The 5th Asian Education Symposium 2020

Enhancing the quality of trans disciplinary education for Sustainable Development Goals

Book of Abstracts

October 13-14, 2020

The Chair's Speech

Om Swastiastu, Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh, Namo Buddhaya, Shalom. May peace be with us.

The honourable Rector of Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

The honourable keynote speakers, distinguished guests, delegates, presenters, committee, and participants of the conference. First of all, let us begin by expressing our sincere gratitude to the Almighty God for all His graces bestowed upon us, so we are able to assemble here in this precious occasion.

The 5th Asian Education Symposium (AES 2020) is an international refereed conference dedicated to the advancement of theories and practices in education. AES 2020 was organized by Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI) in collaboration with Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, Universitas Negeri Manado, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Universitas Mataram, Universitas Pakuan, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Universitas Bengkulu, Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang, Universitas Islam Negeri Sulthan Thaha Syaifuddin Jambi and Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah Palembang.

Our theme for AES 2020 is Enhancing the Quality of Transdisciplinary Education of Sustainable Development Goals. The aim of AES 2020 is to provide an opportunity for academicians and professionals from various educational fields with cross-disciplinary interests to bridge the knowledge gap, promote research esteem and the evolution of pedagogy Through this conferences, we expect that the researchers all over the world are able to culminate reflection on how educational field answers the challenge of where new trends and technologies might lead.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The conference is attended by approximately by 157 attendees coming from different countries: Indonesia, Australia, and Japan. We are very proud to have outstanding keynote speakers who come from Indonesia, Australia, and Japan.

Finally, High appreciation should be forwarded to the hardworking and solid committee members of the conference that include the Bali Team and the UPI Team. We do hope that this conference becomes a medium for researchers, educators and authors to build networking and mutual understanding so that there will be more collaborative research and collaborative publication in the future. That's all I can say. Thank you for your kind attention.

Om Shanti, Shanti, Shanti, Om, Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh, Namo Buddhaya. May God's blessing be upon us

Singaraja, 1 of October 2020,

Putu Indah Rahmawati, Ph.D
Chairperson

A Message from The Director of School of Postgraduate Studies Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Assalamu'alaikum Warrahmatullaahi Wabarakaatuh.

Invited speakers, Distinguished Guests, Presenters and Participant of Asian Education Symposium.

It is with great honor I welcome you all to the Asian Education Symposium 2020 (AES 2020). Taking "Enhancing the quality of trans disciplinary education for Sustainable Development Goals" as its main theme, this conference is one of our attempts to promote collaboration among universities and to provide a space for networking among academics and researchers in education. For countries in Asian region, education is a vehicle that can move people's mobility. As now we are facing Asian Economic Community, there is a strong need to develop collaboration and partnership among countries both at regional and international level. It is our hope that the conference will contribute to the development of education as a distinct body of knowledge. At the same time, it is our hope that the conference will enable the universities to be recognized internationally.

This conference provides a platform for us to disseminate and discuss our research finding. It is our expectation that the conversation from this conference will inform policy and practices of education and this event will open up future research on Education while at the same allowing all participants expanding their network. Hopefully, all the participants will be engaged in fruitful and meaningful discussion.

I also would like to express my gratitude to all the keynote speakers to deliver and exchange their ideas. My appreciation also goes to all the committee members who have worked hard to make this event possible.

Once again, I wish you all a productive conference.

Best regards,

Prof. Dr. Syihabuddin, M.Pd.
Director
School of Postgraduate Studies, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Welcoming Speech Rector

Om Swastyastu, Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb. Salom, namo budaya,

Salam Harmoni, best wishes for all of us. Good afternoon, and welcome to the 5th AES (Asian Education Symposium)

The most honorable, Rector and Vice Rector of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Universitas Negeri Manado, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Universitas Mataram, Universitas Pakuan, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Universitas Bengkulu, Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang, Universitas Islam Negeri Sulthan Thaha Syaifuddin Jambi and Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah Palembang.

The most honorable, the keynote speakers: Prof. Dr. Lyn Parker, Dr. phil. Dessy Seri Wahyuni, M.Eng., and Prof. Hiroyuki Miyake. The honorable, International Advisory Board, Advisory Board, Executive Coordinator of UPI Postgraduate School, and Scientific Committee.

All delegates and committee,

The Sustainable Development Goals and Digital Era are the words that we have always heard and discussed in the last two years. In the Sustainable Development Goals and Digital Era we felt a significant change, No exception in the education field.

The Education for Sustainable Development momentum urgently require a transformation of the way we think and act. To achieve this change, we need new skills, values and attitudes that lead to more sustainable societies. Education systems must respond to this pressing need by defining relevant learning objectives and learning contents, introducing pedagogies that empower learners, and urging their institutions to include sustainability principles in their management structures. Sustainable Development clearly reflects this vision of the importance of an appropriate educational response. Numerous education related targets and indicators are also contained within other Sustainable Development Goals. Education is both a goal in itself and a means for attaining all the other SDGs. It is not only an integral part of sustainable development, but also a key enabler for it. That is why education represents an essential strategy in the pursuit of the SDGs.

As institutions that prepare competitive human resources, what can universities do?

To answer this question, in the 5th AES (Asian Education Symposium) we raised the theme "Enhancing the quality of trans disciplinary education for Sustainable Development Goals"

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

AES (Asian Education Symposium) is an international conference dedicated to the advancement of theories and practices in education. The AES 2020 promotes collaborative excellence between academicians and professionals from Education. The conference is expected to develop a strong network of researchers and pioneers in education worldwide. This year we started to hold online conferences in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic situation which requires physical distancing.

We thank to all the committee for their cooperation so the conference is running smoothly. We also thank all parties who have been supporting the execution of this conference. We apologize if there is any inconvenience at this conference. Thank you and Stay Healthy

Om. Santih-santih-santih Om

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Rundown Asian Education Symposium 2020

Time	Event	Person In Charge
13 of October 2020	**OPENING CEREMONY**	
09.00 -.09.10 WITA	Welcoming Ceremony by Virtual Video	Host
09.10-09.15 WITA 09.15 - 09.25 WITA	Opening Speech by MC	MC (Karina Wedhanti)
	Listen to Indonesian Anthem	Wira
09.10 – 09.20 WITA	Praying	Karina Wedhanti
09.20 -09.30 WITA	Balinese Dance	Dancer
09.25 – 09.35 WITA	Welcome Address by the Chair of the Organizing Committee	**Prof. Dr. I Gusti Putu Suharta, M.Si** Rector of Undiksha Moderator: Prof Putu Artini
09.35 -09.45 WITA	Opening Remarks by Rector Undiksha	
09.45 – 10.30 WITA	Keynote Speaker 1 **Prof. Dr. Lyn Parker**	
10.30 – 11.15 WITA	Keynote speaker 2 **Dr. phil. Dessy Seri Wahyuni, M.Eng.**	
11.15 - 12.00 WITA	Keynote Speaker 3 **Prof. Hiroyuki Miyake**	The Chair of the Organizing Committee

WITA = BALI TIME

Time	Event	Person In Charge
14 of October 2020	KONSORSIUM MEETING Opening	
09.00 – 09.10	Video Virtual	Moderator: **Ayu Purnama**
09.10 – 09.40	Speech from **Prof. Dr. I Gusti Putu Suharta, M.Si**	
09.40 - 10.10	Speech from **Prof. Dr. Syihabuddin, M.Pd**	
10.10 – 10.40	Speech from Prof. Dr. Anna **Permanasari, M.Si**	
14 of October 2020	**CLINICAL COACH**	
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The 5th Asian Education Symposium 2020
Enhancing the quality of trans disciplinary education for Sustainable Development Goals
October 13-14, 2020
Virtual Symposium

[KEYNOTE SPEAKER]
Pedagogies for education about the SDG on the environment

Lynette Marie Parke

University of Western Australia, Australia

Abstract

A particular feature of the Sustainable Development Goals is the attention to the global environment. Clearly the UN has identified that the world faces an environmental emergency. Many of the goals are directed at environmental issues, and education is acknowledged as a means for achieving the other Goals, with sustainability itemised as a Goal for Education in target 4.7. Based on research on Environmental Education in Indonesia since 2013, I would argue that Indonesia is largely blind to the environmental emergency, content that it enjoys an abundance of natural resources. While there is some government rhetoric, and some public concern expressed, particularly about waste management, there is a dire need for effective education for environmental sustainability. To that end, in this presentation I want to make some positive suggestions about how we can educate our students about the SDGs. I suggest the fancy title, Critical Eco-Pedagogy, echoing both the Critical Pedagogy advocated by the postcolonial educator, Paolo Freire, and the Eco-pedagogy of people like Kahn and Misiaszek. My concern is to encourage educators to make connections between the environmental problems we see all around us and social conditions and issues. Environmental problems are invariably caused by humans, and it is not enough to learn about the environment: Critical Eco-pedagogy aims to help students learn about the human causes of environmental problems, but also to give students both the hope that we can make a better future and the skills and understanding to do that. The talk aims to show how we need to make connections that enable more profound and complex understanding than is currently found in Indonesia. It is both about pedagogical ideas and theories and also about how to do it. I use two examples – one from our own research in a school in Jakarta and another from some action research in Denpasar, addressing the issues of flooding and waste management respectively.

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[KEYNOTE SPEAKER]
Developing competences of students for Work-based training at vocational high school in Indonesia

Dessy Seri Wahyuni

Faculty of Engineering and Vocational

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, Indonesia

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to resolve the difficulties of implementing skill-based evaluation in vocational high school while practicing in the workplace. The current idea of the job-based evaluation is focused on the development of effective learning in the workshop in schools and manufacturing work practices. Job-based evaluation is carried out through the creation of competency levels, college and workplace learning as students practice doing industrial work. A technical qualification entity, a proficiency testing facility, and accredited evaluators must have been in vocational high schools. The implementation of best practice is accomplished by linking the competency standards of graduates in schools with the industry's competency needs. The suggested job-based evaluation of aspects seem to provide a fair degree of application of the student 's business work activities and presents an approach to explaining training that is not limited to learning contexts.

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[KEYNOTE SPEAKER]
Present (ESD) Education for Sustainable Development in Japan

Hiroyuki Miyake

University of Kitakyushu, Japan

Abstract

Needless to say, a present world is facing various problems in terms of economy, society and environment. In order of world-wide approach to solution, SDGs campaign was announced by UN in Sep. 2015. Japan, which has much responsibility to promote it, has a history of promotion of both ESD (Education for Sustainable Development) and SDGs. As a local level, Kitakyushu is very famous for overcoming air and water pollution problem by women association's movement of 'We want a blue sky' in 1960s. Based on it, Kitakyushu has continuously tried to make good governance among citizens, NPOs, educational bodies, enterprises and local government. My Keynote Speech covers a present situation of ESD in Japan, including a brief history of Japanese ESD and SDGs educational programs of Foodbank Kitakyushu Life Again as a new challenge of foodbank campaign.

[ABS-10]
Effectiveness In The Use Of Al-Munawwir And Al-Asri Dictionaries In Understanding Islamic Syaria Law (Case Study In UIN STS Jambi Students)

Izzat M Daud, Budi Sanjaya

UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi

Abstract

This study deals with the efficiency of the Al-Munawir and Al-Asri dictionaries in translating syariah law and their role in understanding syariah law. The selection of these two dictionaries were based on their reputation in Indonesian society, especially for educated classes. The reason behind choosing this topic was the difference in the understanding of Indonesian people about the texts of the verdict, which causes many arguments and debates that do not end, each holding on to his opinion, and the public is confused about it, the right opinion. Why people are different, because each of them has a different cultural background. Some of them graduated from Arab countries, including graduated from National Universities in the country. Does this use a dictionary to extract their judgment? Is this a good dictionary and helps in the process of extracting these provisions? How affected was the dictionary in making the assessment in learning by students at UIN Jambi?. The researchers used coding in which they had chosen several legal provisions relating to daily life such as prayer, fasting, etc. This is where researchers translate this law found in jurisprudential books such as Islamic jurisprudence books and the evidence. The results of this research that the understandings of students in translating were poor. Perhaps the reason is because of their weaknesses in Arabic, especially in grammar rules, because the translation process through dictionaries needs to understand the rules of language. Beside that, the texts relating to the rule of law, many of these provisions are in the Koran, most of them full of figurative language that requires skilled understanding of language.

Keywords: syariah law, education, Al-Munawir and Al-Asri dictionaries.

Topic: Adult Education

[ABS-15]
Micro Scale Practicum as a Media to Increase The Basic School Teacher Competence In The Era of Education 4.0

Oding Sunardi (a), Yudhie Suchyadi (a), Nita Karmila (a), Fitri Siti Sundari (a)*

Universitas Pakuan, Bogor, Indonesia

Abstract

The issue of teachers will be more complex entering the era of Education 4.0, where teachers must have competence in facing technological developments. Answering the challenges of the era of education 4.0, technology has become the basis in human life. Prepare quality students who are able to compete globally, and master technology. The research objective is to improve the pedagogical competence of elementary school teachers through Micro Scale Practicum training. The activities in this study consisted of diagnosis, action planning, action taking and action evaluation. Data collection techniques using observation techniques. The observation instrument used was a teachers ability assessment tool in the form of: 1) learning media development instrument, 2) teachers ability assessment instrument in preparing learning plans. Analysis of the data used is a comparative descriptive analysis technique. Quantitative data obtained is described in the form of words or explanations. Data comparison is then continued to ensure whether there is an increase in the ability of teachers in improving the ability of teachers to develop learning media and compile learning plans. The results showed that the Micro Scale Practicum can improve a) the ability of elementary school teachers to develop learning media by 27.8%. b) improve the ability of of elementary school teachers in compiling learning plans by 34.2%. Then the results of the observations of each cycle are evaluated as reflection material in the next cycle to improve the teachers skills and interests in accordance with the set targets. Data analysis was performed descriptively quantitative. The practicum material that is worn is material on science-based subjects with a micro scale. From the results of the T-test, there are significant differences. This means that the understanding of concepts and Science Process Skills increases after the teacher undergoes a micro-scale science practicum training process. From the results of the average value of understanding the concept, increased from 52.63 to 84.72 and science process skills increased the average value from 46.75 to 89.47. 94% of teachers responded positively, namely agreed and strongly agreed that the science-based learning process with the existence of micro-scale practicum can improve science process skills and understanding of materials in the study subjects in students.

Keywords: micro-scale practicum, pedagogical competence

Topic: Adult Education

[ABS-21]
Development of Personality and Organizational Justice Models in Improving Teacher Service Quality in the Educational Era 4.0

Henny Suharyati1), Sri Setyaningsih2), Kania Rubiati3)

1,2,3) Prodi Administrasi Pendidikan, Sekolah Pascasarjana, Universitas Pakuan

Abstract

This research will describe the development of personality and organizational justice models which support the development of teacher service quality in a school organization. Several previous studies have concluded that teacher service quality can begin with leadership development in a school organization. Teachers personalities are considered to contribute to improving the quality of teachers who will provide real work in the form of creativity in learning. Challenges in the millennial era require increase of teacher service quality to the maximum. The development of teacher personality and organizational justice models provides a major role in improving teacher service quality in the era of education 4.0. This study aims to (1) find appropriate personality and organizational justice models in the millennial era, and (2) identify the important role of personality and organizational justice enhance the teacher service quality. The study uses correlational statistical methods and analysis of Sitorem. Data are collected by distributing questionnaires. The population of the study was permanent civil servant teachers who were actively teaching at the junior high school level in the Bogor City area. The result shows that there are 9 good indicators which remain to be personality and procedural justice models, namely: (1) sincerity (2) enthusiasm (3) consensus (4) interpersonal justice (5) informational justice (6) distributive justice (7) physical appearance (8) guarantee (9) reliability. The development of personality and procedural justice models mentioned above have a very strong and significant relationship in improving the quality of teacher services in the educational 4.0

Keywords: Personality and organizational justice models, teacher service quality

Topic: Adult Education

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[ABS-22]
The Role of Trust and Procedural Justice in Enhancing Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB)

Henny Suharyati1), Rais Hidayat2), Sumardi3), Haki Rodian4)

1,2,3,4) Prodi Administrasi Pendidikan, Sekolah Pascasarjana, Universitas P

Abstract

This study aims to produce an increase in the good behavior of school community members among teachers through teacher trust in their school institutions and procedural justice. Accountability and transparency in the management of school institutions will increase the credibility of institutions and build citizens trust in school management itself. These conditions can create a conducive, comfortable work atmosphere and form job satisfaction among school residents. The urgency of this research is the importance of examining the role of trust and procedural fairness that can improve Organizational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB) of teachers in schools. The study was conducted using correlational statistical methods to find out whether other variables, namely Trust and procedural justice, had a positive relationship with OCB. Based on these results, an analysis is then performed using the Sitorem Method to derive recommendations and determine the order of priority improvements that need to be made. The study was conveyed on civil servant teachers in state elementary schools in Bogor regency. The results showed that there was a strong and significant role of Trust and Procedural Justice in improving OCB. Meanwhile, the results of the SITOREM Analysis found that there were 11 indicators that the situation was good so that it was still maintained, namely: 1) Willing to comply, 2) Behavior-based on beliefs with others, 3) Reliable behavior, 4) Demonstrating Equality of treatment, 5) Accuracy in procedures, 6) Balanced rules, 7) Fairness in the process 8) Providing feedback, 9) Helpful behavior, 10) Good community, 11) Sportsmanship.

Keywords: Trust, procedural justice and organization citizenship Behavior (OCB)

Topic: Adult Education

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[ABS-27]
Teachers Creativity of Madrasah Tsanawiyah through correlational study between Transformational Leadership headmaster and achieved motivation in Tanah Sareal Distric Bogor

Hari Muharam, Eka Suhardi, Daniar Kurniasih Darma

Prodi Administrasi Pendidikan, Sekolah Pascasarjana, Universitas Pakuan

Abstract

This study aims to find efforts that can be done in order to improve the Teacher^s Creativity of Madrasah Tsanawiyah through the relationship between Transformational Leadership headmaster and achieved motivation in Tanah Sareal Bogor. The research sample is as many as 97 teachers selected randomly through proportional random sampling method from 128 teachers as population. This research was conducted using the survey method with a correlational approach. The research can be concluded that: 1). There is a significant positive relationship between transformational leadership headmaster and teachers creativity with correlation coefficient (ry1) 0.306 with determination coefficient of 0.094. 2). There is a significant positive relationship between achieved motivation and teachers creativity with correlation coefficient (ry2) 0.316 and determination coefficient of 0.100. 3). There is a significant positive relationship between transformational leadership headmaster and achievement motivation with teachers creativity and correlation coefficient (ry12) 0.401 with determination coefficient of 0.161.

Keywords: Transformational Leadership headmaster, achieved motivation, teacher^s creativity

Topic: Adult Education

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[ABS-39]
The Role of Organizational Culture and Lecturer Creativity in the Development of Student Organizational Citizenship Behavior

Griet Helena Laihad(a), Purnama Pasande (b), Farida Wulandari (c)*

a)Educational Administration, Pakuan University, Jalan Pakuan, Bogor
*griet102309@yahoo.com.au
b)Christian Religion Education,STT Star Lub, Jalan Sungai Bunta, No.4 Kel. Keleke, Kec.Luwuk, Kab. Banggai
c)Educational Administration, Pakuan University, Jalan Pakuan, Bogor

Abstract

Management researchers have linked Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) to individual success in organizational settings but only a few articles concerning student OCB have all been conducted amongst college and university students. This study is to explored the concept OCB in relation to undergraduate college students and examines the role of organizational culture and lecturer's creativity toward student's OCB in College. Data were collected from 104 students at private College in Luwuk Banggai. The method of data processing using regression analysis and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The result indicated that Organizational culture with dimensions of attention to details and lecturer creativity with dimension of flexible and spontaneous thinking, is the most influential in student's OCB with dimension of initiative in the College. Therefore, it could be concluded that in developing student's OCB, organizational culture and lecturer creativity should be taken into consideration.

Keywords: Student Organizational Citizenship Behavior, Organizational Cuture, Lecturer Creativity

Topic: Adult Education

[ABS-42]
Cultivation of Ethical Tolerance as a Moderate Islamic Education Paradigm at Islamic Boarding Schools in Indonesia

Badarussyamsi (a), Ermawati (b), Abdul Latif (c)*

a) Fakultas Ushuluddin dan Studi Agama Universitas Islam Negeri Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi
*badarussyamsi@uinjambi.ac.id
b) Fakultas Ushuluddin dan Studi Agama Universitas Islam Negeri Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi
ermawati@uinjambi.ac.id
c) Fakultas Ushuluddin dan Studi Agama Universitas Islam Negeri Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi
abunadrah29@yahoo.co.id

Abstract

This study wanted to find the practice of inculcating religious tolerance in Islamic educational institutions like ^Pesantren^. As a sample are four major pesantren in Indonesia, among others- Pesantren Sumatra Thawalib Parabek Bukit Tinggi, Pesantren al-Amin Madura, Pesantren An-Nuqayah Madura, and Pesantren Lirboyo Kediri. This educational institution has graduated thousands of alumni who then mingle and contribute to the development of Indonesian society. The teachings of tolerance received at pesantren will certainly be implemented in the midst of Indonesian society in various fields of student life. The focus of this research is how tolerance values are taught at Pesantren in Indonesia? In addition to collecting data by observation and interview, this research was also strengthened with a questionnaire. This study concludes that the planting of tolerance in pesantren is carried out by habituation of tolerant ethics as exemplified by the Kyai and religious teacher at the pesantren. Likewise, many subjects in pesantren support the growth of a tolerant and pluralist spirit that can be directly absorbed by the students.

Keywords: Tolerance, Pluralism, Islamic Boarding Schools, Islamic Education, Moderate

Topic: Adult Education

[ABS-71]
Modeling and Optimization of Improving Lecturer Scientific Products Using POP-SDM Method

Sri Setyanigsih (a) Lina Novita (a) Soewarto Hardhienata (a)*

a) Sekolah Pascasarjana Universitas Pakuan
Jl. Pakuan PO Box 452 Bogor 16143 Jawa Barat Indonesia
*sri_setya@unpak.ac.id

Abstract

The scientific work of lecturers is an important element related to the career development of lecturers and ranking universities at the national and international levels. Lecturers scientific work can be in the form of publication of scientific papers or intellectual property rights of research results conducted by lecturers. This paper provides a description of how the variable constellation model that has positive and dominant influence on the improvement of the product of the lecturers scientific work is developed and then used to optimize in finding the best ways and strategies to improve the products of lecturers scientific work. The study was conducted at Pakuan University lecturers with a population of 415 lecturers and a research sample of 204 lecturers. The research method used is the POP-SDM method which is a method for modeling and optimization of strengthening management resources. There are five important steps in this method, namely 1) Extracting data in the field of competent informants about other variables that have a positive and dominant influence on the products of lecturers scientific work. 2) Determination of the constellation of influence between variables based on analysis of data obtained from informans. 3) Preparation of research hypotheses based on the constellation of influence between established variables. 4) Testing the research hypothesis using path analysis. 5) Analysis of indicators using the Sitorem method. The results of this research are in the form of a constellation model of influence between variables and ways and strategies to improve the products of lecturers scientific work through strengthening other variables studied.

Keywords: Lecturer scientific product; POP-SDM method; constellation model of influence between variables; Path analysis; Sitorem method;

Topic: Adult Education

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[ABS-117]
Character Education Values of Indonesian People in the Sharia Maqasid Perspective

Duski Ibrahim

UIN Raden Fatah Palembang

Abstract

To improve the quality of education in various aspects, the Indonesian government has formulated for about eigh teen significant character values that must be followed in the implementation of teaching-learning processes. Those character values comprised of Religiousness, Honesty, Tolerance, Discipline, Hard work, Creativity, Independence, Democratic, Curiosity, patriotic, nation loyalty, Respectful, Friendly/communicative, Peacefulness, Reading habit, Nature Awareness, Social care and Responsibility. In my assumption, the values of character education that have been formulated are very much in accordance with Islamic teachings, especially witht heapproachor in the perspective of the Maqasid Syariah, in which the essence is to realize the benefit of humans, both in this world and the hereafter, by maintaining five principles known as al-kulliyat al-Khams, namely: preserving religion, soul, thought, descent including honor, and property protection. This study aimedat analyzing the existence of the values of character education used as guidelines in the implementation of education in Indonesia. The data were in the form of formulation of character education values that have been formalized by the Government in the implementation of education in various fields. Then, the interpretations carried out by educational experts were collected through searching data from literature or literature studies. Data analysis was in the form of descriptive qualitative. The results of the analysis based on Syaria Maqasid perspective showed that the character values of Indonesian education were in line with the principles or rules of Syaria Maqasids. The refore, on the one hand the values of Indonesian character education could be maintained, and on the other hand Indonesian people could be creative in advancing education in Indonesia with a pluralistic society.

Keywords: Values of education character, Maqasid Syariah

Topic: Adult Education

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[ABS-123]
Ta^lim Andragogy on Qur^anic and Science Literacy Based as an Alternative Effort in Strengthening Awareness to Prevent Covid-19

Ahmad Husein Ritonga, Minnah El Widdah, Sukarno

Islamic State University of Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin
Jambi, Indonesia

Abstract

At the end of December 2019, a very dangerous type of virus has emerged, the virus which is currently known as the novel coronavirus-2019 or 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) with a relatively fast spread rate. It takes a high awareness of each individual to participate in the process of preventing the disease. Thus, the focus of this research is to answer the question of how the concept of ta^lim andragogy is based on Science and Al-Quran Literacy as an Effort to Strengthen Awareness to Prevent Covid-19. This study uses a qualitative approach with data collection methods through literature review. Thus the data used and studied in this study comes from text, both in the form of manuscript text (books, magazines, journals, newspapers, etc.) or digital text. Ta^lim andragogy is a non-formal teaching-learning process for adults with learning centered on the ustadz/kyai (teacher). Therefore, the content and learning strategies are entirely the responsibility of the cleric (teacher). This activity continues during the COVID-19 pandemic with a limited number of participants. Theoretically, ta^lim andragogy, namely learning in adults has the potential as an alternative in increasing this awareness. For this reason, andragogy ta^lim must be modified in such a way, namely integrated between the values of the Qur^an with scientific values, so that it takes the form of a new model of ta^lim, namely ta^lim andragogy based on Qur^anic literacy and scientific literacy.

Keywords: Andragogy, and Quranic and Science Literacy, COVID-19

Topic: Adult Education

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[ABS-158]
The Effect of Philosophy Understanding on Corona Virus Diseases (COVID-19) Prevention Awareness of Physics Education Students

Ahmad Syukri, Sukarno

Islamic State University of Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi-Indonesia

Abstract

This research aims to answer the question of how the influence of understanding philosophy on awareness of prevention of Corona Virus Diseases (COVID-19)? The approach used in this research is quantitative with the data collection method is a survey. The respondents used in this study were 80 students at UIN STS Jambi, where they had taken philosophy courses. The data collection instrument consisted of 30 questions to identify and score the three variables. Data analysis was performed using a two-variable multiple linear regression test with the help of SPSS 25 software. Based on the description of the test results above, it can be seen that the correlation coefficient value between variables is 0.160. This shows that the ability to understand philosophy does not affect self-awareness in preventing COVID-19. The influence is only around 16%. The remaining 84% is influenced by other factors. Therefore it can be said that understanding the concept of philosophy has a less strong influence on individual self-awareness in following government recommendations for the prevention of COVID-19. In other words, the research results show that understanding philosophy does not directly affect student awareness in the process of preventing COVID-19. Thus it can be understood that the understanding of philosophy has an indirect impact on the process. Philosophy plays a role since the design of the educational process and the educational process that has a direct impact on changing one^s behavior in this context is awareness in preventing COVID-19.

Keywords: understanding philosophy, awareness of COVID-19 prevention

Topic: Adult Education

[ABS-3]
Extrinsic Financial Dimensions: Young Female Investor And Behavior Theories

I Gusti Ayu Purnamawati

Pasca Sarjana Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of subjective norms, perceived returns, and financial literacy on female students interest to invest in shares. This research is a quantitative research. The sample used was 80 female students who came from economic faculty, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha. The sampling technique is convenience sampling. Data were collected through a questionnaire that was measured using a 1-5 Likert scale. The analysis model uses multiple linear regression. The results showed that subjective norms, perceptions of return and financial literacy had a positive and significant effect on female student interest in investing in stocks. The planned behavior theory which states that students behave according to their conscious intentions, which are based on rational calculations, as well as about how other people will see the behavior.

Keywords: subjective norms, return perception, financial literacy, interests

Topic: Business Education

[ABS-52]
Improving Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) Through Strengthening Servant Leadership and Job Satisfaction

Dian Wulandari (a), Dewi I Tedjasukmana (b), Widodo Sunaryo (b), Sumardi (b)*

Postgraduate School
UNIVERSITAS PAKUAN
Jl. Pakuan, PO BOX 452, Bogor
West Java, Indonesia

*dianwulandari@unpak.ac.id

Abstract

There is no teacher without an extra role, especially in an uncertain condition; therefore, all principals need to know how to improve the teachers OCB. The studys aim is to examine the indicators that have the strongest impact on Private Junior High School Teachers OCB at Bogor, West Java. A total of 107 teachers were sampled to collect data. This research was used correlational technique to assess the degree of relationship among those variables. This research focused on factors of servant leadership and job satisfaction that can have a significant influence on OCB. The correlational analysis showed that there is a moderate positive relationship ($r=0.549$, $\rho<0.01$) between Servant Leadership and OCB, and Job Satisfaction with OCB ($r=0.433$, $\rho<0.01$). By SITOREM (Scientific Identification Theory to Conduct Research in Education Management) analysis, it found several indicators that should be improved immediately in order to get a better OCB among teachers, are: build community, provide leadership, value people, display authentic, salary, promotion opportunities, supervision, sportsmanship, altruism, civic virtue, and conscientiousness.

Keywords: Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB), Servant Leadership, Job Satisfaction, SITOREM.

Topic: Business Education

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[ABS-57]
Building a Brand in Higher Education: A Review of The Literature on Higher Education Institutions Brand Management

Sufrin Hannan

Universitas Pakuan

Abstract

The challenges in University branding are different from commercial branding related to cultural issues, branding concepts, frameworks and brand architecture. The purpose of this review is to explore the nature of brand management literature and how it can help practitioners in the field of higher education and researchers in the field of brand management at higher education institutions in generating and refining the rationale for the research conducted. This paper reviews a number of issues such as the concept of branding in the context of higher education, marketing and commercialization, reputation management and the importance of branding in the higher education sector. An attempt was made to identify and integrate reasons into the consistent synthesis demonstrated by the use and impact of brand management on the brand value of higher education institutions for the long-term sustainability of higher education institutions.

Keywords: Higher education, Brand management, Brand value

Topic: Business Education

[ABS-29]
Implementation Of Educational Autonomy Through Community Empowerment At Integrated Islamic Schools In Jambi City

Musli, Wahab, Yusraini, Irfan

UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi

Abstract

Educational autonomy had the authority to provide the wider space for schools to manage natural and human resources in accordance with existing regional potentials. This article aimed to encourage participation from below related to broader educational autonomy, accommodate the realization of democratic principles, to reduce the costs due to long bureaucratic flows, opportunities to optimally utilize regional potential, accommodate political interests, and encourage more competitive product quality. The main theory that related to educational autonomy used the theory from Hasbullah (2007) and the theory of empowerment used the views fromJobnoun (2008). This study used a qualitative research,technique of data collection were observation, interviews, and documentation-for data analysis used descriptive technique. This study also used triangulation techniques so that the data collected can be guaranteed its validity. Based on the studies that had been done, it was found that community empowerment is a process of, by, and for the community. The community was assisted or facilitated in making decisions and provides opportunities for them to be independent, while the other party only functions as a facilitator. In educational autonomy, community empowerment must use five potential factors that determine the level of competitiveness of a community in the form of intelligence, information, new ideas, funding, and innovation. These five factors will certainly improve the quality of education that took place in Indonesian society. Implementation of educational autonomy through community empowerment in integrated Islamic schools could be carried out including program planning and evaluation, curriculum management, management of personnel, management of teaching and learning processes, management of facilities and infrastructure, student services, financial management, climate management of school and community relations, and participation society in education.

Keywords: Educational Autonomy, Community Empowerment, Integrated Islamic Schools

Topic: Course Management

[ABS-32]
Self-Efficacy of Principal as Learning Leader to Improving Education Quality in Era 4.0 (a case study in Jambi City)

Minnah El Widdah,Sukarno, Asep Suryana, Widiawati

Pascasarjana, Universitas Islam Negeri Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi

Abstract

School principals have a variety of important roles as school leaders, especially with the 4.0 revolution that demanded the role of more headmasters. This study aims to determine the level of self-efficacy of school principals as learning leaders in improving the quality of education in the 4.0 era in Jambi City. One important role is the improvement of the quality of education. This research uses a quantitative approach by collecting data through survey methods. The self efficacy measurement for school principals was carried out using an instrument in the form of a four scale education oriented questionnaire in the 4.0 era era. Data analysis done by mixed method. Based on the instrument, it is obtained that 46.7% of school principals have a good level of self-efficacy in an effort to improve the quality of education in the 4.0 era, 33.5% of the medium category and the remaining 19.8 are in the low category. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the self efficacy of principals, especially in the category of ^medium^ and ^low^ so that the role and function of the principal as a learning leader in the school can run more optimally so that the improvement of the quality of education in the 4.0 era is better, directed and guaranteed

Keywords: Self efficacy, Instructional Leadership, Quality of Education, School Principal

Topic: Course Management

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[ABS-44]
Effect of working motivation On the effectiveness of the work of the head of Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) in Jambi Province

Dr. H. Lukman Hakim, M.Pd.I and Dr. H. Imron Rosadi

Pascasarjana, Universitas Islam Negeri Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi-Indonesia

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to find out and prove the direct and indirect effects: of work motivation on the Work Effectiveness of Madrasah principals with the ultimate goal of building a shared understanding that Work Motivation is an important instrument that must be immediately corrected in an effort to produce school work effectiveness, especially in assisting work managerial madrasah head. This study uses a survey method with a path analysis approach (path analysis) to examine the direct and indirect effects of the independent variables to the dependent variable. The population in this study was all Principals of the Tsanawiyah Madrasah School in Jambi as the target population and as an affordable population as a sample frame, a total of 70 madrasah principals was taken. Taking the number of samples using simple random sampling. This study concludes that work motivation has a direct positive effect on work effectiveness. The value of this positive influence is then expected to be used as a reference for the development of human resources in educational institutions, especially Madrasas, to increase the capacity of their human resources by managing work motivation to improve work effectiveness.

Keywords: effectiveness of work, motivation work, head of Madrasah

Topic: Course Management

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[ABS-56]
Employee Work Productivity: In Terms Of Leadership And Work Motivation

Mochammad Cholis (1), Endah Andayani (2)

(1) Master of Management Study Program, Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang
Jl. S. Supriadi No. 48, Malang
(2) Master of Social Science Education Study Program, Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang
Jl. S. Supriadi No. 48, Malang

Abstract

Leadership and work motivation are aspects that can increase the work productivity of PT. Ramayana Lestari Sentosa. Human resources have a very important role in managing the retail business must have skill knowledge (both soft skills and hard skills). Meanwhile, the success of a company must be supported by employee productivity, for that leaders must be, think, and provide positive encouragement to employees. For that reliable leadership will be needed for organizational development. Efforts to improve leadership and work motivation have been done well but work productivity has not been optimal. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling method. The selected respondents are employees of PT Ramayana Lestari Sentosa and have worked for more than 5 years. In this case the researcher took a sample of 100 respondents. The hypothesis of this study was tested using the technique of Multiple Linear Analysis. The results of this study indicate that leadership has no direct effect on employee work productivity. Work motivation has mediating the influence of leadership on employee productivity significantly.

Keywords: leadership, work motivation, work productivity

Topic: Course Management

[ABS-101]
Analysis of the Effect of intentions to switch on Customer Satisfaction and Customers Loyalty

Lia Yudar Pratiwi (a), Pieter Sahertian (b), Vinus Maulina (c)

a) Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang
Jl. S. Supriyadi No.48 Malang - Indonesia
lia.yp85@gmail.com
b) Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang
Jl. S. Supriyadi No.48 Malang - Indonesia
pietersahertian@unikama.ac.id
c) Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang
Jl. S. Supriyadi No.48 Malang - Indonesia
vinusmaulina@unikama.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of marketing mix, loyalty programs,intentions to switch on customer satisfaction and its implication on customer loyalty of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia 46 Merauke. The sample in this study were 76 customers in the BNI Griya program. Analysis technique uses path analysis. The results showed that the marketing mix, loyalty program and satisfaction were able to increase customer loyalty to the company. On the other hand intentions to switch tends to reduce satisfaction which will ultimately have an impact on decreasing loyalty.

Keywords: Marketing mix, loyalty program, intention to switch, customer satisfaction, customer loyalty

Topic: Course Management

[ABS-102]
Research management innovation based on Lecturer research roadmap in order to support data information systems at the University

Prof. Dr. Ir. H. Didik Notosudjono MSc. Pakuan University, Pakuan St. PO Box 452 Bogor 16143. dnotosudjono@gmail.com Dr. Eka Suhardi, Pakuan University, Pakuan St. PO Box 452 Bogor 16143. ekasuhardi@unpak.ac.id Prof.Dr. Hazairin Samaulloh.M.Eng , Tridinanti University, Kapten Marzuki St. no.2446, Palembang Bagus dwi Ramadhon ST,Alumni Brawijaya University, gussygoosee@gmail.com

1.Pakuan University, Bogor West Java
2. Tridinanti University, Palembang
3. Alumny Brawijaya Universty, Malang

Abstract

At present, the publication of the resulting in research and community services occupies in the first rank in ASEAN Countries, but the results of research and community service cannot be commercialized or have an impact on improving the economy in Indonesia. Research management needs to be improved in Higher Education. Research should not only pursue CUM for promotion but in the future, the research must be commercialized. Higher Education in Indonesia has reached more than 4,500 universities which should be able to contribute to the improvement of the Indonesian economy. Research Management and Innovation offered the university's data Information system (SIDATA) based on the lecturer roadmap. The lecturer research roadmap should be adjusted to the area of expertise of the lecturer, with the aim that the research can be more directed and professional and can produce specialists or experts in specific fields that produce research-oriented based on commercialization. The method used for this research activity is the system of thinking and close loop diagram (CLD) analysis to achieve more targeted research results for the commercialization of the research results.

Keywords: Keywords: Research Management, Research Innovation, Lecturer roadmap, SISDATA, and research commercialization.

Topic: Course Management

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[ABS-150]
The Effect Of E-Learning Based On Problem Based Learning (Pbl) On The Learning Outcomes Of Inferential Statistics For Students In Semester Iv Academic Year 2019-2020 In The Educational Technology Department

Anak Agung Gede Agung I Gde Wawan Sudatha

Educational Technology Department
Faculty Of Education
Ganesha University Of Education

Abstract

The development of information and communication technology (ICT) has provided many changes in the world of education. Teaching materials, strategies, media, and learning evaluations have also changes. The components were originally presented manually or printed, but are currently presented digitally or electronically. The result of learning descriptive statistics for semester III students is still low with an average score of 75.53. These students at the time of this research were conducted in the fourth semester and programmed inferential statistics courses. Concrete steps to changes in ICT is designing courses that adopt ICT, especially in the Inferential Statistics courses. The purposes of this research is designing the e-learning based Problem Based Learning (PBL) and the influence for the learning outcomes statistics inferential. Type of this research is quasi experiment with using design posttest control group design. The population of this study was 36 fourth semester students consisting of 2 classes, namely class A (experimental group) and class B (control group). The location of this research is the Educational Technology Department, Faculty of Education, Ganesha University of Education. During the research, data collected using instruments of non- test in the form of a project that includes cases and done it online in e-learning Undiksha. The research data were analyzed using t-test statistics assisted by the SPSS program. The results of this research show that the mean score of the experimental class is 87.45 and the mean score of the control class is 78.93. The result of tcount is 2.0 6 while ttable is 1, 692 ($p < 0.05$). This means that there is a significant difference in inferential statistical learning outcomes between those who learn through PBL based e-learning and those who learn using non-PBL e-learning. Thereby it can be concluded that there is the influence of a significant e-learning based on problem-based learning (PBL) to the learning outcome

Keywords: e-learning, problem based learning, learning outcomes

Topic: Course Management

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[ABS-154]
The Role of Entrepreneurs Self Efficacy on Business Growth during the Covid 19 Period in a Gender Perspective (Case study on SMEs in Bali province)

Ni Made Suci (a), I Nengah Suarmanayasa (b)*

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

Currently, self-efficacy plays an important role in changing the global economy. Self-efficacy is one of the most influential aspects of self-knowledge in everyday human life to achieve a goal. This study aims to examine the relationship between Entrepreneurs Self-Efficacy (ESE) on business growth in SMEs in Bali Province. The study was conducted on 184 SME entrepreneurs in the craft sector. Data collected by questionnaire was then analyzed by SEM-PLS. The results showed that 1) Entrepreneurial self-efficacy has a positive and significant effect on business growth in SMEs. 2) Womens entrepreneurs self efficacy is higher than mens entrepreneurs self-efficacy 3) The business growth of women entrepreneurs is higher than male entrepreneurs. The findings show that the use of Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy to explain business growth in SMEs from a gender perspective contributes to the development of theory and practice in order to empower SMEs in a sustainable manner.

Keywords: Entrepreneurs Self-efficacy, Business Growth and Gender

Topic: Course Management

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[ABS-155]
Analysis the Effect of Marketing Mix on the Increase in the Number of Customers Pegadaian Gold Savings

Komang Endrawan Sumadi Putra (a), Gede Wira Kusuma (b)*

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

This study is useful for analyzing the effectiveness of the role of the marketing mix that has been carried out by the Singaraja Branch Pegadaian in increasing the number of gold savings customers. This was done because until the end of 2019 the number of Pegadaian gold savings customers had only reached 2.15% of the total population of Buleleng District. The marketing mix variables studied include product, place, promotion, process price, people and physical facilities. The sampling method in this study using accidental sampling of 100 samples, with data collection techniques through documentation and questionnaires. Based on the results of the t test through the calculation of SPSS, it can be seen that each independent variable has a t value that is greater than the t table and a sig value that is smaller than 0.05 so that partially the marketing mix variable has a positive and significant effect on increasing the number of customers Pegadaian gold saving. Judging from the results of the F test of 89,087, it can be seen that the seven marketing mix variables simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on the increase in the number of Pegadaian gold savings customers.

Keywords: Marketing Mix, Number of Customers

Topic: Course Management

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[ABS-23]
Environmental Education Recommendation Model for Employees in the Citarum River Basin

Rita istiana, Rita Retnowati, Sutanto, Doni Junia Darmasakti

Pakuan University

Abstract

This research is a preliminary study that is included in stages 1 to 3 in the development procedure Research and Development (R&D) of Borg and Gall, namely Research and information collecting, Planning, Developing a preliminary form of the product. The study was conducted from January to April 2020. Participants in this study were company employees in the Citarum River Basin, Purwakarta Regency, West Java. The sampling technique used in this study was random sampling. The instrument used to collect research data was a questionnaire. The instrument used in product development is the validation instrument of media experts and environmental material experts. Data were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Preliminary research results show that the pro-environment behavior of employees was influenced by 29.2% perception of environmental policies, 16.8% understanding of environmental pollution, 20.1% of corporate environmental responsibility, and 33.7% is influenced by the perception of ecological threats. The results of the material expert validation show that the product developed has a score of 4 for relevance; 4.5 for accuracy; 4 for completeness of presentation and material, 3.5 for curiosity; 4.5 for the encouragement of interaction; and 4 to encourage employees to build their knowledge (scale 1-5). The results of the validation media experts showed that the product developed had a score of 4 in the presentation of the application, 3.5 for language and typography, and 4 for functions and benefits (scale 1-5). The Android-based environmental education program for employees in the Citarum River Basin was developed as a model of employee environmental education recommendations to improve employee pro-environment behavior.

Keywords: pro-environment employee behavior, environmental education, citarum watershed

Topic: Curriculum, Research and Development

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[ABS-58]
Development of Digital Teaching Materials to Enhance Scientific Literacy in Junior High School Students

Indarini Dwi Pursitasari (a), Irvan Permana (a), Fikri Zauharul Firdaus (b)*

a) Prodi Pendidikan IPA Sekolah Pascasarjana, Universitas Pakuan
b) Sekolah Menengah Pertama Negeri 1 Cipanas

Abstract

This study aims to determine the feasibility and effectiveness of digital teaching materials on the interaction material of living beings and the environment to enhance students scientific literacy. This research is a develop stage in the Research and Development. In this stage include determine the feasibility by expert judgements and implementation of digital teaching material to enhance science literacy of students with one group of pretest and posttest design. Data was collected through expert judgements and teacher assessment, test of scientific literacy, and student response questionnaires. Data were analyzed descriptively quantitatively. The results of the study showed an average feasibility of the subject matter are 87.5%, feasibility of media is 97,5%, CVR and CVI are 3.68 and 0.90; N-Gain of science literacy are 63.55; and as many as 91% of students strongly agree with digital teaching material. It can be concluded that digital teaching materials are feasible to be used in science learning and enhance students scientific literacy

Keywords: digital teaching material, scientific literacy, interaction of living things and the environment

Topic: Curriculum, Research and Development

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[ABS-77]
The Development of Interactive Multimedia of Arabic Language Learning at the State Islamic Institute of Kerinci

Yogia Prihartini(a), Wahyudi Buska(b), Muhammad Ridha D. S.(c), Syamsarina Syamsarina(c), Nur Hasnah(d)*

a) Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, the Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin State Islamic University of Jambi
Jln. Jambi Ma. Bulian KM. 16 Ma Jambi 36361
*yogia_prihartini@uinjambi.ac.id
b) Faculty of Civilization and Humanities, the Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin State Islamic University of Jambi
Jln. Jambi Ma. Bulian KM. 16 Ma. Jambi 36361
c) Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, State Islamic Institute of Kerinci
Jln. Kapten Muradi, Kecamatan Sungai Liuk, Kota Sungai Penuh 37112
d) Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, State Islamic Institute of Bukitinggi
Jln. Paninjauan No.15, Lungguak Muto, Garegeh, Kec. Mandiangin Koto Selayan, Kota Bukittinggi, Sumatera Barat 26117

Abstract

This study aims to produce interactive multimedia learning Arabic that is feasible, has gone through the stages of validation of material experts, media experts and implementation responses from lecturers and students to the products developed. This research is motivated by the lack of Arabic language learning media in the State Islamic Institute of Kerinci so that lecturers find it difficult to explain Arabic material and there are still many Arabic lecturers who are not yet familiar and do not have the ability to operate computer multimedia and information technology devices that can facilitate activities learn to teach Arabic. This type of research is R&D (research and development) with stages consisting of five stages of development, namely analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation of learning media. In the analysis phase, we conducted to obtain the initial data needed. Furthermore, the analysis aims to obtain data on how the media concept will be created. The initial design stage has used a storyboard to facilitate the implementation of the design, at the implementation stage, the design is applied to the actual design using the Microsoft PowerPoint program. The final stage is testing conducted by material experts and media experts as well as trials conducted with lecturers and students at the State Islamic Institute of Kerinci. Based on all the stages carried out, a product in the form of interactive multimedia learning Arabic is feasible and effectively used as a learning medium. The results showed that the interactive multimedia learning products of Arabic were declared feasible and could be used, from the results of field trials getting the final assessment scores obtained for multimedia Arabic learning that had been developed was obtaining an average score of 43.70 in the Very Good category with an ideal percentage of 87.40%. Based on this assessment, the interactive multimedia of learning Arabic are feasible as a learning medium. The results of this study concluded that the Interactive Multimedia product of the Arabic language learning that was developed was feasible and effectively applied in learning Arabic at the State Islamic Institute of Kerinci.

Keywords: development; interactive multimedia; Arabic language learning;

Topic: Curriculum, Research and Development

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[ABS-118]
Learning Curriculum Design Of The Postgraduate Islamic Studies Study Programme At Uin Raden Fatah Palembang In The Covid-19 Era

Ahmad Zainuri / Aflatun Muchtar / Yusron Masduki

UIN Raden Fatah Palembang

Abstract

Online learning process (distance learning) for postgraduate students of Islamic studies, study program at UIN Raden Fatah Palembang during Covid-19 pandemic, require lecturers to be creative in preparing the curriculum design, as concise and as simple as possible as well as the delivery of lecture material (lecturing methods) effectively and efficiently. The Semester Learning Plan (RPS) does not have to be changed, but it needs to be adapted to the learning process by e-learning. Regarding the "technology illiterate" for some lecturers will impact to the non-optimal learning process during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: SI Study Programme, Learning Curriculum Design, COVID-19

Topic: Curriculum, Research and Development

[ABS-140]
Puberty Hypercontent Book, Expert And Community Responses

Nurfadhilah (a), Erry Utomo (b), Amos Neolaka (b)*

a) Program Studi Kesehatan Masyarakat Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta
Jl. KH Ahmad Dahlan, Cireundeu, Kota Tangerang Selatan, 14519
b) Program Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Jakarta
Jl. Rawamangun Muka, Jakarta, 13220

Abstract

A hypercontent book entitled Puberty: Ready to Face It was prepared as a guide for elementary school teachers in delivering a subject lesson of puberty. The material is often still considered taboo and too vulgar to be taught to students, even though this is very important and urgent for them to know to cope with the adolescence. The goal of the development of the book is to provide the readers an attractive and comprehensive learning media as a guide for teachers in teaching the puberty material to the fourth grade students at the elementary school level. The material drafting team was from Jakarta Muhammadiyah University collaborating with Jakarta State University. Since the first launch of the book in April to May 2020, there were 29 responses received from the community and 8 responses from the subject material experts, linguists, and media experts. This book eventually needs some revisions in accordance with the mentioned responses coming from the community and experts so that it can be more deliverable. The book is potentially applied at elementary schools in Indonesia, and become one of future model learning media.

Keywords: puberty- elementary school- hypercontent book

Topic: Curriculum, Research and Development

[ABS-141]
Hypercontent Book Virus, an Alternative for Learning at Higher Grades of Elementary School in The Middle of Covid-19 Pandemic

Nurfadhilah (a), Erry Utomo (b), Nurjannah Achmad (a)

a) Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, Indonesia
b) Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Hypercontent Book Virus was launched for teachers who facilitate learning at higher grades elementary school. The book shared by means of social media and web link of Faculty of Public Health, University of Muhammadiyah Jakarta. The study aim to evaluate whether the book applicable, especially in the middle of Covid 19 pandemic while learning activities should be done at home. After 2 weeks, the reader responses data were analyzed. As many as 69 responses received, andmost of the respondents were female, aged younger than 20 year old and graduated from high school. Almost a half of the respondents had difficulties while delivering material about virus. The respondents urgently require new media to help them deliver it. Positive evaluation were stated about content, clarity and comprehensiveness description, material sequence, as well as understandable and title. The ebook has been completed with interactive quizzes at the end of every topic and reviewed in accordance to the readers^ suggestion and highly recommended for elementary school especially in the middle of Covid 19 pandemic. Along with the teachers, parents could also facilitate the learning process at home.

Keywords: Hypercontent- virus- elementary school- Covid-19

Topic: Curriculum, Research and Development

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[ABS-28]
Transmodernity (Paradigm Reconstruction Threats Islamic Education)

Mohd. Arifullah (a), Bahrul Ulum (b), Siti Raudhatul Jannah (b), M. Ied al-Munir (b), Jamaluddin(b)*

(a) Postgraduate School
UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin of Jambi Jambi, Indonesia
* simulakra.arif@gmail.com
(b) Shari^ah and Law Faculty UIN Sulthan Thaha
UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin of Jambi, Jambi, Indonesia
(b) Tarbiyah and Education Faculty
UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin of Jambi, Jambi, Indonesia
(b) Ushuluddin and Religious Study Faculty
UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin of Jambi, Jambi, Indonesia
(b) Tarbiyah and Education Faculty
UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin of Jambi, Jambi, Indonesia

Abstract

Abstract-- This article aimed to show the differences and uniqueness of scientific paradigms in Islamic and Western education systems, which are usually confronted head-on in a conflict dimension. The writers tried to provide a scientific paradigm that influenced tradition and education in the Islamic and Western worlds. The concept of education that was designed must be based on the basic needs of humans who want to know something new, but still cannot be separated from Islamic basic values. This study used qualitative research with data collection techniques was a documentation. The main source of data in this research was information, both in the form of manual text and digital text. This study also used triangulation techniques, so the data collected can be guaranteed. The technique of Data analysis was content analysis. Based on the study that had been conducted, it was found that science was the result of naturalization or contextualization of science with cultural values and the socio-cultural dimension of society, so it must be understood as something unique and historical. The Islamic education paradigm must align Islamic science with Western science, but it was not a new paradigm of Islamic education but a reconstruction effort towards the quality of Islamic education paradigm. The reconstruction of Islamic education aligns the applicability between Islamic normativity and the advancement of science, as well as the demands of locality in producing Islamic scientific structures.

Keywords: Multimodernity, contextualization, naturalization, hegemony, Islam

Topic: Educational Foundations

[ABS-112]
Integration Of Etnomathematics In Learning Geometry Transformation

I Gusti Putu Suharta,Ni Nyoman Parwati, I Gusti Ngurah Pujawan

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

Ethnomatematics is a term used to relate mathematics to culture. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of ethnomatematics integration in learning geometric transformations. The research used was a design research type validation study which consists of 3 phases, namely: (1) experimental preparation, (2) experimentation, and (3) retrospective analysis. The research was conducted at the SMP Laboratorium Undiksha Singaraja, Bali. The research data were collected by observation, interviews, and tests. Furthermore, the data were analyzed descriptively. The results showed that the geometric transformation learning trajectory began with the provision of problems, phenomena, patterns, pictures, related to ethnomathematics, then students conducted investigations individually or in pairs regarding mathematical ideas in ethnomatematics. Students become more enthusiastic, can see and use mathematics in a cultural aspect, and their problem-solving skills will improve.

Keywords: ethnomatematics, problem solving, geometry transformation, design researchers

Topic: Educational Foundations

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[ABS-145]
Multicultural Education Management (A Case Study at SMP/MTs in Bali Province)

I Gusti Ketut Arya Sunu

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

This research aimed at 1) revealing the background of multicultural education management program at SMP/MTs in Bali Province, 2) analyzing the process of managing multicultural education at SMP/MTs in Bali Province, 3) analyzing the effectiveness of multicultural education management program at SMP/MTs in Bali Province discussed from the context, input, process, and product, 4) discussing the problems or obstacles in implementing multicultural educational management at SMP/MTs in Bali Province as well as alternative solutions. The research was conducted at SMP/MTs in Bali Province, using two research approaches notably qualitative and quantitative approaches. Qualitative research was used to uncover the background and the process of the multicultural education development. Quantitative research with CIPP evaluation model was used to find out the effectiveness of the multicultural education management program. This research involved 9 informants and 228 respondents consisting of school principals, teachers, school committees, staff, students, parents, and society. This research also involved multicultural education management consisting of context, input, process, and product aspect. The results of the research reveal that 1) the background of the multicultural education management includes historical, philosophical, juridical, sociological, geographical, and futuristic backgrounds, 2) the process of multicultural education management was shaped through three different forms such as idea, concept, value, and norm- multicultural activity, and students^ real act, 3) the evaluation proves that the multicultural education management is highly effective, and 4) the problems faced during the implementation of multicultural education management program are less participation from the society, socio-economic problems of the society, lack of stakeholders knowledge upon the mission of multicultural education management program, lack of means and facilities, lack of cooperation

Keywords: CIPP evaluation model, multicultural education management, effectiveness.

Topic: Educational Foundations

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[ABS-1]
Service Quality Parameters of e-Learning in Higher Education

Muhammad Ali Ramdhani (a), Tedi Priatna (b), Dian Sa'adilah Maylawati (a), Hamdan Sugilar (d)

(a) Department of Informatics, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia
(b) Department of Islamic Education, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia
(c) Department of Mathematics Education, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia

Abstract

E-learning is an electronic learning platform designed for distance learning by eliminating aspects of distance and time limitations in the education process. The purpose of this study is to discuss the parameters to analyze the e-learning services quality. The methodology used in this study is a qualitative approach, with the primary source of information from literature reviews. The discussion is limited to service quality parameters based on the perspective of lecturers and students in Higher Education, where service quality is a comparison between expectation and performance of e-learning. The validation process of the results of the study carried out through Focus Group Discussions conducted by seven lecturers from the Department of Informatics, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. The results of the discussion showed that the SERVQUAL model could be used as a logical framework in parameters to analyze e-learning service quality. These parameters are reliability, assurance, tangibles, empathy, and responsiveness. The conclusion of the study shows that the operationalization of SERVQUAL parameters in e-Learning needs to align with aspects of the process, product, and people.

Keywords: e-learning, parameter, service quality

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

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[ABS-13]
Online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic in teacher candidate: resistance, solutions and projections

Dindin Jamaluddin1, Teti Ratnasih2, Heri Gunawan3, Epa Paujiah4*

UIN SGD BANDUNG

Abstract

This research aims to determine of the resistance, solutions and projections from online learning during Covid-19 pandemic in teacher candidates. This research was conducted on 15-30 May 2020 in Faculty of Teacher and Training, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. A total of 7 questions were asked in the form of questionnaires. A total of 265 respondents from four departments (PAI, PIAUD, PBA and Biology Education) filled out the questionnaire distributed and then the results of the data were analyzed and described. The results showed that material information obtained through online learning is more than enough to be accepted by students (65%). More than six learning media are used during online learning, but Google Classroom is the largest media most widely used by respondents (> 60%). More than 60% of respondents are accustomed to learning with an online system so as many as 50% stated that the online system can facilitate the learning process and mentoring in certain conditions. Although this system can be used as a solution for certain conditions, some resistance such as unstable internet networks (23%) and limited quotas (21%) are two major aspects that interfere with the online learning process. This resistance certainly affects the psychological condition of the respondent (> 90%), but as many as 72% of respondents have other activities to overcome the disorder. We have four components of projections that proposed in online learning for future teacher candidates. Under certain conditions (due to the COVID-19 outbreak), online learning can be used with consideration of the conditions of students and lecturers so that when they can adapt to the online system, learning can be carried out well.

Keywords: e-learning, teacher, students, education, technology

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

[ABS-16]
Spiritual Intelligence Of Islamic Education Concepts

Mohamad Erihadiana (a), Supiana (b), Ahmad Hasan Ridwan

(a) Departement of Islamic Education, UIN Sunan Gunung Bandung, Indonesia.
(b) Departement of Islamic Education, UIN Sunan Gunung Bandung, Indonesia.
(c) Departement of Islamic Law, UIN Sunan Gunung Bandung, Indonesia

Abstract

Education should develop adequately all dimensions of human intelligences. One of the neglected intelligences is spiritual intelligence. Spiritual Intelligence (SQ) is a scientific finding, first conceived by Danah Zohar and Ian Marshall through very comprehensive research. Even though the SQ did not touch God at first, in Indonesia SQ was further interpreted as a transcendental relationship between humans and God. The purpose of this study is to explain and analyze the concept of Islamic Education about the development of Spiritual Intelligence (SQ) dimensions. The method used is a critical analytical method to the theory of spiritual intelligence in the perspective of Islamic Education. The concept of Islamic Education is known as the theory of tazkiyat al-nafs (purification of the soul). Tazkiyat al-nafs in Islamic Education can be seen from three perspectives, namely the perspective of the Quran, Al-Hadith, and Psychology. Spiritual Intelligence (SQ) in the concept of Islamic Education is tazkiyat al-nafs, namely efforts to spiritual purification, purify the soul, educate the mind, improve morals, and cleanse the body. All efforts are closely related to belief in Allah.

Keywords: Spiritual Intelligence, Islamic Education

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

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[ABS-19]
Transmodernity: Paradigm Reconstruction Threats Islamic Education

Mohd. Arifullah (a), Siti Raudhatul Jannah (b)*

a) Postgraduate School UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin of Jambi
Jambi, Indonesia
*simulakra.arif@gmail.com
b) Tarbiyah and Education Faculty UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin of Jambi
Jambi, Indonesia

Abstract

This article, among other things, shows the differences and unique paradigms of science in the Islamic and Western education systems, which are usually faced frontally in the dimensions of conflict to the birth of the term paradigm war. The author himself tries to transcend the nuances of conflict like this by providing an under-standing that the paradigm of science which then influences scientific traditions and education in the Islamic and Western world is actually the result of a long journey of naturalization or contextualization of science with cul-tural values and the cultural dimension and social society, so that it should be understood as something unique and historical. Likewise, the paradigm of Islamic education today which unfortunately has not succeeded in aligning Islamic scholarship with modern Western scholarship. In this understanding, the writer then felt an urgent need to discuss continuity discussion about the new paradigm of Islamic education, which was expected to be able to build a new awareness and enlighten the world of Islamic education to be able to move forward in pursuit of the pace of its glory in its golden age. What is needed then is in essence not a new paradigm of Islam-ic occupation but an effort to reconstruct the Islamic education paradigm that once tasted its heyday, namely by making affixative adjustments between Islamic normativity with advances in modern science and locality de-mands in producing Islamic scientific structures.

Keywords: paradigm, transmodernity, contextualization, hegemony, multi-modernity

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

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[ABS-20]
The Impact of Pandemic COVID 19 on Tourism and Hospitality Education: Case Study of Bali

Putu Indah Rahmawati, Trianasati

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

The Corona Virus (Covid-19) is the biggest problem for the world recently. This policy hugely devastating tourism industry, globally and regionally. In Bali, tourism activities suddenly stopped. This crisis not only hit the tourism industry but also every sector in Bali where 80% of people highly rely on tourism. This ongoing study investigates how pandemic COVID 19 impact tourism and hospitality education and then formulate some strategies on how they can handle this crisis. This research is being conducted in the case study destination of Bali, Indonesia. The first phase of the research was conducted from February to April 2020 and involved semi-structured interviews with hotel managers and students. the second phase of the research, expected to commence in June 2020. Which will be involve hotel managers, university lecturers, education policymakers, and students. The preliminary results of this study indicate that, as anticipated, tourism and hotel education impacted by pandemic Covid-19. Government policy forced the internship program shortened into only 3 months and the next internship period is unpredictable. Therefore, the second phase of this study will explore how Tourism and Hospitality Education may be better coordinated at the regional level to handle this situation and explore a strategy to give a win-win solution for tourism industry, students, and university.

Keywords: hotel, tourism, education, COVID-19, impact, strategies, crisis.

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

[ABS-41]
Institutionalisation of School Based Management: Implementation in Indonesia

Elni Jeini Usoh

Universitas Negeri Manado

Abstract

Abstract—School based management (SBM) is one strategy for providing school and community with more opportunities to make decisions that determine the goals and future direction of the school by relocation decision-making authority. This paper examines the concept of SBM, approaches and processes for its institutionalisation and provide the example of implementation in Indonesia. SBM can improve educational outcomes by improving accountability of principals and teachers to students, also parents and teachers by allowing local decision-makers to determine the appropriate inputs so that the education policies can be suitable to local realities and needs. The process of SBM implementation should begin by defining roles, responsibilities and accountabilities of the SBM team members, so the whole stakeholders can understand what SBM is and how it is implemented. After SBM implemented in Indonesia there is an increased of school attendance, created a sense of responsibility, raised the level of trust, motivation and support from parents and the community and raised the amount of funding from the community to support their schools. However, SBM implementation is not a simple effort and should be carried out under right condition. To create a school-level decision making team, should be composed of representatives from a variety of stakeholder groups which may need several stages and requires support of different level of governance as well as the community.

Keywords: school based management, sbm institutionalisation, sbm implementation.

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

[ABS-51]
Digital Divide: A Critical Approach to Digital Literacy in Making Indonesia 4.0

Nadira Maurizka Kuputri (a)

(a) Department of Cultural and Media Studies, Graduate School, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Aside from its facility, industrial revolution 4.0 brings a new issue to the block- the digital divide. This paper aims to find some antecedents of the digital divide and some solutions in Bourdieu^s digital sociology perspective that can maximize Indonesia^s potential human resources. Through the conducted literature study, this paper found that one of the antecedents is intergenerational poverty in urban and rural areas of Indonesia, which impacted the unequal digital infrastructure. If the infrastructure is evenly distributed and digital capital is owned to every student, they will be more motivated to develop their potential to gain 21st-century skills in order ^Making Indonesia 4.0^.

Keywords: digital divide, digital capital, intergenerational poverty, industrial revolution

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

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[ABS-76]
Synthesis of LKPD based on Seagrass Ecology to Improve the Scientific Literacy of High School Students at Coastal Village in East Lombok

*12) Abdul Syukur, 12)Lalu Zulkifli and 12) Mahrus

1Department of Sciences Education Postgraduate Mataram University Indonesia
2)Department of Biological Sciences Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Mataram University, Indonesia
*Corespondensi author e mail: syukurbiologi@unram.ac.id

Abstract

Abstract, Environmental characteristics in coastal areas are receiving less attention, especially for the development of science education, although it provides relevant learning objectives such as the presence of seagrass and marine aquaculture. The aim of this study was to assess the contribution of LKPD as a result of the synthesis of seagrass ecology and marine aquaculture values in increasing students scientific literacy. The method used is the method of observation and experiment. Data analysis used descriptive statistical analysis The results showed that all students had knowledge of seagrass and marine aquaculture. Furthermore, the results of the post-test show that the average value of the control students is lower than the average grade of the experimental class. Meanwhile, from the aspect of student learning in the experimental classroom, ionization is more innovative in completing project-based learning tasks. This is relevant to the knowledge of students who understand the existence of seagrass and marine culture, where they interact after returning from school. The conclusion of this research is that the synthesis of LKPD material from the ecological value of seagrass and marine aquaculture can significantly increase the scientific literacy of students. In addition, it has a major function to replace the lack of LKPD material provided by schools. Therefore, the use of coastal environmental values, such as seagrass ecology and aquaculture, can be considered as a source of educational development to improve litigation processes for student sciences, especially in the coastal areas of East Lombok and other relevant locations.

Keywords: LKPD synthesis, Litarasi science, Students, Seagrass ecological value and cultivation

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

[ABS-81]
Learning Motivation, Learning Media, and Reading Ability on Student Achievement in Social Studies

Nurfiyati and Ninik Indawati

Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang

Abstract

This research is motivated by learning motivation, learning media, students reading ability and its effect on social studies learning outcomes. This study aimed to analyze the effect of learning motivation, learning media, and the ability to read books on student achievement in social studies. This study used a quantitative approach with research variables including learning motivation, learning media, and reading ability. The research respondents were 90 students, selected using the total sampling technique. The research instruments consisted of an independent variable questionnaire and the results of the students' daily tests. Data analysis was performed using multiple regression analysis, classic assumption tests and hypothesis testing. The results showed that learning motivation, learning media and reading ability had an effect on student achievement in social studies (99.8%). Teachers should be able to increase student enthusiasm and motivation in learning through the provision of learning media and books.

Keywords: Keywords:learning motivation, learning media, reading ability, achievement in social studies

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

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[ABS-83]
Project Based Learning Model, Learning Facilities, and Media Variations on Student Achievement in Social Studies

*Nur Imamah Utami, Ninik Indawati**

Master of Sosial Science Education Study Program
Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang

Abstract

This research is motivated by a project based learning model, learning facilities, media variations and their effects on social studies learning outcomes. This study aimed to analyze the effect of project based learning model, learning facilities, and media variations on student achievement in social studies. This study was a quantitative study. The independent variables of this study were project based learning model, learning facilities, and media variations, while the dependent variables of this study included social studies learning. This study involved 89 students as survey respondents and the sample was selected using saturated sampling technique. The instruments used in this study were questionnaires and documentation. Data analysis techniques consisted of Multiple Regression Analysis, Classical Assumption Test, and Hypothesis Test. The results showed that the PjBL learning model, learning facilities and media variations had an effect on student achievement in social studies. Teachers should further develop varied learning models so that students become more active in teaching and learning activities. Project based learning model can be used as an alternative of learning model variations in the classroom. In addition, parents and teachers should be able to foster student motivation to increase the availability of learning facilities both at school and at home so that the learning outcomes in social studies can be achieved optimally.

Keywords: Keywords: project based learning, learning facilities, media variations, social studies learning outcomes

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

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[ABS-84]
The Enrichment of Science Teaching Materials Sourced of Marine Aquaculture Ecology to Increase Scientific Literacy of Students' Junior High School in East Lombok, Indonesia

*12) Agil Al Idrus, Abdul Syukur, *12) and 1)Lalu Moh. Imam Husaini M. Nasir*

1Department of Sciences Education Postgraduate Mataram University Indonesia
2)Department of Biological Sciences Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Mataram University, Indonesia
*Corespondensi author e mail: syukurbiologi@unram.ac.id

Abstract

Knowledge of coastal natural resources is highly relevant as a source of scientific learning for high school students, such as the ecological potential of marine culture. The aim of this study is to integrate the ecological parameters of marine aquaculture for the enrichment of scientific teaching materials in increasing the scientific literacy of students. The method used is the method of observation and experiments. Data analysis was performed descriptively and validity and reliability were tested and the significance level was at 0.05 level using t-test. The results showed that students in the early stages had limited knowledge about marine aquaculture. Meanwhile, students can understand and use the enrichment science teaching materials relevant to the ecological value of marine culture. This is evident from the observation that students read teaching materials more than once before learning in class. Another Asepk is that students understand the concept of science from the environment more easily. In addition, it can promote environmental care. Another result is that the scientific literacy of students has increased significantly, especially in the experimental class. Therefore, scientific learning that integrates ecological ecological values is a rational and effective solution to solve the problem of the lack of teaching materials in high school in the study location

Keywords: Teaching Materials, Ecological of marine culture, scientific literacy and junior high school students

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

[ABS-85]
The On-line Science Learning During the Pandemic COVID-19 and Problematics

Eka Murdani, Anna Permanasari, Andi Suhandi

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Abstract

The Covid-19 outbreak has caused a paradigm shift in learning at all levels of Education in Indonesia and other countries in the world. During learning from Home, the world of Education is forced to do learning in a network. Survey research has been carried out to portrait the implementation of government policy related to the curriculum in Covid-19 period, with a focus on learning science at secondary school level. The respondent were 97 students and 10 science teachers who were carrying out learning form home (LFH). The questionnaires were made for student and teacher and distributed through google form. The research shows that the online science learning was still dominated by using WhatsApp as a learning media (97,9%). They didn't like to use other media such as video meeting because on limited internet quota (57,7%). The teachers have given meaningful learning of science by giving life skills how to prevent the Covid-19 (90%), and more than 90% indicators of learning have already achieved by student. In Student opinion, only a half of learning science provided the various activities relevant to the student interest, and most of learning (97%) only gave multiple-choice assignments for practice. However, online learning is still demanded by student. They actively participated in learning (88.7%). Nevertheless, the other result shows that actually, not all of student were happy with the online learning. This is because of they still felt hard to understand the subject (69.1%), they faced on difficulty to do the task (61.9%), and they didn't like the way of teacher did the learning at online class (87.6%). Behind all that, teacher is still needed in a face-to-face class. In the new normal era, blended learning is seems to be an option in learning science.

Keywords: science learning, online learning, meaningfull learning, covid-19

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

[ABS-90]
Brain-Based Learning Teaching Materials to improve Critical Thinking skills and Students Literacy Skills

Lalu Mohammad Ali Zakaria (a); Saprizal Hadisaputra (b); Agus Abhi Purwoko (a)*

a) Graduate Program of Science Education, University of Mataram
Jalan Majapahit 62, Mataram 83125, Indonesia
*agus_ap@unram.ac.id
b) Department of Chemistry Education, University of Mataram
Jalan Majapahit 62, Mataram 83125, Indonesia

Abstract

Optimal learning process should be able to facilitate learning activities that is compatible to both parts of the brain. This study aims to analyze teaching materials with the Brain Based Learning approach in improving critical thinking skills and students scientific literacy abilities. The analysis was conducted by reviewing the results of research conducted on Brain based learning teaching materials to improve critical thinking skills and scientific literacy abilities. Critical thinking data and scientific literacy were obtained from the collection of 18 scientific journals available from Google Scholar. The results showed an increase in critical thinking skills of 0.63 and a scientific literacy ability of 0.62 which was included in the moderate category. Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that teaching materials with a brain based learning approach can improve critical thinking skills and scientific literacy of students.

Keywords: Brain based learning; teaching materials; critical thinking; science literacy

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

[ABS-92]
Exploring Science Teachers Perspectives on Water and Sanitation Cases: Challenges and Possibilities

Rendi Restiana Sukardi, Wahyu Sopandi, Riandi

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Abstract

Water is one of the abiotic factors in ecosystems which sustainability must always be maintained because it has an impact on lives on earth. Teaching water conservation and sanitation is one of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) that must be achieved by 2030. However, some research results actually show that students still have low conceptual awareness and understanding of these topics. This is because basic competencies in the national curriculum have not been fully integrated with the SDGs indicators. Therefore, the aim of this study is to explore the perspectives of teachers on the integration of basic competencies in the national curriculum with SDGs indicators on water and sanitation. This research is a qualitative descriptive study involving 10 science teachers in Indonesia selected based on purposive sampling technique. The instruments used were questionnaires and interview guides which content had been validated. The data are processed qualitatively and interpreted to explain the research findings. The results showed that the perspectives of teachers are good after analysing the SDGs indicators both on aspects of knowledge and understanding, skills and applications, as well as the value and attitude of using keywords. This is a result of many similarities with the basic competencies in the national curriculum. However, the basic competencies covering SDGs indicators on water and sanitation are spread in grades 7, 8, and 9 while the material on water and sanitation in the national curriculum is taught in grade 7. This is a challenge that must be faced by teachers. Therefore, teachers must be able to develop appropriate teaching strategies so that all SDGs indicators can be achieved.

Keywords: Water and anitation, SDGs, science teachers perspectives

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

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[ABS-94]
level of sustainability awareness: where are the students' positions?

Irwan Muhammad Ridwan (a), Ida Kaniawati (b), Andi Suhandi, b) Ida Hamidah b), Achmad Samsudin*

a) Program Studi Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam, Sekolah Pascasarjana, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Jl. Dr. Setiabudi No. 229, Bandung 40154, Indonesia
b) Departemen Pendidikan Fisika, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Jl. Dr. Setiabudi No. 229, Bandung 40154, Indonesia

Abstract

Education sustainability development is not only the concern of the government, but every person as a human being has the responsibility to safeguard that Education sustainability development will exist now and in the future. Realizing the importance of sustainability awareness to create Education sustainability, this research aims to obtain about sustainability awareness in protecting earth planet for education sustainability development. This paper purposes to identify the status at the level of sustainability awareness in the concept of education sustainable development among siliwangi university physics education students. This survey was shown to 84 respondents (n = 84) from students majoring in physics education at the Siliwangi University, Tasikmalaya. The results showed that sustainability awareness in towards the emotional category, behavioral and attitude was at the criteria "often done". However, the sustainability practice awareness category includes the criteria "seldom done". conclusion, even though they had "high" level of sustainability awareness, they felt so problematic to performance and practice some attitudes in making sustainability development

Keywords: Sustainability awareness; Education Sustainable Development; atmosphere

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

[ABS-98]
How Lecturers and Students Adapted to Online Learning During Covid-19 Pandemic Era?: A Case Study in Department of Biology, Universitas Negeri Surabaya

Ulfi Faizah (a), Anna Permanasari (b), Nuryani Y. Rustaman (c)*

(a) Doctorate Program of Science Education
School of Post Graduates
Indonesia University of Education
Bandung, Indonesia
ulfifaizah_19@upi.edu

(b) Department of Chemistry,
Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences,
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
Bandung, Indonesia
anna.permanasari@upi.edu

(c) Department of Biology,
Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences,
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
Bandung, Indonesia
nuryanirustaman@upi.edu

Abstract

Abstract: As most of the countries in the world, Indonesia Government now is applying Learning From Home policy by implementing online learning. Lecturers and students must be able to adapt well. The adaptation can be an embodiment of the adult learning process (andragogy) and the application of freedom for learning policy. This case study research aims to describe how lecturers and students in the Biology Department of Universitas Negeri Surabaya (Unesa) adapted to the implementation of online classes during the Covid-19 pandemic. The study was conducted along March-April 2020 involving 32 lecturers and 344 students respondents in the Biology Department, Unesa. The rapid survey was established on using Google form related to how they adapt to online learning as one of learning facilities, the learning implementation, and their responses. The survey results were analyzed descriptively. The results showed that lecturers and students, as learners andragogy, adapted learning with partner/independently learning. they made a joint agreement in choosing a variety of Learning Management Systems (LMS) and social media applications that will be suitable for them to conduct their online class. The LMS moda mostly used was google classroom (lecturer: 56.3%, students: 89.9%) while the application mostly used was whatsApp (lecturer: 84.4%; student: 94.5%). The adaptation was done by establishing instruction how to learn in an emergency period of covid-19 deployment. The learning was an embodiment of the Freedom Learning-Freedom Campus policy and it was focussed on life skills education Considering the interests and conditions of students, some feedback were proposed by them, including the learning activity products. As many as 72% of lecturers and 56% of students responded the online learning positively.

Keywords: online learning, covid 19 pandemic, Biology Department Unesa, case study

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

[ABS-105]
Information and Communication Technology Based Learning in the 21st Century: New Challenges in Education Amid Covid-19 Pandemic

Muntari (a), Khairul Akbar (b), Burhanudin (c), Lalu Kamarudin (d)*

a) Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Mataram
*) muntari16@unram.ac.id
b) SMPN 2 Praya Barat Daya
c) SDN 1 Dopang, Gunung Sari, Lombok Barat
d) Master Program of Educational Administration, Postgraduate Studies, University of Mataram

Abstract

This article aims to describe the competencies needed in the 21st century, especially in facing new challenges in education amid the Covid-19 pandemic, both by teacher and students, and also to describe how the strategies so that teachers in Indonesia are literate towards the development of information and communication technology (ICT). Competencies needed by students in the 21st century are critical thinking, communication, collaboration, problem solving, innovation, creativity, adaptation, initiative, entrepreneurial spirit, productivity, flexibility, accountability, self-direction, leadership, responsibility, decision making, citizenship global, information literacy, media literacy, and ICT literacy. Thus, the task of the teacher is how to be able to present learning so that these competencies can be achieved. One strategy that can be done is to apply ICT in learning, both through online-based learning if possible and offline by using ICT-based learning media. Thus, teachers in the 21st century must be literate about the development of ICT.

Keywords: 21st Century- Competencies- ICT

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

[ABS-109]
Teacher Career Development In Pamekasan Regency

MURADI, SUDIDUL AJI, ONIK FARIDA N

UNIVERSITAS KANJURUHAN MALANG

Abstract

The objective of this research was to understand comprehensively the development of teachers' career at the Pamekasan Regency. it was a quantitative research. The population in this study were all teachers who were members of the Sociology Subject Teacher Association in Pamekasan Regency as many as 73 people. This research technique does not use sampling techniques but uses population research. The data collection method used a questionnaire, while the questionnaire was tested on 30 out-of-target teachers with validity and reliability tests. Hypothesis testing using partial test with t test and simultaneous test using F test. Data analysis using simple regression and multiple regression with the help of a computer. The results of this study found evidence that education, training, and career development programs affect teacher competencies in the Sociology Subject Teachers Meeting in Pamekasan Regency.

Keywords: career development, education, and training

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

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[ABS-127]
Challenges and Hurdles facing University Students Learning a Foreign Language during the University Closure

Untung Waluyo

Graduate Program
University of Mataram

Abstract

The study is inspired by the present outbreak of global pandemic that has forced the Government of Indonesia to apply a university closure policy. In response to the policy, all of the teaching and learning activities in the university are delivered through virtual classes. The transition from conventional face-to-face to online learning is very likely to bring about confusion and uncertainty among students as they never have experiences to participate in such a learning modality. The present study aims to explore challenges and hurdles facing university students participating in online classes. This research was conducted in the University of Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara. A descriptive survey research design was employed to investigate the phenomena under investigation. The population and sample of the study was all graduate students who enroll in Education Administration Program in the academic year of 2020. The author used an online survey as the instrument of the study. The data collected were tabulated, analyzed and presented in simple percentage and frequency count to account for the challenges and hurdles associated with the use of online learning in exchange for face-face learning modality. Findings are discussed thoroughly and implications of the study are drawn subsequently

Keywords: Global Pandemic, University Closure Policy, Online Learning Modality

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

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[ABS-138]
Teachers^ readiness in inserting 21st century skills in teaching students at a bilingual primary school

Ni Nyoman Padmadewi (a), Luh Putu Artini (a), I Nyoman Laba Jayanta (b)*

a) English Language Education
b) Primary School Teacher Education
Postgraduate Program
Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha
Jalan Udayana Singaraja 81116
Bali Indonesia

nym.padmadewi@undiksha.ac.id

Abstract

Teachers^ readiness is an important aspect to be considered in inserting 21st century skills in teaching primary school students. Some studies have been conducted on teachers^ readiness, however the study on teachers^ readiness in inserting 21st century skills in a bilingual context has never been conducted. This study aimed at analysing the teachers^ readiness in inserting 21st century skills in teaching primary school students in a bilingual school. The readiness is analysed from the perceived and observed readiness of the teachers in dealing with implementing 21st century skills in teaching primary school students. The study was conducted using mixed method design, and the subjects involved 11 school teachers teaching at a bilingual primary school. The data were collected by using questionnaire, observation and interview and analysed quantitatively as well as qualitatively. The results of the study show that the teachers perceived themselves very ready in implementing 21st century. It is reconfirmed by the results of the observation. The teachers implemented the 21st century skills well across several programs conducted in classroom practices as well as at the school level. It is implied that the teachers have professional competencies in inserting 21st century skill in teaching their students

Keywords: Teachers readiness- twenty first century skills

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

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[ABS-139]
The Logical Framework of Low Carbon Education Teaching Materials to Encourage The Sustainable Development Goals Achievement Through Science Education

M. Syahruddin Amin, Anna Permanasari, Agus Setiabudi, Ida Hamidah

Universitas Hamzanwadi,
Indonesia University of Education

Abstract

World concerns about sustainability on earth are increasingly rising along with the worsening condition of the earth due to global warming and climate change. Various efforts through various fields were made to counter this. Low carbon education teaching materials summarize the substances and contexts of low carbon that are scattered in human daily activities. The context and substance should be arranged and made systematically through a good logical framework so that it is easy to learn and understand. This structured literature study aims to find a good logical framework and suitable with the characteristics of the low carbon substance and science learning at universities. The results found that the logical framework of low carbon education teaching materials is described generally in a structure of thought and specifically in the general structure of teaching materials. In the structure of thinking includes the rationale, direction, context, method, and final goal of low carbon education teaching materials. While the general structure of teaching materials contains the components of teaching materials and the order in which they are delivered. It contains a systematic presentation, low carbon context, the science content, and the ability of environmental literacy to be developed, namely competence, disposition, and responsibility

Keywords: low carbon education, science education, teaching materials, logical framework

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

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[ABS-146]
Improving the Quality of Education in the Border Territory of Indonesia and Malaysia in the Perspective of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

Endah Rantau Itasari- Dewa Gede Sudika Mangku

Endah Rantau Itasari
Fakultas Hukum
Universitas Tanjungpura Kalimantan Barat

Dewa Gede Sudika Mangku
Fakultas Hukum dan Ilmu Sosial
Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

To ensure the fulfillment of the needs of the people living in the border area between Indonesia and Malaysia for proper education, the Indonesian state has an obligation to ensure the provision of an adequate education system and curriculum, provision of scholarships, provision of adequate facilities and infrastructure, improving the quality of teaching staff, both teachers and teachers. lecturer in school and in college. The purpose of this research is that it is hoped that the Indonesian government through a predetermined education system must be able to reach all citizens who are in border areas, can be accessed freely without discrimination and are economically and psychologically acceptable, and can adapt to the times. The method used in this article is juridical normative by using a statutory editor and a case editor using primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials where the data is collected through literature study and analyzed qualitatively. The result is that the Indonesian government must act fairly to provide educational services in border areas in accordance with the existing constitution and promote education in border areas in accordance with Indonesia^s vision and mission, so that there is no imbalance in citizens to receive education.

Keywords: borders- education- constitution- human right

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

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[ABS-148]
Project-Based Flipped Learning Model in Achieving Students Critical Thinking Skills in Digital Simulation Learning at Vocational Schools

Made Delina Rusnawati, I Wayan Santyasa

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha
Jln. Udayana No. 11, Singaraja,
Kec. Buleleng, Kabupaten Buleleng, Bali

Abstract

Abstract. The development of science in the 21st century requires individuals to become quality human resources. One of the characteristics of quality human resources is being able to manage, use and develop critical thinking skills. Critical thinking skills are the core competencies that students must achieve on Digital Simulation subjects. This study aims to describe the difference effect between the project-based flipped learning (PjBFL) model and the direct flipped learning (DFL) model on the critical thinking skills of vocational students. This study is a quasi-experimental with a pretest-posttest control group design. The population is 4 classes (133 people) grade X students of SMK Negeri 2 Sawan. The research sample consisted of 1 classes (69 students) selected using simple rondom sampling technique. This study uses the description test instrument to measure students^ critical thinking skills. Data were analyzed with analysis of covariance and hypothesis testing using a significance level of 5%. The results showed that the value of F = 116.813 with a significance number sig = 0.001 smaller than 0.05. So, there is a significance difference effect between PjBFL and DFL on students^ critical thinking skills. Students who study with PjBFL show higher in achieving critical thinking (M = 32.2- SD = 3.23) than those who study with DFL (M = 23.55- SD = 3.67).

Keywords: project-based flipped, direct flipped learning, critical thinking skills.

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

[ABS-153]
Writing Assignment in the Online Learning During Covid-19 Pandemic: What Students Gain?

Mister Gidion Maru, Nihta Liando, Fivy Andries

Universitas Negeri Manado

Abstract

The emergence of the covid-19 pandemic has changed learning practicse in Indonesia. The face to face learning is currently replaced by the online learning with its variety of LMS. This research paper reports the investigation of students^ perspectives on writing assignment in the context of character building. Further, it focuses on elaborating the characters that gained within the process of compliting assignments in the online learning amidst the covid-19 pandemic. As a qualitative inquiry, this study gained the data by carrying out the interview through google form given to to student respondents who voluntarily took part and belonged to writing classes. In the English Education department. For the purpose of data analysis, this study applied the grounded theory prescribing the open, axial and selective coding. The results reveal that students viewed the working of the writing assignment has engaged them with the making of several traits, such as learning responsibility, self-initiative values, and self-regulated learning. These findings highlight the potential of shaping students^ character in the learning practices amidst the covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Writing- Character- online learning- covid-19 pandemic

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

[ABS-163]
The Power of Supplements Material of Seagrass Ecology on Student worksheets to Improve Scientific Literacy of Junior High School Students in Coastal Village, East Lombok

Abdul Syukur, Lalu Zulkifli, Mahrus, aKumala Ratna Dewi

Matarama University

Abstract

Environmental characteristics in coastal areas are receiving less attention, especially for science education development. However, it provides relevant learning objectives, such as the presence of seagrass and marine aquaculture. This study aimed to assess the contribution of Student worksheets to the synthesis of seagrass ecology and marine aquaculture values in increasing students^ scientific literacy. The method used is the method of observation and experiment. Data analysis used descriptive statistical analysis. The results showed that all students knew seagrass and marine aquaculture. Furthermore, the post-test results show that the average value of the control students is lower than the average grade of the experimental class. Meanwhile, from student learning in the experimental classroom, ionization is more innovative in completing project-based learning tasks. It is relevant to students who understand seagrass and marine culture, where they interact after returning from school. This research concludes that the synthesis of Student worksheets material from seagrass and marine aquaculture^s ecological value can significantly increase students^ scientific literacy. Besides, it has a significant function to replace the lack of Student worksheets material provided by schools. Therefore, coastal environmental values, such as seagrass ecology and aquaculture, can be considered a source of educational development to improve student sciences^ litigation processes, especially in the coastal areas of East Lombok, other relevant locations.

Keywords: Supplements of Material, Seagrass ecology, Student worksheets, Litarasi science dan Students

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

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[ABS-164]
The Enrichment of Science Teaching Materials Sourced from Marine Aquaculture Ecology to Increase Scientific Literacy of Students^ Junior High School in East Lombok, Indonesia

Agil Al Idrus, Abdul Syukur, and Kumala Ratna Dewi

Mataram University

Abstract

The environment is an interactive learning resource to improve students^ scientific literacy, such as the study location^s marine cultivation area environment. This study aimed to integrate the marine culture environment^s ecological parameters for the enrichment of teaching materials in improving students^ scientific literacy. The research method used observation and experiment--the nonequivalent pretest-posttest control group design--sampling technique using a total sampling technique. The research data collection used multiple-choice tests, and the data were analyzed using the Independent sample t-test with the help of SPSS 17.00. The results showed that students at the initial stage had limited knowledge about the marine culture environment relevant to the teaching material. However, relatively all students understand correctly the location of cultivation and cultivation techniques developed by the community. Furthermore, the results of the analysis of the Independent sample t-test showed that the significant value of students^ scientific literacy skills was less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$). The conclusion is that the enrichment of science teaching materials sourced from marine cultivation ecology can significantly increase students^ science literacy. Therefore, scientific learning that only standardization material from school books with fabric sourced from the environment.

Keywords: Teaching Materials, Ecological of marine culture, scientific literacy, and junior high school students

Topic: Global Issues in Education and Research

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[ABS-9]
English teachers' creativity in conducting the teaching and learning process in public senior high schools in Bali

Luh Putu Artini, Ni Nyoman Padmadewi

Post Graduate Study Program, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, Bali

Abstract

Teachers' creativity play a major role in determining success in teaching and learning process. This success can be identified through the learning outcome in which students possess the capability to use the foreign language in real life and achieve the 21st century learning skills. Research on teachers' teaching creativity have been conducted world widely, however it is hardly found in the context of Indonesian schools. The purpose of this study was of three folds: first, to examine teachers' perceptions on creativity in teaching; second, to observe how this perceptions was reflected in the teaching and learning process; and finally to describe the discrepancy between how the teachers perceive and how they implement creativity in the classroom. The study involved 12 English teachers from six schools, and used self-rated teaching creativity questionnaire, classroom observation sheet, and in depth interview.The data were analyzed descriptively based on Miles & Huberman qualitative data analysis procedures. The findings indicate that there was a notable discrepancy between what was perceived by the teachers and what was observed in the classroom. Teachers perceive themselves as creative, however based on classroom observation data, their efforts fall under the category of lack of creativity.

Keywords: teaching creativity, discrepancy, English Language Teaching

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

[ABS-17]
Syntactical Study Based On Character Education Values Of Essays

Prof. Dr. Ida Bagus Putrayasa, M.Pd. dan Dr. Dewa Putu Ramendra, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, Bali – Indonesia

Abstract

The main purpose of this first year research is to describe (1) sentence types and (2) sentence structure based on character education values contained in essays of fourth grade elementary school students in Buleleng regency province of Bali. The data source used as the subject in this study was the essay of fourth grade students in Buleleng regency province of Bali. Meanwhile, the objects of this study are (1) sentence types and (2) sentence structure based on character education values contained in essays of fourth grade elementary school students in Buleleng regency province of Bali. Data collected by document recording method. Next, the data collected was analyzed descriptively qualitatively. The results showed that: (1) the types of sentences contained in the essays of grade IV elementary school students in Buleleng regency province of Bali can be divided based on (a) the number of clauses, there are 205 single sentences, 91 compound sentences, (b) internal structure of the main clause, there are 277 sentences complete and 19 sentences incomplete. (2) The structure of sentences, both single and compound contained in the essays of fourth grade students in province of Bali is quite varied. Meanwhile, the results of the study concerning the values of character education in the essays of grade IV elementary school students in Buleleng regency province of Bali include (a) religious, (b) honest, (c) hard work, (d) fond of reading, (e) caring for the environment, (f) social care, and (g) responsibility. Based on the results obtained, it is recommended that students always pay attention to the type, unity, and structure of sentences that contain the values of character education in writing essays for the effectiveness and preservation of the ideas conveyed.

Keywords: syntax, character education, essay

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-26]
The Development Of Online Based Microteaching Learning In Improving The Teaching Basic Skills In The Covid Era 19

*Eri Sarimanah*1, Roy Efendi,2 Figiati Indra Dewi3*

Indonesian Language and Literature Study Program
FKIP Universitas Pakuan 1,2
Indonesian Language and Literature Study Program
FKIP Universitas Kuningan3

Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic era has led and changed a variety of life settings, including the world of education and learning. Face-to-face learning in class is no longer possible and changes into online-based distance learning. Microteaching class is no exception. The lecturer now must change the way to see the skills of how students teach, manage classes, ask questions, provide reinforcement, use variations, guide small groups, open and close the class. Yet, changing the conditions does not change the essence and content of the core goals of lectures. This research aims to develop online-based Microteaching learning in improving basic teaching skills in the era of covid-19 pandemic. In addition, it aims to find out the stages of activities that students must pass in making microteaching class happen. This research applied the Research and Development method from Borg and Gall which includes ten steps, namely: 1) gathering information through both literature and field studies; 2) planning; 3) initial product development; 4) initial trials; 5) revision of initial trial results; 6) final trials; 7) product revisions; 8) due diligence; 9) the final revision of the feasibility test results; and 10) implementation and dissemination. This is done to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the model. The research results showed that the development of online-based Microteaching learning in improving basic teaching skills in the Covid-19 era was needed by the student-teachers. Structurally, this learning model is feasible, relevant, and in accordance with the rules of developing learning models, both in terms of substance, and the structure of the model. Based on the results of the trials with experimental research designs (experimental and control classes), online-based Microteaching model is effective to be used to improve basic teaching skills.

Keywords: Microteaching learning, Online-based, Basic teaching skills

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-31]
The Use Of Web 2.0 Technology in Islamic Religious Education Learning in Higher Education

Andewi Suhartini (a), Karman (a), Hasan Basri (a), Asep Nursobah (a)*

a) Department of Islamic Education, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia
*andewi.suhartini@uinsgd.ac.id

Abstract

The development of information technology in the 21st century had a significant impact on the world of education. Learning in the era of industrialization which is oriented towards learning facts, concepts, rules and procedures through drill and practice, is transformed into learning in a real and authentic world context through problems and projects, inquiry, discovery, and invention in the practice of the knowledge age. This article aims to describe the use of web 2.0 technology in learning Islamic religious education (PAI) in higher education. Based on the theory of Web 2.0 technology integration supported by qualitative approaches and survey methods, it can be concluded that the use of Web 2.0 technology in PAI learning in tertiary institutions can be applied through integration with project-based learning approaches, project oriented learning, problem-based learning, and cooperative learning. The implication of the findings of this study is to optimize the use of Web 2.0 technology in PAI learning in higher education including being able to be done integrally with the use of project-based, project-oriented, problem-based, and cooperative learning models.

Keywords: Learning Islamic Religious Education; Technology of Web 2.0; Integrative Learning

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-33]
Students Ability to Analyze the Moderation of Islamic Teachings on Islamic Cultural History Learning (SKI) In West and Central Java High Schools

Asep Nursobah(a), Hasan Basri(a), Andewi Suhartini(a), Uus Ruswandi(a)*

Department of Islamic Education, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia
*kangasnur@uinsgd.ac.id

Abstract

Islamic Cultural History Learning (SKI) has an important role in building students religious awareness. The acquisition of the lesson (ibrah) by students by referring to the original Islamic values, from the facts, concepts, principles, and procedures, within religiosity of the people in the past, allows the discovery of evidence of the superiority of moderate values that are the foundation of Islamic progress in history. This study aims to reveal the ability of high school (SMA) students to analyze the evidence of Islamic moderation in the SKI that they study in accordance with the 2013 curriculum on Islamic Religious Education and Budi Pekerti subjects, which includes the propaganda period of the Prophet Muhammad Saw in Makkah which is more focused on strengthening believe (aqidah) and carried out clandestinely to be able to uphold the truth peacefully in the Quraysh community, the development of science during the Islamic civilization during its heyday as proof of Islamic moderation in the development of science supporting the implementation of worship, the cause of the decline of Islamic civilization caused by disobedience to Islamic teachings moderate (taking for granted foreign culture), the stagnation of science among Muslims in modern times as a result of an orientation towards prestige. This study uses a survey method, with the test as a data collection tool conducted at SMAN in Semarang, Bogor, and Makassar in the even semester of the 2019/2020 school year. The results showed that by thinking at a high level of analysis, students could find the values of Islamic moderation as a lesson from SKI learning. The implication of the findings of this study is to optimize the findings of Islamic moderation in learning SKI, among them, that can be done by learning to analyze various facts, concepts, and principles in SKI.

Keywords: Higher Order Thinking Skills, Islamic Moderate Values, Ibrah, Islamic Cultural History

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-35]
The Effectiveness of Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) Online Assisted by Virtual Laboratory on Students' Science Process Skills in Acid-Base Materials

Rudi Firmayanto, Leny Heliawati**, Bibin Rubini***

* Cahaya Rancamaya High School, Bogor Indonesia
**Department of Science Education, Graduate School of Pakuan University, Bogor, Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to examine the effectiveness of Integrated Content and Language Learning (CLIL) online assisted by virtual laboratory on students' science process skills. The science process skills studied include the process of observing, classifying, communicating, measuring, predicting and inferring. This experimental research was conducted on students at Cahaya Rancamaya High School who used English as the medium of instruction in science learning. Student selection is done by purposive sampling. Data is collected through tests of science process skills. The results of the N-gain percentage analysis are 62% and in the medium category. The results show that CLIL online assisted by virtual laboratory is effective in improving students' science process skills in acid-base material.

Keywords: CLIL, online learning, Virtual Lab, science process skill, acid-base

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-43]
The Effectiveness of Online Learning by EdPuzzle in Polymer Materials on Students' Problem-Solving Skills

Giyanto (a,b), Leny Heliawati (a), Bibin Rubini (a)*

a) Department of Science Education
Graduate School of Pakuan University
Bogor, Indonesia
b) SMK Negeri 1 Gegerbitung Sukabumi Regency
*giyanto081578663380@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to produce EdPuzzle content in polymer materials and examine its effectiveness on students' problem-solving skills. The method used in this research is experimental research, employing a pre-test post-test one-group design through online learning. The subject of this study is 70 tenth grade students. Data were collected using students' problem-solving skills tests and analysis of the learning process to determine the effectiveness of online learning. The data obtained were then analyzed using quantitative descriptive. The results showed that learning using EdPuzzle is statistically very significant in improving students' problem-solving skills and is quite effective in online learning. The study concludes that EdPuzzle is quite effective to improve students' problem-solving skills which are characterized by an increase in the score of pre-test to post-test, with an N-gain of 63%. The implementation of online learning EdPuzzle is quite effective with an effectiveness score reaching 91%.

Keywords: EdPuzzle, flipped learning, problem-solving skills, COVID-19 pandemic

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

[ABS-46]
Chemistry Lesson with Project-Based Learning on the Biogas Production to Enhance Students Information Literacy

Siti Supriyanti (a), Anna Permanasari (a), Fitri Khoerunnisa (a)*

a) Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
Jalan dr. Setiabudi no. 229, Bandung 40154, Indonesia
*sitisupriyanti@upi.edu

Abstract

Information literacy is one of the 21st-century skills, including the ability to determine, to access, to evaluate and to use information properly and effectively from trusted sources. This study aimed to develop a chemistry learning model with the context of biogas production from waste to improve high school students information literacy through a project-based learning model (PjBL). This study used a pre-experimental method - one group pretest-posttest design involving 32 high school students. Student's information literacy was measured using tests, while chemistry learning with project-based learning models was observed using observation sheets and learning videos. The results showed that learning with PjBL model on biogas production from waste was carried out successfully. The PjBL model on biogas production can improve student's information literacy on the medium category, with N-gain = 66.16%. Specifically, there was a significant increase in student's information literacy on indicators (1) determining valid information (N-gain 61.51%), (2) using information effectively (N-gain = 65.96%), and (3) evaluate the information used (N-gain 72.96%). These findings indicated that the PjBL model on biogas production effectively enhanced the students information literacy.

Keywords: PjBL, Information Literacy, Biogas, Waste

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-47]
Analysis of Problems and Challenges in Teaching Sports, Health and Physical Education to Students with Disabilities

I Ketut Iwan Swadesi (a), I Nyoman Kanca (b), Made Agus Wijaya (c)

Sports Education Study Program, Postgraduate-Ganesha University of Education, Singaraja-Bali

Abstract

Children living with various disabilities have the ability to maximize their potentials when they receive adequate attention and treatment according to their needs. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the problems and challenges in teaching Sports, Health and Physical Education to students with disabilities. Data were descriptively obtained through interviews, observation, and documentation and using data triangulation for its validity. The collected data were further analyzed through reduction, presentation, and conclusion. This study showed that there are two (2) components of problems in teaching Sports, Health and Physical Education to students with disabilities, namely: 1) learning tools and 2) evaluation instruments. Meanwhile, the challenges of teaching this subject are associated with psychological preparedness of educators towards the different types of dissabilities mixed in one class. The result showed that the process and outcome of teaching this subject are not optimal due to these components of problems and challenges. It is, therefore, recommended that educators need to apply standardized learning tools and evaluation instruments in teaching Sports, Health and Physical Education to students with disabilities.

Keywords: Problems; Challenges; Disabilities

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

[ABS-48]
The Effectiveness of Online Learning in Solubility and Solubility Product Constant Materials on Students Analytical Thinking Skills

Uun Sundari; Leny Heliawati; Anna Permanasari

Department of Science Education
Graduate School of Pakuan University

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the implementation of online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic in learning solubility and solubility product constant materials on students' analytical thinking skills. This study uses a pre-experimental design, with the model of The One Group Pretest - Posttest. The results showed the dominance of students' analytical thinking skills at the beginning of the period with the average majority (44%), and after treatment, increased in the very good category (74%). The N-gain score for the results of increasing students' thinking skills is 0.70, which is in the high category. This study concludes that online learning in the material of solubility and solubility results proved to be effective in improving students' analytical thinking skills during the pandemic

Keywords: online learning, solubility and solubility products constant, analytical thinking skills

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-53]
The Effectiveness of Physical Fitness Learning based on Motion Cards in Elementary School

I Nyoman Kanca (a), Made Agus Wijaya (b), Ketut Iwan Swadesi (c)*

Sport Education Department, Post Graduate Program, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha
Bali, Indonesia
*wijaya.madeagus@undiksha.ac.id

Abstract

Physical education learning in Indonesia focuses on developing physical fitness, in which the students are able to carry out daily activities without experiencing significant fatigue. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of physical fitness learning based on motion cards in the opinion of elementary school students. This true experimental study used the randomized pretest-posttest control group design the same subject design. The population was 4th elementary school students in Buleleng Regency. The sample was 131 students, using a purposive random sampling technique. The research instrument was a Formative Class Evaluation (FCE) questionnaire. Data analysis was carried out in a quantitative-qualitative descriptive manner. The results showed that the average FCE score of students reached 2.81 (very good) from a maximum score of 3.00. The conclusion of this study was the effectiveness of physical fitness learning based on motion cards in the opinion of students was very good that students feel impressed, gain a new experience of motion that was never done before, carry out the task of movement seriously and happily, learn and moving in a friendly atmosphere. It was recommended that PJOK elementary school teachers can use motion cards on physical fitness material.

Keywords: physical fitness, FCE, motion cards

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-54]
INQUIRY AND DISCUSSION METHODS: INTEREST IN STUDENTS LEARNING

Lukman Chakim (1), Endah Andayani (2)

(1,2) Master of Social Science Education Study Program, Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang
Jl. S. Supriadi No. 48, Malang

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of inquiry learning methods and discussion methods on social studies learning interest of Al-Azhar Assyarif Beji Junior High School in Pasuruan Regency. This research uses explanatory type approach (explanatory research). The population of this research is the Al-Azhar Assyarif Beji Middle School students in Pasuruan Regency by using saturated sample techniques, as many as 87 students. Data collection techniques using a questionnaire that had previously been tested for validity and reliability of 30 students of Al-Azhar Assyarif Beji Junior High School in Pasuruan Regency. While the data analysis technique uses multiple linear regression assisted by the SPSS computer program. Based on the results of research conducted by the author, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between the inquiry learning method and the discussion method on the learning interest of Social Sciences (IPS) subjects. The suggestion given by the writer is that IPS subject teachers should use inquiry learning methods in every social studies learning supported by the use of discussion methods as a medium to strengthen and perfect the findings obtained from inquiry activities, where such learning activities can stimulate and increase the interest in students learning.

Keywords: inquiry methods, discussion methods, interest in students learning

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-55]
Understanding Social Construction And Islamic Values: Learning Outcomes

M.Maimun (1), Endah Andayani (2)

(1,2) Master of Social Science Education Study Program, Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang
Jl. S. Supriadi No. 48, Malang

Abstract

The application of Islamic values in SMA Plus Miftahul Ulum Pamekasan Regency has been established and is part of the curriculum implementation. It aims to form an Islamic character for school residents such as having a culture of smiles, greetings, courtesy, mutual respect and tolerance. The teacher must accompany the students to carry out the Quran, the Dhuha prayer and the Dhuha prayer in congregation, the Tahfidz group memorizing the Quran, and the lecture training (preaching). To answer various issues related to knowledge and implementation in increasingly complex sociology of society, it is necessary to carry out social reconstruction and inculcation of Islamic values in students who are expected to be able to answer how students roles play in building knowledge, values, and being actively involved in social activities in communities that are based on the teachings of Islamic values. This cannot be measured with certainty, because the social construction system that has been carried out has never been evaluated so that its effectiveness cannot be known yet. This research is a quantitative study, with a survey approach to determine the effect of the variables studied. The data collection method uses questionnaires and documents, and the data collected is analyzed by multiple linear regression and assisted by SPSS. The results of this study indicate that there is a significant influence between the understanding of social construction and Islamic values on the learning outcomes of student sociology.

Keywords: understanding of social construction, Islamic values, sociology learning outcomes

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[ABS-60]
The identification of social-culture context vs science context in "Peo Nabe"-Nagekeo for science learning

Yohanes Freadyanus Kasi (a), Ari Widodo (a), Achmad Samsudin (a), Riandi (a)*

(a) Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia
*yohaneskasi@upi.edu

Abstract

Education for sustainable development (ESD) enables people to develop the knowledge, values, and skills to participate in decisions about the way we do things individually and collectively with the innovative teaching and using topics according to local contexts and priorities. The study aims to identify the social-cultural activities that contradict with science concept and can be integrated into science learning to introduce to students the social-cultural activities on daily life that are not-aligned with science concepts. Using an ethnographic approach we efforts to collect data with observation and interview. Descriptive analysis was used to explain the contexts. The identification results of "Peo Nabe"-Nagekeo social-culture context that contradict with science context can be integrated into science learning included the part of the ritual and tradition, such as (1) the part of ritual "Ndai" or hunting activities is the activity of burning wilderness/forest, and (2) the ritual of "Ngoa Ngii "or cutting teeth for girls in parts of Nagekeo district is a sign of self-maturity. Focus on ESD, science teachers must bring this to class, they must (1) be knowledgeable about the science concept in social-culture activities, (2) using ethnoscience approach for their teaching, and (3) related their student to their observational and exploratory skills on science concept in social-culture activities.

Keywords: Social-culture context, science context, "Peo Nabe"-Nagekeo, science learning

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[ABS-62]
Mastery of Student Concepts: Learning Studies Using Science Teaching Materials based on SETS Integrated Inquiry

Agus Ramdani, Abdul Syukur, Intan Permatasari, Muhammad Yustiqvar*

Science Education Master Program, Universitas Mataram, Indonesia

Abstract

Concept mastery is an important ability that needs to be developed for the future of students to practice their higher-order thinking skills. However, this has not been well facilitated in the process of learning science in Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) due to the lack of availability of teaching materials. This study aims to develop valid, practical and effective science teaching material based on SETS integrated inquiry to improve students mastery of concepts. This R&D research adapted the Dick and Carey model. The subjects in this study were students in one of the MTs in the city of Mataram, Indonesia. The results of the data analysis show that teaching materials are in the category of feasible, high practicality, and effective for improving students mastery of concepts. Indicator mastery of the concept of C1 is "explaining" to get higher scores than other indicators, such as C2 "understanding", C3 "applying", C4 "analyzing", C5 "evaluating" and C6 "creating". Indicator C6 obtains the lowest average value compared to other indicators. In conclusion, learning using science teaching material based on SETS integrated inquiry is proven to improve students concept mastery.

Keywords: Mastery of concepts, Science teaching materials, Inquiry, SETS.

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-63]
Learning Interest: Environment As A Source Of Learning And Jigsaw Learning Model

Ika Yulis Priyadi (1), Lilik Sri Hariani (2)

(1,2) Master of Social Science Education Study Program, Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang
Jl. S. Supriadi No. 48, Malang

Abstract

The environment is rich in learning resources if educators explore and utilize them in every learning that can indirectly bring students closer to their surroundings. The learning model carried out in teaching social studies needs to vary so that it is not boring and can increase students interest in continuing to learn. This study aims to analyze the effect of the use of the environment as a source of learning and the use of a jigsaw model on student interest both simultaneously and partially. This research is a type of quantitative research with ex post facto approach, a sample of 54 students, data collection techniques using a questionnaire. Data analysis with the help of the computer program SPSS 22.00 for Windows. The results showed that there was a significant influence between the use of the environment as a learning resource and the use of a jigsaw learning model on the interest in learning Social Sciences subjects both simultaneously or partially. Therefore social studies educators must be more creative in utilizing the environment as a source of learning and applying varied learning models so that students do not feel bored in learning social studies.

Keywords: environment, jigsaw, interest in learning

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-64]
The Development of an Augmented Reality (AR) Based Learning Media in Material of ASEAN Countries In Elementary School

Mahsa Septarino Prahasa Putro (1), Sa'adun Akbar (2), Lilik Sri Hariani (3)

(1,2,3) Master of Social Science Education Study Program, Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang
Jl. S. Supriadi No. 48, Malang

Abstract

This research is motivated by the importance of developing learning media that is able to change learning more interesting, effective, and increase student activities in the learning era 4.0. This study aims to describe the stages of making AR-based learning media on ASEAN countries material, to develop students abilities in representing the characteristics of ASEAN countries, and to analyze the feasibility of AR-based learning media. Research and development have produced products in the form of AR-based learning media on ASEAN countries material. The stages of the research were carried out by analyzing the material development of ASEAN countries, design, validation, and testing of students individually and in groups. Validation and testing on students is done to get feedback in the form of recommendations for improvement and assessment of aspects of learning, the substance of the material, visual communication, and software engineering, as well as the feasibility of its use for the purpose of making products. In general, the percentage of content expert testing results was 80%, the percentage of media expert test results was 78.8%, the percentage of results in individual students was 85.9%, and the percentage of results in large group students was 86.2%. This shows that AR-based learning media on ASEAN countries material is in good category so that it is appropriate to be used as a learning medium for students to get the ability to develop the characteristics of ASEAN countries.

Keywords: augmented reality, learning media, ASEAN

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

[ABS-67]
High order thinking ability through social studies problem-based learning at a Junior Secondary School in East Java

E. Triasningsih, L. Kaluge, Sudiyono

Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang

Abstract

The purpose of this study was an attempt to examine the differences between problem based learning and traditional teaching methods in order to perform high thinking skills and motivation among students in learning social studies. This quantitative study randomly sampled 108 students at a Junior Secondary School. Data were collected by using tests for thinking ability, observations on teaching methods and documentation for having learning achievement in social studies. The statistical analysis discovered three main findings. First, there was a significant difference in high thinking ability between students taught by problem based and conventional methods. Second, the high thinking ability was significantly affected by the condition of learning motivation. Third, for social studies, between thinking ability and learning motivation was a positive correlation.

Keywords: teaching methods, high thinking skills, learning motivation, social studies

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-69]
Entrepreneurship Learning To Social Economic Awareness Of Students Through Social Entrepreneurship

Suprehatin Ningtyas (1), Endah Andayani (2), Lilik Sri Hariani (3)

(1,2,3) Master of Social Science Education Study Program, Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang
Jl. S. Supriadi No. 48 Malang

Abstract

Students socioeconomic awareness is an awareness to develop students knowledge as a dignified social creature as well as awareness to meet the needs of life both morally and materially for survival. Students understanding of the realities of life will shape student awareness as a cognitive force in how students see, consider, and determine the activities to be carried out. The level of awareness of students can be seen from how their views of the object perceived whether it leads to something positive or negative. Education in vocational schools is required to produce graduates who are ready to work and have a clear orientation and contribute to the community later. This study aims to analyze how much influence the learning of entrepreneurship directly or indirectly has on the socio-economic awareness of students through Social Entrepreneurs. This research is a quantitative descriptive study conducted at SMK NU Sunan Ampel Poncokusumo Malang. The population in this study were students of the Department of Agricultural Product Processing Agribusiness as prospective job seekers and / or creators, with a total of 104 students. The sample was determined using 54 proportional random sampling techniques obtained by 54 students. Data collection techniques using questionnaires, documentation and observation. To test the hypothesis used the Path Analysis method. The results showed that entrepreneurial learning affects the socio-economic awareness of students both directly and indirectly through social entrepreneurship.

Keywords: entrepreneurship learning, social economic awareness, social entrepreneurship

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[ABS-72]
Students^Critical and Creative Thinking Skills in the Covid-19 Pandemic

Nia Alfitriyani (a,b) , Indarini Dwi Pursitasari (b), Surti Kurniasih (b)

a) MTs Negeri 6 Majalengka
Jl. Brawijaya No. 102, Karangsambung, Kec. Kadipaten, Majalengka Regency, West Java 45452
b) Sciences Education Study Program Postgraduate Program Pakuan University
Jl. Pakuan PO Box 452 Bogor 16143 West Java Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to measure the critical and creative thinking skills of Grade VIII students in science subject during the Covid-19 pandemic. The research design used a quantitative descriptive method. The research was conducted at Madrasah Tsanawiyah (Islamic school) in Majalengka with a sample of 108 students of grade VIII for a critical thinking skill test and 129 students for creative thinking skill test, which was determined by random cluster sampling. The instrument used was a test of critical and creative thinking skills. Data analysis was carried out by descriptive quantitative. The results showed that the students^ critical and creative thinking skills of grade VIII of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Majalengka were in a low category or less with an average percentage of 36.67% and 38.32%.

Keywords: critical thinking skill- creative thinking skill- science subject

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[ABS-78]
Pbl-Stem Model In Work And Energy Materials To Improve Critical Thinking Skills And Attitude Science Participants In Class X

Clarissa Desyana Putri (a), Indarini Dwi Pursitasari (b), Bibin Rubini (b)*

a) SMA Pasundan 1 Cianjur
Jl. Pasundan No. 31, Desa Muka, Kec. Karangtengah, Cianjur Regency.
West Java
*clarissaputriclarissa@gmail.com
b) Natural Sciences Education Study Program Postgraduate Program Pakuan University
Jl. Pakuan PO Box 452 Bogor 16143 West Java Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to describe the effectiveness of learning by using PBL-STEM models that can improve Critical Thinking Skills and Science Attitudes of Students in Work and Energy material in class X. This research is a Quasi Experiment research with Non-Equivalent Pretest-Posttest Control Group design. The study was conducted at Pasundan 1 Cianjur Senior High School in class X IPA 1 and X IPA 2 students. After doing the test, the results of these two classes were homogeneous classes, so the determination of the experimental class and the control class was using the purposive sampling method. It was determined that class X IPA 1 was the experimental class and X IPA 2 was the control class, where the experimental class used PBL-STEM learning online and the control class used online PBL learning. Validation and judgment of learning tools have also been carried out by experts, it is obtained that the categories are suitable for use. Data analysis was performed descriptively quantitative. The observations of the learning process by the two observers during 4 meetings produced a percentage of 87% which means the learning process went very well. In the critical thinking skills test the result N-gainis 0.53 in the medium category in the experimental class. As for the science attitudes of students in the experimental class from the science attitude questionnaire data generated in the SPSS calculation results were normally distributed with a sig value of 0.367 in the data before learning and 0.573 in the data after learning. The average difference seen in the data before learning and after learning was also shown by the sig (2-tailed) value <0.05. In this study the value is 0,000, which means there is an average difference between the attitude of science before learning and the attitude of science after learning. This means that PBL-STEM learning is considered effective in improving students critical thinking skills and science attitudes. the value of students responses to learning by 85% shows the responses of students in the excellent category and agreed to use PBL-STEM learning in the learning process of Work and Energy class X.

Keywords: PBL-STEM, Critical Thinking Skills, Attitude of Science, Work and Energy

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-79]
The Development of Natural Product Chemistry Laboratory Module: Lupeol Isolation from Mangrove Leaf (Sonneratia alba)

Aliefman Hakim1, A. Wahab Jufri1, Jamaluddin1, Eka Junaidi2, Nurlaila Ramdhaniah2

1Magister Program of Science Education, Universitas Mataram, Jalan Majapahit 62, Mataram-Lombok 83125, Indonesia
2Study Program of Chemistry Education, Universitas Mataram, Jalan Majapahit 62, Mataram-Lombok 83125, Indonesia

Abstract

This research is a research based on Natural Products Chemistry about the isolation of secondary metabolites from natural materials that have the potential to be isolated. One of the natural materials that are known to have the potential of secondary metabolites is mangrove plants. Sonneratia alba is a species of mangrove and commonly used as traditional medicine by the community. The use of Sonneratia alba mangroves as traditional medicine, indicates further benefits about the plant and its potential through the study of Chemistry of Natural Products. This study uses Sonneratia alba mangrove leaves to determine the potential isolation of secondary metabolite compounds found in Sonneratia alba mangrove leaves. Secondary metabolites of isolated mangrove leaves Sonneratia alba have the characteristics of compounds identified through IR and UV-Vis spectroscopy. The results of the isolation of Sonneratia alba leaves are known to be a triterpenoid lupeol compound with white crystals.

Keywords: Mangrove Leaf, Lupeol, Natural Product Chemistry

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-80]
The Effect Of Problem Based And Discovery Learning Models With The Science Approach To The Understanding Concept And Science Process Skills Of The Student

Aris Doyan, Susilawati, I Wayan Gunada, Hilfan

Physics Education Mataram University Indonesia

Abstract

This research aims to determine the differences in science process skills between students who follow the learning with problem-based learning model with scientific approach and students who follow learning discovery learning with scientific approach; differences in physics learning result between students who follow learning with problem-based learning model with scientific approach and students who follow learning discovery learning with a scientific approach. This research type is a quasi-experiment with a 2×2 factorial design. Sampling using cluster random sampling technique and research instrument in the form of essay test for science process skill and multiple-choice test for physics study result tested validation, reliability, difficulty level, and different problem. The final data (post-test) was tested for normality, homogeneity, and hypothesis with two-t-test samples, as well as further tests with the statistical Manova Hotellings Trace. The hypothesis test used is the t-test polled variance. The results of T_Calculate are consulted with the t-test table at 5% significance level. From the research results obtained as follows: (1) there is the influence of problem-based and discovery learning model with a scientific approach to students physics learning result (t_Calculate = 4.1> t_Table = 1.99); (2) there is the influence of problem-based and discovery learning model with a scientific approach to students physics science process skill (t_Calculate = 5,01> t_table = 1,99); (3) there is the influence of problem-based and discovery learning model with a scientific approach to the understanding concepts and students physics science process skill (F_Calculate = 15,57> F_Table = 1,78). This suggests that the problem-based learning model with a scientific approach is better than the discovery learning model with the scientific approach.

Keywords: Problem Based, Discovery Learning Models, The Science Approach, The Understanding Concept, Science Process Skills

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-86]
Development of thermodinamic physics learning tool with problem-base model to improve students critical thinking skills

Ahmad Harjono, Aris Doyan, Susilawati, Hamidi

Master of Science Postgraduate Mataram University

Abstract

This study aims to develop problem-based thermodynamic learning tools to improve students critical thinking skills. The development model is carried out through the stages of defining, design, development, and dissemination. The learning tools developed in this study were in the form of syllabi, semester program plans, student worksheets and evaluation instruments. Learning tools that have been developed are valid, practical application in the learning process, and efficient in improving students critical thinking skills.

Keywords: thermodinamic physics, problem-base model, critical thinking skills

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

[ABS-87]
Development of modern physics learning tool with guided inquiry model using virtual media to improve scientific creativity

Susilawati, Aris Doyan, Muhammad Makhrus

Master of Science Mataram University

Abstract

This study aims to produce a modern physics learning tool with a guided inquiry model assisted by Phet virtual media that is valid, practical, and effective to enhance students scientific creativity. The type of this research is research and development by adapting the development of Four-D model consisting of four stages of development namely define, design, develop, and disseminate. The results showed that the modern physics learning device with the guided inquiry model that had been developed could increase the scientific creativity of students in the particle-wave dualism material.

Keywords: modern physics learning tool, guided inquiry model, virtual media, scientific creativity

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

[ABS-91]
Contextual Learning Method, Learning Facility and Motivation in Relation to Sociology Learning Outcome

Johanna Albertina Latuny; Lilik Sri Hariani; Lasim Muzammil

SMA Negeri 2 Ambon Maluku, Indonesia
Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang, Indonesia

Abstract

This study was aimed at examining the simultaneous effect of contextual learning methods, learning facilities, and motivation on the students' learning outcome. A survey as a part of the quantitative research design was employed by utilizing 139 samples out of 210 population. To collect data, a questionnaire was distributed to the samples getting involved in the present study, and to ascertain that the instrument was valid and reliable, Pearson Product Moment and Cronbach Alpha were used to test this instrument. Data were stored in SPSS and analyzed using Multiple Regression Analysis after conducting some sets of testing including classical assumption test, normality test, collinearity, heteroskedasticity, and homoscedasticity test as a prerequisite on using multiple regression analysis. It was found that there was a significant correlation among the contextual learning method, learning facility, and motivation on the students' learning achievement of sociology subject matter. The more often contextual learning was used, the more complete facility the school has, and the more motivated students have tended to have better learning achievement on sociology. Therefore, teachers, practitioners, and syllabus designers ought to pay close attention to the learning method, learning facility, and motivation to develop the students' sociology achievement.

Keywords: contextual learning methods; learning facilities; motivation; students' learning outcome

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

[ABS-96]
Independence Of Students In Basic Chemical Learning Using A Conceptual Change Text Assisted Approach

*Wati Sukmawati(a*b), Asep Kadarohman(a), Omay Sumarna(a), Wahyu Sopandi(a)*

a)Indonesia University of Education
*watisukmawati@upi.edu
b)Departemen of Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy and Science, Muhammadiyah University Prof. Dr.HAMKA

Abstract

In understanding the basic chemical concepts, students still find it difficult to understand chemical concepts, especially if students learn a concept independently. By looking at the field conditions like that, researchers conducted a study that measured the independence of students in learning chemical concepts, especially if learning is done with a blanded learning approach with conceptual change text. The research method used was a qualitative method using an instrument in the form of a questionnaire distributed to students with 13 questions positively with a Likert scale of 1-4 (strongly agree - strongly disagree). Next, the data obtained from the students were processed and information was obtained that the level of student independence in learning chemistry using the blanded learning approach with conceptual change text was 69%. Based on these results the value is included in the group of 68.01-84.00 with a good category. So it can be concluded that learning chemistry using the blanded learning with conceptual change text approach is said to be a good level of student independence.

Keywords: Basic Chemistry, Blanded Learning, Independence, conceptual change text.

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

[ABS-97]
Teachers Perception of Student Work Sheets with Ethnoscience Approach

Yayuk Andayani

Universitas Mataram

Abstract

This study aims to describe the perceptions of chemistry teachers on the Student Worksheets with the Ethnoscience approach to High School Chemistry. Descriptive research with a quantitative approach involves chemistry teachers in Lombok. Teacher perceptions data were collected using a questionnaire with a Likert scale. The results of the study showed that the chemistry teachers perception of the Student Worksheets with the Ethnoscience approach was included as a good criterion

Keywords: Teacher perception, student work sheets, ethnoscience

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

[ABS-99]
Collaborative Problem Solving Skills in Digital STEM Game: Towards A Meta-Synthesis

Novia (a), Anna Permanasari (a,b), Riandi (a,c)*

(a) Program Studi Pendidikan IPA, Sekolah Pascasarjana, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Jl. Setiabudhi No. 229, Bandung, 40154, Indonesia
(b) Departemen Pendidikan Kimia, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Jl. Setiabudhi No. 229, Bandung, 40154, Indonesia
(c) Departemen Pendidikan Biologi, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Jl. Setiabudhi No. 229, Bandung, 40154, Indonesia

Abstract

Collaborative problem solving (CPS) skills play a potentially paramount role in the success of STEM over the last several decades. The research presented here is part of an ongoing project to construct a meta-synthesis of CPS findings in learning using digital STEM games. After a systematic search of the literature and coding articles,first analysis results provided a frame for sampling from this literature in order to examine the effects of digital STEM games on collaborative problem-solving skills. This preliminary meta-synthesis addresses four task characteristics of CPS in the STEM game: Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) have 4 computer-based Tasks, Assessing and Teaching 21st Century Skills (ATC21S) have 11 computer-based short simulation tasks, Tetralogue has One long science simulation (Computer-based) and; Collective Intelligence Battery (5 complex tasks).

Keywords: CPS; STEM game; meta-synthesis

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

[ABS-100]
The Urgency of Learning and Assessment HOTS-oriented towards Quality Education In The Face of Indonesia Suistanable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030

Suhendro, Dede Sugandi, & Mamat Ruhimat

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Abstract

In the early decades of the 21st century, especially in the era of industrial revolution 4.0, there are many demands on the improvement of human resources quality in the field of education. One of the ways to meet the demands is through learning process and classroom assessment. Nowadays, people are discussing and developing high-level order thinking skills (HOTS) oriented learning and assessment in order to improve the quality of education in Indonesia. Basically, the quality of education is one indicator of sustainable development goals (SGDs) 2030. Therefore, this study aimed at investigating 1) Urgency of HOTS-oriented learning towards the quality of education in facing Indonesia SDGs 2030. 2) Urgency of HOTS-oriented assessment towards the quality of education in facing Indonesia SDGs 2030. The method used in this study is literature study by using descriptive qualitative approach, and the data were collected from various relevant references consist of indexed journals, books and other types of sources. The results of this study prove that 1) The implementation of HOTS-oriented learning during teaching and learning in the classroom is important to improve the quality of education, and 2) The implementation of HOTS-oriented assessment in classroom learning is important in order to improve the quality of education in Indonesia to face Indonesia Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030. In conclusion, the implementation of HOTS learning and assessment in the classroom is very vital in order to improve the quality of Indonesian human resources in facing the Indonesia Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 specifically in the field of education.

Keywords: Learning; Assessment; HOTS; Indonesia Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs)

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-104]
The Role Self Regulated Learning on Project-Based Learning to Natural Science Learning Outcome

1. Sudiyono 2. Maris Kurniawati 3. Danang Aditya Nugraha

Kanjuruhan Malang University

Abstract

There are many factors that influence the acquisition of learning outcomes, both external and internal factors. One internal factor that is thought to be very influential on the achievement of learning outcomes is Self Regulated Learning (SRL), while external factors that are thought to contribute to the achievement of learning outcomes are the learning strategies used by teachers,in this case Project Based Learning (PjBL).The purpose of this research is to asses the effect of PjBL and SRL on natural science learning outcomes.The subjects were 153 students from the Elementary Teacher Education of Kanjuruhan University of Malang. The research design used a 2 x 2 factorial quasi-experiment. The instruments of data collection were questionnaires and tests. Validation of instruments using validity test of ^expert judgment^ content, construct validity test using exploratory factor analysis, and for reliability test using Cronbach Alpha. The data were analyzed using two-way ANOVA. Findings: 1. There are difference of science learning result between students who were studied using PjBL, with students who were studied using regular strategy.2. There is difference of science learning result between student with high and low SRL ability. 3. There is interaction between PjBL and SRL on natural science learning outcomes..This study result is useful for improving the quality of the learning process by actively involving students. The activeness of students in learning both physically and mentally or emotionally is very important for the interests of learning participants.

Keywords: SRL, PjBL, Natural science, Learning outcome

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-106]
Empowering contextual approach in Science Learning to Enhance Critical Thinking Skills: Some Cases of Learning at Secondary School

Bibin Rubini, Dewi Kania, Didit Ardianto, Ira Fitriana, Indarini Dwi Pursitasari

Science Education Program,
School of Postgraduate Studies,
Universitas Pakuan

Abstract

Critical thinking are the main thinking skills to face the new normal era. Therefore, the skills must be developed and trained in every opportunity along the learning science in the classroom. Contextual approach was implemented to enhance the skills, on using some material teaching/media such as context-virtual laboratory, contextual based textbook, and contextual based article. The learnings were arranged for three contexts, how the heart pumps blood throughout the body (virtual lab based), How the nutrient fluid can get to the top of the tree (article based), and how to maintain our environment (textbook based). All topics were implemented in 8th grade students of three parallel classes each consisting of 30 students. The research shows that the implementation of contextual learnings has the potential to improve critical thinking skills for the three forms of media used. The improvement in all three classes occurred in the fair category. Some critical thinking skills that developed were providing simple explanations, building basic skills, managing strategies and tactics, providing further explanation, and formulating solutions.

Keywords: critical thinking skills, contextual approach, learning media

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

[ABS-107]
Improving Students Scientific Literacy Through Science Learning with An Interdisciplinary Approach

Anna Permanasari, Anita Sariningrum, Nurhayati, Rusyati, Didit Ardianto, Indarini Dwi Pursitasari

Science Education Program
School of Postgraduate Studies
Universitas Pakuan Bogor

Abstract

Student scientific literacy is one of the main objectives of secondary school learning. The research has implemented science learning with a multi-disciplinary approach, namely STEM learning, socioscientific issues (SSI), and web-based integrated science learning. The subjects of study were 90 8th grader who were divided into three classes, where the classroom activity gained learning with the three different approaches. After the learning, they did the literacy test related to the topics being learned (each class did global warming, Magnetism, or energy and its change). The research shows that the interdisciplinary approach in science learning made students feel the need to learn science, and makes learning more meaningful. In addition, the learning makes students' scientific literacy increase in the high category from the three classes studied. All three aspects of competency showed a high increase, i.e. at explaining scientific phenomena, interpreting data and scientific evidence, and evaluating data and facts scientifically. STEM learning shows strength in all aspects of competence, meanwhile the SSI and Web-based Integrated learnings are good at improving explaining scientific phenomena and interpreting data and scientific evidence.

Keywords: Scientific literacy, STEM learning, SSI learning, Web-based integrated learning

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

[ABS-111]
Learning Communication Management Based On Linguistic Politeness In Developing Social Harmony

I Wayan Rasna (a), Dewa Komang Tantra (b), Ni Wayan Sariani Binawati (c), I Nyoman Tri Anindia Putra (d)*

a) Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa, Program Pascasarjana Undiksha Singaraja-Bali-Indonesia
b) Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha Singaraja - Bali - Indonesia
c) Prodi Dharma Acarya Institut Hindu Dharma Negeri Denpasar - Bali - Indonesia
d) Prodi Teknik Informatika Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen Informatika & Komputer Indonesia Denpasar - Bali - Indonesia

Abstract

A lot of cases that have caused commotions that were caused by language. Hence, a study was conducted about learning communication management based on language politeness in developing social harmony in learning with the concern on teacher speech quality to achieve an optimal learning achievement. The subjects were determined by purposive sampling, while the data were collected using a learning recording technique and observation of the record. The results showed that 1) in managing current learning communication the teacher in teaching the digital generation children has to have a strong organization structure, having a strong culture in listening to student's complaints in order to make the student's trust grow and develop to become a proactive learner and passion; 2) the teacher understands the digital child's character (multitaking, selfish, narcis, preoccupied, busily engaged with himself or herself) through reminding the student politely and colleaguelikely; 3) the teacher's speech quality in developing social harmony has to be able to adapt to the digital spirit era. Willingly or unwillingly, the teacher has be able to adapt himself or herself to the condition of the student who has been immersed in digital communication that has changed his or her character. It is not the student who adapts to the teacher's conditionn. The teacher has to be able to restrain himself or herself , to speak politely as an educator who teaches the child with his or her heart

Keywords: LEARNING COMMUNICATION MANAGEMENT, LINGUISTIC POLITENESS

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-113]
The use of Inkscape, Unity 3D, and Visual Studio Community software to develop android-based learning media

Ida Hamidah (a), Sriyono (b), Ghazi Humam Fauzan (c)*

a) Science Education Study Program, School of Post Graduate, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
Jl. dr. Setiabudi no. 229 Bandung 40154, Indonesia
*idahamidah@upi.edu
b) Automotive Engineering Education Study Program, Faculty of Technology and Vocational Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
Jl. dr. Setiabudi no. 229 Bandung 40154, Indonesia
c) SMK Negeri 3 Kuningan
Jl. Raya Cikendang, Kuningan, Indonesia

Abstract

Android-based applications have become a trendsetter for the world community today. One of the uses of android is a smartphone that is widely used by school-age children. This tendency can be exploited by teachers to develop learning media that is compatible with smartphones so that learning becomes more interesting and enjoyable for students. Much open source software can be used to develop learning media, including Inkscape, Unity 3D, and the Visual Studio Community. In making this Android-based learning media, all three software have roles that complement each other. This study aims to develop learning media to read vehicle body electrical diagrams for vocational high school students in Indonesia. The ADDIE model which consists of stages of analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation has been used to produce an Android-based learning media that is ready to be used widely. The development of learning media begins with designing learning instruction buttons as well as pictures and a series of devices (for example electrical circuits) using Inkscape. Then, the design was developed into an Android-based learning media using Unity 3D. When creating applications using Unity 3D, C # programming code scripts are needed and can be operated in a visual community studio. The results of the development of Android-based learning media using this three software have the following characteristics: (1) starting with the main page that displays 3 main buttons: start, information, and exit. (2) on the starting page there are several buttons: main subject material, general material, and buttons to the main menu (3) if one of the material buttons is pressed, students will be instructed to do the quiz correctly, then the material will be shown in full, (4) in this material section also provided animations and verbal explanations as well as video tutorials on how to assemble the vehicle bodys electrical system, and (5) in the information page, there are some content such as introductory applications, profiles of students accessing android media, learning outcomes to be achieved, and ways using media. With the characteristics as mentioned above, it is evident that the implementation of Android-based media in learning has succeeded in increasing students competence in reading electrical diagrams of vehicle bodies

Keywords: Inkscape, Unity 3D, Visual Studio Community, vehicle body electrical diagrams, education

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-115]
Increasing Students' Reading Comprehension through Gamification Based on Balinese Local Stories

Putu Kerti Nitiasih (a), Luh Gd Rahayu Budiarta (b)*

a) Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha
Jalan Udayana No. 11 Singaraja Bali
b) Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha
Jalan Udayana No. 11 Singaraja Bali

Abstract

Industrial revolution 4.0 has transformed today's classroom. The demands of implementing innovative teaching medias are needed to be fulfilled. This research aimed at increasing students' reading comprehension through gamification based on Balinese local stories. Quasi-experimental research with one group pre-test post-test design was implemented in this research. The sample was 31 fifth grade students of SD N 5 Kampung Baru in academic year 2019/2020. Two instruments were implemented in this study; treatment instrument and pretest posttest instrument. The treatment instrument was gamification based on Balinese local stories. The pretest and posttest instrument were in the form of objective questions for reading comprehension. The experimental group was repeatedly pre-tested and post-tested for six times. The result of post-tests indicated a promising students' progress from low to high accomplishment. The finding proved that the mean score of posttests was higher than pretests (87.13 > 56.11). Hypothesis testing result (paired sample t-test) showed the tobs was 31.608 and tcv was 1.671 with (α = 0.05). Hence, the tobs > tcv, 31.608 > 1.671 which indicated that gamification based on Balinese local stories was able to increase students' reading comprehension. Gamification based on Balinese local stories as teaching media are suggested to be used as teaching media in teaching reading comprehension.

Keywords: Gamification; Balinese local stories; Reading comprehension

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-116]
Implementing Teacher Written Feedback and Oral Writing Conference: Does it work for introvert and extrovert students?

Annisa Astrid, Manalullaili

Raden Fatah Islamic State University

Abstract

Teacher^s written feedback and oral writing conference are the techniques used to give feedback to the students during writing process. There has been many research studies related to the implementation of these techniques. However, there was limited information whether the techniques go well for the students with different personality traits. Thus, this research aimed at finding out the effect on the implementation of teacher^s written and oral feedback for students with different personality (Extroversion Vs Introversion). The method used in this research was explanatory mixed method data collection. The quantitative data were collected by using essay writing test. Meanwhile, the qualitative data were gained from observation, interview and documentation. The quantitative data were analyzed by using MANOVA statistical analysis, meanwhile thematic analysis was used to analyze the qualitative ones. The results of this study were as follows : 1) Students with different personality factor showed significantly different writing performance- 2) Extrovert and introvert students did not show the difference on the writing performance paragraph organization and coherence- 3) Extrovert students showed better performance in the aspect of format and content than introvert ones and 4) Introvert students had better achievement in terms of sentence structure and vocabulary than extrovert ones

Keywords: Teacher written feedback, oral writing conference, extroversion, introversion

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-124]
Profile of Student Learning Motivation in E-Learning

I Made Candiasa , Ni Made Sri Mertasari

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

Motivation really determines student success in learning. Motivation consists of internal motivation caused by internal factors and external motivation caused by external factors. Along with the development of technology, e-learning has developed into one mode of learning, in addition to face-to-face learning that has been running for a long time. Specifically for learning from home policies due to the covid-19 pandemic, e-learning is really the main learning mode because students cannot face-to-face with their lecturers in class. In fact, learning through e-learning has not become a students learning habit in general. As a result, students motivation in learning through e-learning is still questionable. For this purpose, the survey research was conducted by distributing motivational questionnaires to students, which consisted of two dimensions, namely the internal and external dimensions. The questionnaire was distributed in three time periods with intervals of three weeks between periods. Data were analyzed using profile analysis. The analysis found that the internal dimensions and external dimensions of student motivation tend to be parallel. In parallel conditions, internal dimensions tend to be higher than external dimensions. The time period affects the development of student learning motivation, both for internal and external dimensions. These three findings lead to the conclusion that student motivation to learn through e-learning develops over time. Habitual factors influence the development of motivation, which internal factors have greater influence compared to external factors. Independent learning activities that are dominant in e-learning tend to encourage the growth of internal motivation which is very useful in the process of lifelong learning, both to support careers and to live in the community.

Keywords: profile, motivation, internal, external, e-learning

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-125]
Problem Based Learning Method to Improve Mathematical Problem Solving and Self Efficacy of Students in Engineering Mathematics Courses

Ellysa Kusuma Laksanawati (a), Rofiroh (b)*

a) b) Department of Mechanical Engineering
University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang,
Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan I/33 Cikokol Tangerang, Indonesia
*ellysahendri@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to determine the improvement of mathematical problem solving ability and self efficacy of students. The population of the study was the 4th semester Mechanical Engineering students of the 2020 academic year at the University of Muhammadiyah Tangerang who enrolled in Engineering Mathematics courses on the topic of Differential Equations. Two classes of the population were analysed as the sample of the study by treating one class as the control group and the other as the experimental one. The experimental group applied the Problem Based Learning method while the control group applied conventional learning. The data was collected by analysing the Problem Based Learning student worksheets on the Differential Equation topic in order to evaluate mathematical problem solving ability and self efficacy of the students. The statistical method used was the mean rank and the Mann Whitney U test. The results showed that the mean rank of students in the experimental class obtained an average score of 31.89 which was higher than students in the control class with an average score of 13.11. In addition, the results of Mann Whitney U test, with U was equal to 35,500 and p was smaller than 0.05, showed that the Problem Based Learning method had an effect on mathematical problem solving ability and self efficacy of students.

Keywords: Engineering mathematics; Problem Based Learning; Problem solving; Self efficacy

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-134]
The Interconnection between Students Meta-affective, Meta-cognitive and Achievement in Science Learning

Lilit Rusyati1, Nuryani Y. Rustaman1, Ari Widodo1 and Minsu Ha2*

1Science Education, School of Postgraduate Studies, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Jl. Dr. Setiabudhi No. 229, Bandung 40154, Indonesia
2Division of Science Education, College of Education Kangwon National University, 1 Kangwondaehak-gill, Chuncheon-si, Gangwon-do, 24341 Republic of Korea

Abstract

Meta-affective ability reflects by students awareness on their emotional while meta-cognitive ability describes when students concern about their strategies to think during science learning. Furthermore, these abilities can be affected on students achievement especially in conceptual mastery about science. The present study aims to analysis whether there is interconnection or not between these three variables. An instrument set of Meta-Affective Trait Scale (MATS) and Metacognitive Awareness Inventory (MAI) was distributed to 205 Indonesian secondary students (7th grade= 102, 8th grade= 103) while students achievement presented by students science score. Data were analyzed using Pearson correlation analysis. The finding describes that the correlation between students meta-affective and meta-cognitive is significant with strong value as well as students meta-cognitive and achievement. In contrast, there is no correlation between students meta-affective and achievement.

Keywords: students meta-affective, students meta-cognitive, students achievement, science learning

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

[ABS-137]
Using "Workplace" Application to Promote Learner Autonomy in Online Learning: EFL Teachers' Voices

Dian Setiawati

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Abstract

Due to COVID-19 pandemic, all of the teaching and learning process in Indonesia is switched to online learning. As a result, many teachers used various online platforms to help their students deal with the current learning condition by promoting learner autonomy. Although efforts have been made to investigate the correlation between the implementation of some online platforms and learner autonomy, EFL teachers' personal perceptions on the use of "Workplace" application in promoting learner autonomy are rarely documented. As the teachers' viewpoint affects their attitude in teaching, this study aims to examine EFL teachers' perceptions in promoting learner autonomy using "Workplace" application based on their online teaching experience. The design of this study is a Case Study with questionnaire and interview as the instruments and 24 English teachers as the participants. All of the data gathered was analyzed qualitatively. The findings show that the majority of the teachers claim that "Workplace" application is the appropriate online platform to be used as the teaching media to promote learner autonomy and they found no significance problems while using it. However, as this study examined about the teachers' perception only, further investigation such as students' belief need to be conducted.

Keywords: EFL Teachers' Perception, Learner Autonomy, Workplace Application, Online Learning

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-142]
Classroom management competence pertaining to superior^s perception, work-orientation, and self-development

Agus Susiyowadi- Sudi Dul Aji- Lasim Muzammil

Master of Social Science Study Program, Postgraduate Program
Master of English Education Study Program, Postgraduate Program
Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang

Abstract

The present study aims to examine the simultaneous effect of superior^s perception, work-orientation, and self-development toward classroom management competence. It is a quantitative research design in which 82 teachers as the population taken from Perguruan Diponegoro Dampit, East Java, Indonesia. The total sampling technique was used because all populations were used as respondents. Based on the hypothesis testing result, first, there was a simultaneous significant effect of superior^s perception, work-orientation, and self-development toward classroom management competence since the Corrected Model in Tests of Between-Subjects Effects was less than alpha level (0.00 < 0.05- F=11.98). Second, there was a positive superior^s perception effect on classroom management competence since the difference was less than the significance level (0.00 < 0.05- t=5.686). Third, there was a significant effect of work-orientation on classroom management competence since the difference was less than the significance level (0.00 < 0.05- t=5.296). Finally, there was a significant effect of work-orientation on classroom management competence since the difference was less than the significance level (0.00 < 0.05- t=6.581). However, there was an only interaction effect between the superior^s perception and self-development. In short, the classroom management competence was not only influenced by superior^s perception and self-development but work-orientation as well. Therefore, teachers and syllabus designers are recommended to consider those three variables.

Keywords: Classroom management competence- self-development- superior^s perception- and work-orientation

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

[ABS-143]
Extensive Listening and Its Relation towards Vocabulary Acquisition: A Systematic Review

Nihta V.F. Liando, Christine Pajow, Mister G. Maru

Postgraduate English Education, Universitas Negeri Manado

Abstract

Extensive Listening (EL), one of the strategies in language learning, is believed has a remarkable impact on the language proficiency of learners, particularly on the process of acquiring vocabularies. This study reports the systematic review of EL, and it^s relation towards vocabulary acquisition from the year 2016 onwards. Four studies are involved and reviewed in terms of: (i) participants and (ii) main findings. The main findings represent both teachers and students^ experiences as well as perceptions in conducting EL. Accordingly, the results showed that EL has a tremendous role on language learning, in particular for the vocabulary acquisition. Having such positive findings, finally EL becomes highly recommended for students as well as teachers in order to obtain more vocabularies. However, the fundamental characteristics which are indispensable in listening extensively are the materials should be interesting and appropriate to the students^ level. Besides, the consistency and commitment in having considerable exposure to listening and viewing activity are the critical features of EL.

Keywords: extensive listening- vocabulary acquisition- listening and viewing- language learners

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-149]
The effect of project-based flipped learning on high school chemistry student achievement

Ni Wayan Eka Pratiwi, I Wayan Santyasa

Postgraduate Learning Technology Study Program, Ganesha University of Education, Bali, Indonesia

Abstract

Chemistry learning in high school should be able to facilitate students to solve real-world problems and improve their learning achievement. However, the reality of students^ achievement is still low, which is reflected in the results of the 2019 chemistry national evaluation. For this reason, it is necessary to improve the learning process by applying a project-based learning model (PjBL). One of the weaknesses of the PjBL model is that it takes a long time to implement. However, these weaknesses can be overcome by combining PjBL with flipped learning, so that it becomes a project-based flipped learning (PjBFL) model. This study aims to describe the effect of the PjBFL model on student achievement in studying chemistry in high school. This quasi experimental study uses the pretest-posttest nonequivalent control group design. The study population was 4 classes (119 students) grade XI students of SMAN 1 Bebandem Karangasem Bali. Sample 2 classes were selected by random assignment technique. Students^ achievement data is collected by an expanded multiple choice test. Research data were analyzed by ANOVA. The results showed significant differences in students^ achievement between students who study with the PjBFL model and those who study with DFL. Students^ achievement in learning with PjBFL (M = 38.7667- SD = 5.79348) is significantly higher compared to those learning with DFL (M = 34.5333- SD = 8.32004). Chemistry learning in class XI high school effectively uses PjBFL especially in achieving of students^ achievement.

Keywords: Project based flipped learning- Direct flipped learning, students^ achievement

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-152]
Teachers ^Readiness In Facing Linear Learning In The Pandemic Time Covid 19 And The New Normal Era

Dr. I Gede Sudirtha, M.Pd., dr. Ni Ketut Widiartini, S.Pd.,M.Pd

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

Educators are one of the components inlearning system. Learning will occur if there is an interaction between all components in the system. There are at least eight main components in the education system, namely: educators, students, content, process, evaluation, educational goals, and the environment. Guided by the content (curriculum), educational interactions take place. Interaction always occurs in a certain environment, which includes the physical, natural, socio-cultural, economic, political and religious environments, and the educatoras the key. In the context of online learning, there is a paradigm shift in interaction which essentially still has the same goal, namely to teach students meaningfully. In the COVID 19 situation, student interaction was carried out through online learning. The occurrence of a paradigm shift in interaction was a challenge and also an important issue to study. Psychologically, educators will view their students as individuals who have different backgrounds.But they did not directly know their physical and psychological backgrounds.Educators knew the content of learning, but need to understand well how the online learning process take place. In the context of carried out evaluations, teachers must knew the processes that occured, and what changes occured during online learning.Educatorshad not been directly among learners, also learners could notinteract with real learning resources.

Keywords: online learning, education, teacher readiness

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-161]
Local material-based DNA experiment (LMBE): viable alternative approach for biochemistry laboratory

Florentina Maria Titin Supriyanti, Heli Siti Halimatul Munawaroh, Gun Gun Gumilar, Rahmat Setiadi

Department of Chemistry Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to the implementation of e-learning to ensure the teaching process does not halt utterly due to the crisis. However, e-learning courses alone are less adequate to provide hands-on skills regarding laboratory experiments. The course designed emphasizes the development of student practical chemistry skills and creativity in conducting isolation and detection of DNA at home. The context of ^varieties of tomatoes^ provides students with an opportunity to study how genetics affects phenotype and how to see fruits DNA through an experiment. In this experiment, students were exposed to scientific methods and started their activity by defining the problem. The lab format also provides students to analyze the basic principle functions of each reagent used for DNA extraction and was challenged to explore alternative compounds to substitute standard chemicals. Afterwards, the students designed local material-based experiments (LMBE), as the way to develop creative and practical chemistry skills including critical analysis on the alternative experimental design, primary results interpretation and analysis, and scientific writing. In the second part, the students were introduced to learn the principles of electrophoresis as one of the molecular genetics techniques and built their homemade electrophoresis to visualize the extracted DNA from previous activity. To this end, the LMBE is serving an alternative approach to the aim of developing students^ practical and creativity skills in biochemistry laboratory during stay at home.

Keywords: biochemistry laboratory, creative thinking, DNA, electrophoresis, hands-on learning, local material-based experiment

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-162]
Implementing the Problem-Based Learning (PBL) Method for Environmental Education in Elementary Schools: Case Study of Malang City in East Java

Indriyani Rachman, Toru Matsumoto, Qiyam Maulana Binu Soesanto, Asyifa Imanda Septiana

Faculty of Environmental Engineering, The University of Kitakyushu, Kitakyushu , Japan
Pascasarjana Universitas Pakuan Bogor, Indonesia
PGSD Cibiru, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia,
Bandung, Indonesia

Abstract

Formulate an environmental policy through education is important. Therefore, this study used sub-textbooks and Problem-Based Learning (PBL) methods. The subject group divided into two parts, Group A and group B as a control group. The results of pre-test compared to the average of group workshops with controls are: cognitive, 75.86- affective, 76.46- and behavioral, 78.45, and the experimental group are 60.85, 78.80, and 75.87. Comparison of N-Gain shows an increasing value from pre-test to post-test. Value of N-Gain in the experimental class shows that the method positively increase learning outcomes.

Keywords: Environmental education (EE)- Problem-based learning- Cognitive-Behavior-Attitude

Topic: Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment

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[ABS-4]
The Concept of Gender Education in the Family to Help Achieve Sustainable Development Goals

Nina Nurmila, Supiana, Irma Riyani, Acep Aripudin

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

Abstract

One of the goals of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is gender equality (Goal 5). To achieve this goal, the concept of gender education is needed especially in the family, in which the basic and the first education starts. The aim of this article is to offer the concept of gender education in the family. The methodology used in this paper is feminist methodology, which facilitates women to become visible and the subject of knowledge, even though either male or female can become feminist who support for gender justice. The data is mainly based on secondary sources such as literatures on gender and annual report from Religious Courts in West Java. These data show that the cause of divorce is mainly economic problem, in which the husbands are financially unable to support the family but they still expect their wife to do their traditional roles of serving them, taking care of the children and doing houseworks. Based on these data, to help save the family from getting divorce, gender education is important. The concept of gender education offered in this article suggests flexible roles between men and women since their early age (191 words).

Keywords: gender education, gender equality, SDGs, gender justice

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-5]
Society Education Media about Islamic Law through Web-based Application

Siah Khosyiah, Barzan Faizin, Dian Saadillah Maylawati, Muhammad Ali Ramdhani

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

Abstract

The majority of Indonesias population are Muslims who cannot separate the rules of the Islamic religion in the practice of daily life. Therefore, it is important for Muslims to know the rules in Islamic law. This study aims to build a website-based application that can be a media of education for the society that is practical, effective, and efficient, which can be accessed anywhere and anytime, which related to Islamic law. This study uses Scrum Software Development Methodology which is one of the Agile methods. For software analysis and design modeling, this study use object oriented approach with Unified Modeling Language. The application that built has 37 product backlogs with 4 main function, among others function for discussion forum, personal chat with expert, video, and e-book. This study succeeded in producing a prototype and its implementation in the form of a web-based application with all the functions that have been tested with the black-box testing approach. The result of black-box testing shows that 37 product backlogs or functional requirements of the application already corrected. This study contributes to providing information, communication and consultation media for public education related to Islamic law.

Keywords: Agile, Islamic Law, Society Education, Software Engineering, Scrum, Unified Modeling Language, Web-based Application

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-7]
Flipped Learning for 21st Century Competence Development: The Systematic Literature Review

Ketut Agustini, Ni Wayan Eka Pratiwi, I Nengah Eka Mertayasa, Dessy Seri Wahyuni, Nyoman Karina Wedanthi

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

This paper aims to analyse flipped learning researches using the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) to finds its correlation to 21st century competence development according to twenty articles which reported about flipped learning from 2015 to 2018. The SLR was applied to examine the impacts of the application of flipped learning toward the mastery of 21st century competencies and the advancement of flipped learning researches both in Indonesia and abroad. The result of review was presented descriptively. The result shows that flipped learning researches have been done on various school subjects and various methodologies. Quasi-experimental design has been the most chosen method. The most used technological media among the various tools is the use of video. The most common keyword is flipped classroom. The impact analysis shows that flipped learning brings positive impacts to the mastery of 21st century competence which are creativity and innovation, critical thinking and problem solving, communication, and collaboration. The application of flipped learning in Indonesia and abroad shows comparable results. The results of the analysis show that flipped learning is very suitable to be applied in the classroom and becomes an implication for the government or policy makers to recommend flipped learning to be implemented in learning activities.

Keywords: Flipped Learning, Area of Study, The SLR, 21st Century Competence

Topic: Other Areas of Education

[ABS-11]
Proto Language And Education Of Duano Ethnic At Sabak Regency

Diana Rozelin, Mailinar, Ulfatmi Azlan, Louisiana Muliawati

UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi

Abstract

The position of Duano Isolect that included to endangered language showed a shift in vocabulary. Innovations were found at young generation and relics at the older generation. This problem resulted that Duano isolect being the second language under Malay language.The purpose of the research were to find out the proto language of Duano ethnic from Sabak, words shift, and words maintenance and to find out the ways of Duano educate their children in preserving their mother tongue in Sabak. The kind of research used qualitative and quantitative, for collecting data used observation, interview, documentation, and recording. The result were (1) The proto language of Duano ethnic in Sabak was divided into two kinds, they were shift and maintenance. The wordlist of Swadesh (200 basic words) from four infotmants through cognate were First informant 49% data, Second informant 49% data, Third informant 51.5% data, and Fourth informant 49.5% data. The highest maintenance or relic of proto language would be found at the third informant 11%- and the highest of shift or innovation was the first informant. She got 90% fom 200 wordlist. (2) The Duano^s parents used traditional education in educating their children in preserving their mother tongue. This situation happens because of shame, countrified, adaptation to Malay, and intermarriage.

Keywords: Dialectology, Education, Duano, Proto Language

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-12]
Phonological Errors Analysis in using Arabic Language of Arabic Language Education Students in UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

Abdul Kodir (1), Acep Hermawan (2), Lina Marlina (3)

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia
*abdulkodir@uinsgd.ac.id

Abstract

This paper aims to identify the errors that occur during the pronunciation of hijāiyyah letters based on the articulation point of the nature of the letters and sound waves. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method because researchers do a fact-finding with the interpretation of the data found. The data collection technique used is a free and engaging conversation, note-taking, and record technique. While the analysis uses discourse analysis, which makes valid inferences about the mastery of pronunciation to find out phonological errors in Arabic from the level of letters to sentences. The results showed that phonological errors in Oral Arabic activities of students of Arabic Language Program in UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung were in the pronunciation of the following letters:

"ع "was exchanged with "ء"
(12,5%); "ض" was exchanged with "ظ"
(50%); "ش" was exchanged with "س"
(17,5%); "ث" was exchanged with "س"
(25%); "ه" was exchanged with "ح"
(22,5%); "ق" was exchanged with "ك"
(15%); "ز" was exchanged with "ج"
(35%); "ذ" was exchanged with "د"
(15%); "ص" was exchanged with "س"
(20%) And "ذ" was exchanged with "ز"
(30%)

Keywords: arabic language; error analysis; phonological error

Topic: Other Areas of Education

[ABS-18]
Environmental Citizenship Behavior Viewed from Perception of Ecological Threats and The Effectiveness of Community Empowerment in Supporting Sustainable Development Goals

Rita Retnowati,Rita Istiana,Eka Puspita

Pakuan University

Abstract

Humans and the environment are two inseparable factors because they both influence each other. Humans can exploit nature; this results in the emergence of various environmental problems. Starting from the problem of environmental pollution to the reduction of natural resources. Companies, as actors in development, have an impact on natural resource exploration activities. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the companys Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program in order to increase community empowerment in managing the environment. This research was conducted at PT Pertamina Hulu Energi Offshore North West Java (PHE ONWJ). One of the flagship programs in 2018 is the " Natural Coastal Village Creations," namely is Hutan Pendidikan Kapal Kehati Greenthink in the community in the Cilamayagirang Village, Blanakan District, Subang Regency. This research is a mixed-methods sequential explanatory research with qualitative data processing using Miles and Hubberman techniques, while quantitative data analysis uses single and multiple correlation testing. The results showed a correlation between the effectiveness of Program the Community Development (CD) with the Environmental Citizenship Behavior (ECB)ry1=0.755 and r2= 0.569. The forms of ECB that emerge in the community are behaviors to protect the environment and involvement in the environmental community. The quality of CD program assistance evidences the effectiveness of CD programs by CDOs and the achievement of the Hutan Pendidikan Kapal Kehati Greenthink program. There is a relationship between the perception of the ecological threat to the ECB ry2= 0.646 and r2= 0.417. People who have a perception of an excellent ecological threat will try to reduce the negative influence of development on the environment. Community Development program effectiveness and perception of ecological threats linked together with Environmental Citizenship Behavior with ry1.2= 0.804 and r2= 0.646; in line with previous research that internal and external factors influence human behavior. The more active the Community Development program and supported by perceptions of high ecological threats from the community will have an impact on the achievement of the Environmental Citizenship Behavior.

Keywords: Environmental Citizenship Behavior (ECB) Sustainable Development Goals / SDGs, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Effectiveness of the Development Program, Perceptions of Ecological Threats

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-24]
The Influence of Parenting Style toward Madrasah Aliyah Students Religious Commitments in Indonesia

Bambang Samsul Arifin, Silmi Fauziyyah Azzahra, Tahrir

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

Abstract

This article aims to find out the influence of parenting forms on the aspects of responsiveness and control of mothers and fathers toward religious commitment of private Madrasah Aliyah students in Bandung, Indonesia. The approach used in this study is a quantitative approach by the design of causality research to determine the effect of parenting variables toward religious commitment. The subjects of the research consists 131 students. The data analysis technique used is simple linear regression analysis. The results showed that there was an influence of the mothers parenting on students religious commitment with a significance value of 0,000, which was smaller than the probability value of 0.05. While the fathers parenting significance value of 0.004 is smaller than the probability value of 0,000, then there is a positive influence between parenting mothers and fathers toward religious commitment of Manbaul Huda Madrasah Aliyah students with an influence of 11.7% of parenting and 20, 1% of fathers parenting.

Keywords: Parenting Style, Parents, and Religious Commitment

Topic: Other Areas of Education

[ABS-25]
Development of Interactive Multimedia to Improve Students' Understanding on Carbonyl Compounds Reaction Mechanisms Concept

Ii Ishak Fauzi, Neneng Windayani and Citra Deliana Dewi Sundari*

Chemistry Education Department
UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung
Jalan AH. Nasution 105, Bandung, 40614, Indonesia
*nenengwinda.ftk@uinsgd.ac.id

Abstract

Student's understanding of carbonyl compounds reaction mechanisms needs to be improved by using interactive multimedia. In this paper, the development of interactive multimedia on the concept of carbonyl compounds reaction mechanisms is presented. The interactive multimedia was developed using a Design-Based Research (DBR) method, which consists of three stages, i.e. analysis, design, and development. Expert validation and feasibility test on the interactive multimedia were also carried out. The overall validation test results obtained rcount of 0,83 and the feasibility test results obtained the feasibility percentage of 88,1%. The interactive multimedia was stated as valid and feasible to be used as a learning media. A group of students said that the interactive multimedia could improve their motivation in learning reaction mechanisms.

Keywords: carbonyl compound, chemical representation, interactive multimedia, mechanism reaction

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-36]
Future Challenges Children^S Education In The Middle Of Violence In Household

Bahrul Maani, Ramlah, Rafidah

UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi

Abstract

This article aims to examine social factors regarding the increasing number of domestic violence which has an impact on the increasing number of juvenile delinquency in society and at the same time to find solutions to stop or minimize the occurrence of domestic violence which has an impact on the failure of education child. Glorify and re-raise the degree of the child who is entrusted and as a gift from the One God Allah SWT. The main theory of the violence used theory from Wahid (1998) and the theory of education used from Tafsir (1995). This study used qualitative research, for collecting data used observation, interview, and documentation. Technique for analysis data used descriptive technique, and also used triangulation. The result of this research were: Children^s rights, especially in education, could be obtained through a harmonious and happy family, not the other way around, in a family that maintains violence against children and wives. If this happens it means that they had ignored religious orders, laws and international agreements. Today, the number of cases of domestic violence, both against wife and children was caused by several factors including: economic factors, social jealousy, infidelity and irresponsible husbands in the family, therefore regulations and laws on Domestic Violence and laws. Child protection laws must be enforced fairly so that family and children^s education cold be sustainable. The Islamic education paradigm was oriented towards a happy and harmonious family.

Keywords: Violence, Education, Children.

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-37]
IQBAL: Interpreting The Islamic Spiritual Dimension

Abbdullah Firdaus, Fuad Rahman, Muhammad Fadhil

UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi

Abstract

The aspect of spirituality became an important point in religious behavior and simultaneously imaging a religious integrity. As a system of building a spirituality of a human being, Sufism in its means was so much related practically to what a System of Education sounds toward building a character. This research was determined to explore the mutual impact of a Sufism and an education toward building the spirituality of a human and his emotion-intellectual side as well. The main theory that related to Islam dynamism and education used the theory from Iqbal (1930) and the theory of spiritualism from Nicholson (2007). This study used a qualitative research with data collection techniques was literature review. The main source of data in this research was information, both in the form of manual text and digital text. Technique of Data analysis was content analysis approach. The results of this study indicated that Sufism and Education as a system of building ESQ of a human in its ideal essence did not only reflect the complete intimacy of a Muslim with his God through the assertion of Khudi but also it manifests the creativity and contribution of believers in the social aspect (bekhudi), which was based on religious values and the spirit of truth.

Keywords: Sprituality, Character Building, ESQ, Khudi, Bekhudi.

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-38]
Students Ability in Working The Mathematics Problem

Ni Nyoman Parwati

Learning technologies, Postgraduate
Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

According to Blooms taxonomy revised there are 6 levels of cognitive ability as indicators of student learning outcomes. In this study, the abilities studied were limited to the ability to apply concepts. This research is a qualitative descriptive study, with the subject of the research being the eighth-grade students of SMPN 3 Singaraja in the academic year 2018/2019, as many as 30 people. Research data were collected using essay tests. Data analysis was performed descriptively and qualitatively. The results showed that a score of students abilities in working on application problems an average of 64.67 were in sufficient qualifications. The types of errors made by students in working on the math problem in question include: misunderstanding of concepts, misconceptions, arithmetic errors, procedural errors, and errors in understanding symbols. The average of students who made these mistakes, respectively: 27%, 24%, 10%, 19%, 6%.

Keywords: the ability to apply concepts, work on the math problem, types of errors

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-40]
Developing Test Of Classroom Based Assessment Subjects Based On Higher Thinking Skills (HOTS)

Ketut Widiartini

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

This study aimed to describe the steps of development and test quality of Classroom Based Assessment subjects based on higher order thinking skills (HOTS). This research is a development research using Borg & Gall modification model which consists of 4 main stages namely needs analysis, initial product design, validation and evaluation, and final product design. Product trials to find out the quality of HOTS questions developed were carried out on 30 college student of postgraduate program in Undiksha. The results showed, (1) test development steps included information gathering, grid development, initial design, expert validation, limited trials, initial product revision, large group trials, final revisions, and final test design, as well as (2) the quality of the tests developed was classified as good with very high content validity, both in terms of material, HOTS criteria, and problem construction (CVR 0.98). Furthermore, the quality of empirical validity is classified as good with 95% of test items being developed valid and high test device reliability (0.64), whereas, the level of difficulty of the overall test device was medium (P 0.52) with 12% of the questions having an easy level of difficulty, 86% of the questions had a moderate level of difficulty, and 2% had a high level of difficulty. Judging from the distinguishing power, this test device has a good power difference and as many as 77% of the test items distracters function properly.

Keywords: higher order thinking skills, Classroom Based Assessment, test development

Topic: Other Areas of Education

[ABS-45]
Equilibrating Internal And External Quality Assurance In Islamic Higher Education

Elis Ratna Wulan; Mahmud; Husnul Chodim; Dindin Jamaluddin

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

Abstract

This study aims to equilibrate accountability and improvement orientation of quality in Islamic Higher Education using the integrated approach as the best model. The study thus attempts to explore the relationship between internal and external quality assurance systems. The study employed descriptive statistics strategy and document analysis to aid the study answer the research questions. The finding of the research proposes that an integrated approach to quality assurance should be properly aligned with the need for the Islamic Higher Education to have control over the internal quality process. The need for the governance structure of the internal and external quality system would be integrated on a common platform that promotes accountability, responsibility, and latitude.

Keywords: internal quality assurance; external quality assurance; integrated approach; accountability

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-65]
Strategic Vocational Training through Tailor-Made Training Needs

Dessy Seri Wahyuni, Ketut Agustini, Eka Mertayasa

Department of Post-Graduate, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

The strategic implementation of vocational education and training Technical and vocational education training (TVET) is to realize the stability of work competence for all societies. TVET does not only focus on vocational education programs but also must align with the implementation of competency-based training programs. Vocational training aims to resolve the discrepancy competency existing in an organization. The continuation of a sustainable vocational training program is an effort to up-skilling competency for employees to be relevant to the needs of work competence in the world of work. The organization of training must be adjusted between the needs/characteristics/local resources we called tailor-made and the requirements for work competency specifications in the world of work. The identification of training competency needs must be done before the implementation of training. One method to identify the training competency needs is the Training Needs Assessment (TNA). This method was developed by Allison Rossett and Joseph W. Arwady in 1985. It is a systematic method of determining if a vocational training needs to exist and, if it does, what training is required to fill the competency gap. In the TNA method, techniques, tools, and objectives that must be achieved are clearly spelled out. There are five TNA objectives, namely optimal, actuals, causes, feelings, and solutions. Some of the techniques used in the TNA method are extant data analysis, needs assessment, and subject matter analysis. The extant data analysis technique is the stuff that the organization collects that represents the results of employee performance (actual conditions). A needs assessment is a specific front-end technique, collect information with relevant sources to seek information and perspective of discrepancy skills competency in an organization. Meanwhile, subject matter analysis will provide a sharpening of the optimal competency conclusions that must be mastered by workers based on organizational problems that have been outlined in the previous stage. Some tools used in the TNA method are interviews, observations, groups, and surveillance. TNA will reserve training interventions for appropriate problems and innovations. Identifying competency needs prior to training will result in effective and efficient training outcomes.

Keywords: Vocational training, discrepancy competency, training needs, TNA method

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-68]
Lecturer Competency, Student Satisfaction On Learning Process And Student Achievement

Herdiyana, Rita Istiana

Pakuan University

Abstract

One indicator of the success of a college is the quality of students. One of the qualities of students can be seen from the achievement of learning achieved. Student learning achievement will be excellent if students are satisfied with the learning process that is followed. One component that can provide satisfaction to students is the competence of lecturers. This study aims to analyze the effect of lecturer competence on student learning outcomes mediated by student satisfaction with the learning process. This study population was 1,688 students of the Management department, Faculty of Economics, and Pakuan University. The sampling method using cluster sampling and the method of determining the number of samples using Slovin with a significant level of 5% obtained a sample of 323. Data collection using questionnaires and secondary data. The method of analysis uses path analysis. The results showed that: 1) Lecturer competence directly influences student achievement. 2) Student satisfaction in the learning process affects learning achievement. 3) The competence of lecturers through student satisfaction affects student achievement.

Keywords: Lecturer Competence, Student Satisfaction, Student Learning Achievement

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-73]
Model of Fostering Agribusiness Self-Reliance in Nusakambangan Open Penitentiary Citizens

Sri Wahyuni, Rosadi, Rita Istiana

Pakuan University

Abstract

Population growth in Indonesia is increasing every year. Population growth will have implications for food and energy needs, which are basic human needs. In the context of the process of fostering the independence of fostered citizens, it is expected to be able to help resolve food and energy needs at the time of assimilation and after being outside the prison. Penitentiary is part of the Criminal Justice System, which has a vital and strategic role in conducting guidance to its target citizens. The treatment of fostered citizens is realized by how many parties attempt to return the fostered citizens fully to the community. These goals can be achieved using a penal process through fostering both fostering personality and fostering business independence. Model of fostering personality and business independence by utilizing the potential of fostered citizens and correctional institutions in developing agribusiness-based businesses. With the concept of "zero waste" where no waste comes out of the business. The creation of fostering independence for fostered citizens through agribusiness business activities, so that when the fostered residents leave prison, they already have skills that can become provisions to return to society again. This study examines the sustainability status of the agribusiness business development model at the Nusakambangan Open Penitentiary in Cilacap Regency, Central Java Province. The analytical data method uses the RAP IFS (Rapid Appraisal for Integrated Farming System). This study also utilizes prospective analysis to determine the key factors for agribusiness sustainability in the Nusakambangan Open Penitentiary. The determination of the research location was chosen intentionally considering that the Nusakambangan Open Penitentiary has a very strategic and broad location and does not join the broader community to apply the assimilation safely.

Keywords: MDS, Sustainability, Agribusiness, Assisted Residents

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-74]
Implementation of the Utilization of Arabic as a Lecture Language in Islamic Subjects

Wahyudi Buska (a), Ahmad Syukri (b), Kasful Anwar Us (b), Diana Rozelin (b), Yogia Prihartini, (c)*

a) Faculty of Civilization and Humanities, Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin State Islamic University of Jambi
Jln. Jambi Ma. Bulian KM. 16 Ma. Jambi 36361
b) Postgraduate of Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin State Islamic University of Jambi,
Jl. Arif Rahman Hakim, Simpang IV Sipin, Telanaipura, Kota Jambi, Jambi 36361
c) Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin State Islamic University of Jambi
Jln. Jambi Ma. Bulian KM. 16 Ma Jambi 36361
*wahyudi@uinjambi.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to describe the application of Arabic as the language of instruction in Islamic subjects (Ilmu Tafsir, Ilmu Hadith, Fiqh-Ushul Fiqh, Dirasat al-Qur^an, Dirasat al-Hadith, History Of Islamic Civilization, Islamic Philosophy, etc.) at the Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin State Islamic University of Jambi. This research is qualitative research, the data was collected using observation manual, interview, documentation, and questionnaires which were analyzed in order to find out the implementation of the utilization of Arabic as a lecture language in Islamic subjects. The findings of this study are 1). Arabic as an introductory language of Islamic subjects, still cannot be applied to the maximum and only a few lecturers have started to implement it even though it is not in full. 2). Models of Islamic subjects lectures that use Arabic as the language of instruction vary greatly. 3). Constraints faced in the use of Arabic as the language of instruction in Islamic subjects can be classified into three things: (a). The constraints that come from students, the ability of Arabic students is very varied and the grouping of regular classes is not based on Arabic language skills. (b). Constraints that come from lecturers, namely there are still several lecturers of Islamic subjects who do not have the ability to speak Arabic actively, so it is difficult for him to explain the material in Arabic. (c). Limited books and literature on Islamic subjects in Arabic. (d). There has been no training to improve the skills of lecturers who teach Islamic subjects about the Arabic language. and 4). The implementation of Arabic as an introductory language of Islamic subjects has not been effective, because both the process and the results achieved relating to the material being taught, still not fulfilling the requirements of learning effectiveness that must be achieved in a learning outcome. It can be concluded that Islamic subjects originating from Islamic teachings that were born and developed in the Middle East have not been fully taught using Arabic in lectures. The mastery of Arabic as a tool to explore Islamic subjects at the Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin State Islamic University of Jambi is not optimal and needs special attention and action from stakeholders.

Keywords: Implementation- Arabic- lecture language- Islamic subjects

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-75]
Should I quit?: Understanding job stress and coping strategies among hospitality students during on the job training program

N. Trianasari, Putu Indah Rahmawati

UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN GANESHA

Abstract

One of the important components of vocational education curriculum is the ^on the job training program^ which provides both opportunities and challenges for students in a workplace-based setting. Through this program, hospitality students are able to experience and become part of a hotel daily operations which thus expectedly improve their attitude, skills, and knowledge. At the same time, students encounter challenges situations that may trigger job stress. This study aimed at understanding the types of job-related stress experienced by students during on the job training program and how they cope with their problems. The study was conducted by employing a qualitative approach. Participants were recruited using a purposive sampling technique with the criteria of having completed a minimum of 6 months on the job training program. There were 23 students participating in a semi structured interview. Data gathered were analyzed using constant comparative analyses. Findings of the study suggested that the major job stressor was job characteristics in which the variations of daily tasks were highlighted by respondents. Moreover, it was also found that problem personal such as, relationship with other particularly during the adaptation period was considered to be a minor source of job stress. Next, the study revealed that most students adopted the direct action strategy in coping with their problems Only a few students considered the internalizing strategy. These findings provide insights into curriculum development and teaching method that may focus more on technical aspect of task performance and problem solving. Moreover, empowerment and flexibility should also be encouraged by the hotel in treating intern students. Thereby, students^ readiness to attend the on the job training program can be enhanced. Further discussion of the significance of the study as well as avenue for future research and study limitations are presented in the paper.

Keywords: coping strategy- hospitality- internship- on the job training- vocational education

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-82]
The Medicinal Plants Inventory Of Kasepuhan Cibedug Indigenous Community, Banten As A Source Of Learning Based On Encyclopedia

Surti Kurniasih, Dina Dyah Saputri, Ninawati Dewi

Universitas Pakuan

Abstract

Medicinal plants are natural ingredients that have been traditionally used for treatment based on experience. The aims of this study were to know the species and the parts of medicinal plants, as well as to understand how to obtain the medicinal plants and the processing technique of the medicinal plants. The methods used in this research were descriptive and explorative methods. The data collective was done by purposive and snowball sampling with interview and direct observation. The result twenty nine medicine plants from twenty family. The most dominant family of medicinal plants was Zingiberaceae, with four species. The most used part of all medicinal plants were the leaf, only one plant which flower used as medicine. In general, processing technique of medicinal plants was boiling, seventeen medicinal plants with the total of percentage 56,68 percent. However, other processing technique also been used which were dropping, boiling, pounding, pressing, and smoothing with percentage of each processing technique was 3,33 percent. The outcome of the medicinal plants inventory is an encyclopedia that be used as learning resources. Based on an expert validity result, it was concluded that the encyclopedia is suitable and adequate to be used.

Keywords: Inventory, Medicinal Plants, Encyclopedia

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-88]
Gender-Based Organizational Citizenship Behavior Disposition For Government Senior High School Teachers In Mataram City Viewed From School Locations

1,2)Sudirman Wilian, 1,2)Lalu Muhaimi, 1,3)Syafruddin, 1,4)Joni Rokhmat, 1)Fika Ariani, 1)Harsanah

1) Department of Education Administration, Postgraduate Program, Universitas Mataram, Indonesia
2) Department of English Language Education, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Universitas Mataram, Indonesia
3) Department of Sociology Education, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Universitas Mataram, Indonesia
4) Department of Physics Education, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Universitas Mataram, Indonesia
*Corresponding author e-mail: joni.fkip@unram.ac.id

Abstract

OCB in the context of teachers is the behavior of doing a good to fellow them in overcoming-problems for the benefit of the school and preventing-problems between them through building good-relationships and respecting the rights and privacy of colleagues with indicators of altruism, courtesy, sportsmanship, conscientiousness, and civic virtue. This study aims to identify the OCB-disposition based gender-and-school-location of the teachers at SMAN-Mataram-Indonesia. This research uses quantitative-and-qualitative approaches. Schools were divided into two, central-city and suburban schools, then samples were taken from two schools in each location (10-male and 10-female) randomly (schools and teachers) and obtained 86 teachers (42-male, 44-female)). Quantitative data were taken using a questionnaire and obtained with the help of the SPSS-version-24 application, while qualitative data was taken from the analysis of the statement items in the questionnaire. On the statistical-test (significance-level of 0.05), only the third-test showed a sig-value less than 0.05 (ie 0.044) while the other five tests had a sig-value greater than 0.05. The conclusion is that there are differences in the OCB of SMAN-teachers in suburbs and the center of Mataram-City (third-test) but there is no difference in OCB between male and female SMAN-teachers in Mataram-City, at the center, and on the suburbs of Mataram-City, and there is no difference in OCB for male SMAN teachers - men on the edge and women in the center of Mataram-City as well as male SMAN teachers in the center and women on the outskirts of Mataram-City. The OCB disposition of teachers from the highest to the lowest level is on the indicators of conscientiousness, civic virtue, altruism, courtesy, and sportsmanship for teachers in downtown while in the suburbs, the third and fourth places change positions.

Keywords: Organizational citizenship behavior, gender, central and suburban schoolsOrganizational citizenship behavior (OCB), OCB teacher behavior, central and suburban schools

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-89]
A Strategy Of Education Management For Ocb Development In Teachers And Employees Of Government Vocational Senior High School 1 Of Mataram - West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

1,4)Joni Rokhmat, 1,2)Lalu Muhaimin, 1,3)Muntari, 1)Harsanah, 1)Risa Latifatul Hikmah

1) Department of Education Administration, Postgraduate Program, Universitas Mataram, Indonesia
2) Department of English Language Education, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Universitas Mataram, Indonesia
3) Department of Chemistry Education, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Universitas Mataram, Indonesia
4) Department of Physics Education, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Universitas Mataram, Indonesia
*Corresponding author e-mail: joni.fkip@unram.ac.id

Abstract

OCB in the context of teachers and employees is the behavior of doing good to fellow them in overcoming problems for the benefit of the school and preventing problems between them through building good-relationships and respecting the rights and privacy of colleagues with indicators altruism, courtesy, sportsmanship, conscientiousness, and civic virtue. This study aims to identify the development of their OCB in managing education in SMKN-1-Mataram-Indonesia. Research, conducted with quantitative (filling-out questionnaires) and qualitative (observation and interviews) approaches. Quantitative data were tested using SPSS-version-24, while qualitative data were analyzed descriptively. The SPSS results obtained a sig-value of 0.020 (less than 0.05) for differences in OCB for teachers and employees, but for male and female OCB of teachers and employees, the scores were 0.156 and 0.277. The results of observations show that the principal uses a personal and kinship approach in developing the OCB of his subordinates. The conclusion is that the type of work affects OCB-behavior (teacher-OCB 3.26, employee-OCB 3.06) but gender does not affect the OCB of teachers and employees. The principal^s strategy for developing OCB: 1) applying strict rules, 2) developing a disciplined attitude towards employees, 3) taking formal and informal approaches to teachers and employees, 4) taking a special approach to employees by treating them as friends, 5) hold regular, monthly and quarterly meetings, 6) attention to the welfare of teachers and certain employees, 7) give awards to teachers and employees who have good performance, 8) restructure management, and 9) rotate the duties and functions of employees.

Keywords: Organizational Citizenship Behavior, teacher and employee of SMKN 1 Mataram, Indonesia

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-93]
Early Childhood Education With Fresh Perspectives

fahruddin, Zulkarnaen, zulfakar

1.Posgraduate Program Educational Administration, and Departement of Early Childhood Education, Universitas Mataram, Indonesia. e-mail: fahruddin.fkip@unram.ac.id,
2.Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, e-mail: zul193@ums.ac
3. Undikma Mataram, Indonesia. e-mail: zulfakar07@gmail.com

Abstract

ABSTRACT
Early childhood education, received less attention among rural Lombok-Indonesia communities, but over time, and the times, supported by more and more attention from educated young people, this child^s education gradually received better attention. Early childhood education (ECE) is considered important, because it is the central point of the child^s self resource development strategy. In other words, ECE determines the subsequent history of the child^s development, and forms the basic foundation of the child^s personality. This article aims to get an overview of parents,^ concern for their child^s education. With the involvement of parents in fostering their children^s education, it is hoped that it can have a positive impact on children^s physical and brain development. To obtain accurate data in the field, we immediately went to the data source, namely parents with early childhood, by observing and interviewing them gradually, according to our needs. The results we get, Most children get good enough attention from their parents, because their parents have received input and advice from child observers, and have parents who understand the importance of children^s education, although there are some who still need guidance and assistance in caring for them. So, it can be concluded that the attention of parents is quite good, because of two things, namely parents have prior knowledge of children^s education and are educated, so that they are sufficiently understanding to educate children.

Keywords: early childhood, childhood education, education, fresh perspectives.

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-108]
Factor Analysis of Supporting Air Conditioning Practicum Activity In Vocational Education

Ega Taqwali Berman (a), Ida Hamidah (b), Budi Mulyanti (c), Agus Setiawan (b)*

a) Prodi Pendidikan Teknologi dan Kejuruan
Sekolah Pascasarjana Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
Jalan Dr. Setiabudhi 229 Bandung, Indonesia
*egatb@upi.edu
b) Departemen Pendidikan Teknik Mesin
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
Bandung, Indonesia
c) Departemen Pendidikan Teknik Elektro
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
Bandung, Indonesia

Abstract

Vocational education has specificity in the composition of practical learning that is more dominant than theoretical learning. The optimal implementation of practicum needs to be supported by various related factors. The purpose of this research is to find out the factors that support air conditioning practicum in vocational education. The quantitative approach was used in this study and the questionnaire was used to collect research data consisting of: laboratories, tools and practicum materials, lecturers/instructors, laboratory assistants/technicians, laboratory regulations, practicum schedules, learning resources, practicum worksheets, and practicum evaluation tools. The populations in this study were students of refrigeration and air conditioning study programs at a vocational education institution in Bandung, Indonesia. All data processing and statistical analysis uses the IBM Statistics SPSS version 21.0. The results showed that there were relationships between a numbers of variables that were independent of each other. Nine independent variables were identified at the beginning of the study as a source of support for practicum and then grouped into two new factors. Both of these factors have a correlation greater than 0.5, so it can be concluded that it is appropriate to summarize the nine variables analyzed. Based on the Rotated component matrix, it is known that the practicum evaluation tool variable has the highest correlation, this shows that the evaluation of student practicum performance is very important to be a reference for completing competency and planning for practicum activities in the future.

Keywords: air conditioning practicum; laboratory; vocational education

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-110]
Scientific approach-integrated local wisdom content: A physics learning design to enhance students' critical thinking and problem solving skills

I Wayan Suastra (a), I Gede Arjana (a)

(a) Physics Education Deparment, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Ganesha University of Education
Jl. Udayana No 11 Singaraja Bali, Indonesia.

Abstract

Good critical thinking and problem solving skills become essential factors in helping students to achieve a better performance in learning physics. This research was aimed at analyzing the effect of scientific approach-integrated local wisdom content on senior high students' critical thinking ability, and problem solving skills. This research used a quasi-experiment with the post-test only control group design. The research population consisted of all eleventh grade students of SMA Negeri 4 Singaraja in the academic year 2018/2019 with the total of 220 students. The equality of the classes was firstly tested and the sample was then selected by random sampling technique. The research instruments were critical thinking ability test and problem solving skills test. Before they were used, their validity and reliability were tested. The obtained data were analyzed descriptively and to test the hypothesis of this research used MANOVA at α = 0.05. The results of the study revealed that there was a difference simultaneously on students' critical thinking ability and problem solving skills between students who learned through the scientific approach-integrated local wisdom content learning model and those who learned with conventional learning model. Higher critical thinking and problem solving skills was achieved by the students who learned through the scientific based-learning approach with local wisdom content.

Keywords: Scientific process based-approach; local-genius based content; critical thinking ability and physics problem solving skills.

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-114]
Conducting Character Education through JEMOYA Cycle based on the Orientation of Tri Hita Karana Philosophy in Umaanyar and Banjarasem Elementary School

Ida Bagus Putu Arnyana , Ida Ayu Made Istri Utami

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

This study was aimed to give guidance of conducting systematic character education for elementary schools, through JEMOYA ((explain, modeling, cultivation)) Cycle based on the orientation of Tri Hita Karana philosophy. In administering character education, first thing to be accomplished was explaining the character values to the students. The explanation to the students was followed by conducting workshop for teachers and school staff so they can act as role model for their students, in which the valued character then being cultivated into school culture. There were two schools being entailed in this study, namely Umaanyar and Banjarasem Elementary Schools, located in Seririt District, Buleleng Regency in Bali. 206 students along with 18 teachers from both schools served as the subject of this study. Focus Group Discussion was done to formulate: (1) character values based on the orientation of Tri Hita Karana philosophy, which then being integrated with national character education principals, (2) implementation strategy based on Tri Hita Karana philosophy and the assessment for the values. This study took 8 months to be completed and the results denote that: (1) teachers' ability to implement character education based on the orientation of Tri Hita Karana philosophy was categorized good with the average score 3,85; (2) Students' character based on national character education principals was developing with the average score 3,40; and (3) Students' character based on the orientation of Tri Hita Karana philosophy was developing with the average score 3,48.

Keywords: character education; elementary school; Tri Hita Karana

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-119]
E-modul Ionic Liquids Need Analysis for Vocational Student in New Normal

Ina Yulianti (a), Ida Hamidah (b), Mumu Komaro (b), Ahmad Mudzakir (c)*

a) Vocational Technology Education Study Program Students, Postgraduate School, Indonesian University of Education, Indonesia
*yuliantiina@gmail.com
b) Vocational Technology Education Study Program, Postgraduate School, Indonesian University of Education., Indonesia
c) Chemistry Education Study Program, Indonesian University of Education, Indonesia

Abstract

Entering the new normal era, the use of e-learning in the form of e-modules is one alternative media that can be used in learning. Ionic liquids e-modules in the sample environment under study are not yet available. The purpose of this study is to analyze the need for ionic liquids e-modules for vocational students. Research subjects used the Purposive Sampling method of five students in one private polytechnic. Data collection was conducted using semi-structured interview methods, unstructured observation and field documentation to determine the urgency of the ionic liquid e-module. The research instrument is the researchers themselves who are equipped with interview guides. Based on interviews with five virtual students, they were very interested in the ionic liquids e-module, but they disagreed with the online ionic liquids e-module because of limited internet access. Therefore the development of ionic liquid e-modules was designed offline. This research is expected to be able to enrich teaching material needs and improve vocational student competencies through new knowledge of ionic liquids.

Keywords: E-learning; E-model; in new norlmal; online; offline

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-120]
Identifying The Implementation Of Hindu Cultural Values (Asta Brata) –Based Leadership Style As Used By Principals Of Public Junior High Schools In Tabanan Regency

I Nyoman Natajaya

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

This study aimed at finding out the implementation of Hindu cultural values (Asta Brata) – based leadership style as used by principals of public junior high schools in Tabanan regency. This study used a descriptive research design and was expost facto in its nature. The population of the schools in this study was all of public junior high schools in Tabanan region, the school sample was determined by purposive random sampling, which consisted of 6 schools in which 2 schools for each of the following locations: the regency town, the district town, and the village. The teacher population in this study was all teachers who teach at public junior high schools which were selected as school sample. The teacher sample was also determined by using purposive random sampling technique, which in this study consisted of 40 teachers from each of the following locations: the regency capital and the district towns, and 30 teachers from the villages. So the number of the teacher sample in all was 220. The data were collected using a questionnaire which had been tested for its validity and reliability, which was supplemented with interview and in-depth discussion. The data were analyzed using a descriptive analysis and qualitative interpretation. The results showed that the perception of the teachers of the implementation of Hindu cultural values (Asta Brata) as used by the principals of public junior high schools in the regency and district towns can be categorized into the very good category, and the perception of the teachers of the implementation of Hindu cultural values (Asta Brata) as used by the principals of public junior high schools in the villages can be categorized into the very good category too.

Keywords: Leadership Style, Hindu Culture, Principals

Topic: Other Areas of Education

[ABS-121]
Design And Implementation Of Character Education Model Based On Malay Culture In The Islamic University

Abdurrahmansyah

UIN Raden Fatah Palembang

Abstract

This article aims to analyze the design of the model and the implementation of the Malay Islamic culture-based of character education curriculum applied in Islamic religious universities. This case study approach succeeded in identifying the curriculum organization model implemented at the Raden Fatah State Islamic University, in which the model is namely separated subject curriculum. In terms of the type of curriculum development, higher education institutions adopt the style of the humanistic curriculum. The model of curriculum for character education based on Malay Islamic culture in this institution uses the integrity and supplementary model approach. The university autonomously designs and implements curriculum development models in the form of presenting special courses on Malay Islamic culture which prioritizes character values through the stages of moral knowing, moral feeling, and moral action. The learning process applied to teach knowledge and instill the values of Malay Islamic cultural character to students is through an active learning model using varied learning methods in accordance with the stated learning objectives. Some constructivist learning models applied include inquiry and problem-based learning. The curriculum design and implementation model that is applied in higher education institutions is very effective in shaping the character of students in accordance with the values of Malay Islamic culture.

Keywords: character education, Malay culture, curriculum design

Topic: Other Areas of Education

[ABS-128]
The Implementation Of Multicultural Education At School (Case Study at SMA Kusuma Bangsa Palembang)

Nyayu Khodijah (a), Sukirman (b), Amalia Hasanah (c)*

UIN Raden Fatah Palembang

Abstract

This research is aimed at getting to the complete, understanding and comprehensive data about : 1. Multicultural condition at school. 2. Concept of education reformation movement and the process of multicultural education implemented at school. This research was conducted at SMA Kusuma Bangsa by using case study. The method of collecting the data were observation, interviewing, and document study. The data analysis implemented was descriptive qualitative analysis. The results showed that SMA Kusuma Bangsa was the portrait of multicultural society which existed and achieved a lot. It also showed that SMA Kusuma Bangsa has implemented the concept. However, it was not implied in the curriculum. The concepts are togetherness, openness and respecting one another. School conducts efforts by giving chance to whole students from all ethnics and religions to get opportunities in joining the program. The learning process in the classroom was conducted democratically. It would create comfortable condition as the effect of the implementation of the same treatment to whole students. Hence, the use of teaching materials was not based on book from publisher. It was used to enlarge students understanding to develop students^ ability in evaluating comprehending and appreciating diversity.

Keywords: multicultural education, reformation of education

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-129]
The Achievement of National Education Standard of Private Senior High Schoool of Rural Area : How to Improve Students' Quality

D. Setiadi, Hamidsyurie ZM., and Fahruddin

Pascasarjana, Univeversity of Mataram

Abstract

The educational quality of high school unit between state school and private school are high different especially school in rural area. However the private school of rural area, that the accomplishment of national educational standard is a very hard effort meanwhile supporting from educational office including public are very low. The aim of this study is to analyze deeply the achievement of national education standard of Private Senior High School of Tegar Kelana as a basic data for designing program of students quality improvement. This study uses qualitative approach of sort of grounded theory based on fact and use comparative analyze in order to develop theory. The data and resources of data are primary and secondary data. Moreover data are collected by interview, documents, observation and analyzed with explore general meaning of data, interpretión of finding and validation of finding. The results show that standard of management, financial, teacher and educational staff, facilities, process and evaluation have not fulfilled well the national standard. The management of head master does not used modern leadership including financial management. The number of the teacher of the school are from a numbers of other schools who fulfill duty of teaching regarding to get certification. More over the facilities have not completed standard including process and evaluation due to others do not accomplish well. The school need big effort from the basic to achieve all education standards and should be guided by educational office staff and society including support in regarding to the school can carried out process and evaluation standard.

Keywords: education standard senior high school

Topic: Other Areas of Education

[ABS-133]
Parenting style during the COVID-19 Pandemic : Experience of Working Mothers

M P. Ningsih

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to describe the experience of working mothers in parenting in the covid-19 pandemic. Parenting includes giving children needs for physical, spiritual, social and emotional well-being, protecting children, avoiding potential accidents / dangers or harassment, providing rules and supporting children in developing their potential. The study was conducted using a descriptive phenomenological approach. Data were collected through unstructured interviews with working mothers with early childhood (ages 5-7 years) totaling 5 people.

Keywords: parenting style, early childhood, working mother

Topic: Other Areas of Education

[ABS-136]
Effect of work compensation on the performance of public primary school teachers in Narmada District, West Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara

Muliati, Fahruddin, Sudirman

Educational Administration Masters Program, Postgraduate University of Mataram, Indonesia
Earlier Childhood Education, University of Mataram, Indonesia

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of work compensation on the performance of primary school teachers in Narmada District, West Lombok Regency. This quantitative study was conducted in the primary school at Narmada District, West Lombok Regency using an ex-post facto approach. The population of this study included all primary school teachers in Narmada District, West Lombok Regency, a total of 340 government employees teachers and 50 regional permanent teachers. The survey sample of 79 teachers obtained by proportional random sampling. The research tool used as a measure of research variables was a Likert scale model questionnaire. The data analysis technique used in this study is regression analysis. Before performing the data analysis, the data analysis requirements test is performed, which includes multicollinearity, autocorrelation, homogeneity, and normality data tests and is followed up with hypothesis tests. The results showed that there was a positive effect of work compensation on the performance of primary school teachers in Narmada District, West Lombok Regency. This means that if labor compensation is more maximized, the performance of teachers of public primary schools in Narmada District, West Lombok Regency, will also increase

Keywords: work compensation; performance; teachers

Topic: Other Areas of Education

[ABS-144]
Professional Competencies Profile of Senior High School Teacher

I Gede Astra Wesnawa, Putu Indra Christiawan

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

This study aims to identify and examine the professional competency profile of high school teachers from the following aspects: (1) professional implementation, (2) self-development, (3) scientific publications, and (4) innovative works. The study population was SMA teachers in Bali Province who were selected by proportional random sampling. Data were collected using observation, documentation, and interview techniques, then analyzed qualitatively. The results showed that the professional competency profile of high school teachers: (1) aspects of professional implementation were categorized as moderate, (2) aspects of self-development were in a low category, (3) aspects of scientific publication, were in a low category, and (4) aspects of innovative work were categorized as very low. The professional competency profile of high school teachers seen from all aspects studied was categorized as low on average. For that, it is necessary to improve these aspects. The recommended activity is structured, massive and sustainable coaching and assistance by the provincial, district/city education offices in collaboration with universities in charge of education and teacher training.

Keywords: Teacher Profile- professional implementation- self-development- publication- innovative work

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-147]
Empowerment Of The Community As A Learning Source To Create Powerful Of Ips Learning Process In Smp Of Undiksha Laboratory

I Wayan Kertih- Wayan Mahardika Prasetya Wira Tama

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

This study was aimed at (1) identifying and mapping important elements in the community life that can be used as learning resources for social sciences- and (2) analyzing the teachers^ insights and abilities in developing teaching with the dimension of the empowerment of important elements in the life of the community as learning resources for social sciences. To achieve the aims, this study was done by applying Bibliography research approach (literature study and ethnography) and study towards social studies practice in Junior High School of Undiksha Laboratory. The Research and Development study. The results of the first year showed that (1) there were various important elements in the life of the community that could be used and developed as learning resources in Social Studies teaching at SMP/MTs- and (2) the teachers^ lack ability in developing teaching had dimension of empowerment of important elements in the life of the community as learning resources. Therefore, in order to make Social Studies Learning became Powerful, it was necessary to empower the important elements of people^s lives in developing materials and selecting social studies learning resources at the junior high school level

Keywords: Powerful Social Studies Teaching - Community as Learning Resources

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-151]
The effect of problem-based flipped learning and academic procrastination on students^ critical thinking in learning physics in SMA

I Wayan Santyasa, Ketut Agustini, I Made Tegeh

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

Abstract

Abstract. Learning physics in SMA cannot be separated from students^ critical thinking activities without delay. Critical thinking will not develop optimally if the learning still tolerates the direct learning model. One of the learning models that are accommodative in developing critical thinking is the problem-based learning model. Both models can be used as pedagogical content for flipped learning, which is termed problem-based flipped learning (PBFL) and direct flipped learning (DFL). This study aims at describing the difference effect between PBFL and DFL on critical thinking (CT) viewed from students^ academic procrastination (AP) in learning physics in SMA. Student^s AP is a variable of sorting critical thinking skills based on low AP (LAP) and high AP (HAP). The study population was 6 classes of students of class XI SMAN 2 Semarapura. A sample of 4 classes was selected by random assignment technique, which then randomized again to determine 2 classes as PBFL class and 2 classes as DFL class. Students^ critical thinking skills were collected by means of an essay test with a scale of 0-5. Data were analyzed using two-way ANACOVA with initial critical thinking skills scores as covariates. Hypothesis testing is carried out at the 5% significance level. The results showed 1) There was a significant difference in the effect between PBFL and DFL on CT (F = 11,769- p <0.05). Students^ CT was higher achieved by students who studied with PBFL than them studied in the DFL model. 2) There is a significant difference in the effect between LAP and HAP on CT (F = 7.006- p <0.05). Higher CT rates were achieved by students who had LAP compared with them had HAP. 3) There is no significant interactive effect between the learning model and AP on CT (F = 1.451- p> 0.05). In learning physics class XI SMA, the two AP categories are accommodating to the PBFL and DFL models.

Keywords: problem-based flipped learning- direct flipped learning- critical thinking

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-157]
Developing Nature Tourism Based On Community Desa Poopo, Kabupaten South Minahasa

Treesje K. Londa, Felly Ferol Warouw

Universitas Negeri Manado

Abstract

Nature tourism is increasingly interesting to visit. This is evidenced by the increasing interest of visitors from time to time. This research is to find the role of the community in the development of attractions. The location of the study was at the location of tourism above the Clouds, Poopo Village, South Minahasa Regency. The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of the community in developing natural tourism in the Country Above the Cloud through a model of sustainable tourism development. The research method used was descriptive qualitative and quantitative analysis research. Quantitative descriptive focuses more on the interpretation of quantitative data in the field. The results of this study indicate that 73.5% of 49 respondents said they were willing to participate in this tourism development program. Furthermore 97.91% of 73 respondents agreed to play a role in tourism management. The conclusion is that the development of Negeri Above Cloud Tourism in Poopo village, Ranoyapo sub-district, South Minahasa regency has a positive impact on the existence of community life in the social, cultural and economic fields- increase awareness of the surrounding community to build, maintain, and develop eco-friendly tourist areas- enhance government and community cooperation. The prevailing role typology is the role of the information, consultation, collaboration and control stages. This typology was then concluded to be a model for sustainable tourism development.

Keywords: role, community, tourism development

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-159]
Developing Nature Tourism Based On Community Desa Poopo, Kabupaten South Minahasa

Treesje K. Londa(1) Felly Ferol Warouw(1)

Universitas Negeri Manado

Abstract

Nature tourism is increasingly interesting to visit. This is evidenced by the increasing interest of visitors from time to time. This research is to find the role of the community in the development of attractions. The location of the study was at the location of tourism above the Clouds, Poopo Village, South Minahasa Regency. The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of the community in developing natural tourism in the Country Above the Cloud through a model of sustainable tourism development. The research method used was descriptive qualitative and quantitative analysis research. Quantitative descriptive focuses more on the interpretation of quantitative data in the field. The results of this study indicate that 73.5% of 49 respondents said they were willing to participate in this tourism development program. Furthermore 97.91% of 73 respondents agreed to play a role in tourism management. The conclusion is that the development of Negeri Above Cloud Tourism in Poopo village, Ranoyapo sub-district, South Minahasa regency has a positive impact on the existence of community life in the social, cultural and economic fields- increase awareness of the surrounding community to build, maintain, and develop eco-friendly tourist areas- enhance government and community cooperation. The prevailing role typology is the role of the information, consultation, collaboration and control stages. This typology was then concluded to be a model for sustainable tourism development.

Keywords: role, community, tourism development

Topic: Other Areas of Education

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[ABS-160]
Academics Supporting Role For Tourism Development in the City of Manado

Dr.Felly Ferol Warouw,SH.ST.M.Eng (1) Prof.Treesje K.Londa, MSi(1) Piet Hein Pusung, SSTP. MSi (2)

(1) Universitas Negeri Manado
(2) Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri

Abstract

In line with the development of tourism information technology in the coastal city of Manado is growing. This development affected the change in function of the Manado bay coastline to become a favorite area for tourists. The entry of 1 million tourists from China to North Sulawesi helped drive changes in the coastal environment. This study aims to determine how the role of stakeholders in this case academics in supporting the development of tourism in the city of Manado. This research was conducted in the city of Manado with a sample determined purposively. In this study the type of data collected consists of primary data and secondary data. This type of research is quantitative with analytical descriptive methods. The process is carried out by checking, examining data that has been obtained to ensure whether the data can be justified in accordance with reality. After the data is processed and deemed sufficient then it is then presented in narrative form and possibly also in tabular form. The results showed that the role of academics in supporting the development of tourism in the city of Manado is running less than optimal in the size of participation is at the degree of consultation not yet up to the degree of community control. It is clear that there are 3 (three) factors which hinder the implementation of government responsibility, namely environmental, substantial environmental, institutional, and community participation.

Keywords: Academics, Tourism, Manado

Topic: Other Areas of Education

[ABS-6]
Virtual-Microteaching on Search-Analyzing-Practicing-Discussing (SAPD) based as an alternative in the COVID-19 Pandemic situation to Developing Physics Student Teaching Skills

Sukarno, S., A.A. Musyaffa, Boby Syefrinando

Physic Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Islamic State University of Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi-Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to find alternative learning in the COVID-19 pandemic situation, where the government forbids the implementation of lectures on campus (classes), while lectures must continue. One of the subjects in charge of developing teaching skills or teaching skills is micro-teaching. Therefore, virtual micro-teaching based on Search-Analysis-Practicing-Discussing (SAPD) activities as an alternative in developing teaching skills of prospective science-physics teacher students. The model was developed using the Tessmer approach and validated by educational technology media experts from several universities in the province of Jambi - Indonesia. The trial was conducted on a group of prospective science-physics teacher students. Based on the results of previous research, virtual micro-teaching with all its stages can be used as an alternative in improving teaching skills of prospective science-physics teachers.

Keywords: virtual microteaching, Search-Analyzing-Practicing-Discussing (SAPD), prospective teacher students

Topic: Pedagogy

[ABS-14]
Implementation of Binding Meaning Methods to Increase Cerpen Writing Abilities in the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Department

Warni, Sukarno

Universitas Jambi

Abstract

The research aims to arrange learning steps that are varied and effective to improve the ability to write short stories. Classroom action research (CAR) is carried out with 2 cycles. The subjects of this research are program students Indonesian Language and Literature Education study which contracted the ^Short story writing^ course with 58 students. Research designs are conducted using the Kemmis & Mc Taggart model which includes four aspects of action research namely compiling an action plan, act and observe, reflect, and formulate plans based on more complete and effective information. Data collection techniques are in the form of observation and tests. Data analysis techniques using qualitative and quantitative descriptive analysis techniques. Qualitative data analysis is used for qualitative data in the form of field observations. Quantitative data analysis was performed by processing the data on the short story writing test results. The results of the study showed that as many as 29 out of 58 people or around 50% of prospective teacher students have received scores (experienced an increase) in the ^high^ category. As for abilities with the category of ^medium^ as many as 25 or about 43%. Whereas prospective teacher students who get grades in the ^low^ category are 4 people or around 5.89%. This shows that the learning process by applying the method of ^binding meaning^ has systematically contributed positively to improving the ability of prospective teachers of Indonesian Language and Literature Education at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at the University of Jambi.

Keywords: binding meaning method, writing ability, cerpen (short story)

Topic: Pedagogy

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[ABS-30]
Environmentally Based Student Worksheets to Enhance Independent Learning Activities and Mathematical Literacy Abilities in COVID-19 Pandemic Situations

Isna Yuliastuti, Kamid, Maison

Pascasarjana Universitas Jambi

Abstract

This study aims to improve independent learning activities and improve students mathematical literacy through worksheets (LKS) based on the environment around the pandemic COVID-19. The environmental based mathematics worksheet is designed based on the Tessmer research and development model, which is a trial limited to one particular group. Based on the data obtained it can be concluded that the use of environmental based worksheets can encourage students to learn more actively. The use of neighborhood-based worksheets has put 78.12% in the "high" category when learning activities, 15% are in the "medium" category, and the rest are as many as 6.25% in the "low" category. This shows that the environment-based worksheets that are presented virtually using social media whatshapp have a positive effect on the learning activities of students. As for mathematics literacy, Table 1 above shows that the use of environmental based worksheets around students has a positive impact on students mathematical literacy abilities. Based on the results of the mathematical literacy test in the context of the environment-based worksheet used in learning mathematics virtually using the whatshapp application, there were 68.75% of students in the "high" category, 18.75% were in the "medium" category and the rest, namely 12.5% are in the "low" category. This shows that the use of environmental based worksheets can optimize the mathematical literacy ability of students.

Keywords: neighborhood-based worksheets, Independent learning activities, mathematical literacy

Topic: Pedagogy

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[ABS-49]
The Impact of Online Learning in Atomic Theory Materials on Students' Creative Thinking Skills

Idham Ibnu Afakillah (a)(b) Leny Heliawati (a) Indarini Dwi Pursitasari (a)

a) Graduate School of Pakuan University
Bogor, Indonesia
Department of Science Education
b) SMKN 1 Waringinkurung
Banten, Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the improvement of students' creative thinking skills in online learning in atomic theory materials. The study used a quasi-experimental method with a one-group pretest-posttest design. The participants of this study are students of SMK N 1 Waringinkurung. The analyzed data is students' learning outcomes data. From these data, we can see creative thinking skills in terms of indicators. Indicators of creative thinking skills include fluent thinking, flexible thinking, original thinking, and detailed thinking. The results show that N-gain analysis results obtain the medium category with a percentage of 68%. The study concludes that online learning in atomic theory materials is effective in increasing creative thinking skills.

Keywords: The Impact of Online Learning, Atomic Theory, Creative Thinking Skills

Topic: Pedagogy

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[ABS-59]
Effectiveness Of Stem Approach On Mathematical Communication Ability

I Gusti Ngurah Pujawan (a) I Putu Pasek Suryawan (b)*

a)Pascasarjana Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, Jl. Udayana Singaraja No.11, Bali, Indonesia
*ngr12pujawan@gmail.com
b) Mathematics Department, Universitas pendidikan Ganesha, Jl. Udayana Singaraja No.11, Bali, Indonesia.

Abstract

The idea of integrating the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics in a problems brings a new paradigm in teaching and learning mathematics. The innovation to use STEM learning approach and its daily life's applications, in the classroom allowed the students to enhance their mathematical communication skills. The research is aimed at determine the effectiveness of the STEM learning approach on mathematical communication ability. The research used Post-test Only Control Group Design. The population of the study is all of the third grade elementary school students of SD Laboratorium Undiksha and SD Mutiara Singaraja in academic year 2018/2019. The sample of the research was selected using total sampling technique. The member of the samples is 98 students. The data of student's mathematical communication ability is obtained through a description test. The t-test with 5% significance level is used for analysing the data. The result of t-test is tcount = 7.278 and ttable = 1.997 so tcount > ttable, it means that student's mathematical communication ability who followed the learning with learning STEM approach is higher than the student's mathematical communication ability who followed thematic learning. Hence, it can be concluded that the STEM learning approach effectively improved student's mathematical communication ability.

Keywords: STEM approach; thematic learning; mathematical communication ability

Topic: Pedagogy

[ABS-61]
The efectivity of teacher professional development program on implementing curriculum 2013 integrated with STEM learning framework

Santi Setiani Hasanah; Anna Permanasari; Riandi

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Abstract

STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) learning has been introduced in Indonesia to face the challenges of the 21st century. Teacher professional development to implement 2013 curriculum with STEM learning framework has been carried out by Science Education and Development Centre (SEDEC) as part of responsibility to increasing the capacity of science teachers. The purpose of this study was to obtain information about the effectiveness of the program through survey methods. Respondents in this study were 120 program alumni. The results showed 93% of respondents thought that the program that had been implemented was effective in increasing their competence, 70% of respondents thought the training pattern was appropriate, and 94.2% of respondents were still implementing this STEM learning in class. According to respondents, after implementing the STEM approach in the classroom, students ability to collaborate, communicate, be critical, and be creative increased.

Keywords: teacher professional development, STEM

Topic: Pedagogy

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[ABS-66]
Smoking Phenomenon among elementary children in Pasuruan – East Java

Akhtifa Dwi Kurliati, Laurens Kaluge, Ninik Indrawati, Waluyo Edi Susanto

Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang

Abstract

This study aimed at describing the phenomenon of children at elementary-age who actively smoked. Using a qualitative study type, students, head of school, and parents were the key informants were approached. The process of data collection was done by interviews, observations and searching student documents. The obtained data were analyzed by using a model from Miles and Huberman. The results discovered that the causes of elementary school children smoking were the influences of environment that facilitated them. The impacts of smoking were relaxation, coughing and addiction. The efforts of the school to deter such negative effects by promoting character education and repressing actions through light physical punishment and parental involvement. Mostly, the response of parents related to students smoking was to assess the degree of deviation, conduct special policies such as rationalizing and controlling relationships.

Keywords: smoking, children, elementary school

Topic: Pedagogy

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[ABS-95]
The Implementation of COVID-19 Curriculum: learning strategy and its impact to the Health Literacy of High School Student

Sylva Sagita (a), Anna Permanasari (b*), Didik Priyandoko (b*)*

a) Doctorate Program of Science Education
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
Bandung, Indonesia
sylvasag@gmail.com
b)Science Education Program, School of Post-Graduate Studies, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
Bandung, Indonesia

Abstract

the purpose of this study was to profile the teacher strategies in the implementation of COVID-19 curriculum as a chance to improve health literacy of high school students. The descriptive study was conducted, with two questionnaires were design as instruments and were separately made for teachers and students, and completed by interview. The questionnaires were prepared in Google Form and distributed to teachers and students via whatsapp. A total of 305 students and 34 teachers participated in this study. The research shows that although the Covid-19 Curriculum has implemented in science learning, but it has not had good impact to the health literacy of student. This is because of the weak strategy of teachers in online learning implementation. As many as 18.2 % of teachers used virtual face- to face learning to discuss the subject matter, meanwhile 81.8% of teachers learned student only through the online task without virtual face-to-face learning. This condition leads to the lower crtitical thinking skills of student those have to develop as a basis for enhancing student health literacy.

Keywords: health literacy; learning strategies; curriculum; COVID-19; online learning

Topic: Pedagogy

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[ABS-126]
Teachers Responses to the Policy of Study from Home during Pandemic Time: Exploring the unprecedented changing modes of instruction practiced in Secondary Education

Henny Soepriyanti

English Department
Faculty of Teachers Training and Education
University of Mataram

Abstract

The endorsement of Government^s lock-down policy in early 2020 has changed the faces of our education system. Before the appearance of the worldwide Corona 19 pandemic, school teachers used to enjoy conventional ways of teaching. The present nationwide lock-down policy has unduly urged these teachers to move from conventional teaching to online teaching patterns. As the impact of such a shift of teaching paradigm is not much researched yet, little is known about teachers^ responses to such a demanded change of teaching practice. The purpose of this paper is to reveal teachers^ responses toward the demand of the shift of teaching practices. This research was conducted in the City of Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara. The author employs descriptive, survey research design for the purpose. Considering that the number of English teachers in state-owned high schools was relatively small, the entire population was taken as sample of the study. Data collection was done mainly via online questionnaires and telephone interviews. The data were analyzed and presented using simple statistics to account for teachers^ attitudes and responses to the new policy of teaching English through an online mode. Results of the study reveal three major categories of responses that represent teachers^ attitude toward the Policy of Study from Home, i.e. enthusiasm, perfunctory and passive resistant. Suggestions and implications are provided in detail in this paper.

Keywords: Corona 19 pandemic, lock-down policy, Online Teaching

Topic: Pedagogy

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[ABS-130]
Implementation of Indigenous Values of The Bali Aga Villages in Learning as a Modality for Strengthening Nation Character

Ni Ketut Suarni; I Ketut Dharsana; Kadek Suranata; Gede Nugraha Sudarsana*

Department of Guidance and Counseling, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha
Jalan Udayana No. 11, Bali 81116, Indonesia
*niketut.suarni@undiksha.ac.id

Abstract

The Terunyan Village community has a very old tradition. That traditions need to inherited through the transformation of knowledge from who already know and carried out the existing traditions. The purpose of this study was to determine the application of the indigenous values of the Bali Aga community of Terunyan Village in learning as a modality for strengthening the nation character. Respondents in this study were 60 elementary school students in Terunyan. This study uses qualitative research methods with a phenomenological approach. Data collection is done using the direct observation method. Data analysis is carried out through steps such as reducing data, displaying data, and drawing conclusions/verification. Based on the results of data reduction, it is found that the implementation of independent values such as the values of caring, peace-loving, cooperation, intimacy, and religious can be categorized as often applied in the learning process at SD Negeri 1 Terunyan. Positive cultural values that grow in the community can still be integrated in learning as a modality for strengthening the nation character. The results of this study have implications for the continuation of the inheritance of noble values of society in the next generation that is packaged in the education system.

Keywords: Indigenous; Bali Aga; Nation Character

Topic: Pedagogy

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[ABS-131]
Pedagogical entrepreneurship – the study of literature review based on research from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore

Iswanti

Sekolah Pascasarjana
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
Jl. Dr. Setiabudi No.229, Isola, Kec. Sukasari, Kota Bandung, Jawa Barat 40154

Abstract

The implemented strategies for the entrepreneurship education system are becoming a trend and emerging in Asian countries. Related to this, the strategy research conducted has been carried out. Although there are a lot of researches on entrepreneurial learning, there is only limited research analyzing similarities and differences of the research's topics in different countries. The purpose of this article is to analyze research about pedagogical entrepreneurship from three countries; Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. The aim is to find out whether the phenomenon of entrepreneurship in the context of education in these three countries are different. The review process was carried out on 21 articles covering objectives, methods, concepts, results, and references. The main result shows that entrepreneurial learning research was mostly carried out with qualitative methods and covered the entire spectrum, including theoretical research up to practice-oriented research. Various concepts were applied. Analysis of references usage reveals that awareness is needed to involve research from neighboring countries. The field of research seems to be exist and still developing. A better dialogue between researchers will strengthen the contribution of research on entrepreneurial learning in Asia.

Keywords: pedagogical entrepreneurship; literatur review; Indonesia; Malaysia; and Singapore

Topic: Pedagogy

[ABS-135]
Systems thinking in biology: reflections of 21st century skills

Leo Muhammad Taufik (ab), Ari Widodo (b), Nuryani Y. Rustaman (b)*

a) Science Education, Muhammadiyah University of Cirebon
Jl. Tuparev No. 70A Cirebon, 45153, Indonesia
*leotaufik.edu@gmail.com
b) Department of Natural Sciences Education, School of Postgraduates, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, 40141, Indonesia

Abstract

Creating a learning environment that can facilitate the development of 21st century skills is a major challenge for pedagogical educators and researchers. 21st Century skills are identical to higher order thinking labels. Systems thinking is one of the 21st century skills recommended by various literatures to be developed in science learning. Systems thinking is categorized as high-level cognitive skills as well as critical thinking skills and creative thinking. This article aims to provide a framework about systems thinking in biology as a reflection of 21st century skills. Systems thinking that is relevant to the specific identity of biology is very potential to be studied more deeply by considering recommendations and relevant research results. Strengths, limitations and recommendations from a number of previous studies can be used as a consideration to conduct research related to systems thinking, especially in implementing systems thinking as an intervention in learning biology.

Keywords: 21st century skills; Thinking skills; Systems thinking

Topic: Pedagogy

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[ABS-156]
Blended Learning: Teachers^ Understanding toward online Learning

Muhammad Nur Hudha1) 2), Ida Hamidah1), Anna Permanasari1), and Ade Gafar Abdullah1)

1) Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Jl. Dr. Setiabudi 229, Bandung 40154, Indonesia
2) Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang, Jl. S. Supriadi no 48, Malang 65148, Indonesia

Abstract

This research is preliminary research to explore teachers^ understanding in inclusive schools toward online learning. This study used a descriptive qualitative method with questionnaire data and interviews with teachers at inclusive schools in East Java. A total of 114 teachers filled out the questionnaire from the 200 distributed questionnaires. The main focuses are teachers^ understanding, technology-using habit, and online learning needs. This study concluded that most inclusive teachers are already familiar with online learning, but they still need appropriate supporting media and guidelines related to online learning in accordance with the standards and facilitating all students with special needs.

Keywords: Blended Learning- Inclusive School Teachers^- Online Learning

Topic: Pedagogy

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[ABS-70]
Analysis of Noto Serif Balinese Font Capabilities on Latin-to-Balinese Script Transliteration Web Application as Part of Balinese Language Ubiquitous Learning

Gede Indrawan (a), I Gede Aris Gunadi (a), I Ketut Paramarta (b)*

a) Dept. of Computer Science, Postgraduate Program, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha
Main Campus, Jalan Udayana 11, Singaraja 81116, Bali, Indonesia
*gindrawan@undiksha.ac.id
b) Dept. of Balinese Language Education, Faculty of Language and Literature, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha
Lower Campus, Jalan Ahmad Yani 67, Singaraja 81116, Bali, Indonesia

Abstract

The decreasing use of Balinese Script, including its Latin-to-Balinese Script transliteration knowledge, has caused concern over the threat of extinction. This study is aimed to preserve that knowledge through the web technology that support ubiquitous learning. It analyzed Noto Serif Balinese font capabilities on Latin-to-Balinese Script transliteration web application since there has not been studied yet. Noto Serif Balinese font supports the use of dedicated Balinese Unicode for Balinese Script rendering. This research strengthened the transliteration knowledge, as part Balinese Language ubiquitous learning that support Balinese Language education, which is a mandatory local subject from basic to high school in Bali Province. This analysis was conducted on Noto Balinese web application that was developed as a technological product of Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha (Undiksha), Indonesia. Noto Balinese basically receives Latin text input and outputs Balinese Script. It was considered as the first Latin-to-Balinese Script transliteration web application based on Noto Serif Balinese font. Through the experiment, Noto Serif Balinese font capabilities should be enhanced by repositioning of vowel-sign and consonant-sign to avoid overlap rendering, repositioning of second-level conjunct consonants and first-level conjuncts to avoid overlap rendering, providing ligature diacritic alignment, providing gantungan nya that not overlaps previous below-base glyphs, providing ligatures suku, suku ilut, and tedong that still not proper/available, providing wider gantungan guwung and guwung mecelek, and fixing gantungan la that should use different glyph.

Keywords: Balinese; Latin; Noto Serif Balinese; transliteration; ubiquitous learning

Topic: Ubiquitous Learning