate so that if the Principal's academic supervision rises by 0.913 it will be followed by an increase in organizational climate as large as 9,269. It is recommended to the Al Hamidiyah Islamic Education Foundation, Depok to improve teacher's performance through enhancing the Principal's academic supervision, creating a conducive organizational climate and fostering teacher's work motivation.

Keywords: principal's academic supervision, the organizational climate, teacher's work motivation, teacher's performance



GC-MS analysis of essential oil from the leaves of Aglaia monozyga

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Abstract. The Aglaia genus (Meliaceae) consists of more than 130 species and mostly spread in a tropical and subtropical region. Its geographical spread includes India, Southeast Asia, Australia, and parts of the Northern Islands in the Pacific Ocean. *Aglaia monozyga*, a species of genus Aglaia (Meliaceae), was found in West Sumatera province, Indonesia. No description concerning the chemical composition and biological activity of *A. monozyga* has been published in the literature. This study aimed to identify volatile compounds from the leave of *A. monozyga*. The essential oils were extracted from the leaves of *A. monozyga* by using a *Clevenger apparatus* hydrodistillation and analyzed by using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). Constituents were then identified by comparing the results of the chromatogram and reference retention time using the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) library data. A total 41 volatile compounds were identified, around 92.63% of total peaks detected The major peaks represented by cembren (13.82%), anthracene, 9-cyclohexyltetradecahydro- (9.94%), β-iraldeine (6.42%), alpha-curcumene (5.76%), undecanoic acid, 10-methyl-, methyl ester (4.76%), ethyl palmitate (3.58%), alpha-bergamotene (3.31%), (-)-zingiberene (3.21%), caryophyllene (2.72%), beta-cedrene (2.68%).

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The Function of Financial Performance in Moderating CSR to Firm Value

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Abstract. This study aims to determine the effect of corporate social responsibility on firm value with financial performance as an intervening variable in LQ 45 companies index listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2016-2019 period. The type of this research was quantitative. The type data used was secondary data obtained from www.idx.co.id. Whereas, this research sample was determined by purposive sampling method by predetermined criteria. The analytical method employed was a path analysis using SPSS. The results of this study, as directly corporate social responsibility, has a positive and insignificant effect on firm value. Indirectly corporate social responsibility has a significant effect on firm value through financial performance as an intervening variable.

Keywords: CSR, Financial Performance, Firm Value



DEVELOPMENT QUALITY OF MEDIA ONLINE LEARNING IN PANDEMIC ERA

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Abstract. The first quarter of 2020 was a hard time for the global community. The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemics swept through the world affected many aspects, such as the decline in industrial production to the readjustments in the academic calendar of all educational institutions globally. The purpose of this article to examine online learning at the macro and micro level in terms of impact on college student. This paper discusses the findings from sharing experiences with several lecturers in implementing online learning in the last few months. The author used lecturers as research objects to collect data in investigating several online learning in Indonesian education as well as research related to student satisfaction levels and the effectiveness of their implementation so far. This study found that students have sufficient knowledge about the COVID-19 pandemic. Another finding that emerged during the study was the high costs involved in taking online learning. The results showed that some students experienced very slow internet connections because they decided to return to their hometowns. The findings of this study will be very useful for university administrators and management in making emergency decisions in the future regarding the implementation of online learning programs for different student backgrounds.

Keywords: college student, COVID-19 pandemic, higher educational institutions, online learning

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Implementation Of Audio Visual Media Based On Local Wisdom To Improve Cultural Literation In Private Schools

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Abstract. Education has a big role to determine the progress or retreat of a nation. Education is really needed by every human being as a means to develop the values that exist in human beings such as social, moral, religious, and cultural values. Based on observations, it was found that cultural literacy in students in primary schools is still low. The purpose of this study is to look at the effect of the implementation of local wisdom-based audio visual media on increasing cultural literacy in elementary schools. The research method used in this research is Research and Development. The sampling technique used in this research uses simple random sampling. Analysis of the data in this research used an independent sample t-test with the help of SPSS 25.0 software. Based on the results of trials on the developed media, the implementation of audio-based media based on local wisdom is effective in increasing cultural literacy in elementary schools. This is shown based on the results of different tests that there are differences in understanding cultural literacy before and after the use of audio-visual media based on local wisdom.



The Psychological Effect of Junior High School Students during Long-Distance Learning: Emotional Perception and Motivation

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Abstract. The Covid-19 pandemic has tended to establish new adaptation for teaching and learning which shifting the face-to-face learning in the classroom to the distance learning by applying digital media to conduct the learning process. Several digital learning media become the alternative for students to perceive the learning outcomes. This study aims to explore a thorough explanations about their emotional perception and motivations of junior high school learners during the distance learning in this pandemic situation. The data was collected through teachers' observations, students' participations and interviews to gain optimal information about their motivations and emotional perceptions during the distance learning. Therefore, the result determines that learners get demotivated, lack of focus and get easily stressed out due to the abundance of tasks they have received. Another finding shows that learners get less discipline in managing times for their study.

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Factors Affecting Therapeutic Satisfaction and Medication Adherence in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients at 2 Primary Health Care Centers in Jakarta

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Abstract. The data show that around 33-49% of type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM) patients fail to reach the A1c target, one of the main factors is low medication adherence. Non-compliance in the management of type 2 DM therapy can increase the incidence of complications of type 2 DM, which further increases the cost of treatment and care that will burden the government. Treatment satisfaction is an important factor of quality of care. Preliminary studies suggest that low therapy satisfaction can decrease patient adherence. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence therapeutic satisfaction and medication adherence in type 2 DM patients at two primary health care centers in Jakarta. The research design was cross sectional. Respondents of the study were 110 patients. This study used a validated SATMED-Q questionnaire to assess therapeutic satisfaction, a MARS questionnaire to assess medication adherence, and an A1c value to assess glycaemic control. The results of this study indicated that the factors that significantly affected therapeutic satisfaction (p <0.05) were age, education, occupation, duration of DM, complications, use of herbal medicines, and the number of drugs in a day. While the factors that significantly influenced medication adherence (p <0.05) were age, occupation, duration of DM, and the amount of medication in a day. There were no factors that significantly affected glycaemic control (HbA1c) (p> 0.05).

Keywords: therapeutic satisfaction, medication adherence, type 2 DM



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND MARKET COMPETITION ON COMPANY PRODUCTIVITY

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Abstract. In the global economy, the productivity of companies has many positive impacts, especially the interaction between countries with developed economies and countries with developing economies. Companies that want to survive in global market competition must create competitive advantages and to create these advantages the company must run a good corporate management system using corporate governance (CG), so that the company's mission and vision can be achieved. Based on the above understanding, corporate governance is defined as a company internal control system that has the main objective of managing significant risks in order to meet its business objectives by safeguarding company assets and increasing the long-term shareholder value of investment. Keywords: corporate governance, market competition, and company productivity

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Study Of The Pgsd's Discipline Linierity In Fulfilling Education Manpower Resources In Basic School Of Madinah Islamic School, Jakarta Selatan City

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Abstract This study is based on the results of the analysis of observations carried out at the Madinah Islamic School in the sub-district of Tebet, South Jakarta. The results of the data observation found that there were still teachers who taught whose scientific qualifications were not graduates of the primary school teacher education study program. Many teachers with scientific qualifications are graduates from nonprimary school teacher education. Meanwhile, in elementary school, a teacher is in accordance with the 2013 curriculum with a thematic system teaching, namely teaching by integrating two to three subject areas (PPkn, Mathematics, Ipa and Indonesian) in one face-to-face class. The objectives of this study were to: (1) determine the ability of teachers to carry out learning based on the 2013 Curriculum with the Thematic learning system, (2) identify the barriers to teaching teachers with thematic learning systems, and (3) provide recommendations to schools in recruitment (acceptance) teacher resources to pay attention to the scientific qualifications of teachers which are indeed elementary school study programs. The research method used is the method of observation by making direct visits to schools to obtain complete and accurate data about the human resources of elementary school teachers who teach at SD Madinah Islamic School which is located in Tebet District, South Jakarta. The results of this study indicate that of the total teaching staff at SD Madina Islamic School there are 9 people or 31% of the education staff who graduated from the Primary School Teacher Education Study Program from public and private universities. While the remaining 20 people or 69% of education personnel are not elementary school teachers. However, based on existing data, teaching staff who are not graduates of the Primary School Teacher Education Study Program in carrying out the teaching and learning process are able to prepare a Learning Program Plan (RPP) every semester. In addition, when researchers made observations to the class to see firsthand the implementation of teaching staff, they were able to teach well. Recommendations from the results of this study are to submit the results of this research, especially to the Board of Foundations who manage SD Madinah Islamic School, so that in the future they should consider as well as possible in the recruitment of elementary school teachers.

Keywords: linearity, scientific disciplines, pgsd's, human resources, elementary school teachers



Education Of Religion And Social Empathy In The Center Pandemy COVID-19

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Abstract. This study aims to obtain complete data on the performance of UHAMKA volunteers who have carried out humanitarian actions to the people directly affected by the implementation of the PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions) imposed in the City of South Tangerang since Saturday, April 15, 2020 until now. PSBB is implemented as an effort to break the chain of the spread of the COVID-19 virus in South Tangerang. The method used is direct observation to directly affected people living in Pondok Benda Indah Pamulang South Tangerang, Banten Province. The results of this study were found as many as 40 people who were directly affected economically due to the implementation of the PSBB. Of the forty people, these can be specified as follows: 1) 9people an teachers, 2) 3 marbots (1 mosque marbot, and 2 musbots marbots, 3) 4 employees laid off, 4) 4 employees laid off, 5) 6 traders who are all home traders (meatballs, ice, bakwan,), and 6) 14 online motorcycle taxi drivers. The researcher concludes that it is very necessary to embody our social monotheism to help others, especially to 40 people directly affected by building food barns to provide food to be consumed every day for the next 2 months, so that there are no communities in the Pondok Benda Indah Pamulang of South Tangerang housing complex. starving. This is actually a tangible manifestation of our social and social supremacy, especially as UHAMKA volunteers who sincerely and sincerely sacrifice their lives, bodies and assets to care for the people in our neighborhood.

Keywords: Grounding, Monotheism, Social, and Covid-19 Pandemic

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Development an Android-Based Mobile Guidebook Application for Dragonfly and Butterfly Observation

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Abstract. Dragonflies (Odonata) and butterflies (Lepidoptera)play very important roles in the ecosystem and there are a great many of them. It is estimated that there are more than 5,000 types of dragonflies and 17,500 types of butterflies in the world, among them around 800-1,000 types of dragonflies and 2,200-3,000 types of butterflies can be found in Indonesia. A series of observations conducted in July 2018 at the Cibodas Botanical Garden in West Java found 8 species of dragonflies and 33 species of butterflies. The aim of this research is to develop an Android-based mobile guidebook application for dragonfly and butterfly observation that can be used at any time to easily identify dragonflies and butterflies. This research is a development research that refers to the 4D development model. In the Define stage, activities were carried out to collect initial information related to the diversity of dragonflies and butterflies. In the Design stage, activities were carried out to design books and Android applications. In the Develop stage, validation activities were carried out by dragonfly and butterfly experts, as well as media experts using questionnaires, interviews and discussions (FGD). In the Disseminate stage, activities were carried out to test an android application on students of the Biology Education Department at FKIP UHAMKA. The data obtained were analyzed using quantitative and qualitative descriptive techniques. The test results show that the guidebook was assessed as very good on the presentation aspect, very good for the material and good for the language, with a score of 88%, 85% and 82%, respectively. Thus, this mobile guidebook application, called ODOLEPI, is feasible for use in the observation of dragonflies and butterflies.



Development of Farmer Caping Learning Media to Improve Student Learning Outcomes

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Abstract. This research is development research that aims to produce valid, practical, and effective farmer caping learning media. This development procedure is adapted from the research and development (Research and Development, R&D) model which includes the Define, Design, and Development stages. The results of this development research are 1) a guide book for using farmer caping media, 2) farmer caping media, and 3) assessment tools. The results of the validation of the development product are valid. The practicality of this learning media is seen from the implementation of each farmer caping media implementation and is categorized as good. The effectiveness of the farmer caping learning media is seen from the results of experimental tests. Based on the results of experimental tests, it can be concluded that the use of farmer caping learning media is very effective compared to learning in conventional classes with a significance value of 0.000. This is evidenced by the average pretest and posttest scores in the class that applies farmer caping learning media, respectively, which are 49.17 and 85.83. Meanwhile, the average pretest and posttest scores in the conventional class were 64.58 and 79.17.

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CORRELATION BETWEEN MILD COGNITIVE IMPAIREMENT RISK FACTORS IN ADVANCED-AGE PATIENTS IN THE ELDERLY

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Abstract. An increase in the population of the elderly will have an impact on changing disease patterns in society. cognitive impairment, including mild cognitive impairment (pre-dementia) and severe cognitive impairment (dementia), will be common diseases found in primary health care. Cognitive impairment greatly affects the quality of life of the elderly. Mild cognitive ability (HKR) is a transitional stage between decreased cognitive function according to aging and decreased cognitive function at the early stages of dementia. Mild cognitive impairment has two types: type amnestic HKR and type nonamnestic HKR. The research objectives in detail are (1) To identify risk factors for mild cognitive impairment in the elderly. (2) Understand the most mild cognitive impairment factors in the elderly brain training club. The target population of this study were patients with mild cognitive impairment who went to Pondok Kopi Islamic Hospital. The affordable population is patients with mild cognitive impairment who are members of the elderly brain training club. This type of research is a case-control obeservational study and the research method used is data analysis with multi-variant.

Keywords: Risk Factors, Mild Cognitive Impairment, Elderly



The Student experience of Asian Studies in Australia

Ramzi Matta Griffith University, Australia

Becoming Asia capable is an important quality for all students of all disciplines. However, making it your major hedges all your bets on the importance of the region. In the age of the Covid-19 pandemic, decreases in globalisation, and other shifts in international relations makes adapting to the environment of Asia increasingly challenging. In this presentation, I will stress the importance of the Asian Studies major as a key to developing graduates that will take on rapidly shifting international workplace environments and contribute to stronger and better managed government; business; and person-to-person relations. I will also give insight into my own journey of being a student dedicated to understanding Asia, and the opportunities I've had to advance my competency in dealing with the region.

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Virtual Voices: Students' experience of e-assessment in Higher Education

Siti Zulaiha University of Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA

The rapid growth of online learning in higher education has been accelerated due to COVID-19 pandemic. This condition has led to developments in the area of e-assessment. This study examines postgraduates' experiences in e-assessment they had taken part in. Semi-structured interviews and a threaded discussion via WhatsApp's group were carried out after recruiting graduate students using a convenience sampling method. Thematic analysis was applied to the data. Findings revealed that the majority of students preferred offline assessment to e-assessment for various reasons. Although students perceived the assessment to be useful, they expected more feedback and interactive communication with lecturers. The result also showed the low involvement of students in the assessment process. These findings present insights that may assist in enhancing the quality of e-assessment.



Dialectics of the Role and Existence of Women: Analysis of the Text of Soekarno's Work "Sarinah: Women's Obligations in the Struggle of the Republic of Indonesia"

Hari Naredi Dosen Pendidikan Sejarah FKIP UHAMKA

Abstract This study aims to understand the meaning behind Soekarno's work entitled: "Sarinah: Women's Obligations in the Struggle of the Republic of Indonesia". The method of data analysis was done by reducing, displaying and verifying the data, then the next step was interpreting it to get a deep understanding and meaning. The conclusion from the analysis of Soekarno's work is that the figure of Sarinah is a symbol of women who are aware of the nature of themselves as women and awareness of their role in the social, economic and political dimensions as citizens of the nation. Its role and existence are not only in the private sphere but also women should be involved and participate in public affairs and even the struggle of the Republic of Indonesia.

Keyword: Soekarno, Sarinah, Women's Existence

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Effectiveness of Online Learning (Online) at Economics Education Student During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract: Online lectures are the main activity of learning during the Covid-19 Pandemic. No exception for the Economics Education Study Program, Muhammadiyah University of Prof. DR. HAMKA (UHAMKA) which uses online application facilities, such as Online Learning UHAMKA (OLU), whatsapp groups, telegram groups, google classrooms, zoom meet, google meet and other application media during online lectures. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of online lectures in Economic Education Study Program students during the Covid-19 Pandemic. This research is a quantitative descriptive study using an online survey method via google form. The results of the test showed that the majority of UHAMKA Economic Education Study Program students attended online lectures at home using gadgets (mobile phones) with data connections in a fairly good internet signal condition. Online lectures provide an overview of the less than optimal understanding of the material and the number of assignments given to students, which results in an ineffective lecture process. Other results show that students are ready to face the new rules of the new normal live when lectures are held offline. As for the effective lecture system during the pandemic, it is alternating both online and offline learning activity by paying attention to the principles of the Covid-19 prevention protocol.

Keywords: effectivity, online learning, Covid-19



Title: Factors Associated with Premarital Sex Behavior in Adolescents in North Jakarta, 2020

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Abstract. Adolescence is a transitional period from childhood to early adulthood. Adolescence begins to discover the values of life, love, friendship, religion and morality, truth and kindness. High curiosity about sexual problems and seeking information by accessing various sources of information that do not necessarily have implications for premarital sexual behavior. This study aims to determine the factors associated with premarital sex behavior among adolescents in North Jakarta. The research design was Cross Sectional. The sample was 167 students of SMK X Jakarta Utara which were taken by stratified random sampling. The data collected is primary data using a questionnaire. The analysis used is the Chi-Square test. The analysis showed that 69.5% of adolescents had a mild risk of premarital sexual behavior and 30.5% had a severe risk. The role of parents and the role of peers. The lack of the role of parents in providing education about reproductive health and sexuality which causes these adolescents to seek information from sources that are not necessarily true, and peers who are used as sources of information with minimal knowledge are things related to premarital sexual behavior among SMK X students in Jakarta North. It is recommended that schools develop a reproductive health education model for students and parents by collaborating across sectors with the Health Office / Puskesmas in providing counseling.

Keywords: premarital sex behavior, adolescents, parents, peers

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Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh (*Distance Learning*) pada Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini (PAUD)

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Abstrak; Dampak dari adanya pandemi Covid-19 mengakibatkan kegiatan pembelajaran yang semula dilakukan secara tatap muka menjadi *distance learning* yaitu kegiatan pembelajaran yang diselenggarakan dengan menggunakan berbagai media komunikasi. Berbagai permasalahan timbul dari pemberlakuan kebijakan *distance learning* salah satunya pada kesiapan peserta didik, pendidik dan wali murid. Pendidikan anak usia dini merupakan jenjang pendidikan yang menggunkan pendekatan belajar sembari bermain, konten pembelajarannya disetting pada kegiatan main yang bernilai edukatif. Pemberlakuan *distance learning* pada PAUD menuai berbagai permasalahan karena anak usia dini belum mampu untuk belajar secara mandiri. Pembelajaran *distance learning* memerlukan media dari wali murid sebagai perantara antara pendidik dan peserta didik. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian didapatkan data bahwa orang tua berpendapat bahwa pembelajaran jarak jauh yang dilaksanakan pada PAUD efektif (23,3%), sebagian besar menilai cukup efektif (51,7%), dan sisanya sebesar (25%) menilai tidak efektif.

Kata kunci; anak usia dini, distance learning, Pendidikan



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Kata kunci; anak usia dini, distance learning, pendidikan

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LEVEL OF STUDENT STRESS MANAGEMENT UHAMKA GUIDANCE COUNSELING STUDY PROGRAM IN PANDEMIC COVID-19

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Abstract. The background of this research is the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic which results in learning activities being carried out at home. Learning activities at home often cause stress in students. Especially the final semester students of their thesis are hampered due to limited time for face-to-face guidance, search for reference sources, as well as obtaining research data in the field which is slightly hampered, and for other BK students the online learning system is very ineffective. The purpose of this study was to describe the level of stress management for BK UHAMKA students during the COVID-19 pandemic. The research method used is descriptive quantitative method. The population of this study was all 584 students of BK UHAMKA, with the research sample including 237 students, sampling using proportional random sampling technique. The instrument used in this study was a stress management scale with a reliability level of 0.948 in the very good category. The data analysis technique used a categorization formula with three categories, namely low, medium, and high. The results showed that 38 students of the stress management level were in the high category (T) with a proportion of 16.0%. Then 165 students of stress management level were in the Medium category (S) with a proportion of 69.6%. Finally, there are 34 students of stress management level in the Low (R) category with a proportion of 14.3%. Based on research results. Based on the results of the research above, it is appealed for the campus, especially the BK study program to improve effective and efficient alternatives in the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic to facilitate student learning activities.

Key Word: ; Stress Management; Student; Pandemic Covid-19



Mapping Design of Web-Based Muhammadiyah Higher Education and 'Aisyiyah (PTMA) the whole Region Indonesia

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Abstract. Muhammadiyah and 'Aisyiayah Higher Education (PTMA) are well know educational institutions in Indonesia with different types including universities, institutes, colleges, polytechnics and academies. The extent of Indonesia is a security in the dissemination of information and promotion of each PTMA. The uneven distribution of PTMA, the implementation of GIS implementation is quite efficient in mapping the entire PTMA so that it can be spread geographically in Indonesia, so that prospective students and the public can see the number of PTMA that are geographically spread across Indonesia. The design is carried out with a sequence of processes, namely creating a PTMA Web GIS, making a CRUD (Create, read, update, delete) process on WebGis, and building a PTMA latitude and longitude database. The results of this mapping become prospective students and the community that PTMA has an existence in world education. The existence of this web can be used as a conduit for information to prospective students, parents and the community in seeking geographically-based information about PTMA. Prospective students campus academics, and the public can see the potential of each PTMA. PTMA WebGis is able to provide PTMA search information in the form of campus facilities accreditation the number of lecturers and other information relattted to the campus, as well as providing information on finding the fastest route or way to the location of each destination PTMA.

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ANTIBACTERIAL SCREENING OF LACTIC ACID BACTERIA FROM FERMENTATION OF RED CACAO FRUIT (THEOBROMA CACAO L. VARIETAS CRIOLLO) ON SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE BACTERIA

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Abstract. Cacao merupakan salah satu komoditas perkebunan dan Sumber Daya Alam Indonesia yang memiliki peranan cukup penting, terutama dalam pengembangan habitat tumbuhnya berbagai mikroorganisme baik, salah satunya Bakteri Asam Laktat (BAL) yang baik untuk kesehatan pencernaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan isolat bakteri asam laktat dari fermentasi buah cacao merah (*Theobroma cacao* L. varietas *criollo*), dan melakukan skrining antibakteri terhadap bakteri pathogen shigella dysenteriae. Penelitian ini di awali dengan fermentasi daging buah kakao merah, kemudian dilanjutkan dengan isolasi bakteri asam laktat dari fermentasi buah cacao merah, setelah itu dilakukan skrining aktivitas antibakteri dengan metode difusi cakram terhadap bakteri uji *Shigella dysenteriae*. Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semua isolate BAL memiliki aktivitas antibakteri dan isolat KAT372 memiliki aktivitas antibakteri paling tinggi terhadap shigella dysenteriae. Dari data diatas dapat disimpulkan bahwa Isolat BAL dari fermentasi buah cacao merah memiliki aktivitas antibakteri terhadap *Shigella dysenteriae*, sehingga nantinya dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai sumber antibakteri alami.

Kata kunci: Bakteri Asam Laktat, Cacao merah (*Theobroma cacao* L. varietas *criollo*), Antibakteri, *Shigella dysenteriae*.



Curiosity Moderates the Relationship of Religiosity and Personal Values with Social Responsibility among Adolescents in DKI

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Abstract. This research examines the role of personal values, religiosity and curiosity in increasing adolescent social responsibility. The study was conducted on adolescents in five areas of DKI Jakarta. The increasingly complex adolescent problem, coupled with the proliferation of various alarming influences from social media, is not enough to only be handled with countermeasures in the form of rehabilitation, but more importantly various preventive efforts are to be made. Social responsibility, that is a commitment and skills to contribute in improving the welfare and safety of community members, needs to be cultivated in adolescents. The inculcation of values that are relevant to social responsibility and stimulation of curiosity is assumed to help increase social responsibility. The description of the values they lead showed that doing good for others (benevolence), accomplishing achievement, controlling behavior so as not to violate rules (conformity), acting independently (self-direction), and maintaining a harmonious relationship (security) are important values for them. As expected, the results of the analysis showed that curiosity has played a role in strengthening the influence of religiosity and personal values on the social responsibility of the adolescents studied.

Key words: social responsibility, religiosity, personal values, and curiosity

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Education and Role of Female Workers in Oil Palm Plantations in State Border Areas

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Abstract. Palm oil (*Elaeis guineensis*. Jacq) comodity has a strategic role in the Indonesian economy, mainly as an export commodity that contributes to Indonesia's foreign exchange income which has provided employment for 4.42 million workers in oil palm plantations in Indonesia. There are 566,972 workers who works in West Kalimantan region. Kebun Kembayan is one of the oil palm plantations in West Kalimantan, Sanggau district with 496 workers. There are 70 female workers which covers 14% of total workers in the oil palm plantation. This study aims to determine the education level and the female workers roles in oil palm plantations, especially in the onfarm production subsystem which is located in the state border area. The research approach is a case study using primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from direct observations on the plantation field, interviews with related parties; and secondary data was mostly obtained from Kembayan oil palm plantation management reports. Data analysis was carried out in quantitatively and qualitatively process. The research data shows that the highest education background of female workers (38%) is Elementary School (SD) background, SMP (21%) background and SMA (36%) background. The majority of female workers in the Kembayan oil palm plantation (70%) work as field executors, which is to maintain the growing of oil palm plants which involves fertilizing and controlling plant pests.

Key words: female workers, state border, education level



The Relationship of Academic Supervision by School Supervisors and Principals with the Ability of Biology Teachers to Design Instument Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)

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Abstrak: This study aims to analyze the relationship of academic supervision carried out by school supervisors and school principals to the ability of Biology teachers to compile Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) questions. This research is a professional survey research. The results of the study based on the significant test obtained the correlation coefficient of the academic supervision variable by the supervisor (X1) and the teacher's ability to compose HOTS questions (Y) of 0.091 which was significant at 0.632. Furthermore, the correlation coefficient of the variable of academic supervision by the it is categorized as weak. This shows that in this study the ability of a biology teacher in compiling HOTS questions was not influenced by academic supervision by supervisors or by the principal (1%), but was influenced by other variables (99%). It is suggested that there should be assistance and training in making Biology questions that measure the ability of Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) for educators in that school.

Keywords — Academic Supervision, School Supervisor, Principal, HOTS

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Optimization formulation of Spirulina platensis Chewable Tablet

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Abstract. Among various natural food sources, spirulina contains β -carotene which is higher than other sources that is used to overcome malnutrition. However, spirulina was widely marketed in the conventional form such as capsules and tablets which are less favorable for consumption. In order to increase its acceptability, it is formulated in the chewable tablet using direct press method that meets requirements and is acceptable to the community. This study aims to determine the valid of optimal formula for spirulina chewable tablets through the development of formulas on aerosil 200 (lubricant), and PEG 6000 (glidant). This was an experimental research which was carried out by optimizing the dry extract formula of Spirulina platensis using the Simplex Lattice Design (SLD) method with Aerosil 200 as a lubricant and PEG 6000 as a glidant. The tablet's physical properties observed were organoleptic, weight uniformity, tensile strength, friability, disintegration time. The result of physical properties test were analysed using one sample t-test with a 95% confidence level. Then, the optimum formula was conduct to hedonic test. The result of the spirulina chewable tablets optimum formula was consist of 25 mg aerosil 200 (lubricant) and 5 mg PEG 6000 (glidant) with 0.58% weight uniformity deviation, 4.52 kgf/cm² tensile strength, 0.74% friability and 3.69 seconds disintegration time. The validation results showed that there were no significant differences in the physical properties of the SLD prediction results with the actual results. The hedonic test showed that optimum formula still need to add mask odour to minimize the characteristic aroma and the coating material to beautify physical appearance of spirulina the chewable tablet. The optimal formula for spirulina chewable tablets and fulfilling the quality requirements of traditional medicines is using 25 mg aerosil 200 (lubricant) and 5 mg PEG 6000 (glidant).

Key words: Spirulina, chewable tablet, aerosil 200, PEG 6000, simplex lattice design



Development of Electronic Module Using 3D Pageflip Professional for Mathematics Learning in Second Semester at First Grade Senior High School

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Abstract. This study aims to develop an electronic module using the 3D Pageflip Professional application on Trigonometry material. Then to find out the response of educators and students to the electronic module using the 3D Pageflip Professional application on Trigonometry material. The research method used is Research and Development (R&D) with the Borg and Gall development model modified by Sugiyono. This study used a questionnaire given to material experts and media experts to test the feasibility of the module, then a questionnaire was given to two educators and six students as a small group trial to test the attractiveness and effectiveness of the module. Based on the results of the study, the module using 3D Pageflip Professional got an assessment with very good criteria in the feasibility test with a percentage of 93.58% from material experts and 87.71% from media experts. The response to the module using 3D Pageflip Professional got an assessment with very good/very satisfied criteria with a percentage of 96.79% of educators and 89.10% of students. The results showed that the module produced using the 3D Pageflip Professional application was declared feasible and interesting for mathematics learning on trigonometry material.

74 PROTEASE MOLECULAR WEIGHT PROFILE FROM BROILER DIGESTIVE JUICE

ABSTRACT : Protease enzymes are enzymes that can hydrolyze protein peptide bonds. This enzyme is found in digestive juices and plays a role in catalyzing protein digestion. Protease enzymes are used as drugs that can reduce allergenic compounds, aid digestion in the pancreas, prevent or treat diseases such as cancer. The characteristic molecular weight of an enzyme is one of the criteria for its use as a therapeutic agent or drug. This study aims to determine the molecular weight of the protease enzyme from the pancreatic and intestinal juices of broilers. The enzyme isolation process begins with precipitation using ammonium sulfate so that 80% saturation is obtained. Salt was removed from the sample by dialysis method, then purified by gel filtration chromatography method. Furthermore, testing protease activity and protein content using visual spectrophotometry. The molecular weight of the protease enzyme was determined by the SDS-PAGE method. The results showed that the protease enzyme activity was 12.087 U / ml, and the molecular weight was 46.49 KDa. From the results of this study, it can be

concluded that the enzymes obtained from the isolation and purification techniques can be determined by their

molecular weight using the SDS-PAGE method.



Early Detection of Pre-Dementia of Elderly Populations in The Community

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Abstract. The increase in the elderly population in Indonesia will impact increasing the number of people with cognitive impairment. Pre-Dementia is predicted to be a common cognitive impairment in the community in Indonesia. The current methods for early detection of Pre-Dementia in the community have not been satisfactory for some health workers. Early detection and appropriate management of pre-dementia can slow cognitive impairment to worse. This study intends to develop a neuropsychiatric model for early detection of pre-dementia of elderly populations in the community in Indonesia. The neuropsychiatric model combines several brief cognitive assessments for distinguishing elderly with pre-dementia from normal elderly. The first step is to identify brief cognitive assessments that can be used to develop a neuropsychiatric model. This is a diagnostic study using a cross-sectional study design. This study analyzed the database of 110 elderly population in Kelurahan Pondok Kopi and Kelurahan Malaka Jaya, Kecamatan Duren Sawit, Jakarta Timur, Indonesia, age 60 years or older. We analyzed several brief cognitive assessments for distinguishing elderly with normal cognition and those presenting with predementia. Multivariate statistical analysis showed that abnormal verbal semantic fluency (p = 0.000; OR = 38.387 (95% CI 24.987-59.043)) and the existence of subjective memory complaints (p = 0.042; OR = 2.782 (95% CI 1.846-9.152)) were found to be good brief cognitive assessments for distinguishing elderly with pre-dementia from normal elderly. The verbal semantic fluency test and the subjective memory complaints can be combined to develop a neuropsychiatric model for distinguishing elderly with pre-dementia from normal elderly.

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AN ANALYSIS OF PREGNANT MOTHER SELF-EMPOWERMENT DURING THE COVID -19 PANDEMIC HANDAYANI1,

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Abstract. Indonesia faced the covid 19 pandemic since March 2020. The total number of the cases up to 17th April 2020 reached 6.248 patients. The government had applied social distancing to reduce the spread of the virus. Social distancing influenced the visit of pregnant mother and the effort to improve pregnant mother health such as monitoring of metal and fetal health, counselling, pregnant mother class, and pregnancy exercise that could not be done during the pandemic. This resulted in the lack of pregnant mother health monitoring. The research aimed to analyze pregnant mother self-empowerment during the covid-19 pandemic in Bekasi City. The method used in this research was mixed method. The qualitative reseach desgin was conducted using deep interview, whereas the quantitative was conducted using cross sectional approach with 66 pregnant mothers as the samples. The result of deep interview showed that the psychological state of pregnant mother during the pandemic suffered from anxiety that resulted in the inconvenience like insomnia. The result of bivariat test showed that there is significant relation among age, parity, gestational age, job, education and the level of anxiety with the pregnant mother self-empowerment during te covid 19 pandemic. Conclusion: pandemic situation influenced the psychological state of pregnant mothers. The level of education is a dominant variable to improve pregnant mother, Empowerment toward the change os situation during the covid 19 pandemic. Keywords: Pregnant Mother, Empowerment, Pandemic



Determination of Level of Lead (Pb) and Cadmiun (Cd) Migration on Bowl and Plasctic Glass Using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer.

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Abstract. Food safety is a condition and efforts needed to prevent food from biological and chemical pollutants and other things that might irritate, harm, endanger human health. So the food is safe to consume. In addition it should not against religion, faith and culture. Chemical pollutants may come from migration of the food container or packaging, for example from bowl or plastic glass. Migration happens as a result of high temperature of food, duration of storage, and the production process. The higher the temperature the higher the possibility of migration. Existence of lead (Pb) and cadmium (Cd) in food may be because of environment pollution, absorption of metal from equipments. Research has been conducted on determination of level of lead (Pb) and cadmium (Cd) from migration of some bowls and plastic glasses that are available on line by using spectro photometer atomic absorption. The research is using simulant asamasetat 4 % according to SNI 7741 : 2013. Sample is identified by using Near Infra Red. The result two kinds of plastic bowls and one kind of plastic glas are Polypropylene (PP). Sample is filled with acetate acid 4%, stored in a dark place for twenty four hours, then it is measured with Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) In all samples that consist of two kinds of bowls and one kind of plastic glass, Pb and Cd are not detected with limit of detection (LoD) Pb = 1.33 ug/ml dan (LoD) Cd =0,22 ug/ml, while limit of quatitative (LoQ) Pb = 4,43 ug/ml dan (LoQ) Cd =0,74 ug/ml. LoD dan LoQ for Pb is big because of using AAS Flame, while ideally using AAS Graphit Furnace.

Key words: Migration, lead, Cadmium, Plastic, Atomic Aabsoption. Spektrophotometer

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Student Engagement in University STEM Course Through Digital Video Project Using SAMR Model

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Abstract. Fostering student engagement in a university STEM course is a challenge since typical student nowadays is a digital native. Thus, adoption of technology, particularly one that the students interact in their online milieu is a prerequisite for a successful learning experience. In this context instructor needs to integrate elements such as content creation and social interaction when delivering the course. This becomes imperative in recent times when online teaching and learning becomes the norm. In this study, we present findings from an engineering course which incorporate the elements of content creation and social interaction through video projects collaboratively created by our students. The main highlight of this course is the digital video project which was designed according to the SAMR (Substitution, Augmentation, Modification and Redefinition) model. The objective of this study is to find relationship between the project and students' achievement of course learning outcome as proxy for students' engagement. The methodology used a quasi-experimental method where the achievement of one particular learning outcome of this course as measured with in-house OBE software with the cohort doing the video project is compared with cohort from past semester as control group. The results suggest significant relationship between video project activity and achievement of learning outcome. It is also found that the video project correlates with improved student engagement in the course. The findings from this study provide a framework for instructor in a university-level STEM course to design and integrate technology in their course delivery.



Eksplorasi Empat Fase Polya dalam Penyelesaian Soal Cerita Program Linier Berdasarkan *Belief* Siswa

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Abstract, This study aims to explore Polya's four phases in solving story problems on linear programming material in terms of student belief. Polya's idea of four phases in solving mathematical problems is of particular concern to mathematics educators. This research reveals the other side of Polya's four phases by looking at students' beliefs in each process. The grounded theory research method of the emerging design type was used to reveal the beliefs of Polya, which was carried out on 3 class XI students of the Social Studies program in terms of high, medium, and low KAM students. Data collection techniques in emerging design use interviews and documentation in six ways, namely discussion as recitation, as teacher-directed conversation, as open conversation, asking challenging questions, as knowledge transfer with guidance, and as a verbal interaction practice. that 1) students' beliefs in understanding questions greatly affect the stage of understanding the problem, 2) students' beliefs in writing what is known in the questions affect the devising a plan stage, 3) students' beliefs in carrying out a plan affect the carrying out a plan stage, 4) belief students in the overall answer does not affect the looking back stage.

Key word: Polya's four phases, belief, linear programming, word problems

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THE EFFECT OF MODEL VAN HIELE BASED GEOGERBA AND CONVENTIONAL TO MATHEMATICAL SPATIAL OF ABILITY

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ABSTRACT This research aimed to discover the effect of Model Van Hiele Based Geogebra and conventional to mathematical spatial of ability. The population of this research is all students of Prof. DR. HAMKA. The sample in this research are students of the second semester of the mathematics education study program. This research was conducted online due to COVID-19. The research method used is quasi-experimental. Data collection used a mathematical spatial of ability test instrument. The data analysis technique used t-test. The result showed that the mathematical spatial of ability to students treated with the Model Van Hiele Based Geogebra was not higher than students whose mathematical spatial of ability to students treated with the conventional models. That is due to several factors, namely internal and external factors.

Keywords: Geogebra, Mathematical Spatial of Ability, Model Van Hiele



Environmental Literacy Profile of Early Childhood Parents in DKI Jakarta Province

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Abstract. DKI Jakarta is a province with a very poor environmental quality index with a water quality index value of 51.94; an air quality index of 13.07; and a land cover quality index of 24.14. This study aims to describe the level of environmental literacy of early childhood parents in DKI Jakarta Province. Environmental literacy aspects consist of environmental knowledge, attitude, and concern. The research was conducted with a descriptive quantitative method. Data was collected by surveyed 125 parents in early childhood education institutions in DKI Jakarta Province. The survey result showed that the parents' environmental knowledge was in the medium category, while the environmental attitude and concern in the low category. These findings indicate that parenting program of environmental education is necessary to increase parents' environmental literacy related to the role of parents in building child environmental awareness.

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Environmental Literacy Profile of Early Childhood Parents in DKI Jakarta Province

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Abstract. DKI Jakarta is a province with a very poor environmental quality index with a water quality index value of 51.94; an air quality index of 13.07; and a land cover quality index of 24.14. This study aims to describe the level of environmental literacy of early childhood parents in DKI Jakarta Province. Environmental literacy aspects consist of environmental knowledge, attitude, and concern. The research was conducted with a descriptive quantitative method. Data was collected by surveyed 125 parents in early childhood education institutions in DKI Jakarta Province. The survey result showed that the parents' environmental knowledge was in the medium category, while the environmental attitude and concern in the low category. These findings indicate that parenting program of environmental education is necessary to increase parents' environmental literacy related to the role of parents in building child environmental awareness.



BASIC SCHOOL CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT IN THE ERA OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0

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Abstract. This research is about curriculum development, the importance of curriculum development in the Industrial Revolution Era 4.0. Previous research has shown that current curriculum development is faced with the demands of society in general to keep up with technological developments. The research methodology is a qualitative method using ethno-graphic design. This research was conducted at SD Muhammadiyah 12 Pamulang, South Tangerang. Data were found from several informants such as school principals and teachers. Methods of data collection using observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Data analysis using the Interactive Analysis Model. The validity of this research data is the level of credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The results of this study are: (1) the principles and characteristics of syllabus development at SD Muhammadiyah 12 Pamulang South Tangerang are the arrangement of togetherness with general learning or special learning about setting character education goals for other learning methods that can develop the curriculum; (2) principles and characteristics of material development at SD Muhammadiyah 12 Pamulang South Tangerang. This does not have a major impact on the success of students in developing the curriculum because the teacher has not made teaching materials but to fulfill the learning media it has become one of the principles and characteristics of material development at SD Muhammadiyah 12 Pamulang, South Tangerang, is that the material applied in this school does not only use schools, the available facilities and infrastructure but also the school environment becomes the learning object or material that is applied; (3) principles and characteristics of lesson plans at SD Muhammadiyah 12 Pamulang South Tangerang.

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The Psychological Effect of Junior High School Students during Long-Distance Learning: Emotional Perception and Motivation

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Abstract The Covid-19 pandemic has tended to establish new adaptation for teaching and learning which shifting the face-to-face learning in the classroom to the distance learning by applying digital media to conduct the learning process. Several digital learning media become the alternative for students to perceive the learning outcomes. This study aims to explore a thorough explanations about their emotional perception and motivations of junior high school learners during the distance learning in this pandemic situation. The data was collected through teachers' observations, students' participations and interviews to gain optimal information about their motivations and emotional perceptions during the distance learning. Therefore, the result determines that learners get demotivated, lack of focus and get easily stressed out due to the abundance of tasks they have received. Another finding shows that learners get less discipline in managing times for their study.



Title: Examination of Piper cubeba seeds Extracts antiplatelet activity

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Abstract. Piper cubeba contains three secondary metabolites, namely alkaloids, lignans, and terpenoids (essential oils). These compounds, especially lignans, have been shown to have activity in inhibiting platelet aggregation. This study aimed to discover P.cubeba seeds extract (PCE) antiplatelet activity in rats. The antiplatelet test was conducted on days 1, 4, 8, and 10 of PCE treatment. The parameters include bleeding and coagulation time. The data were tested for normality and homogeneity, then proceed with a one-way variance analysis and Tukey Test. PEC in all concentrations demonstrates antiplatelet's activity shown by an increase of bleeding time and a significant decrease of clotting time (p<0.05) compare to the control group. PCE 600 mg/kg demonstrates better antiplatelet activity than the other dose, and equal to aspirin starts from day 8.

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Design and Analysis Bicycle static as Physical Therapy Upper and Lower Body Exercise for Pasca-Stroke Patient

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Abstract. Recovery for post-stroke patients can be done through therapy using the help of a physiotherapy device in the form of a stationary bicycle. The form of a stationary bike varies greatly depending on the needs of each patient. However, no physiotherapy device can simultaneously train the upper and lower sides of the patient's body. Therefore, the design of a stationary bicycle that can train the upper and lower sides of the patient's body simultaneously is packed in one tool in the form of a stationary bicycle. The static bicycle that has been designed has a length of 1256 mm, a width of 300 mm, and a height of 1276 mm, with a bicycle mass of 20 kg. The analysis of frame strength on a stationary bicycle is carried out theoretically and in a simulation using commercial CFD assistance. ST 37 steel material was chosen as a frame with a maximum shear stress of 235 MPa. Meanwhile, from the simulation results using commercial software, the maximum trading value is 114.50 MPa. This value is also compared with the theoretically obtained maximum stress value, the maximum stress value is 103.76 MPa. This value shows that from the results of testing the static bicycle frame is still in the safe category to use for a patient load of 100 Kg.



Title: Health-related Quality of Life Among Type 2 Diabetic Patients at A Primary Healthcare in East Jakarta

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Abstract. Diabetes Mellitus (DM) type 2 is a chronic metabolic disease known to adversely affect Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQoL). This study aimed to determine the level of HRQoL and associated factors among type 2 diabetic patients at Primary healthcare in East Jakarta using EQ-5D-5L. This study was conducted at Primary Healthcare of Makasar District, East Jakarta. The study used a cross-sectional design. Data of respondents include sex, age, occupation, education, long suffered from diabetes, diagnosed chronic disease, an antidiabetic, and another regular daily drug obtained through a questionnaire. Measurement of Glycated haemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) levels was carried out in a standardized laboratory in Jakarta. Health-related Quality of life was assessed using EQ-5D-5L and EQ-VAS questionnaires. A total of 30 respondents who met the inclusions and exclusion criteria involved in this study, for which 60% were female. The mean age of patients was $63,43 \pm 11,057$ years (40-80) years). The results showed that 46.7% of respondents had good glycemic control (<7% of HbA1c level), while 53.3% of respondents had poor glycemic control (≥ 7% of HbA1c level). Respondents with a high quality of life rate were 73.3% based on EO-5D-5L score and 63.3% based on EO-VAS score. On bivariate analysis, the number of other regular daily drug was significantly associated with patient's quality of life (P < 0.05). This study found that HRQoL showed a significant negative correlation with HbA1C level. The study will contribute in guiding the development of effective medication programs to improve diabetes-related health-related quality of life among the primary care in East Jakarta.

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Occupational Stress among Non-Surgical Nurses during Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract Since the beginning of pandemic of Covid-19 from the first half of 2020, there is massive increase of the number of patients whom need to be treated at hospital immediately. It threatens the health of people up to 329,000 and causing more than 100 medical staff died. Unfortunately, the number of nurses in Indonesia compare to patients are in hospital is still far from ideal up to now. We hypothesize This condition may impact the mental state such as stress. In this study, we analyzed the occupational stress among nurses whom work at on of Islamic Hospital in Jakarta. Occupational stress was measured by using Workplace Stress Scale to 50 non-surgical nurses in October. Based on the data, we found that work-related-stress is felt by most of the nurses and should be an urgent issue at present.



The Strategy of Journalism Education Institutions in Facing the Covid-19 Pandemic Era

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Abstract. The Covid-19 pandemic has an impact not only on public health, but also on the economic, social, and humanitarian sectors. Institutions related to the press, such as press companies and press institute were no exception affected. One such institution is the Dr. Press Institute Soetomo (LPDS) Jakarta, a press education institution under the Press Council. After the Covid-19 pandemic, LPDS can no longer hold activities, such as Journalist Competency Tests and live journalism training. In fact, in any situation, improving journalists' competence must be done. This study examines the LPDS strategy to improve journalists' competence to create professional journalists in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic. Researchers use modern organizational theory. Data collection techniques were carried out by observation, in-depth interviews, and literature study. Case study method. The data were analyzed using qualitative data analysis. By using modern organizational theory, the researcher found several strategies used by the LPDS to continue to carry out its functions. These strategies include holding virtual classes with topics that are relevant to the situation faced by journalists. The class is held every week for two hours with prominent speakers who are experts in their fields. This virtual class is open to journalists from all regions in Indonesia.

Keywords: Covid-19, virtual class, journalist's competence, press institute

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Applying the Problem Based Learning Model to Improve the Quantitative Reasoning

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The ability of middle-school students to reason quantitatively within the context of learning mathematical was investigated by employing measuring tools of a quantitative reasoning test and observation sheet, which were developed. This study was accompanied by a quasi-experimental design by the randomized pre-test—post-test control group design. The participants of this study were second year middle school students totaling 95 students from Pangkep, Makassar, South Sulawesi and divided into two classes, namely the experimental class and the control class. 50 students in the experimental class and 45 students in the control class. The problem based learning model is implemented in the experimental class while the control class is applied direct learning model based on in the current curriculum on the topic of the linear program. Improvement of students' mathematical reasoning test results was calculated using the N-gain index consisting of high, medium and low category. The results of this study showed that there were 81.6% of students who increased their quantitative reasoning test scores in the experimental class in the high category while in the control class the improvement of quantitative reasoning for students only in the medium category where the percentage was 65%. This indicates that on the topic of the linear program, students' quantitative reasoning by using the problem based-learning model can be used as a means to increase students' quantitative reasoning.



A Conceptual Framework for Constructing ARLOG Learning Model to Improve Students' Mathematics Argumentation Skills

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ABSTRACTThe present paper aimed to recommend ARLOG learning model as a conceptual framework centering on improving students' mathematic argumentation skill. The study employed the qualitative methodology. The subjects of the research were the tenth grade students of Science class, totaling 36 students. The framework focuses on two principal theories, such as cognitive approach and mathematic argumentation skill adopted from the cognitive skills of the revised Taxonomy of Bloom. Moreover, the indicators of the argumentation skills included identifying argument or non argument (C1), explaining argument or non argument (C2), drawing a conclusion if premises are known (C3), reducing or adding premises to support the conclusion (C4), evaluating argument if it is valid or not (C5), and creating a valid argument (C6). The finding of this study is a syntax of the proposed ARLOG learning model which begins with grouping, identifying problems, investigating arguments, reporting results of investigation, and drawing a conclusion.

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Title: Profile of Antiepileptic Drugs Utility in Outpatient with Epilepsy in a Regional Public Hospital Indonesia

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Abstract. Therapy of epilepsy is modified by several parameters, and thus the pattern of antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) used varies in different clinical examinations. The study aimed to describe the profile of drug use in epilepsy patients at the Gunung Jati Hospital Cirebon City Hospital in 2019. This study used a cross-sectional descriptive study with a retrospective approach. The subjects in this study were patients diagnosed with epilepsy at the Gunung Jati Hospital Cirebon City Hospital. The study included prescription from medical record of outpatients from January to December 2019. From 344 patient data obtained, slightly dominant in women (55.99%), with an age range of 17-25 years (35.03%). The study found that 83.23% of the patients were prescribed 2 to three drugs, with AEDs being prescribed predominantly with polytherapy (73.95%). Combination clobazam with valproate (16.47%) and phenytoin (14.37%) was the highest combination AEDs prescribed to the patents, while phenytoin (13.17) was the most monotherapy prescribed. Given the high levels of polytherapy found, there is a potential risk of drug interactions in patients. This study can provide an overview of the use of AEDs and be used as a reference by hospitals in prescribing AED drugs to outpatients effectively and efficiently.



SOYBEAN EXTRACT WITH TARGETED LUNASIN (ET-LUN) AS AN ANTI-BREAST CANCER: STUDIES IN SILICO AND IN VITRO

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Abstract Introduction: Soybean plant is being developed as an anticancer drug. To prepare anticancer medicines from natural resources, cytotoxic compounds assay, and screening active compounds that have a pharmacological effect is necessary. The aim of this study was to investigate the anti-breast cancer of soybean extract with targeted lunasin (ET-Lun) in vitro and to dock different ligands of its constituents to the target protein of ER, HER2, and EGFR as molecular biomarkers in breast cancer. Methods: In vitro assay, the extract cytotoxic activity was observed using the MTT 3- (4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl) -2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide test against MCF-7 breast cancer cells. In silico testing was using the Autodock Vina program. The active compounds in the soybeans are genistein, daidzein, coumestrol, carotene, phytoalexin, and lunasin, were being bound to the ERS1, ESR2, HER2, and EGFR as a cancer protein target. Results: In vitro studies showed that ET-Lun was cytotoxic against breast cancer cells with a CC50 value of $103~\mu g$ / mL. In silico studies showed all the active compounds from the soybean had activity to ESR1, ESR2, and EGFR. Daidzein and Genistein had the best activity for HER2 while lunasin has no activity to HER2. Conclusions: These results indicate that the ET-Lun has anti-breast cancer activity in vitro assay. In silico assay showed that all the active compounds from the soybean seed had activity as anti-breast cancer by inhibiting ER, HER2, and EGFR except Lunasin has not activity to HER2.

Keywords: in silico, in vitro, IC50, breast cancer, soybean, lunasin.

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The Differences in Learning Outcomes: Based on the Learning Processes

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Abstract. The Covid19 pandemic disrupted the teaching and learning process in the world of education, including at the UHAMKA Faculty of Medicine. The existence of large-scale social restrictions until to Work From Home, forcing people to carry out activities from home, including education. Currently, online is the main choice in the learning process, because students from anywhere can use unlimited Internet access. Medical education very rarely uses online learning methods, this field makes face-to-face teaching as the main method of teaching, therefore evaluation of this approach is very necessary to be implemented in the medical education system in Indonesia. The purpose of this study was to assess differences in learning outcomes using the Online Learning Model and the Conventional Learning Model at UHAMKA Faculty of Medicine, in Biomedical subjects 1. The aim of this study is knowing the differences in student learning outcomes using the learning process online with conventional learning in Biomedical courses. The population in this study were students of Uhamka Faculty of Medicine, while the sample was students in second semester and fourth semester. The data exhibit significant of multiple choice examination scores between the online learning model and conventional model. This result indicate that a significant difference on learning outcomes, where learning outcomes with conventional methods have better results than the online learning process.

Keywords: online learning, conventional learning, biomedicine, practicum exams.



RENTED SIMPLE FLATS IN DKI JAKARTA AND THEIR RESIDENTS PERCEPTIONS

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ABSTRACT. Rented simple flats (rusunawa) are established in big cities such as DKI (Special Capital Region) Jakarta, one of which is to overcome the problem of limited residential land. Various efforts have been made by the provincial government to overcome the housing problems of its citizens, especially those with low income levels. The establishment of the rusunawa was carried out by the provincial government to overcome the problem of homelessness for some low-income people who part of them work in the formal sector such as low-level civil servants, as well as in the informal sector such as hawkers, motorcycle taxi or bus drivers, sales assistant, factory workers and so on. Apart from that, communities affected by natural disasters such as floods or fires, as well as relocation projects for residents who occupy improper landzone for housing. There are lots of stigma in the community regarding rusunawa and apartment residents in general, most of which have negative connotations such as slum, unorganized, and minimal facilities. Researchers want to see how the residents' perceptions of the conditions, their wants and needs of a flat are in accordance with their expectations so that it becomes a comfortable and safe place to live in accordance with the purpose of its procurement, as well as how the social interactions of its citizens. This study used a qualitative approach with data collection using the method of observation, interviews, and documentations with the subjects of residents of several rusunawa in the West Cakung area of East Jakarta, who had lived in these rusunawa for more than one year. This research hope that it can educate and increase the general public's understanding of the rusunawa as well as the wellbeing of its residents. Key words: rusunawa, social interaction, perceptions.

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The Synergy between Parents and Teacher in Implementing Learning from Home during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract. This study examines how the role of parents and teachers in addressing learning from home as an effort to prevent the spread of COVID-19 caused by the corona virus. Recently there are many phenomena of parents who increase the pressure caused by the economic and social problem, and also coupled with the burden of having obligation to teach children at home and to help them doing homework from school. It raises a polemic that led to misunderstanding between parents and teacher who gives assignments to their students. Of course, this will also affect the development of the child itself. Considering the importance of educators on the development of children's character and personality, which further impacts to student's learning motivation itself, this research is developed to examine the educational patterns applied by parents and teachers during the COVID-19 pandemic. The method used in this research is qualitative descriptive. The findings of this research indicate that parents can synergize with teacher by becoming learning implementers as an intermediary for the teacher's role in online learning so that children have high motivation to continue learning at home. The good synergy parents and teacher is designed so that communication between them can be established properly and can run education together in order to prepare good generation in the future.



Title: The Role of The School Principal in Enhancing Teacher Professionalism at Sekolah Indonesia Kuala Lumpur (SIKL)

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Abstract. The main purpose of this study is to investigate the roles of school principal toward enhancing teacher professionalism at Sekolah Indonesia Kuala Lumpur (SIKL). It is also aimed at affirming the most influential roles implemented in school by school principal as perceived by teachers. Furthermore, this study is also designed to determine (if any) there is relationship between the roles of school principal and teacher professionalism. This study used quantitative method to obtain its objectives. This study used purposive sampling procedure to select the sample of population was applied to select 40 teachers in school. The results showed that the teachers perceived the role of school principal as curriculum leader dominating, it followed by the school principal as leader in school and as manager in school. The relationship between each the roles of school principal and teacher professionalism was statistically significant. Based on the findings of this study it was recommended that similar studies should be conducted on a nationwide basis whereby the findings, suggestions and recommendations would be the source of guidelines in developing teachers for training programs, they could be applied to the current curriculum system of schools and become key performance indicator to acknowledge best school curriculum, achievement and best principal award. For contemporary and prospective school as well as superb school principal.

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RISK FACTORS OF ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE ON WORKERS IN JAKARTA

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Abstract. Ischemic Heart Disease has been considered as the main cause of death in global, with all risk factors that have been known. Burden of CDV and high numbers of stroke cases in Indonesia population which caused by vascular risk factor that can be avoided, especially hypertension, obesity, dyslipidemia and active tobacco used and other risk factors that cannot be modified such as age, sex, and race. The purpose of this research is to know all the factors that can increase the risk of ischemic heart disease on workers in Jakarta. The research is using secondary data from all cross sectional. As a result, it is found that 34 workers (1.3%) from 2727 workers have ischemic heart disease. There are 15 risk factors that cause ischemic heart disease on workers in Jakarta, they are age, chest pain, shortness of breath (dyspnea), hypertension, obesity, waist size, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, total of cholesterol, HDL, Trigiliserida, SGOT, SGPT, and DM (Nuchter Blood Sugar and Blood Sugar 2 hours pp). There are 4 risk factors that are not causing ischemic heart disease on workers in Jakarta, they are sex, smoking habit and sport.



"INVESTIGATING STUDENTS ERROR WHEN SOLVING WHOLE NUMBER PROBLEM": CASE IN PRODUCERAL ERROR AND CONCEPT ERROR

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Abstrak This study aims to explore students' mistakes in integer count operations. Exploration of student errors is focused on conceptual and procedural errors carried out by grade VII Junior High Schools in Eastern Indonesia. A total of 100 students participated in the study and they were 13 - 15 years old. Each student works on questions that have been tested for validity and validity, for 4 minutes (1 lesson hour). The test given consists of 10 questions with the material of the addition, subtraction and mix count operations. The research data analysis was carried out by exploring the students' work and then grouping them based on the type of student error. The test result data is then identified and classified into the form and type of error. Based on the research results, it was found that the percentage of procedural errors was 49%, conceptual errors were 31% and procedural conceptual errors were 20%. The results found were two types of errors, namely: (1) Procedural errors caused by inaccuracy in presenting problems, writing signs, operating addition and subtraction results, ordering number operations, and completing answers; and (2) Conceptual errors caused by students' incomprehension regarding negative addition, the meaninglessness of the negative sign.

Keywords: Operation Count; Integers; Concept Error; Procedural Error.

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Reinforcement Religious Moderation Through Enterpreneurship in Islamic Boarding School as Social Empowerment Fucntion (A Case Study of Islamic Boarding School in the Province of Special Capital Region of Jakarta)

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Abstract. This study aimed to explain the importance of enhancement religious moderation in Islamic boarding schools in the province of Special Capital Region of Jakarta. Then, it used to analyze the escalation in entrepreneurship and religious moderation. Furthermore, it expected could describe religious moderation and entrepreneurship as instruments of social empowerment. The method used in this research is a case study which intended to capture the phenomenon of religious moderation in Islamic boarding schools in this province through observational data, expert statements, interview's results and document study descriptions. The outcome found in this research that religious moderation can be enhanced by religious knowledge and preserve religious emotions. In addition, entrepreneurship training include business ethics content that could encourage students to connect with various backgrounds of people who require an understanding of moderation. Additionally, the entrepreneurship program can be used as a social engineering devices for Islamic boarding schools to empower people.



Effectiveness of Online Learning Amid COVID-19 Pandemic in Graha Prima Tambun Selatan Environment (Use the Microsoft Word template style: Paper Title)

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Abstract. This study aims to find out the effectiveness of online learning during the covid-19 pandemic period in students. The study used descriptive qualitative methods with 15 respondents consisting of students, teachers, and parents. Data collection using interviews with the aspects asked are: Online learning process, Online learning media, Results from online learning. The results of this study show that online learning during the covid-19 pandemic period can be said to be ineffective because some indicators of success are not all met. As the health and safety priorities of students and educators are increasingly ignored by them, task activities that should be implemented in accordance with the interests of the learners are in fact only a build-up of tasks, as well as with online learning that makes the learners long learned students but in fact they do not understand the material conveyed by the teacher. But there is something that can be said quite effective, such as the implementation time that has been met according to the schedule that educators make, and for the use of online media goes well, as well as the increase in good value.

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RESERVATION OF TABARRU' FUND IN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES INFLUENCED PREMIUM INCOME AND INVESTMENT RESULTS IN THE INDONESIAN SHARIA INSURANCE INDUSTRY

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Abstract This study aims to determine the effect of premium income and investment returns on tabarru reserve funds in life insurance companies in Indonesia. This study, using a correlational method, the population used in this study is a life insurance company that is a member of the Indonesian Sharia Insurance Association (AASI). A sample of 7 (seven) companies, the data collection techniques used were document review, and the data management and analysis techniques used were accounting analysis and multiple linear regression analysis. The results of the coefficient of determination analysis show that the variable premium income and investment returns can explain 92.5% of the variation in the tabarru' reserve fund variable, while the remaining 7.5% is explained by other variables not included in this study. The results showed that partially premium income and investment returns have a positive and significant effect on tabarru 'reserve funds. While simultaneously premium income and investment returns also have a positive and significant effect on tabarru 'reserve funds. Based on the results of the above research, it is suggested to the Islamic life insurance company, which is the sample in the study, if you want to obtain an increased tabarru' reserve fund, then you should do better promotions so that the premium income obtained increases and makes the best possible investment, so that getting investment income (investment returns) is improving. Keywords: Premium Income, Investment Results, Reserve Funds



Improvement of Vocational School Student Competencies Through Industrial Work Practices

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to determine the extent to which the partnership / cooperation that exists between VHS with the Business World and the Industrial World (DU / DI) or agencies is carried out in the principles of mutual assistance, complementarity, and complementarity to be produced by prospective SMK sub-district workers who competent and in accordance with DU / DI needs. Based on this principle, the implementation of Internship will provide added value or benefits to the parties who enter, as follows: the implementation of Internship provides real benefits for the world industry, the Internship organizer also provides benefits for schools, as for the benefits of Internship for students, namely students experience the process closer learning, because after graduating will have professional skills as a provision to improve his standard of life and as a provision for his sustainable development. The implementation of Internship is aimed at: producing a workforce who has professional expertise, namely a workforce who has a level of knowledge, skills and work ethic that is in accordance with the work field. Besides that, it is also the purpose of implementing Internship which increases the efficiency of the process of education and training for quality and professional workforce.

Keywords: Students, increased competence, Industrial Work Practices

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Effectiveness of Online Learning on Microeconomics in Higher Education

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Abstract. This study was inspired by the poor student learning outcomes in the Introduction to Microeconomics course. It is useful to consider the notion of Micro Economics for understanding the next courses in the economic family. In addition, good introductory microeconomics learning outcomes allow students to be able to evaluate business issues, provide solutions, make decisions as a basis for acting rationally. Microeconomics courses require precision and precise calculations that are presented in the form of a dynamic curve, so that a detailed and complete description is really important for the learning process. Under the current pandemic, learning is carried out online, both synchronously and asynchronously, assisted by immersive learning media, to avoid the spread of a wider epidemic and to improve the effectiveness of learning that is readily available anytime and anywhere. This research aims to assess the effectiveness of online learning in improving student learning outcomes, based on the pros and cons of the efficacy of online learning in improving learning outcomes in tertiary institutions. This study was carried out on 112 students who were divided into 2 groups using a quasiexperimental method, namely the control class group using face-to - face lecturing methods and the experimental group using the online lecture method. Learning outcomes are measured by comparing scores before and after treatment, both tests and non-tests. The results of research on student cognitive learning outcomes reveal that online learning cannot improve learning outcomes. Learning outcomes in the affective domain of students have increased responsibility. Student psychomotor learning outcomes have increased and have additional skills in operating interactive learning media.

Key words: effectiveness, learning, microeconomics, higher education



Implementation of Character Education Based Hybrid Learning for Elementary School Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract. Indonesian education is currently experiencing complex problems regarding character education for the nation's children. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic that has hit the world, it has an impact on various sectors, including the education sector which must be handled properly so that the learning process continues in realizing the character of the nation's children. The central government through the local government provides a distance education policy, but in fact there are many obstacles such as school readiness, teachers, students and the infrastructure used. One of the things that can be done by the teacher is by using hybrid learning, namely online and offline learning, both synchronous and asynchronous. Character building requires a continuous process, for that even though with hybrid learning character education is still instilled, especially for elementary school children. The purpose of this study was to determine the implementation of character education-based hybrid learning for students of the Integrated Islamic Primary School Raudhatul Muttagin Pondok Gede, Bekasi. The method in this study uses the mix method with quantitative and qualitative data analysis. Based on the results of data analysis, the findings of this study suggest that the character education instilled in SDIT Raudhatul Muttaqin consists of Religious, Nationalist, Independent, Gotong Royong and Integrity are still cultivated with parental guidance and report to school everyday in electronic form through the Learning Management System and then validated by the teacher. As much as 70.62% character building can still be applied even with hybrid learning. This shows that the important role of parents at home is very high. Further research is needed so that character education can continue to be realized even with various approaches.

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The Genetic Analysis of Spike encoding gene of SARS-CoV2 virus isolates in Jakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract. The infection causes a disease called Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in which the severe symptom could cause death, especially for the elderly. Since the transmission pattern of infection changed from animal-to-human into human-to-human, some mutations were reported as the most prominent factor change the pattern and the virus transmissibility. In Indonesia, the highest cases of SARS-CoV-2 infection reported in Jakarta. Therefore, this study aimed to analyze the genetic variation of the spike (S) encoding gene from SARS-CoV-2 isolates collected from Jakarta's COVID19 patients. The research was conducted by analyzing the S gene of SARS-CoV-2 in Jakarta, deposited in GISAID. The analysis applied for the S1 subdomain of the S gene, including receptor-binding domain (RBD) sequences. We revealed that some mutations occur on the S encoding gene, including D614G alteration; however, no mutations on RBD amino acids. It suggests that the high number of Jakarta infection rates caused by the mutation on the spike encoding gene. Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, Spike, Receptor-Binding Domain, Mutation



Song, Factors of Speaking Anxiety and Speaking Skill

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Abstract. Habit of listening song in English for pre-service teacher in Indonesia is common in their academic life. Is it influencing to their speaking achievement? There are some factors that relate to an anxiety to speak in English even for an English teacher to be in their clases. There are 240 students from undergraduate English Education program study involved in. The result showed that there was a significant correlation between students' listening habit for English song and their speaking skill. It indicates a significant correlation between attention and the speaking skill. Nevertheless, there is no significant correlation between the repetitive action and getting the meaning of the song with the listening habit. The results also showed several factors that contributing to students' foreign language speaking anxiety. The factors are the topics of speaking in language class, the teachers' teaching style, the classroom environment, and speaking in a foreign language with native speakers. Surprisingly, most of the students stated that they felt anxious in speaking in a language class. The cause were fear of being evaluated and corrected by teacher in front of their peers, and fear of speaking with native speakers. The implication of the findings are discussed in this study. Keyword: habit of listening to song, foreign language speaking anxiety

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Overview towards Education System in Flats House in South Jakarta

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Abstract. This study examines about an overview towards education system in Flats House in South Jakarta, Indonesia. In some countries, Flats are identical to ghettos, namely houses for those who fail to adapt to the wider community, a source of depression, an area that will not be chosen as a place to live unless they are forced to. Most of the literature describes rental flat in Europe and America as being generally perceived and having a stigma as a location for the poor to live in which is closely associated with various negative associations and raises various dissatisfaction with its residents. From this consideration, the researcher is interested to examine further about the portrait of education system in flats house in South Jakarta. The method of this research is qualitative descriptive study. However, based on the findings of this research, flats surveyed by the researcher, especially in South Jakarta are no longer described as poverty and chaos. The existence of trainings for the residents of the flat and developed education system from kindergarten, primary school, junior high school, until senior high school level, has made the level of literacy of the residents of this flat has changed slightly for the better. Not only that, this research found how the children in the flats still get the right to education. The education of the flats children is no longer something that is difficult to achieve. Play facilities and infrastructure are also the main facilities provided by the government.

Key words: flats house, children, education.



Utilization Instagram As A Media Marketing Communication Oppa Academi Course Institution In The Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract. This study aims to determine the use of social media Instagram as a marketing communication medium carried out by the informal Korean language course institute, Oppa Akademi, located in Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta. Given the Covid-19 Pandemic, which must change all activities to be online-based, including Korean language lessons at the Oppa Akademi. Besides, the purpose of this study is also to see the application of Instagram, advertising, sales promotion, and the application of internet marketing by Oppa Akademi. The method used is a descriptive qualitative approach. The data sources in this study were the CEO of Oppa Akademi, marketing staff, and one of the tutoring participants at Oppa Akademi. Data techniques through in-depth interviews, frank or covert observation, and documentation. Through the use of Instagram social media, communication becomes effective by carrying out advertising, sales promotion, and internet marketing, as well as the impact of increasing the number of Korean language tutors at Oppa Akademi.

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Politeness Maxims Of Mata Najwa Dialogue Politeness Maxims Of Mata Najwa Dialogue

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Abstract This research was aimed to describe the application and the violation of the principle of politeness in the Mata Najwa interactive dialogue which includes the maxim of wisdom, the maxim of generosity, the maxim of appreciation, the maxim of humility, the maxim of agreement, and the maxim of sympathy. This research was conducted in Jakarta from November to January 2020. The method used in this study is a qualitative method with a pragmatic approach and content analysis strategy. The data source in this study was in the form of a transcript of recorded conversations contained in the Mata Najwa interactive dialogue program. The data in the dialogue were analyzed and connected with Leech politeness maxim. Technical analysis of the data used is a qualitative description which was perfored by describing and classifying the data in accordance with the focus of the study. This research resulted in the findings of the application and the violations of politeness principles in Mata Najwa dialogue. There were 38 speech dialogues (67.8%) of agreement maxims, 11 speech dialogues (19.64%) of wisdom maxims, 5 speech dialogues (8.92%) of appreciation maxims, 2 speech dialogues (3, 57%) of humility maxims, while there were no maxim of generosity (0%) and maxim of sympathy found in dialogue (0%). Violations of agreement maxims were amounted to 62 speech dialogues (76.54%), violation of wisdom maxims were amounted to 15 speech dialogues (19.75%), violation of appreciation maxims were amounted to 2 speech dialogues (3.70%), while generosity maxims, humility maxim and simpathy maxim were not found in speech dialogues. Keywords: Maxims, Politeness Maxims, Leech, Interactive Dialogue



DOES THE STOCK ANOMALY AFFECT A SHARE RETURN: A CASE STUDY ON THE INDONESIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

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Abstract This study aims to determine the difference in stock returns when an anomaly occurs in the stock market, especially during the holiday effect on Eid al-Fitr and the change of year effect on companies listed on the Indonesian stock exchange. The sample used in this study used 12 issuers with quantitative descriptive methods and hypothesis testing using a different test (T-Test). The results obtained were that before and after Eid al-Fitr there was a significant positive effect, different results before and after the turn of the year showed a significant negative effect. Keywords: stock anomaly, share return, Indonesian stock exchange

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The Relationship Between Religion and Smoking Behavior in Students of SMK Muhammadiyah 09 Jakarta

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Abstract. Smoking kills more than 8 million people every year. More than 7 million of these deaths were a result of direct tobacco use, while around 1.2 million were the result of nonsmokers being exposed to secondhand smoke (WHO, 2020). Every year, around 225,700 people in Indonesia die from smoking or other tobacco-related diseases. Contrary to the global trend of reduced tobacco use, national surveys conducted in 2013 and 2018 indicated that tobacco use in Indonesia is still high among adults and adolescents. The prevalence in adults has not shown a decline during this 5 year period, while the prevalence of smoking among adolescents agedThis research is a quantitative analytic study with a cross sectional design. The research sample consisted of 114 students using simple random sampling technique. This study uses primary data from questionnaires. The analysis performed was univariate, bivariate with Chi Square. The results showedThere is a significant relationship between students' smoking behavior and gender (P-value 0.000), belief religion that smoking is a self-defeating act (P - value 0.002), confidence religion that smoking is useless (P - value 0.020), the religious belief that smoking is a waste (P - value 0.017), Response to Muhammadiyah fatwa on smoking(P - value 0.021), religious practice (P – value 0.026), attitude (P – value 0.007), religious knowledge (P – value 0.460), mother's education (P - value 0.606), father's education (P - value 0.202), and father's occupation (P-value 0.212), pocket money (P-value 0.319) and cigarette advertisement exposure (P - value 0.544).



BEKERJA DI ERA PANDEMI : PENGARUH SABAR DAN *WORKPLACE TELEPRESSURE* TERHADAP KESEJAHTERAAN PSIKOLOGIS KARYAWAN

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Abstract : The Covid 19 pandemic period is still ongoing, not only in Indonesia but all around the world. This pandemic condition is addressed by an organizational policy to ask its employees to work from home so that it can outbreak the covid 19. Working from home is perceived by many employee to be a longer and stressful work period due to having to respond work remotely and outside of working hours. This is known as a workplace telepressure. The psychological well-being of employees is also increasingly threatened because the Covid-19 pandemic also has an impact on the economic sector. Patience is thought by researcher to contribute to improving psychological well-being by being more accepting of existing situations and taking an active stance to overcome them.

This study aims to determine the effect of patience and workplace telepressure on the psychological well-being of employees. This study involved 297 respondents who worked from home in the Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi (Jabodetabek) areas. The results of the study show that Patience and Workplace Telepressure contributed 43.8% of the psychological well-being of employees during a pandemic. Patience as a mediator in the relationship between workplace telepressure and psychological well-being. The presence of patient can suppress the relationship between the workplace telepressure.

Keywords: Patience, Telepressure Workplace, Psychological Wellbeing, Employees, Pandemic

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From Eco Marine Mart to Ecotourism: Development of Local Wisdom and Marine Creative Economy as Tourism Excellencee

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Abstract. This study aims to describe the potential of ecotourism in the development of local wisdom and the marine creative economy as a prominent tourism destination. This research was conducted on the people of Pulau Harapan and Pulau Kelapa, in the Kepulauan Seribu Regency, DKI Jakarta Province. The approach used in this research is a descriptive qualitative approach and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) using primary data sources obtained through observation and in-depth interviews with creative economy entrepreneurs. This research involved community organizations, namely the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) and the community as informants and 15 creative economy entrepreneurs. The research was conducted from 7 August to 28 September 2020. The results showed that the development of tourism on the islands of Pulau Harapan and Pulau Kelapa prioritizes ecological sustainability. Meanwhile, the involvement of eco-marine and Pokdarwis has been proven to increase visitors and increase the level of economic prosperity of the community.

Keywords: Ecotourism, Creative Economy, Ecology



Effect of Al Concentration on Optical Properties of SnO₂/ZnO Composite Film and Its Performance as A Photoanode In A Dye Sensitized Solar Cell

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Abstract.The interfacial and configuration design of photoanode was found a vital role in enhancement of dyesensitized solar cell (DSSC) performance. Al-doped SnO₂/ZnO composite become a proper configuration to enhance the efficiency of DSSC due to it has outstanding optical and electrical properties. In this work, ZnO nanorods were prepared via facile hydrothermal technique while Al-doped SnO₂/ZnO composite was prepared by sprayed of Al-doped SnO₂ into as prepared ZnO nanorods surface via spray pyrolysis technique in the presence of different weight percentage of Al. The optical properties of composite were tested with UV-Vis spectrophotometer and the result clearly indicated that addition of SnO₂ with higher content of Al increased the absorption intensity of the sample. It was found that the cell utilizing Al-doped SnO₂/ZnO with a higher weight percentage of Al provided the highest current density (0.133 mAcm⁻²). Meanwhile, the cell utilizing ZnO/SnO₂ doped with a lower weight percentage showed the lowest current density. This is due to the higher weight percentage sample possessing the highest absorption peaks in the UV light region, which is expected to trigger a greater harvest of photons.

Keywords: aluminium, composite, hydrothermal, SnO₂, photoanode, ZnO,

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Citizension Education To Improve Democratic Intelligence: Science Integration Perspective

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Abstrak; Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Untuk Meningkatkan Kecerdasan Berdemokrasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kecerdasan berdemokrasi mahasiswa yang tercermin dalam Pengetahuan, Keterampilan, dan Sikap mahasiswa setelah mengalami pembelajaran Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan. Pembelajaran Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan dapat meningkatkan kecerdasan berdemokrasi terutama pada aspek kognitif, konatif, dan partisipatif mahasiswa. Kecerdasan itu di dorong oleh semangat integrasi ilmu yang menghendaki mahasiswa melakukan pembebasan diri, menghargai fitrah kemanusiaan, serta mengamalkan perintah Tuhan. Model integrasi ilmu yang dipilih mengikuti gagasan HAMKA. Penelitian ditempuh dengan metode kajian pustaka dan *Participatory Learning and Action* (PLA). Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembelajaran Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan memfasilitasi mahasiswa untuk mengalami pembelajaran secara aktif dan partisipatif. Peningkatan kecerdasan berdemokrasi nampak pada kemampuan mahasiswa dalam menyelidiki proses demokrasi; menganalisis konsep demokrasi dengan kondisi di masyarakat; perilaku mandiri dalam menemukan pengetahuan, pemahaman, dan pengalaman berdemokrasi; keinginan untuk menerapkan demokrasi berdasarkan tuntunan agama Islam.

Kata Kunci: Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan, Integrasi Ilmu, Kecerdasan Berdemokrasi



117 THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AS A HEALTH EDUCATION STRATEGY FOR COVID-19 PREVENTION

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Abstract:During the COVID-19 pandemic, as individually in the world community, they are required to adopt a clean and healthy lifestyle. This behavior can manifest when someone is exposed to the information. Exposure to this information can build a person's perception of something, in this case is clean and healthy lifestyle (PHBS). The purpose of this study is to see the behavior of community compliance with large-scale social restriction (PSBB) in the COVID-19 pandemic according to the perception of the Health Belief Model. This study uses a mix method, which combines quantitative and qualitative research methods. The qualitative method was carried out with a cross sectional design with the respondent being academic citizens. The data analysis performed was univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyzes; and from the results of the data processing, the variables which have a relationship will be explored more through qualitative methods with the specified informants (purposive sampling). The validity technique is done through triangulation. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between PSBB compliance behavior with health motivation (P – value 0.001), perceived benefits (P - value 0.008), and perceived barriers (P - value 0.007), advertising (P – value 0.027).), counseling (P – value 0.001), and media access (P – value 0.000). Meanwhile, data mining using qualitative methods shows that media access is used through social media and it can be concluded that the role of social media is currently said to be successful as a health education strategy, especially in prevention of COVID-19.

Keywords: Social Media, HBM, Health Education

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The Effect of Brainstorming Method toward Social Studies Subject Student's Achievement at SDN Pekayon 05 Jakarta Timur

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Abstract. The study aimed to investigate the effect of brainstorming learning method toward the social studies subject's learning results of grade four student of SDN Pekayon 05 Pagi, conducted at the first semester of 2020-2021 academic year. The quantitative research method with quasy experimental design used. The instrument validity tested with point biseral method and the reliability tested with KR 20 formula. Then the data normality tested with Liliefor's formula. The data homogenity tested with Fisher's test. The hypotesis tested with T-Test obtained that T count > T table, 4.750 > 2.126,thus H0 rejected and H1 accepted. There was the effect of brainstorming method toward social studies' learning result at four grade of DN Pekayon 05 Pagi. The brainstorming method increase student's cognitive activity more than just discussion method.

Keywords: Brainstorming method,



Clinical Characteristics among Workers with Ischemic Heart Disease in Jakarta

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Abstract. Ischemic heart disease is the leading cause of death and disease globally, not only in Indonesia, but also in several developed countries such as the United States and several European countries. The current trend had become worrying as a result that this disease has not only affecting the elderly population, but it has also been found at younger age, most of whom are of productive age among the working population. Based on data from the Central Statistics Bureau in 2016, there were 120.8 million workers in Indonesia. Each occupation has various risk factors and allows them to be risk factors for ischemic heart disease. This study is intends to found clinical characteristics of workers to predict the risk of ischemic heart disease among them. The initial stage of the research will conduct a comparative analysis of the clinical and laboratory characteristics of the results of medical check-up (MCU) for healthy workers compared to workers with ischemic heart disease. This is a diagnostic study using a cross-sectional study design. This study analyzed data from 4100 workers from Jakarta and surrounding cities who performed the medical check-up (MCU) at a clinical laboratory in East Jakarta. We analyzed some of the workers' biological characteristics, clinical features, comorbid diseases, and other risk factors which are known to have a significant association with the incidence of ischemic heart disease. Multivariate analysis showed that age> 40 years, history of shortness of breath ((p = 0.000; OR = 0.180 (95% CI 0.080-0.407)) and HDL <50 mg/dL (p = 0.027; OR = 2.014 (95% CI 1.085) -3,740)), are characteristics that are risk factors for ischemic heart disease. Age, history of shortness of breath and HDL levels can be combined to develop a prediction model for the incidence of ischemic heart disease among the workers.

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Development of Weaning Index on Islamic Community based on Religion, Nutritional, and Psychological Aspect: A Qualitative Exploration

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Since weaning behavior affects health status of children in the future, World Health Organization recommends exclusive breastfeeding until 6 months before gradually introducing solid foods. However, early weaning and prolonged-breastfeeding still become public health nutrition concern in developing countries. Integrated religion-based health promotion has potential to change behavior according to social ecological model. This study aims to develop index of weaning based on religion, nutritional, and psychological aspect as the tool to assess the weaning behavior in the Islamic community. In-depth interview was conducted with experts of Qur'an, Hadits, nutrition, and psychology. Islam views exclusive breastfeeding and gradual weaning as a command from Allah swt and its implementation should consider support from both parents of the child. The command in Islam for 2 years of breastfeeding and gradually wean the baby is in line with the nutritional and psychological aspect. The recommendation to do the exclusive breastfeeding for 6 month and gradual weaning to solid food is related to the immunity, gastrointestinal and dental health, and emotional bonding between mother and child. Since Indonesia is the biggest Muslim population in the world, the weaning index developed from this study could be used as a tool to assess and design suitable health promotion program using religion-based approach.

Keywords: Weaning, Religion-based approach, health promotion



Influence the Deposition Time on The Morphology, Optical And Thermal Properties of Al Doped SnO₂ Based Transparent Heaters

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Abstract. The development of automotive and display technology makes research on transparent heating (Thf) films increasing since it can provide additional functions and better performance to these devices. Transparent heater required thin film with high electrical conductivity and transparency in visible spectrum. In this work Al-doped SnO₂ (ATO) film was prepared via facile spray pyrolysis technique and tested as transparent heater. In order to optimizing the morphology, optical, electrical and thermal properties of ATO film based transparent heater, the depositions time of Al-doped SnO₂ with 5 wt% Al as dopant was investigated. The XRD analysis revealed that all sample formed tetragonal structure with substantial preferred orientation. Meanwhile, the UV vis transmittance of the sample exhibits average transmittance of 75% at wavelength 550 nm. The sheet resistance of the sample was found increase as the deposition time increase to 10 minutes. Al-doped SnO₂ based transparent heater prepared with 10 minutes deposition time presented the high thermal properties with temperature 56 °C at voltage of 20 volt.

Keywords: aluminium, composite, spray pyrolysis, SnO₂, transparent heater

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Adolescent emotional intelligence in terms of birth order and cultural background

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Absract; This study aims to determine differences in adolescent intelligence based on birth order and background. The approach in this study is descriptive comparative, the number of samples is 231 from three different cultures consisting of the eldest 122 and the youngest 109. The instrument used is EQIYV (Emotional Quation Inventory Young Version) developed by Bar-On, Reuven. (2006). The data analysis technique was the analysis of independent samples t test and one way ANOVA test with the SPSS application. For birth order, it can be seen that the significance value is> 0.05 (0.262> 0.05), so Ho is accepted, meaning that there is no difference in the emotional intelligence of adolescents between the eldest and the youngest children. For culture, it can be seen that the significance value is <0.05 (0.037 <0.05), so Ho is rejected, meaning that there is a difference in adolescent emotional intelligence between Sundanese, Minang and Betawi cultures. Judging from the mean value, it can be seen that the intelligence of Betawi children is the highest at 112.61 compared to others.

