ABSTRACTS & PROGRAM BOOK

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH WITH MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH (ICSRMA) 2021

“Repairing and Building A Better Civilization Post-Covid-19 Outbreaks Through the Implementation of Social Scientific Research”

VIRTUAL, JULY 31 - AUGUST 1, 2021

Organized by: 
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Dear Colleagues,

I am pleased to welcome you to the first International Conference Of Social Research With Multidisciplinary Approach, ICSRMA 2021. The basic idea of this concept is how to express all positive energy from various disciplines to find and formulate the best solution in solving various social and humanitarian problems. On this occasion we also have the blessing to carry out this event online, in which there are various advantages and disadvantages that we might experience with this type of communication method. But I am sure we will have fruitful and rewarding exchanges in the next few days. The most important thing is how we together use this opportunity to contribute as the main agent of improvement and the formation of a better and better world civilization in the future. That is our true mission for all of us through this event. Finally, I wish you every success with this important conference and I look forward and very much excited to learning about the outcome from all of you.

Thank You
Day 1 – July 31, 2021

“International Conference of Social Research with Multidisciplinary Approach (ICSRMA) 2021”

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Keynote Speakers
Abstracts
Geography Of Betawi Language Lexicon During The Covid-19 Pandemic Lockdown

Iskandarsyah Siregar

Center For Nusantara Socioculture Studies

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Abstract

This research on the geography of the Betawi language lexicon aims to take an inventory of the Betawi language lexicon based on its demographic zone. This is a strategic step in the restoration of the Betawi language as part of cultural preservation, especially after the Covid-19 pandemic lockdown period, which is assumed to erode the variables of ethnic communication that have been forced to cut off. The analysis was carried out on 6 zones that were suspected as the mode of using the Betawi language by filtering the lexicon and collecting the datums which were then formulated with dialectometric formulas. This study found that there was no significant difference between study zones. It was also found that the average dialectometric calculation was between 70% - 80%. This means that the speech difference (parler) is the boundary between the Betawi language used and the standard Betawi language or the Betawi language which has been agreed upon by the Betawi Deliberation Board, the Language Council, and other parties related to this matter.

Keywords: Betawi Language, Geography Lexicon, Covid-19 Pandemic Lockdown
Oral Presenters
Abstracts
Correlation of Citizenship and Physical Disabilities in the context of Indonesia and New Zealand, especially in the Provision of Public Amenities.

Nuah Perdamenta Tarigan\textsuperscript{1,2,*}, Edi Natanael Tarigan\textsuperscript{3}, Corresponding author\textsuperscript{*}

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\textsuperscript{2}Universitas Pelita Harapan, Doctor of Research in Management in Education Leadership program, Jakarta 12930.
\textsuperscript{3}I-GAN SOLUTIONS LTD, Auckland, New Zealand.

Abstract. The research that we have developed on the Correlation of Development of Persons with Disabilities including Leprosy in relation to Accessibility and Independent Living and Community Engagement in Several Cities in Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi and East Nusa Tenggara compared to the Experience in New Zealand, brings one understanding of what citizens' duties are for in maintaining national resilience and security in the welfare of all citizens of the country without differentiating them from one another. But there are still those who still don't understand or pretend they don't know about this situation. Whereas in the four islands of Indonesia that I mean above, the cultural principles of our people are very caring and often very concerned, but they are often different in practice, very sad. Meanwhile in other countries it is often said to be very "individualistic" but in practice they really care, or is it because their quality of life is getting better? Or is it true that their life ethics as citizens are already very good? Everything can be measured from various parameters such as disability friendliness, accessibility, stigma and budget provision for each central government program including corporations or government or private institutions and the community. The research methodology is a qualitative method, direct observation in Indonesia, including in the cities of Auckland, Wellington, Rotorua and New Plymouth in New Zealand. Including countries other than the two countries above. We can observe from public transportation, places of public facilities in both cities and regions, including buildings of worship of every religion. Of course, the results of the bias are compared well, for example, religious buildings, will Indonesia, which is known as a religious country, be better than New Zealand? This challenge will be very important as the citizens are very religious.

Keywords: disability, accessibility, stigma, discrimination, mutual cooperation, citizenship.
USE OF LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (LMS) AS A NETWORK LEARNING MEDIA (ONLINE) DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Dody Sumardi, S.AP\textsuperscript{1}, Prof. Dr. Nunuk Suryani, M. Pd \textsuperscript{2}, Dr. Akhmad Arif Musadad, M. Pd \textsuperscript{3},

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\textsuperscript{2} Master Program of Educational Technology, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sebelas Maret University

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The Covid-19 coronavirus pandemic that has hit the world has now changed the order of human life, every activity uses masks, maintains distance, does not gather, and washes hands. The government does not allow face-to-face learning in the classroom, so learning is carried out online (online), teachers provide learning using several e-learning platforms that are available as long as they are supported by internet facilities. The use of these different platforms resulted in the learning process being less than optimal due to the lack of coordination between teachers, management, and students. Learning scheduling which is carried out individually is not coordinated, this makes it difficult for teachers and students to start learning and is verified/monitored by management to ensure the quality of learning. Students find it difficult to know and repeat the subject matter that has been implemented. This online learning process needs a media that can manage all learning activities starting from planning, implementation to evaluation that makes it easier for management, teachers, and students. The method in this writing is the method of literature from experts and some research results that are descriptive-analytical. LMS media is expected to be able to manage the learning process that begins with scheduling, subject matter and evaluation easily which can be accessed and studied by students online using the LMS. Management can control and monitor the learning process, and parents can also participate in monitoring, following, and directing learning.

Keywords: Covid-19 pandemic, Learning Management System (LMS), online, Learning
Currently the covid-19 pandemic has not ended, even the number of people infected with the covid-19 virus is increasing every day. The covid-19 vaccine program is one of the Indonesian government's ways to overcome this pandemic so that it ends quickly. However, the government's covid-19 vaccine program has created pros and cons in society. Many people support but also many people reject this government program. The purpose of this research is to present the results of the analysis of rejection and support comments for the government program "covid-19 vaccine" in the comment’s column of the news "covid 19 vaccine " on Youtube (in channels: CNN Indonesia, KOMPASTV, tvOneNews, Tribunnews.com and metrotvnews). The research method used was descriptive qualitative method. This research data is qualitative data in the form of rejection and support comments for the government program "covid-19 vaccine". The data collection method in this research used simak method by reading and note-taking techniques. Data were analyzed using padan method, distributional method (agih) and bagi unsur langsung (BUL) techniques. Critical Discourse Analysis in this study uses Norman Fairclough's theory of critical discourse analysis. The use of this theory is carried out to find out the linguistic aspects used by the Indonesian people in representing the form of rejection and support for the government program "covid-19 vaccine". From the results of the analysis, it can be seen that harsh words, satire, and insults are forms of rejection. While the words of hope and suggestions are a form of support.

Keywords: comments on Youtube, rejection, support, covid-19 vaccine
STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS IN THREE FOLLOWING STORIES IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN AND THEIR RELEVANCE WITH LITERATURE LEARNING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN 2013 CURRICULUM

Ayu Anindia Hizraini¹, Retno Winarni², Sri Yamtinah³

¹ Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Sebelas Maret

Presenting Author: ayuanindiahizraini@student.uns.ac.id; *Corresponding Author: winarniuns@yahoo.com

This study aims to (1) analyze the folklore in South Kalimantan, (2) analyze the structure of the story, and (3) describe the relevance of literary learning in elementary schools. The structure of the folklore described includes elements of the theme, character, plot, setting, and message. This research is classified as a descriptive qualitative research. Data and information were collected through informants, and documents were described carefully and analytically. Data collection was carried out through observation, interviews, and document analysis. The research sample was determined by purposive technique. Data validation was done by triangulation and confirmed through informant reviews. Furthermore, the data were analyzed structurally and interactively. In this study, three folk tales were examined, namely the folklore of Putri Junjung Buih, Telaga Bidadari, and Batu Benawa Mount. Research results Folklore has almost the same content and theme, namely telling the origin of a place. The story line is generally advanced. The character of the story is a human who has more power. The setting is easier to find in the story than in other settings. The three folk tales in South Kalimantan contain a number of mandates and are of great relevance to literary learning in elementary schools for 2013.

Keywords: Structural Approach, Folklore of South Kalimantan, Learning Literature.
THE EFFECT OF LEADER MEMBER EXCHANGE AND TRAINING ON PEDAGOGIC COMPETENCIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS WITH SELF-EFFICIENCY AS A MODERATING VARIABLE

Lina Rizki Hasyyati

Abstract

The main competence that teachers must have so that learning becomes more effective and dynamic is pedagogical competence. The UKG results show that the average at the national level has not yet reached the specified standard. Schools need to provide facilities to support the implementation of the educational process and improve the quality of education, one of which is through LMX training and development. In fact, not all teachers can work optimally due to lack of self-efficacy. This study aims to examine the effect of Leader member exchange and training on pedagogic competence and its impact on the performance of elementary school teachers with self-efficacy as a moderating variable. This study is a quantitative study. The population in the study were all elementary school teachers in Tangerang City. 100 elementary school teachers in Tangerang City were selected as samples using the simple random sampling method. The data in this study were obtained by distributing questionnaires through the G-Form which were distributed to the groups of each school. The collected data was then analyzed using the Structural Equation Model (SEM). The results of hypothesis testing indicate that Leader member Exchange has an effect on Teacher Performance, pedagogical competence has an effect on teacher performance, Pedagogical Competence has an effect on Teacher Performance moderated by Teacher Efficacy, Teacher Training has an effect on Teacher Performance, Teacher Training has an effect on Pedagogical Competence, LMX has an effect on Pedagogical Competence, LMX on Teacher Performance is mediated by Pedagogical Competence and Teacher Training affects Teacher Performance moderated by Pedagogical Competence. Training that is supported by a good school climate must always be carried out to improve teacher performance.
Building State Awareness after the Covid-19 Pandemic: Defense and Security Perspectives

Ilham Rusali Masdar¹*, Thomas Agung Kurnianto², Dadang Mas Bakar³

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The 1945 Constitution clearly states that. Every citizen has the right and is obliged to participate in the defense and security of the state. Efforts in national defense and security are related to defense equipment and build awareness of the nation and state. This study analyses how to build society and the country after the COVID-19 pandemic through a defense and security perspective. This is considered necessary because in rebuilding the nation, joint action is needed from all elements of the nation. This study uses a literature study approach by using references and primary data from books, journals and relevant data that focus on this research. In building society and the state after the COVID-19 pandemic, we conclude that it is necessary to understand and apply the values of defending the state evenly and thoroughly to all components of society and increasing the provision of state defense education widely in various sectors.

Keywords: Defense, Security, Covid-19, National Security, Bela Negara.
Determinants of Stock Return in IDX80 Companies in Indonesia: The Effect of Financial Ratios

Candy¹,* , Winny Yeria²

¹,² Universitas Internasional Batam

Presenting Author: candy.chua@uib.ac.id
*Corresponding Author: candy.chua@uib.ac.id

This study aims to analyze the effect of financial ratios, including return on equity (ROE), return on assets (ROA), earning per share (EPS), current ratio (CR), and debt to equity ratio (DER), on stock returns. The sample in this study consisted of 80 companies that are members of the IDX80 index. Data were collected from published financial statements of the firms with the period starting 2015 to 2019 and analyzed by using panel regression. The results showed that ROA had a significant positive effect on stock returns, and DER had a significant negative impact. While ROE, EPS, and CR have no significant effects on stock returns.

Keywords: stock return, financial ratio, IDX80
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRESS LEVELS AND ONLINE GAME ADDICTION IN TEENAGERS

Irwan,¹ Rifki Hunowa², Lintje Boekoesoe³, Lia Amalia⁴

¹Jurusan Kesehatan Masyarakat, FOK UNG, Gorontalo, Indonesia

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Abstract

A mobile game is a game designed and made specifically to run on smartphones and tablet PCs. Nearly 60% of the world's population has used the internet. That means, at the beginning of 2020, the number of internet users in the world has reached 4.5 billion. Of all internet users aged 16-64 years, as much as 20% watch a live stream from someone who plays the game. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the stress level of adolescents with online game addiction in Barakati Village, Batudaa District, Gorontalo District.

This type of research is an analytic observational survey with a cross-sectional study design. The total sample in this study was 40 respondents who played online games for more than 8 hours per day. The research instrument used the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales questionnaire (DASS-21) and the Internet Addiction Test (IAT) questionnaire. Data analysis used Spearman's Rho test.

The results of this study are different from several previous studies which found a relationship between these variables. Based on data analysis and Spearman's rho correlation test, it shows $p = 0.260$ and $r = 0.105$, which means there is no relationship between stress levels and online game addiction in adolescents in Gorontalo District. To avoid dependence on online games, it is recommended to limit the duration of playing time.

Keywords: Teenagers, Online Game Addiction, Stress Level
EXISTENCE OF SOBOKARTTI BUILDING AS A PHYSICAL CULTURE IN SEMARANG CITY IN LAW ANTHROPOLOGY APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Physical culture can be understood as objects created by human beings which are an embodiment of the growth and development of cultural values in a particular society, in the form of buildings that have been designated as cultural heritage buildings in the city of Semarang. The building is the Semarang Sobokartti building on Jalan Dr. Cipto Semarang, which is a reflection of the development of humans to always preserve culture both Javanese culture and western or European culture The approach used in this research is an empirical approach and a comparative approach to law anthropology. In an empirical approach, the sobokartti building is a physical culture which is a historic building that accommodates traditional arts which are closely related to Javanese culture, namely karawitan training, puppetry routine, puppetry courses, host courses, dancing courses and batik training. It should be appreciated because the community can maintain its preservation until now by showing the existence of Javanese culture with a love for culture that deserves to be preserved and for the nation's successor generation. Likewise with a comparative approach, it is said that the existence of physical culture in the sobokartti building is expected by the government to have regulations on cultural heritage objects, namely historic buildings or ancient buildings of the Sobokartti Semarang building as outlined in the Cultural Heritage Law No. 11 of 2010 to protect cultural heritage buildings with the aim of preserving, utilizing, and maintaining the beauty of a cultural heritage building Sobokartti Semarang. Suggestions that will be used in this research that is the role of the Government and Society to maintain physical cultural wealth should be developed by the nation's next generation, with the utilization of the Sobokartti building can provide sustainable use. So that, the Government and the community have the desire to protect and preserve the function of the Sobokartti Semarang building.

Keywords: Physical Culture, Law Anthropology Approach, Cultural heritage buildings, Semarang city
Sentential Problems in Writing English Academic Summary by Students As A Reference for Upcoming Teaching Strategy Post Covid-19 Outbreaks

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Abstract

This research investigates the sentential problems in writing English academic summary by students in college survival by writing skill. The researchers employ a descriptive qualitative method. The object is 5th semester English Education Department students of State Islamic Institute of Kediri in academic year 2020-2021. The data collection was stopped when the data analysis was redundant. According to the study, Sentential problems manifested themselves during the sentence's term. The linguistic features of producing an English academic summary include an understanding of grammar rules. Syntax, grammar, vocabulary, and mechanics are four elements of the linguistic features. Fragmented sentences, choppy sentences, run-on sentences, and stringy sentences are frequently associated with grammatical errors. Sentential problem by meaning is integral to semantic errors, and sentential problem by function is involved in grammatical errors. Sentential problem by function are dominant in the development of an English academic summary. The most sentential problem by function deals with the use of a definite and an indefinite article. In conclusion, the rules of English grammatical pattern are substantial in developing an English Academic summary writing for college students. This situation refers to the upcoming teaching strategy for higher educator to prepare an effective method directing the students’ main problems. The students must advance a proper academic writing ability and a fixed understanding of correct grammatical structure mastery. In addition, a suitable guidance on writing English academic summary must be figured out in order to produce a well-written assignment in writing. Keywords: Linguistic Features, Sentential Problems, English Academic Summary Writing, Upcoming Teaching Strategy.
ANALYSIS OF THE NEED FOR INTERACTIVE APPLICATION IN THEMATIC LEARNING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC FOR STUDENTS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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The 2013 basic level curriculum emphasizes student competencies, focusing on character education. The availability of learning media still uses conventional and the method used is still applied by sending material on the class group whatsapp. Interactive application-based learning media can affect students' understanding of themes-based learning so that it consists of several subjects in elementary schools. Thematic learning is a learning approach that integrates various competencies. Application features that display learning materials and student worksheets. Interactive applications in learning provide high benefits to the learning process such as increasing understanding of concepts and increasing student achievement. This study aims to provide explanations on thematic concepts and analyze application requirements for learning in elementary school. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Data collection methods are interviews, observations, questionnaires, and literature studies. The sampling technique is purposive sampling. From several teacher responses to application needs with theoretical triangulation, namely comparing more than one source. The data analysis technique uses flow techniques from data collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The results of the research will be carried out to inform school stakeholders who are interested in the use of interactive applications to support writing results, advance research on learning applications, and to guide the design of learning application systems based on curriculum relevant to thematic learning in primary schools where appropriate. thematic learning from elementary school. The benefit of this research is to analyze the need for interactive applications so that they can be applied by teachers in learning.

Keywords: Interactive Application; Thematic Learning; Elementary School Student
Do not blame the pandemic: Low Political Participation in the regional election (Study on the 2018 and 2020 Makassar Elections)

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The Covid-19 pandemic has caused various serious problems related to health and the economy and the government and political system, primarily to political participation. This study aims to see how the implications of the 2020 regional elections were carried out during Covid-19 pandemic in December 2020 in Makassar City and before pandemic in 2018 and to assess what factors were the implications. This study uses a literature study approach using primary data through community participation in the 2018 and 2020 levels. It reveals the conditions and circumstances of the comparison of the two moments to obtain the factors that are the implications of the two regional elections in Makassar City. The results found that participation in the Makassar City election before the covid-19 pandemic in 2018 and 2020 showed a number that was not much different, only 2% adrift. Then, the Covid-19 pandemic itself is considered not to be a factor in the low participation of the people of Makassar in the 2018 and 2020 elections, but rather a factor of public trust and political education in the community, which has sharply declined.

Keywords: Makassar, Pandemic, Participation, Political Education, Political Trust
The Effect of Leverage, Tax Planning, and Company Size on Earnings Management

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This study aims to determine the effect of leverage, tax planning, and company size on earnings management. The research method used is a descriptive method with quantitative research using statistical techniques of multiple linear regression analysis. The population in this study are nonmanufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2014-2018 period. Sampling using purposive sampling technique, where obtained a sample of 19 companies. Sources of data in this study are secondary data from www.IDX.co.id and the company's website, each of which is in the form of a company's annual financial report for three years in the 2014 to 2018 period. The results show that tax planning and company size affect earnings management. At the same time, the variable leverage and interest rates do not affect earnings management. Simultaneously, leverage, tax planning, and company size significantly affect earnings management in nonmanufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2014-2018 period.

Keywords: Earnings Management, Leverage, Tax Planning, Company Size, Nonmanufacturing Companies.
Fairy tales are fictional stories that develop among Indonesian people. However, now the use of fairy tales in classroom learning is less used by educators. Therefore, the researcher provides a solution by using this fairy tale as recommendation for teaching materials that can be used by teachers during the learning process. This fairy tale book contains stories that are easily understood by students and the use of language is clear and easy to understand. This research aims to describe the values of character education contained in the book "The Most Popular Nusantara People's Tale of All Time" by Eyang Winarno G.N. There are six fairy tales that will be used as objects of research in this book. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The collection of data obtained using the method of listening to the technique of recording and literature study. Data analysis was carried out using a sociological approach to literature, then the data was analyzed qualitatively. The results of the sociological study of literature in the book by Eyang Winarno G.N obtained some values of character education contained in it, namely being grateful, working hard, being polite to parents, wise in managing time, helping, trusting, and doing good. Furthermore, the results of this study can be used as guidelines and reinforcement of the theory that there is educational value in a fairy tale and can be usefull for learning process at class.

**Keywords:** value, character education, sociology of literature
The Role of Skadron-12 in Supporting Gatot Soebroto Airport Activation

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The paper purpose is to describe the roles, challenges, and strategies of Skadron-12 in supporting the activation acceleration of Gatot Soebroto Airport in the Way Kanan Regency, Lampung. Skadron-12 must pay attention to the improvement system as mandatory. The security of the Gatot Soebroto Airport area in Way Kanan Regency must provide significant advantages. The need for existing human resources in Indonesia plays a vital role in maintaining the defense force and overcoming national problems. The presence of Skadron-12 in support of the Gatot Soebroto Airport activation. Part of Tentara Nasional Indonesia preparedness in handling potential national crises. Considering Indonesia's geography condition as an archipelagic nation, the Skadron-12 mode upgrading is necessary to empower the defense area. Such as the one at Gatot Soebroto Airport in Way Kanan Regency, Lampung. Activation upgrading support at Gatot Soebroto Airport is also can be used to address other non-military threats. The obstacles faced by Skadron-12 in the activation effort of Gatot Soebroto Airport, including lack of equipment quality and availability, ideal-deviated flight conditions phenomena and problems, and low intensity in infrastructure maintenance. Hence, strategies used to support activation acceleration implementation involve three things. Those are knowledge improvement of flight safety procedures, flight safety procedures supporting training development, and flight safety procedures supporting facility updates. Thus, the formed strategy development was operated to answer every obstacle and aviation problem faced by Skadron-12 in Gatot Soebroto Airport activation located in Way Kanan Regency, Lampung.

Keywords: Role, Skadron-12, Airport
How Accommodation is the Most Considered Factor for the Delegation of Case Study at Yogyakarta

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This research is related to a number of factors that influence delegates which consisting of tourism business players when participating in a tourism events (JITM) in Yogyakarta. These factors are including accessibility, organizer, accommodation, venue, and prices. Buyers have a central role in driving the tourism business because they represent a large part of the tourist market demand. Based on the results of research on 100 respondents who were buyers at the 2019 Jogja International Travel Mart (JITM) activity, it was found that these five factors were indeed proven to significantly influence the decision to participate in the event. By using the classical assumption test, it was found that of the five factors, accommodation (19%) was the most effective factor to be considered. The second factor is the venue (15.4%), the third factor is the price (15%), the fourth factor is accessibility (12.9%), and the fifth factor is the organizer (10.4%). The reasons why accommodation is something important to consider by buyers, first, accommodation is part of the convenience of a series of trips and activities that will be carried out in a destination. Second, accommodation, especially hotels is considered a place that can guarantee health and safety compared to other accommodation facilities. Third, the proximity and distance factor between accommodation and other supporting facilities has its own value and meaning for participants.
The Effect of Intelligence Quotient and Emotional Quotient on Lecturer Performance Mediated by Creativity

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An important factor in determining the effectiveness of an organization is the quality of human resources in the organization. Therefore, the performance of each individual in an organization becomes an essential concern for the organization. Lecturers have a role as the primary human resources within the University who hold many duties and responsibilities. With the abilities possessed and how lecturers create good relationships with students, it will significantly affect how the campus life environment is created, which will impact the development of the University in the future. All efforts and briefings for lecturers are carried out to improve the performance of lecturers as comprehensively teaching staff. This needs to be done so that its functions and roles can be carried out optimally to realize organizational goals. As a teacher, of course, each individual must have adequate abilities, not only in terms of intellectual (Intelligent Quotient) but also in terms of emotional management (Emotional Quotient) and creativity in teaching. In this study, further research will be conducted regarding the influence of the intelligent quotient and emotional quotient on the performance of lecturers mediated by the creativity of lecturers at a university in the West Jakarta Region. By using the non-probability sampling technique, the results obtained that the intelligent and emotional quotient factors positively influence the performance of the lecturers produced. Besides that, the creativity of the lecturers also plays an essential role in supporting the performance of the lecturers.

Keywords: Intelligent Quotient, Emotional Quotient, Creativity, Performance
The whole world is faced with the Covid-19 pandemic since 2020. The Indonesian government enacted the Regulation of Restrictions on Community Activities to prevent the spread from getting worse. This has an impact on all limited community activities, including education. Education is carried out through learning programs from home so that the impacts are very diverse, schools are not yet ready to prepare facilities and infrastructure, the ability of teachers to provide online learning, and the ability of students to carry out learning without being directly accompanied by teachers. But, education must still be delivered to students considering their right to obtain basic education to the fullest, so that the Indonesian government must continue to strive and organize a national education system. Thus, creativity is needed in developing online learning media, especially in Islamic education subjects for 5th grade of Elementary School. This study aims to analyze comic stories as an online learning media alternative in these subject. This research is a type of qualitative research. The data collection method in this research is literature study and the data analysis stage is carried out by data reduction, data display, conclusion, and verification. Islamic Education learning material for students for 5th grade of Elementary School by using stories in the comics, then delivery will be easy and students will be easier to understand because it is based on real experiences in comic stories. Students can gain knowledge from the story and can imitate it in everyday life.

**Keywords:** Comic, Online Learning Media, Islamic Education Subject.
FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE ETHICAL PERCEPTION OF ACCOUNTING STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Love of Money, Machiavellian, Moral Reasoning, Ethical Sensitivity, Locus Of Control, Ethical Knowledge, Religiosity and Idealism towards students ethical perceptions. This study uses a quantitative approach with a sample of 182 students S1 Accounting Study Program The Faculty of Economic, University Of Kuningan. The data analysis technique in this study used PLS-SEM (Partial Least Square-variance based Structural Equation Model). The results showed that Love of Money had a negative effect on students ethical perceptions, Machiavellian had a negative effect on students ethical perceptions, Moral Reasoning has a positive effect on students ethical perceptions, Ethical Sensitivity has a positive effect on students ethical perceptions, Locus Of Control has a positive effect on students ethical perceptions, Ethical Knowledge has a positive effect on students ethical perceptions, Religiosity has a positive effect on students ethical perceptions and Idealism has a positive effect on students ethical perceptions.

Keywords : Love of Money, Machiavellian, Moral Reasoning, Ethical Sensitivity, Locus Of Control, Ethical Knowledge, Religiosity, Idealism, Students Ethical Perceptions
Society's Perception of Settlement Based on Community Attachment

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Today, many programs from the government are related to urban villages. One of them is the village on water in Balikpapan City which is the location for the Community-Based Settlement Environmental Management (PLPBK) program. The socialization of the program is carried out with an approach to informal institutions. Socialization through institutional media is a mainstay for the government so that existing programs can be realized properly in the community. One of the supporters of the program's success is the common perception among the community. Therefore, this study aims to see whether individuals who are members of these informal institutions have the same perception of space as a place to live. Given that common perception is one of the first steps to achieve the success of a community-based program. The mapping of the perception of living was analyzed using Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) analysis. Then it will be re-evaluated with chi-square analysis to see the relationship between individual participation in the institution to the formation of the perception of living. Based on the results of perception mapping, it can be seen that individuals in each institution have different perceptions of living, but the chi-square results show that there is a relationship between individual participation in institutions and the formation of perceptions of living. This shows that the existing institutions are still limited to moving on the main goals and functions, there are no institutions that move multifunctionally so that they can also accommodate environmental or settlement problems to the maximum.

Keywords: Place attachment, Community attachment. Social Network Analysis (SNA), Multidimensional Scaling
Creative Content Instagram Media *Kedai Tengah Kampung Cilandak* As Promotion Media During The Covid 19

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The COVID-19 pandemic has forced various business sectors to maintain their business. Coffee shop businesses in Cilandak create promotional media through Instagram. This study aims to determine the creative content used by one of the shops in Cilandak by utilizing social media Instagram. The research method uses descriptive qualitative. By observing the shop, interviewing the shop owner, and reviewing the Instagram media used by the cafe. The results of this study indicate that the creative content used is to raise abstract visuals by publishing on Instagram social media. The images that appear promote cafe products in a creative photographer's way, using black and white images, chains, and creative collections of newspapers. Efforts to promote using creative content can bring in visitors and Instagram media to increase followers. Purchases are divided into several ways, namely dine-in, and using online services.

**Keywords:** creative content, Instagram, kedai
Conflicts can occur in all circles, including conflicts in elementary school-aged children. The facts of conflicts that occur in elementary school students in Indonesia in various information media are very worrying. Conflicts that occur between students, individuals or groups can take the form of bullying, fights or brawls, the cause of conflict in the form of ridicule from one student to another student that ends in a fight. Conflict resolution skills among elementary school students are definitely different. Some conflicts that occur among elementary school students are an indicator that they do not have good or constructive conflict resolution skills. This article aims to discuss the importance of implementing conflict resolution models through scout extracurricular activities in elementary schools to improve conflict resolution skills in elementary school students. The research method used is a literature study to describe the application of the conflict resolution model based on several experts and based on supporting reference studies. The focus of the discussion in this study is the application of conflict resolution models through scout extracurricular activities to improve students' conflict resolution skills. The ability to resolve conflicts does not occur naturally for students, but a habituation process is needed through learning activities in the classroom and through extracurricular activities at school. The ability to resolve conflicts is needed for students in real life, but is often neglected in educational activities at school. The ability to resolve conflicts is what will bring students to be able to solve problems that arise in the real world of students.

**Keywords:** conflict resolution model, scout extracurricular, elementary school
The Implementation Model of Premium Rate to Accelerate the Use of Photovoltaic (PV) Rooftop in Jakarta

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The renewable energy mix achievement in 2019 was 10.2 GW still under the national target which is 13.9 GW, where PV Rooftop only contributed for 0.19% (19.57 MW). In order to accelerate the use of PV Rooftop, a Premium Rate of PV Rooftop need to be implemented by PT. PLN. To set the premium rate a research needed to be conducted to obtain the total of premium rate and its implementation. In the implementation, customers will have the PV Rooftop with installment payments, however the Kilo Watt Hour (Kwh) Export does not count as a reduction in the electricity bills until the end of the contract duration. In the research used quantitative and qualitative method. quantitative method, a calculation conducted to obtain the Premium Rate that can be offered to customers. Whereas the qualitative is conducted a survey to see the customer interest on PV Rooftop and the selection of the Premium Rate offer. In the research results showed 77% customers of R2 (PLN Rate) in Jakarta are interested to use PV Rooftop however constrained by high initial investment. Therefore, installment payment scheme is offered with contract duration of 13 years for the capacity power 3.500 VA, 8 years for 5.500 VA with the Rates ranging from IDR 1.444/Kwh to IDR 3.232/Kwh. With the assumption that 77% customers of R2 Rate in Jakarta used Premium Rate, it can increase the usage capacity of PV Rooftop by 220 - 800 MW.

Keywords: Energy Mix, Photovoltaic Rooftop, Premium Rate
SPEECH ACT IN ISLAMIC TEACHING (The Concept of Al-Ghazali in Islamic Education)

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The aims of this research are to investigate: 1) the kinds of speech act are used in al-Ghazali’s concept of education in Islamic teaching. 2) the functions of speech acts are included in al-Ghazali’s concept of education in Islamic teaching. 3) the way of performing speech act in al-Ghazali’s concept of education in Islamic teaching. The research methodology used is qualitative. It was library research by using descriptive approach. The data collected are analyzed by data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification. Based on data analysis the results of this research show that 1) the types of speech act used by al-Ghazali in his concept of education in Islamic teaching dominantly indicated as directive types of speech and followed by assertive act, and constantive act. The dominant category of directive act is suggesting act and the less one is order act. 2) The functions of speech acts used by al-Ghazali in this case commonly indicated into competitive function, then it is followed by collaborative. While in this case, it is not found convivial function and also conflictive function. 3) The way of performing acts used by al-Ghazali in uttering his sentences dominantly categorized into literal speech act and also direct speech act. Then followed by the indirect speech act and also non-literal. Keywords: Speech act, Islamic Teaching, Education Concept of Al-Ghazali
The Effect of Standard Operating Procedure on Financial Accountability

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In an educational institution, the production system is replaced by an operational system. Therefore, the operational standards of educational institutions are an important element in building organizational work systems. This study was to get information on the impact of the standard operating procedure on financial accountability. Standard operating procedures in organizations are an important element in carrying out work procedures. This research uses quantitative research with a survey method. Survey research involves collecting questionnaires containing statements to test hypotheses. The research sample is all employees of the University of Indonesia. The data analysis technique used multiple regression analysis. The finding showed that the coefficient value of the standard operating procedure path to financial accountability is 0.359 with the t-count value of 2.547. Therefore, the t-count value is greater than the t-table value at DK = 21 for = 0.05 of 2.08 and the probability value of Sig. (0.021) < significant level (0.05) then there is a direct effect of the standard operating procedure on the financial accountability variable which is significant. The results of the study also have an impact on better financial reporting and also the level of financial accountability at the University.

Keywords: Accountability, Financial, SOP
The Urgency of Social Studies Learning through Strengthening Authentic Assessment for Teachers in Elementary School

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Social studies learning is very important to be applied in elementary schools. Social studies learning aims for students to have the knowledge, attitudes, skills, and values needed to participate in life as good citizens. Good citizens are characterized by patriotism, respect for cultural values and traditions, self-integration and responsibility, and sensitivity to social problems. In fact, social studies learning is still underestimated, which focuses more on knowledge about knowledge. To realize the goal, it can be implemented through authentic learning, especially for teachers in elementary schools. The purpose of this study is how important social studies learning through authentic assessment is for elementary school teachers. Authentic assessment can provide a comprehensive picture of student learning outcomes in displaying attitudes, using knowledge and skills acquired through learning in performing tasks in real situations. This research is a literature review through analysis of various library sources such as journals and books. The results of the analysis show that authentic assessment is suitable to be applied to social studies learning in elementary school. Authentic assessment can be achieved through teacher mastery in its implementation in a valid, objective, open, fair, integrated, holistic and sustainable, systematic, accountable, and educative manner.

Keywords: Social Studies Learning, Authentic Assessment, Elementary School Teachers
Currenty, DGT is experiencing a shortage of tax auditors. As a result, DGT was unable to meet the tax collection goal. This issue, I think, may be addressed by developing a tax audit case selection model. This model employs the tax avoidance variable, which is assessed by the amount of adjustment in the modified tax assessment, as well as various factors classified as company characteristics, firm activities, and BOD characteristics. To develop this model, DGT should alter the format of tax returns in order to get the necessary information from taxpayers. Then, DGT must choose an analytical technique to evaluate the data. Because DGT has a large amount of data, I suggest utilizing the big data analytics approach, and I think that the regression model is outdated. So, I think that this approach will be useful in making DGT better in the future, since DGT may find it simpler to pick tax audit cases that will have a significant effect on tax collection. Unless DGT creates this paradigm, I think DGT will be unable to achieve its goal indefinitely. This article aims to describe certain tax avoidance measures and some tax avoidance factors that will be helpful in developing a tax audit case selection model. Furthermore, I'd want to show how DGT might evaluate such determinants in order to construct a suitable model.

**Keywords:** Tax Avoidance, Tax Revenue, Big Data Analytics
ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASPECTS OF THE VALUE-ADDED MINERAL POLICY FOR THE RAW MATERIALS INDUSTRY OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE BATTERY USING THE ANALYTICAL HIERARCHY PROCESS (AHP) METHOD

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Abstract. Indonesia is currently heading for a low-carbon economy transition, one of which is in supporting this policy, the Government through Presidential Decree No. 55 of 2019 issued a Battery-Based Electric Motor Vehicle Program. In supporting this program, the Government has a policy of increasing the added value of minerals or downstream program which has been implemented since 2009 so that the production of electric vehicle batteries can be produced domestically so that the industry has added value that will affect the sustainable development of the sector. There are 3 criteria for sustainable development problems that can affect the inhibition of mineral downstream policies, namely economic, social, and environmental. In this study, the AHP method was used to determine the priority order of alternative solutions to solve complex multi-criteria problems into a hierarchy. From the results of AHP analysis, it is obtained to overcome downstream program problems 1. Improvement of Mining Governance and National Intermediate and Downstream Industry (51%), 2. Infrastructure Development and Technology Development (31%), and Availability and Quality of Information System Data (18%).

Keyword: AHP, downstream program, sustainable development
ABSTRACT

Developing countries can be inextricably linked to complicated social and economic issues. Unemployment and poverty are two among them. In Indonesia, a business that blends empowerment with entrepreneurship, known as social entrepreneurship, has emerged. Aside from the fact that the Muslim community dominates in term of population, Islamic social entrepreneurship is one of the principles that many Muslims entrepreneurs have implemented. The purpose of this research in to outline an Islamic Social Entrepreneurship (ISE) development model in a family business in Ponorogo’s Setono Chicken Satay Village. This study employs a descriptive qualitative methodology with a case study approach. The outcomes of this study, the ISE development model means that this family business in the Setono Ponorogo chicken satay village has implemented crucial elements in the ISE that are related to four dimensions, including economic, religious, social, and cultural dimensions. These four dimensions are integrated in terms of meeting material needs for daily life, non-material needs, such as worship and personal social responsibility (PSR), communication and community among neighbors and businessmen and then maintaining ancestral cultural values that have been passed down to them. Hence, every business has its own potential and originality, it will build a model of the business.

Keywords: Islamic Social Entrepreneurship, Model, Family Business, Ponorogo

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Abstract

The crisis due to the Covid-19 pandemic has caused various sectors to experience setbacks. This study examines how the pattern of crisis management is taught by Islam, the majority religion in Indonesia. This study also aims to identify strategies that leaders in the crisis management process can use. This study uses a library research approach which is one of the qualitative designs, sourced from the Qur'an, hadith, crisis management books, and other related sources. The results of the qualitative analysis of Islamic teachings contained in the Qur'an and hadith produced three concepts that became suggestions for crisis management during the Covid-19 pandemic. These concepts include crisis management strategies in Islam, stages of crisis management, roles and characteristics of leaders who manage crises. Based on the results of this study, it is recommended the need to train leaders in an Islamic approach in crisis management during the pandemic.

Keywords: crisis management, covid-19, leadership, Islam.
This study aims to determine the service system for customer satisfaction during the Covid 19 pandemic at the Bekasi culinary center. The research method used in this research is quantitative and descriptive correlation research. The research was conducted in Bekasi culinary centers in various regions, namely the Sumarecon culinary center, Alun-alun, Gor Bekasi, Kartini, and the UMKM culinary center. Respondents in this study were 100 people at the Bekasi culinary center. The results showed that the demographic results were 46 male respondents and 54 female respondents. The highest age of respondents who enjoyed Bekasi culinary during the COVID-19 pandemic was 74 respondents in the age range category 0-17 years. There are 3 indicators that are asked of respondents, namely health protocols for business actors, health protocols for visitors, and customer satisfaction. In the health protocol indicator for business actors (not implementing a buffet system, because they have to apply a health protocol) there is a mean of 4.63. On the indicator of health protocol for visitors, the most beautiful mean is "cleaning personal equipment with disinfectant", the mean is 3.47. Based on the results of the study, Bekasi residents did not apply the Covid 19 health protocol service system, such as wearing masks, wearing hand gloves, providing hand sanitizers, and providing a place to wash hands. This made the Bekasi City area recorded as positive for 873 people on August 28, 2020.

**Keywords**: service system, covid 19, customer satisfaction
This study aims to analyze price perceptions, brand image and customer satisfaction of Service Delivery users during Covid 19 in South Jakarta. This study uses a descriptive correlational research methodology. The research population is the community of RW 05. The sample is purposive sampling with 100 respondents from the Grab-Food customer community in the Kalibata Pulo area. This study uses multiple linear regression. The findings of this study show the coefficient of 58.1%, this shows that price perception has a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction, and also brand image has a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction. R Square value of 0.589, this is implies that the influence of price perception and brand image simultaneously to customer satisfaction is 58.9%. This study proves that price perception and brand image can increase Grab-Food customer satisfaction in the community in the Kalibata Pulo area. In increasing customer satisfaction, it is necessary to increase the perception of competitive prices, brand image and improve service. In an effort to strengthen market share, these online services need to create attractive application features and create various promos.

Keywords: price perception, brand image, and customer satisfaction
Government Sustainable Development Strategy in Indonesia: A Case Study of a Smart City in Bandung

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Smart City is a nickname given to a city where the local government can realize a city that can benefit from the potential to apply technological advances and produce innovation so that it can create an ecosystem where people can coexist and take positive things from the innovations applied. This paper is built from secondary data on existing local government reports, related research publications, books and articles including from a credible and reliable internet related to the implementation and development of Smart Cities. Using case studies implementing smart cities in a number of cities that have implemented them helps to get an idea that developing countries like Indonesia are moving towards more sustainable development. However, there are a number of structural challenges that must be identified in order to find a solution. Both will be discussed briefly but remain comprehensive in this paper. This paper is structured and systematically constructed as follows: First, this paper explains how sustainable concepts have a part in developing smart cities. Second, this paper presents a number of actions that have been and are being taken by local governments in realizing smart cities and the challenges faced in the process; These three papers introduce a number of factors that make smart cities a magnet for more sustainable development and how smart cities can support the vision of the 2017 Sustainable Development Goals being campaigned by the Indonesian government.

Keywords: sustainability, smart city, public policy, sustainable development goals
Implementation of Emergency Curriculum in Madrasah in Bulukumba Regency, South Sulawesi Province

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The Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, responding to the COVID-19 condition which requires teachers to adapt the learning curriculum, issued General Decree of Islamic Education Number 2791 of 2020 concerning Emergency Curriculum Guidelines for Madrasahs. The purpose of this study was to measure the implementation of the emergency curriculum in madrasas in Kab. Bulukumba, South Sulawesi Province in accordance with the Decree of the Director General of Islamic Education Number 2791 of 2020. This research is a descriptive study with a quantitative approach, where the data collection method uses a survey method. The results of this study indicate that in general the implementation of the emergency curriculum in Madrasahs in Kab. Bulukumba is categorized as very high, namely 81%. At the MIN level, it was found that teachers did home visits with a door to door system and a cluster system. At MTsN and MAN, they conduct offline learning in madrasas by implementing a shift system. The percentage of media that is most widely used by teachers in online learning is whatsapp 51%, while e-learning Madrasas are only 8%. The recommendations from this research are to formulate user-friendly e-learning so that it can become the main application used by teachers in Madrasahs and technical training to teachers regarding methods and learning strategies with the blended learning system.

Keywords: Emergency Curriculum, Madrasah, Bulukumba
At the end of 2019, the emergence of COVID-19 affected all areas of life, especially education. Since there was still no certainty when this pandemic will end, online learning was an absolute necessity which must be fulfilled by all Indonesian students. This research aimed to determine the readiness of undergraduate students in online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research was a qualitative research method using closed-ended questionnaires and interviews. Subject of this research were undergraduate students at University of Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. Hamka. The results of this study show that students’ readiness were high in computer/internet self-efficacy and motivation for learning, on the dimension of self-directed learning, online communication self-efficacy and learner control students’ readiness were moderate. It can be concluded that undergraduate students at University of Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. Hamka ready to face online learning. Furthermore, implication and suggestions concerning the improvement of Online Learning Readiness were also discussed in this study.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Online learning, undergraduate students’ readiness
THE TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP MODEL OF SCHOOL PRINCIPLES TO INCREASE TEACHER TEACHING MOTIVATION DURING DISTANCE LEARNING IN PANDEMIC SITUATION

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Principals as the highest leadership in educational institutions are faced with the challenge of maintaining the quality of learning activities carried out remotely during the pandemic. One of the factors that influence it is the teaching quality of the teachers. During the distance learning process, many teachers only charge students for many tasks without any knowledge transfer process or new materials to students. Even in some cases the teachers only asked the students to be absent online without any learning process. For this reason, school principals need to use the right leadership model to embrace and direct teachers to continue to carry out quality learning processes. One of the leadership models that can be used is transformational leadership which focuses on the spirit of creativity and innovation. Where the principal makes policies that are able to draw out the creativity and innovation of teachers. This research is a new contribution in discussing issues around distance learning which only focuses on the teacher and the role of the principal. As a complement to previous findings that only focused on students and learning methods. There are two problem formulations to sharpen the results of this study, namely what factors affect teachers' teaching motivation during the distance learning process? and how is the principal's transformational leadership model in increasing teacher teaching motivation during the distance learning process? To obtain data, the research was conducted using a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. Data was collected by conducting interviews, observations, and document review.

Keywords: transformational leadership, teacher motivation, distance learning
Evaluation of Solar PV Implementation Strategy in Indonesia using SWOT Analysis

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The demand for electricity in Indonesia is currently growing very massively with an increase in the population of 270 million people, rapid economic growth, and the increasing rate of urbanization and large-scale industrialization. Referring to RUEN, in 2025 renewable energy is projected to increase from 7% to 23%, with the current actual implementation being 11.51% per the year 2020. In this study, the SWOT method is used to evaluate the strategies that have been implemented internally (strengths, weaknesses) and externally (opportunities and threats), to achieve the RUEN. Based on results found there are 5 success factors implementation of solar PV: economy, environment, marketing, politics, social, and technology. Furthermore, from the SWOT analysis obtained: First, for the social aspect, namely related to population and human resources, each recommended strategy is an aggressive strategy. Second, for the economic aspect, which is related to potential, and the economics of each recommended strategy is an aggressive strategy and a turnaround strategy. Third, for the environmental aspect, the recommended strategy is a diversification strategy. Fourth, for the political aspect, namely regulations, and incentives, the recommended strategy is the turnaround strategy. Fifth, for the technological aspect, namely technology, and industrialization, the recommended strategy is an aggressive strategy (250 Word).

Keywords: SWOT, Solar PV
Analysis of Mathematical Reasoning and Mathematical Communication Ability of Islamic School Students in Indonesia

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Abstract

Mathematical reasoning and mathematical communication ability is an ability that students must possess because it is a competency standard set in the curriculum for learning mathematics in Indonesia. An in-depth study is needed that describes the achievement of these abilities. This study aims to analyze students' mathematical reasoning and mathematical communication skills. The method used in this research is the descriptive method. The subjects in this study were students of Islamic schools in Indonesia. The instrument used is a test of mathematical reasoning ability and mathematical communication in description questions. The study results stated that mathematical reasoning and mathematical communication of Islamic school students were still relatively low in general. The implication of this research is a precise mapping of the condition of mathematical reasoning and mathematical communication abilities of Islamic school students in Indonesia to contribute to how to design mathematics learning that can develop students' mathematical reasoning and mathematical communication skills.

Keywords: Mathematical Reasoning, Mathematical Communication, Islamic School Students, Indonesia
The Effectiveness of Flipped Classroom and Critical Multiliteracy to Improve Civic Literacy

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Abstract

Civic literacy is one of the skills that must be mastered by students in 21st century education. This study aims to compare the effectiveness of the flipped classroom model and the critical multiliteracy model in improving students' civic literacy in elementary schools. Previous studies highlighting the application of the flipped classroom model and the critical multiliteracy model are generally intended to compare with the traditional model. So there is no relevant research that specifically compares the two models in improving civic literacy. This study used a quasi-experimental design by involving fifth grade elementary school students. The data consisted of students' civic literacy test scores, then the data were analyzed through t-test. This finding confirms that the critical multiliteracy model is considered more effective in improving students' civic literacy compared to the flipped classroom model.

Keywords: Civic literacy, flipped classroom, critical multiliteracy
The purpose of this study was to find out and analyze the speech acts from Kreidler on the songs of Bedhaya accompaniment and their realization in the Bedhaya Sukmo Raras dance movement. This study uses a qualitative approach through observation, in-depth interviews and document studies on Bedhaya Dance Sukmo Raras. The results of the study showed that the seven speech act creators were in Bedhaya Sukmo Raras performances. Bedhaya Sukma Raras Dance by Hadawiyah Endah Utami in 2010 is a work that is held at the choreographer meeting that idea came from a journey of human life to death. The findings shows that there are five utterance from seven Kreidler’s Speech Act. The most frequent type of speech act is Assertive utterance that performed for 41,17% and the less is Commisive Utterance that performed 3,92%. While the performative utterance and phatic utterance do not appear in the Bedhaya Sukmo Raras performance. Therefore the Bedhaya Sukmo Raras performance is belongs to the performance that express about worshiping God and such a ritual performance art.

**Keywords:** pragmatics, speech act, art performance
Establishment of *Kogabwilhan* in Supporting the Defense Area’s Resilience

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In the past, defense in warfare was carried out conventionally by using weapons. Now the defense system has shifted to modern types of warfare, either through culture, diplomacy, technology, and ideology. *Kogabwilhan* as a unit directly under the President’s command. The TNI’s *Kogabwilhan* is a representation of the concept of TNI’s interoperability capability which is currently a priority policy for TNI Commanders. *Kogabwilhan* was established as an effort of the TNI to carry out the strengthening of resilience and deterrence against various potential threats, both from outside and within the country. The presence of the *Kogabwilhan* is a form of TNI’s preparedness in handling the crisis. The development of defense areas is directed at maintaining the natural potential and social conditions that exist in the territory of Indonesia. *Kogabwilhan* is here to coordinate with various parties to maintain all aspects, both disaster mitigation, regional development, welfare, and regional defense. The government determined the domicile of *Kogabwilhan II* in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan Province. The determination must have taken into account some aspects of the current command, control, strategy, and infrastructure. Thus, the formation of the *Kogabwilhan* has a strategic role in maintaining the sovereignty of the Indonesian state. The formation of the *Kogabwilhan* was carried out as one of the steps taken by the TNI to strengthen Its deterrence against various potential threats from outside and within the country. However, there are three things that have an impact on the resilience of the defense area as a result of the formation of *Kogabwilhan II* in Balikpapan. First, the military managerial role. The improvement of military managerial capabilities must be based on good planning, organization, implementation arrangements, and supervision, so that they can be controlled optimally. Second, the role of legal policy. *Kogabwilhan* must be able to enforce the law, both on land, sea, and air. Third, the role of diplomacy. The establishment of *Kogabwilhan* could reduce existing conflicts, so diplomacy skills are very important to have. Therefore, the development of defense and security in strategic areas is currently increasingly complex and escalating in various parts of the world.

**Keywords:** *Kogabwilhan*, Regional Resilience, Defense
Dance Studio Management Strategy During Covid Pandemic

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The Covid pandemic has an impact on all sectors in the world, as well as in Indonesia. One of the losing sectors is the arts sector, especially the performing arts, where this sector requires an audience or participants to be a source of income in performing arts. Dance groups in the form of studios spread across various regions in Indonesia, are forced to follow government regulations in order to reduce crowds. Meanwhile, to be able to operate, art studios need to hold regular dance exercises for their participants. The dance studio income is obtained from the payment of dance training fees for its participants. Therefore, this study aims to formulate a strategy that is able to make dance studios survive and at the same time preserve culture in the face of the Covid pandemic. This research is a descriptive study using SWOT analysis from in-depth interviews with several dance studios owner in the Indonesia area. Based on the results, it was found that there were a small number of dance studios that were unable to survive the Covid pandemic. Others are still surviving by trying to change the management strategy of the studio by incorporating elements of technology.

Keywords: art group, covid, strategic management, SWOT analysis
Adolescent Conformity Behavior in Alcoholic Environment in Buntuliya District, Pohuwato Regency

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Abstract

Conformity results from social interaction and social processes in human life in society will lead to agreed behaviors (conformity) as a form of rules for playing together. Behavioral adjustments are agreed upon together as a guide in life. This research is an observational study with a descriptive study approach. Sampling technique based on specific criteria, namely respondents aged 15-22 years, and consume alcoholic beverages the number of respondents as many as 300 people. Data analysis in this study is the univariate analysis which aims to describe numbers, values, and characteristics.

This study found that the level of group conformity of alcohol-consuming adolescents in Pohuwato Regency tended to be high; as many as 234 (78%) adolescents tended to always equate their behavior with the alcohol-drinking group could avoid reproach and alienation. Respondents addicted to alcoholic beverages are 198 people (66.%), 108 (36%). Factors that affect conformity in adolescents in a drinking environment include cohesiveness because they have a strong bond with their group, feel that their group is an essential thing in their lives, and has a considerable influence. Trust in the group because the subject has known the group for a long time so that the subject believes in the group's opinion.

Keywords: Conformity, Alcoholic Drinks, Teenagers
LEGAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PARTIES WITH A CONSTRUCTION WORKING CONTRACT IN THE INDONESIAN CONTRACT LEGAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyze the legal relationship between the parties through the construction work contract of the Indonesian contract law system. The method used is normative juridical. The results of the research regarding the unilateral termination can only be carried out by buyers who are considered too unilateral. Because in fact, there are still several obstacles, those are service users as buyers violating the contract and performance in the form of late payments. However, in this case, if an agreement to terminate the contract is not obtained from the service user, then the contractor cannot terminate the contract. Therefore, even though it is regulated in the Civil Code that unilateral termination of employment can only be carried out by the contractor, it is necessary to evaluate the unilateral termination arrangement in the existing building contract.

Keywords: Construction Work Contract, Contract Law System in Indonesia
Developing Online Learning Media of French Literature Using Canva

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Learning French Literature (La Littérature Française) course in online class is relatively monotonous and less interesting. This can be seen from relatively low attention and participation of students in attending online class. This has a simultaneous impact on the low learning achievement for this subject learning that in turn can be one of the causes of the low language skills of students. To overcome these problems, it is necessary to develop a creative, innovative, and effective online learning media such as the Canva application so that student’s learning outcomes in the course become more optimal. The development of Canva application-based online learning media especially in Littérature Française course has never been conducted before. This shows the importance of conducting research on the development of online learning media based on the Canva application in the Littérature Française course. This research will answer 2 research problems; firstly how is the development of online learning media in the Littérature Française course based on the Canva application? and secondly, what is the feasibility level of online learning media for the Canva application-based Littérature Française course? The research uses Research and Development (R&D) research design with the ADDIE procedural model learning design scheme by Lee and Owens (2004) with a model cycle of 5 stages consisting of: Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation. The Canva application-based learning media is expected to have a positive impact on lecturers in terms of time saving of course preparation that show the professionalism of the lecturers. The media can also increase student’s language competence.

Keywords: Development, littérature française, online, learning, canva
Turtle graphics algorithm on Batang batik motifs

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After the Covid-19 pandemic, most of the activities were carried out digitally. Likewise, the storage of batik motifs can be done digitally, so that their sustainability can be kept. The purpose of this article is to digitize the Batang batik motif with the turtle graphics algorithm. The famous Batang Batik is Batik Rifaiyah. Rifaiyah's batik is basically a three-country batik pattern that has solid details. The batik is often accompanied by Javanese and Arabic poems containing advice to humans and the natural environment. This is inherited from the ancestors of the descendants of Sheikh KH. Ahmad Rifai from Kali Pucang Wetan Village, Batang District. It also served as a medium for the syiar of Islam in ancient times. Batik Rifaiyah has experienced the acculturation of batik from other regions. Among them, Lasem batik is dominant in red, Solo batik is brown, and Rifaiyah batik is indigo blue. The mixing of these colors gave rise to a new type of batik, which was named the three-country batik of Rifaiyah and has been developed for generations. Now the existence of these batik motifs is increasingly rare and expensive, so the media is needed to document it as well as to preserve the motif. Digital technology through the turtle graph algorithm is one solution to implement these motifs. The method used is a mix method, namely field surveys, digitization experiments, qualitative descriptions. The samples taken from Batang batik are batik motifs of grapes, floral motifs and kawung beard motifs. The results of this study indicate that Batang batik motifs can be made using turtle graphics without losing the characteristics of the batik itself.

Keywords: Turtle graphics algorithm, Batang Batik, Rifaiyah Batik
Seawater Effect on the Eye Gradation of Fishermen in Bengkulu Province

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Contact of seawater on human mucous membrane can result an osmosis process, and then lead to dehydration of those mucous cells. Here, we analyzed the effect of seawater on the eye gradation of fishermen across Bengkulu Province. As most of the activities of traditional fishermen in this province is still involving a direct contact of seawater and eye, these fishermen’s eye are vulnerable to crenation due to the retraction of water from eyes by hyperosmotic seawater. Our hypothesis was the fishermen’s eye will have a lower clarity (more opaque) in comparison to the non-fishermen one, as the fishermen’s ones contain less water in their cornea. This study involved 90 pairs of photographed eyes sample (180 people); 90 fishermen and 90 non-fishermen from three sampling locations. The respondents' eyes were photographed, and the gradation of the cornea section then were analyzed by image-J. The eyes gradations were graded from 1 (the darkest) to 100 (the clearest). The obtained data were analyzed in a generalized linear model. The results showed that the gradation of fisherman's eye is significantly cloudier than the non-fishermen ones (F1,178=639.69, P-value < 0.001). These cloudier eye gradation was parallely correlated with duration of contact with seawater, fishing duration in hours per day (F1,88=83.95, P-value...
Proceed, Processes, and Problems of Issuing the First Green Sukuk in Indonesia

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Indonesia has ratified United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and determined to achieve sustainable development goals as stipulated in the National Medium Term Development Plan. To achieve the goals, green projects were planned and funded by green financing through green sukuk. The first retail green sukuk ST006 was issued in 2019 to cater local financial market. The sukuk bears two fascinating features, i.e. green and syariah, yet it failed to fully achieved its issuance target. The ST006 was targeted to gather Rp2 trillion, but it could only collect Rp1,46 trillion. The purpose of this article is to review processes for issuing the green sukuk and problems why it could not achieve its intended proceed. The data is gathered by using desk research to seek available secondary literature and also interviews with personnel of Directorate General of Budget Financing and Risk Management, Ministry of Finance who directly involved in the issuance processes. The results show that albeit deficiency in fund collected, the green sukuk succeed in attracted sizeable new and millennials investors. Processes to issue the green sukuk are more rigid and costly than conventional ones since they must adhere to Green Bond Principle as well as syariah principle. Several problems are identified, including difficulties in reporting and tracing sukuk proceeds whether allocated to finance eligible green projects. Budget tagging system is implemented to ensure eligibility. Frequency of issuing sukuk, lack of socialization, undeveloped sukuk investor base and macroeconomic conditions are also factors cited as responsible for suboptimal proceed.

**Keywords:** Climate change, Green sukuk, Public finance, Sustainable development goals, Syariah bond
A Comparative Analysis of Contempt of Court Concept According to Indonesian and Russian Criminal Law

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Abstract

The title of this study is An Analysis of Contempt of Court Concept According to Indonesian and Russian Criminal Law. Using secondary legal materials, this normative research examines rules of laws and doctrines to identify (1) the concept of contempt of court according to Indonesian criminal code and (2) similarities and differences of such concept according to Indonesian and Russian criminal code. A descriptive comparative method was used by comparing rules of laws concerning the concept of contempt of court applicable in both countries. Regulations on contempt of court are arranged in the Criminal Code of Russian Federation (CCORF), which is the world’s modern criminal code. Crimes against trial administration are stipulated in Chapter 31, consisting of 23 articles, of the second book of Criminal Code of Russian Federation. Indonesian and Russian criminal code, KUHP and CCORF respectively, regulates delicts related to trial administration. Hence, both Indonesian and Russian criminal codes categorize deeds that disrupt the running of trials into crimes or prosecutable actions according to law. However, CCORF is more specific than KUHP in elaborating contempt of court. Crimes related to the administration of court is specified in Book 31. In addition, the difference between the two codes also lies in the categorization of the crime and the consequent punishment for the perpetrator.
Dynamics of Suburbanization in the Cluster Housing Society of Pontianak City

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Suburbanization in cluster housing in Pontianak City began to be felt in 2010 and reached its peak in 2014-2016. This phenomenon is marked by the massive conversion of green land outside the administration of Pontianak City. Suburbanization patterns significantly occur in areas outside the Pontianak City corridor, which evenly follow the patterns of the road network and growth centers. These dynamics have led to massive population growth, including lower-middle-income people with a tendency for various socio-demographic patterns. This study examines the impact of suburbanization on the socio-demographic features of the community in cluster housing. This study covers suburbs outside the Pontianak City corridor with urban sprawl characteristics. The symptoms of suburbanization are driven by the urgent need for housing for lower-middle-income communities, property prices that are increasingly difficult to reach in Pontianak City, connected accessibility, increasingly narrow living spaces, and people's lifestyles. Attractiveness to banking facilities and stimulus, installment flexibility, investment motives, complete facilities, after-sales convenience, and a safer and more comfortable atmosphere. Easy and affordable access to ownership of cluster housing for all levels of society has an impact on unique socio-demographic agglomerations, in the community (Gemeinschaft) but at the same time association's society (Gesellschaft). Cluster housing communities from various socio-cultural backgrounds tend to experience assimilation based on collective consciousness motives and experience social polarization. On the one hand, polarized society. Within the scope of the study of suburbanization, this research contributes to a specific demographic study concerning the motives and impacts of cluster housing growth for socio-demographic dynamics.

Keywords: Cluster Residential, Suburbanization, Urban Sprawl, Pontianak City
Analysis of Educational Game Development Needs For Improvement Students' Critical Thinking Ability in Informatics Subjects

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University Presenting Author: saminspd@gmail.com The ability to think critically is needed in the learning process, especially in learning Informatics. The use of technology in learning can be done by using learning media in the form of educational games that are integrated in learning. The purpose of this study was to obtain information about the need for educational games for Informatics subjects, perceptions of educational games and the format for presenting educational games according to teachers and students. The method used in this research is a survey to find out the initial data which is the process of developing educational game products. The instrument used is a questionnaire sheet. The data analysis technique that will be used is quantitative and qualitative descriptive statistical analysis techniques. The schools that were used as research samples were 22 SMP/MTs spread across Karanganyar Regency, Boyolali Regency, and Surakarta City. For each school, 1 teacher was chosen, namely 1 teacher for Informatics. The results showed that teachers and students at SMP/MTs in Karanganyar Regency, Boyolali Regency, and Surakarta City had a good perception of Informatics educational games. According to the teacher, the need for educational games is games containing evaluation and simulation questions, while adventure-type games are needed by students. The educational game content required includes learning materials, evaluation questions, adventure games, quiz games, simulations. Educational game format needed that is challenging and interesting. Informatics educational game criteria include attractive and interactive design, sufficient duration, usability, easy access, user friendly interface, appropriateness, relevance.

Keywords: needs analysis, educational games, critical thinking skills
The increasing of Human Resources quality Through Food Security in Semarang City (A Study of Legal Anthropology)

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Abstract

Development of food security has a strategic meaning in development in an area through its human resources, in accordance with Constitution number 18 of 2012 concerning food, that the provincial, district / city and / or village governments determine the type and amount of certain food reserves according to the consumption needs of the local community. The Human Development Index (HDI) also states that three factors determine the Human Development Index, namely education, health, and economy, so the quality of human resources is very influential and has an important role in developing and managing food so that a synergistic relationship between various aspects of the food security development in a region is needed. In this study, improving the quality of human resources in the city of Semarang in terms of the Anthropological Study of Law on food security, the method used through a normative juridical approach that is the law conceptualized as a normative symptom in legislation with the legal anthropological approach, the population in this study is the Department of Agriculture Semarang City with samples of food products in improving the quality of its human resources The results of this study comes through the Empirical Legal Anthropology approach, the support of strong and effective food institutions can spur growth, development and improvement of food, the nutritional status improvement of the community is very influential in improving the quality of human resources in increasing intelligence and the performance of human resources in determining future growth as one of strengthening local food security in the city of Semarang. With the availability of high quality human resources characterized by a strong physical, strong mental, excellent health and mastering science and technology can support the development of the city of Semarang.

Keywords: Legal Anthropology, Food security, Semarang City, Human Resources
THE MODEL OF DECISION FOR THE FORMULATION OF INTEGRATIVE ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL CURRICULUM
(Study of Response to KMA 183 and KMA 184 2019)

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Abstract

This paper discusses the phenomenon of the complexity of madrasas theory compiling an integrated curriculum framework based on KMA 183 and KMA 184 in the Islamic boarding education setting. This study found (1) Decision Support System Concepts based on the principle of Madrasa Aliyah Wali Songo Dormitory Sons and Madrasa Aliyah Wali Songo Dormitory Girls are separate human-assisted tools made up of computer-based systems that act as miners, processors, responders and decision-makers based on needs and objectives. (2) The preparation of the Integrative Curriculum shall be carried out at the same time with a dynamic and statistical model, since the expenditure issue will not be dealt with properly only on the basis of a statistical model. Robert D. Speech’s Integrated Curriculum Model was adopted to solve the complex problems that have arisen and ended with the formalization of decisions to ensure the validity of curriculum structures and the legitimacy of decisions. (3) Integrated madrasa curriculum developed by Madrasa Aliyah Wali Songo Dormitory Sons and Madrasa Aliyah Wali Songo Dormitory Girls is an Independent Curriculum Transdisciplinary (ICT).

Keywords: Decision Making Model, Integrative Curriculum, Islamic Boarding School of Madrasa, KMA 183/2019, KMA 184/2019