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BOOK OF ABSTRACT

CHALLENGES OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND
EDUCATION FOR ACHIEVING SDG'S

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**FACULTY OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI YOGYAKARTA**

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Build Up School Culture Through Implementation of Education Character

Alexander Ferdinan Tuati

Jakarta State University, Indonesia

alexander.tuati@gmail.com

In a Globalization era, school has to build up a positive culture to prepare Millennial Generation in science, technology and character. The passion of the founders in the school's vision and mission became the basic for building up the school culture. Every year, there must be a changing of school components, a graduating class, a freshman who will take a new class, and also the teachers and staff. That conditions make them can't work in a same passion and achieve school's goals. Building up the school culture means to build up habits in applying school's values (religiosity, nationalism, independence, mutual cooperation, and integrity), carrying out school rules, having work's habits to achieve the goals of the school. Character education in curriculum 2013, provides a space for school to build up the school culture through the habituation of character education and being a role model. Starting with respect, curiosity, perseverance and courage school culture can be stronger than the previous year and the all school components can bring good influences in the school.

Key Words : School Culture, Character Education, Habituation

Classroom Wall Color Selection at Public Elementary School in Salatiga

Ariza Chrisananda Nurendra¹, Christina Ismaniati²

¹ Post Graduate Program, Educational Technology, Yogyakarta State University
ariza.nurendra@gmail.com

² Curriculum and Educational Technology Department, Faculty of Education Science,
Yogyakarta State University
ismaniati_fipuny@gmail.com

Indonesian elementary students spent 7-8 hours learning in schools. Mostly, they spent their time inside the classroom do their activities. Learning process needs ideal condition. This condition provides an atmosphere that makes learners feel comfortable and happy to follow the teaching and learning process. Conditions where students can learn comfortably and happily. Learning is inevitably related to the environment. The intended environment is the class and social conditions (interaction) when the learning process happen. Classes have structures that can be manipulated to give students learning facilities in the classroom, namely the color of the wall. Wall's color can be simulated according to the condition of the students. Color has effect on visual and psychology for students. The purpose of this article is to provide an overview of color that suit to the wall and can be applied to public schools in Salatiga.

Keywords: wall color, classroom, environment, elementary school

Developing Media Learning of Puppet to Support the Storytelling Method as Effort to Develop Early Childhood Moral

Aziz Purnomosidi*, C. Asri Budiningsih

Study Program of Instructional Technology, Graduate School

Yogyakarta State University

*email: azizpurnomosidi@gmail.com

The aims of this study are to: (1) produce an appropriate media of puppet, (2) to find out the effectivity of puppet as a media to support storytelling method. This research used ADDIE model (analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation). Expert trials were conducted by materials, media experts and teachers. The field trial consisted of the initial, main, and operational. The results show: (1) the media of puppet qualified to support storytelling methods, based on material experts' assessment gave very good categories with an average score of 3.54; media experts meanwhile valued a good category with an average score of 3.18; and kindergarten teachers gave very good category for the materials, good category for the media aspect with an average score of 3.28 and 3.22, (2) The media of puppet has a "good" effectivity in instructional based on the calculation of learning outcomes showed an increase 25.01% in nationalism and 87.5% in respectful with N-Gain Score 0.53 and 0.63 belonging to in the middle classification, The implementation of learning based on observed activities of children increased by 25% and the implementation by teachers earned an average percentage of 81.5%.

Keywords: storytelling, media, moral, puppet character.

History Teaching in Vocational High Schools Based on the 2013 Curriculum

Danu Eko Agustinova

History Education Study Program, Faculty of Social Sciences

Yogyakarta State University

danu_eko@uny.ac.id

The 2013 Curriculum is a learning guidance for schools in Indonesia. One among many schools that implement the 2013 Curriculum is vocational high school (VHS). Social sciences-based subjects are also taught in VHSs. One of them is Indonesian History. History in VHSs is very strategic for internalizing national character values. Unfortunately, history teachers in VHSs do not apply suitable ways in their teaching. That is understandable since students in VHSs pay more attention to vocational subjects. This research employed a descriptive qualitative method by utilizing some techniques of data collection such as observations, interviews, and documentations. The aim of this study was to investigate the teaching strategy that is suitable for VHSs. The benefit of this research is the finding of ideal teaching strategy for VHS students. In this case, the object of the research is a state vocational high school in Kudus, Central Java, SMK Negeri 3 Kudus. History subject can be delivered by either using learning media or learning in historical sites. Those two strategies aim at easing the students in understanding the history materials. Each of those strategies has both advantages and disadvantages, so that the combination of them can cover each other's downsides.

Keywords: history, the 2013 curriculum, strategy

The *Treatment System* for Children Citizens Assisted at the Special Guidance Institution for Children (LPKA)

Dwi Afrimetty Timoera, Irawaty

Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Negeri Jakarta

E-mail: dwiafrimetty@unj.ac.id

The purpose of this study is to obtain valid and reliable empirical data, facts and information about fostering treatment systems for citizen assisted children in LPKA. In addition, this research aims to inform the extent to which the current development of treatment systems carried out by LPKA to the assisted children. This study uses the Research and Development method. The research location that was used as the object was the Special Guidance Agency for Children (LPKA) located on Jl. Percetakan Negara No.88 A, RT.12 / RW.4, Rawasari, Cempaka Putih, Central Jakarta City, Jakarta Special Capital Region 10570. The research method used in this study aims to produce specific products and test the effectiveness of these products. The results of this study are in the form of a guidebook, IPR and Discussion Group Forum (FGD). For publications carried out in the second year after the research was conducted.

Keywords: Guidance, Treatment system, children assisted by children, LPKA

The Contribution of Education Board to Improving Education Development

Endang Sri Budi Herawati*¹, Suryadi², and Bejdo Sujanto ³

¹Doctoral Programme Student of Education Management, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Jl. Rawamangun Muka, Jakarta Timur 13220
endang.sri.budi.herawati@mahasiswa.unj.ac.id

^{2,3} Education Management Department, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Jl. Rawamangun Muka, Jakarta Timur 13220
hcsuryadi.unj@gmail.com², bejosujanto@unj.ac.id³

The government established an Education Board to guarantee the implementation of democratic and quality education policies by involving the community as education stakeholders. By examining the achievement of the objectives of the formation of the Education Board, this study wants to see how the Education Board contributes to improving the quality of education services in Cirebon Regency. This research was conducted qualitatively in 2018 with the method of collecting data through in-depth interviews, questionnaires, and document studies. The results of the study indicate that the Education Board has not contributed optimally. The community generally does not understand the existence of the Education Board. The participation of the community in Education which should be optimized through the School Committee has not been optimally touched. Collaboration with industry has not yet been established, so the involvement of the World Industrial Business (DUDI) in the development of Education is not optimal. The absence of rules regarding budget allocation for the implementation of the Education Board activities has resulted in the Education Board not being able to work optimally.

Keywords: Board Education, community participation, Education Development

The Media Development of Students' Character Education Based Social Studies Comic Book

Etin Solihatin¹, Roby Ibnu Syarifain²

¹Universitas Negeri Jakarta

²Universitas Padjadjaran

e-mail: [1etinsolihatin@yahoo.com](mailto:etinsolihatin@yahoo.com), [2syarifainrobby@gmail.com](mailto:syarifainrobby@gmail.com)

This research is aimed at producing a character education based Social Studies comic media for an effective Social Studies teaching and learning for students in primary schools ISBN 978-602-8768-35-1 and HKI number EC00201814589, 4 June 2018. In addition, character education based Social Studies comic media will able to improve their reading interests that eventually will improve the learning results of Social Studies. Furthermore, the method of Research and Development from Dick and Carey. In addition, the research location was conducted to fifth graders of primary schools in the sub-district area of Jatisari, Indonesia. In addition, the result of the research based on the t-test calculation that was obtained was $t_{count} (11.67) > t_{table} (2.05)$, which means an improvement of the learning result of Social Studies is significant by using a character education based Social Studies comic media in the teaching and learning of Social Studies. In other words, a combination of text and visual aid (comic book) tend to support better learning than merely reading a text only.

Keywords: Comic media, character education, learning result of Social Studies

Bagaimana Kompetensi Pedagogik Membantu Guru dalam Menjawab Tantangan Pendidik Era RI 4.0

Indah Purnama Sari, Widiastuti

Pascasarjana, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

e-mail: indahpurnama.2017@student.uny.ac.id

Professional teachers will be able to develop great quality human too. Indonesia requires teachers to have four competences if they want to be called professional teachers. There are four basic competences teachers should have in their career, pedagogic competence, personality competence, social competence, and professional competence. Pedagogic competency is one of the most important competence teacher should have, because pedagogic competency is someone's performance ability in education. Pedagogic competency sets teachers apart from experts. Pedagogic competence also relates to the skills that teachers had to have by 21st. It will affect the students study results and address the students' need toward industrial revolution 4.0. The method used in this paper is literature study. The result of the study shows that if teachers are able to master the whole pedagogic competence, they could answer the educational challenge of a 4.0 era, although it still must be complemented by other competences.

Keyword : pedagogic competence, industrial revolution 4.0, and 21st century skill

New Model of Attitude Assessment Instruments Learners

Sarkadi¹, Suhadi², Irawaty³, Asep Rudi Casmana⁴

Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Negeri Jakarta

E-mail: 1sarkadi@unj.ac.id, 2suhadi@unj.ac.id, 3irawaty@unj.ac.id, 4aseprudi@unj.ac.id

The purpose of this study is to produce a new attitude instrument, so that citizenship education teachers are easier to assess the attitudes of students. So far, the citizenship education teachers have increased the difficulty of the students in the assessment because the assessment instruments used are not simple and have quite a variety.

The method used in this study begins with determining the attitude parameters consisting of the levels of accepting, responding, appreciating, and being responsible. The essence of the subject matter of citizenship is related to the four pillars of nationality consisting of Pancasila, the constitution of 1945, NKRI, and Bhineka Tunggal Ika. The parameters of attitude and essence of citizenship subject matter are correlated and made in the form of simple instruments. The results of the study obtained a new model of attitude assessment instrument which is a combination of journal instruments and observations by only recording extreme student behaviors both positive and negative. From the new model of student attitude assessment instruments, it can be concluded that the students recorded in the attitude assessment instrument are only students who behave in extreme positive and extreme negative behaviors, while those who do not behave extreme do not need to be blamed. With the new model of assessment of attitudes of students such as citizenship education teachers only record a few behaviors of students in each class, and expected citizenship education teachers to apply the value of student attitudes in accordance with the new model of instruments for assessing attitudes of students.

Keywords: New model, assessment of attitudes, positive and negative extreme behaviors

The Contribution of Principal's Communication and Conflict Management Skills to Teacher's Performance in Public Elementary Schools

Syaifulloh Nugroho

Department of Primary Education, Graduate School of Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.

Jalan Colombo No. 1, Karangmalang, Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia

syaifullohnugroho@gmail.com

This research aimed to determine the contribution of (1) principals' communication to teacher performance; (2) principal's conflict management skills to teacher performance; and (3) principal's communication and the conflict management skills to teacher performance in Public Elementary Schools in Mlati District, Sleman Regency.

This research used *expost-facto* type with a quantitative approach. The population of this research was all teachers in the Mlati District Elementary Schools in 2017/2018 academic year. The data collection technique used questionnaires. The data analysis technique used simple regression and multiple regression.

The results of this research show that there is a principal's contribution communication and conflict management skills to teachers performance of public elementary schools in Mlati District, Sleman Regency. The contribution of principal's communication to teacher performance is 64.9%, the contribution of principal's conflict management skills to teacher performance is 80.6%, and the contribution of principal's communication and conflict management skills to teacher performance is 85.8%.

Keywords: principal's communication, management conflict skills, teachers performance

**Trasformation Patterns of Tolerance Values by Parents to Early Childhood
in Kuningan Cigugur Community, West Java**

Tjipto Sumadi
tsumadi@unj.ac.id

A Task Force for Strengthening Character Education (Satgas PPK)

Vina Resa Fitri Rahayu¹, Zainal Arifin²

Graduate School, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

¹vinaresa@gmail.com, ²zainal_arifin@uny.ac.id

This study aims to analyze the implementation of human resource management in SATGAS PPK (Task Force of Strengthening Character Education) in Sukabumi District. This research was qualitative study using case study approach. Data collection techniques used observation, interviews and documentation. The subject of this study were General and Daily Chair of SATGAS PPK, representatives of SATGAS PPK members, and partner institutions of SATGAS PPK. The results of the study showed that (1) the determination of members was carried out through needs analysis, determination of members in general, division of commissariat, determination of quantity of members, and determination of the quality of members, (2) The recruitment was done through the dissemination of special invitations to the Assistant Principal of Student Affairs of Junior High Schools level in Sukabumi District, (3) The selection of members were done by using voting, (4) The placement of members was carried out by giving assignments and responsibilities as the coordinator of commissariats, (5) The development of members was carried out by partner institutions, (6) The compensation for members was not provided, (7) The integration of members was carried out by taking a middle decision on any differences that arise then agreed upon, (8) The maintenance of members was carried out by providing supporting facilities, and (9) the termination of employment had never been done.

Keywords: Human resource management, SATGAS, strengthening character education.

**Virtual Learning Room Homeschooling Practitioners
in Social Media
(Descriptive Study: Virtual Learning Room Rumah Inspirasi Blogs)**

Marisa Puspita Sary and Elisabeth Nugrahaeni

Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Communication Studies,
Jakarta State University
marisapuspita@unj.ac.id, enugrahaeni@unj.ac.id

The parents who choose homeschooling for their children's education are homeschooling practitioners. They are called homeschooling practitioners because they act as coaches for the education process of their children. As a coach, parental functions are not as teachers or learning resources, but as guides and compilers of learning curriculum.

Parents as homeschooling practitioners need guidance as a learning resource for carrying out homeschooling practices. This is done so that the application of the homeschooling concept is in accordance with the meaning of homeschooling, "Children learn independently at home, guided by parents or teachers who come to the house". That's the basic concept, "said Hamid Muhammad, Director General of Secondary Education at the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud), explaining the definition of homeschooling. Therefore, many also mention this phenomenon as "home school" or "independent school" education. "So, the education is more self-taught and included in the category of informal education," Hamid said.

RumahInspirasi.com is one of the virtual communities that actively provides homeschooling guidance. RumahInspirasi.com is a Homeschooling virtual study room, Parenting and Entrepreneurship. The founder of RumahInspirasi.com is Aar Suamardiono or who is more familiarly called Aar. Aar and his wife, Mira Julia (Lala) are homeschooling practitioners since 2011 for their three children.

Through this Rumah Inspirasi blog, the Aar family wants to share practical perspectives in implementing homeschooling. Rumah Inspirasi aims to provide inspiration, both for families who are interested in homeschooling and families who choose schools and want to enrich the educational process in the family. RumahInspirasi.com blog is one of the virtual learning tools for the community as homeschooling practitioners.

This research entitled: "VIRTUAL LEARNING ROOM PRACTITIONER OF HOMESCHOOLING IN SOCIAL MEDIA" (Descriptive Study of Virtual Learning Room Rumah Inspirasi Blogs). This research is different from existing homeschooling themed research, because this research is related to the use of social media, especially blogs as a means of education for homeschooling practitioners.

The approach used in this study is descriptive qualitative and aims to describe the nature, circumstances, and phenomena. This study aims to describe the homeschooling virtual learning room on the Virtual Rumah Inspirasi Blogs community blog. The data analyzed is based on interviews, observations on blog content and literature.

Keywords: Virtual Learning Room, Homeschooling Practitioners, Social Media

The Implementation of the 2013 Curriculum on Improving Elementary School Students' Achievement and it's barriers in the case of MIN 3 Grobogan, Central Java, Indonesia

Moch. Yusuf Efendi and Hsi. Nancy Lien

Department of Education and Human Potentials Development (DEHPD)

National Dong Hwa University, Hualien, Taiwan

Email: yusufefendi662@yahoo.com

The Indonesian education system is currently implementing the 2013 Curriculum instead of the 2006 Curriculum. One of the development from many obstacles in the 2013 curriculum from the previous curriculum is the scientific approach. However, there are still many teachers who find some difficulties to apply this approach in teaching. The purpose of this study is to determine what barriers experienced by elementary school teachers in the implementation of the 2013 curriculum in support to improve the students' achievement. This study used descriptive qualitative and literature studies. In essence, qualitative descriptive research is a method of examining the status of a group of people, an object with the aim of making a description, or painting systematically, factually and accurately of the facts investigated. This qualitative descriptive study aims to describe what is happening now. That is, this study describes, examines, analyzes and interprets the current conditions. In other words, qualitative descriptive research aims to obtain information on existing conditions. While the literature method is a method of collecting data that is done by taking the necessary data from the related literature. In the case of MIN 3 Grobogan, the barriers of implementation the 2013 curriculum are design curriculum of education, facilities, and students' assessments, so the school has to improve three elements of the 2013 curriculum.

Keyword: Educational system, the 2013 curriculum, elementary school, teacher, student and achievement.

Need Analysis The Development of English Vocabulary and Pronunciation Ebooks for SMA Students

Nanda Chandra Nugraha and Abdul Gafur Dami Amiseno

Graduate School of Yogyakarta State University

Study Program of Instructional Technology

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

nandaunited26@gmail.com, abdul_gafur@uny.ac.id

The aims of this study is to describe the need analysis of the development of English vocabulary and pronunciation ebooks for SMA/MA students. The research method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method and the research was conducted at SMA Negeri 1 Pengasih, Kulon Progo. Data was collected through observation on second grades student of Science (IPA) class and interviews involving two teachers majoring in English education. The results of the research show that: (1) mostly all students used a direct online translation (google translate) during the learning process when the teacher gives a task to write in English , (2) teacher should used more English than Indonesian during the learning process which supported by an appropriate and interesting learning processes and resources, (3) students had difficulty when pronounce word that students rarely used and had more that 3 syllables, (4) the learning processes and resources which had less interesting and less varied.

Keywords: need analysis, vocabulary, pronunciation.

Development of Chemistry Module Based on Character Education for Senior High School

Putri Dwi Humaerah and Mukminan

Prodi Teknologi Pembelajaran Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
e-mail: putrihumaerah@gmail.com

The limitation of learning resources that contains character values is one of the obstacles encountered in the implementation of character education based on Kurikulum 2013 in SMAN 7 Bombana. Therefore, the aim of this study is to develop chemistry module that contains character education for the 2nd grade students of senior high school. This study used research and development methods that adapt the steps of modified Borg & Gall development model, such as requirement analysis, planning, module development, expert validation, small group testing, revisions, and final products. After the final product is declared feasible to use, the effectiveness of the module in improving student achievement will be measured using the N-gain test. The results showed that (1) the average value of product media validation is 95.71% (very feasible category) and product material validation is 75.82% (feasible category), (2) average value of small group testing results is 90.40% (very attractive category), and (3) the effectiveness of the product is measured using the N-gain test of 0.69 (medium category). Based on these results, it can be concluded that the developed chemistry module based on character education for senior high school is feasible, attractive, and effective to use.

Keywords: character education, chemistry modules, development research

A Study of Need Analysis of an E-Module for Indonesian Grammar in Senior High School

Rahmi Rosyidah Susanto

Teknologi Pembelajaran, Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
e-mail: rahmirosyidah.2017@uny.ac.id

The purpose of this study was to analyze learner's needs for Indonesian grammar learning and develop an e-module as instructional media for this subject. The needs analysis of the learners concerns their expectation about teaching methods, learning resources, and instructional media used in class by their teacher. This research study was conducted during first semester of 2018-2019 academic year by 110 randomly selected students of Senior High School in region Yogyakarta. The research was using descriptive analytical approach to find the result. Data obtained by using questionnaire and interviews. The results of this study revealed some results. About 83,6% of students said that the subject hasn't been facilitated with adequate instructional media and teacher centered on teaching methods still the main ones in the class for Indonesian grammar. Furthermore, students found difficult at finding learning resources as their reference because any book or instructional media just for Indonesian grammar never used in their class. As the result, students have difficulties in learning about Indonesian grammar and they need interactive instructional media like e-module as their learning resource. Therefore, develop an instructional media for Indonesian grammar is a must so their difficulties in studying could be solved.

Keywords: Need Analysis, Instructional Media, Indonesian Grammar, Senior High School.

Problem Based Learning with an Outdoor Learning Activities and the Ability to Apply the Concept of Geography

Yuswanti Ariani Wirahayu, Nailul Insani, Dewi Nur Azizah

Department of Geography, Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Negeri Malang

Problem Based Learning (PBL) has several advantages than the other learning models. These include: 1) meaningful; 2) in problem situation state; and 3) improving critical thinking skills, fostering initiative in work, having internal motivation to learn, and developing interpersonal relationship in groups. In addition, PBL also provides conditions that facilitate a group working, independent studying or collaborating, using critical thinking and build a passion for lifelong learning. The superiority of PBL is strengthen when it is equipped with an outdoor learning, because it engages students to actively learning both inside and outside the classroom. The ability to apply a concept is needed to facilitate a problem solving. PBL makes the students become more active, thus influence the implementation of students' geography concept.

The study aimed to determine the impact of PBL with an outdoor learning activities on the ability to apply the concept of geography. The study applied quasy experiment design with a post-test only control group. Essay questions were used as the instrument with the total of five items that have passed the validity and reliability test. Whereas before the data analysis, a prerequisite test was carried out with normality and homogeneity test. Hypothesis test was done by using an independent sample t-test.

The results of the study indicate that PBL with an outdoor learning activities had a powerful impact on the ability to apply the concept of geography. The learning process made the students become more active and had a meaningful impression. A meaningful learning encouraged the students to easily remember the concept that have been learned so as to facilitate them in applied that concept. It proved by the average value of the experimental class (89,1) was higher than the control class (81,3). The hypothesis test's value through t-test analysis were 0,001. The Problem Based Learning (PBL) with an outdoor learning activities has an impact on the ability to apply the concept of geography.

Keywords: problem based learning, outdoor learning, concept mplementation's ability

Implementation Literacy of Education thru Entrepreneurship: CIPP Model on Bogor Community Learning Center

Andang Heryahya¹, Bedjo Sujanto², Rugaiyah²

PhD Student of Education Management, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

andang@tazkia.ac.id

Professor of Education Management, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

profrugaiyah@gmail.ac.id, rugaiyah@unj.ac.id

The research objective was to obtain information about the effectiveness of the implementation of the keaksaraan Usaha Mandiri (KUM) in the Community Learning Center (PKBM) and the Learning Group (Pokjar) in Bogor Regency. Using the CIPP evaluation model which consists of evaluating contexts, inputs, processes and products. The study was conducted for 12 months at six institutions in five sub-districts. The results of the context component study showed that the program was held in illiterate areas in rural and densely populated areas. Organizers and tutors have an understanding of program objectives, while students know he is learning to read and write and skills. In terms of input, most tutors are teachers in formal education with the majority of participants being adult women with jobs as housewives and laborers. The process shows that learning is dominated by the practice of skills rather than habituation in reading, counting and writing which is the main goal. The level of attendance is influenced by the daily activities of students. While the aspects of learning outcomes showed that 10.5 percent of students passed with the title of Very Good. 80.87 percent were declared graduated with Good title, and 11.4 percent were declared graduated with the Enough category.

Key words: Education Literacy, CIPP, Adult Women, Rural Area

Understanding the Basic Concept of Geography in Social Knowledge Science Subject of DKI Jakarta School Students

ET Rahardjo, OS Hardi, K. Rumantir

Education department of Geography, Faculty of Social Sciences, State University of Jakarta,
Jakarta, Indonesia

Email: ekotrirahardjo@unj.ac.id

This study aims to look at the picture penguasaan basic concepts of geography on social studies, elementary school students (SD) in Jakarta. Background research isin the curriculum of 2013 there were demands to be met by teachers, mastery of the concepts of integrative science as the concept of IPS in the topics and themes. In connection with this, the researchers wanted to know whether the elementary school students to master the scientific concept properly in the basic concepts one essential concept of geography that is also part of the social studies learning.

This type of research is research ex post facto with the survey method. The study population is the entire elementary school located in the province of Jakarta. Samples were 30 schools. The data collection technique using a questionnaire in the form of tests whose results are scores were analyzed by frequency and percentage.

The results showed that the lowest scores concept is the concept of affordability, which occur in four areas, namely the administration of the Thousand Islands, North Jakarta, Central Jakarta and East Jakarta. While the other two regions, namely South Jakarta, West Jakarta and the lowest is in the mastery of concepts interrelations. Mastery of the highest concept is the concept of spatial linkages that occurred in four provinces include North Jakarta, West Jakarta, Central Jakarta, and South Jakarta. While the highest Thousand Islands region on the concept of pattern, and East Jakarta on the concept of utility value. Overall then understanding the basic concepts of geography in primary school students have not been optimum.

Keywords : Basic Concepts Geography, Student, Score.

Learning Innovative Based on Multimedia Application for Civic Education in Senior High School

Muhammad Japar¹, Komarudin², Ganang Lakshita Hadi Purnomo³, Dini Nur Fadhillah⁴

^{1,2,4}Fakultas Ilmu Sosial, Universitas Negeri Jakarta

³Civic Education Teacher, Senior Intercultural School

mjapar@unj.ac.id

The development of information and communication technology encourages various educational institutions to utilize e-learning systems to improve the effectiveness and flexibility of learning. This study aims to describe student learning outcomes using innovative based on multimedia learning applications for civic education. This method used sequential explanatories mix method design is used in the 'face to face' survey. In-depth interviews were conducted by eight students in grade ten year 2018, two civic education teachers, and also 20 students who were running a practice program in teaching skills at Senior High School. Among 36 participants, 94% stated that the quality of learning was very good. The results showed that the average student score in civic education increased by 27.8%. Multimedia application is effective in increasing students' understanding regarding Pancasila values within the framework of the practice of administering the State government. The implication of this research is that multimedia applications can be used as alternative learning media that are more complete, interesting and also facilitates the teacher in the learning process. Students are more motivated in learning and improve learning transformation.

Keywords: Learning innovative, multimedia application, civic education

The Model of Religious Culture Education to Respond Challenge Sustainable Development Goal

Muhammad Luthfi Abdullah and Eliyawati

Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Cirebon

mluthfiabdullah@untagcirebon.ac.id, elijawati@untagcirebon.ac.id

The Sustainable Development Goals abbreviated as SDGs are sustainable development systems that continue the previous system, the MDGs. SDGs have the main principle of being universally applicable with the development goals applicable to all disadvantaged, developing and advanced regions, along with every citizen. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the field of education, which are related to the quality of good education with the substance of ensuring equitable distribution of quality education and increasing learning opportunities for all people, guarantee inclusive and equitable education and encourage lifelong learning opportunities for everyone. This article tries to offer a model of education that can be reached by all levels of society and provides lifelong learning opportunities for everyone. The Education Model offered is based on religious culture. The main focus of education in this paper is related to education which builds human dignity. At least there is 7 religious cultures that can be applied, namely; (1) TSP (Tahan dari buang sampah sembarangan, Simpan sampah pada tempatnya, Pungut sampah insya Allah sedekah); (2) BEBASKOMIBA (BE-berantakan-rapikan; BAS-basah-keringkan; KO-kotor-bersihkan; MI- miring-luruskan; BA-bahaya-amankan); (3) 3M (Mulai dari diri sendiri; Mulai dari hal yang kecil; Mulai saat ini); (4) 5K (Kerja keras; Kerja cerdas; Kerja mawas; Kerja tuntas; Kerja ikhlas); (5) Konsep "Untung" (bila jadi amal kebaikan; bila jadi ilmu; bila bermanfaat; bila menambah silaturahmi; bila menguntungkan orang lain); (6) 5S (Senyum; Salam; Sapa; Sopan; and Santun); dan (7) 7B (Beribadah dengan baik, benar, dan istiqomah; Berakhlak baik; Belajar tekun tiada henti; Bekerja keras, cerdas, dan ikhlas; Bersahaja dalam hidup; Bantu sesama; Bersihkan hati selalu).

Keywords : Sustainable Development Goals, The Model Of Religious Culture Education, Humanity

Potential of Video Blog as Instructional Media of Paragraph Writing in Elementary School

Angganingrum Shinta Hapsari¹, Gunarhadi² and Rumintoyo³

¹Postgraduate Student of Educational Technology, Sebelas Maret University

^{2,3}Faculty of Lecture and Education, Sebelas Maret University

¹email: shintahapsari32@student.uns.ac.id

²email: gunarhadi@staff.uns.ac.id

³email: rumintoyo@staff.uns.ac.id

Bahasa Indonesia subject has four skills to be developed, writing, speaking, reading and listening. Writing skill is considered to be the most difficult one. This study was set to identify the potential of video blog as an instructional media to enhance writing skill in elementary school in which the era of technology has transformed the face of education. There was concern of incorporating technology in teaching and learning in the form of instructional media. Web 2.0 tools as a product of technology would function as instructional media, specifically in bahasa Indonesia learning. Video blog is one of web 2.0 tools. The study included fifth grader students in SD Al Firdaus, SD Marsudirini and SD Widya Wacana. Data collected via questionnaire to find out the potential use of video blog as instructional media in the class. Findings indicated that the teachers were not using much instructional media in the class during bahasa Indonesia learning. The students were mostly used to watch video blog. The students specified the benefit of watching video blog as having better understanding and comprehension of the content. Video blog has potential to be instructional media in bahasa Indonesia learning in elementary school especially in paragraph writing.

Keyword: video blog, writing skill, instructional media, elementary school

The Determining Factors of Student Intention in Trying to Donate Through the Medium of Online Social Crowdfunding Media

Cynthia Ayu Manggarani and Zulfikar Ali Ahmad

STIE YKPN

The issue of social crowdfunding has been widely discussed in various countries. In Indonesia, social crowdfunding media platforms are frequently used for social activities such as the donation for the victims of natural disasters, donation for people who suffer from financial deficiency, and so on. However, empirical research on social crowdfunding is finite. Even though the platform has been extensively used by the society, the lack of interest towards study in social crowdfunding is due to the obscureness of government regulations regarding the fundraising media. Considering the enormous contribution of social crowdfunding media for the people in need, the enthusiasm of the society to participate in the donation activities thus need to be elevated. This study aims to determine the degree of one's motivation in trying to try to donate through social crowdfunding media. The data of this research was collected using survey method with a total of 300 respondents.

Keywords: theory of trying, attitude, intention, social crowdfunding

Local Culture-Based Character Education in Sociology Learning at Senior High School

Dian Rinanta Sari, Achmad Siswanto, Syaifudin

Sociology of Education, Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Negeri Jakarta

Dianrinanta_s@yahoo.co.id

This qualitative study aims to develop the local culture-based character education in sociology learning in senior high school. The case study on this research located in Cigugur, West Java. This study also aims to synergize and adapt local culture that contains character education into sociology learning at senior high school level. Data collected through FGD with 20 participants, observation, and interview with three followers of Karuhun Urang Customary, a customary leader, and three cigugur societies. The results of this study indicate that the dimensions of the five pillars of character education that are the government's priority are found in the local culture in the Karuhun Urang Customary community in Cigugur. The Karuhun Urang Customary community also shows that local culture-based has a positive function in their lives, such as tolerance, peace and harmony. This research also can be used as a discourse mapping about local cultural values and their actualization that can be integrated in sociology learning in senior high school level.

Keywords : Character education; local culture; Karuhun Urang Customary community

Job Satisfaction of Primary School Teacher in Tigapanah District: Influence of Interpersonal Communication, Work Environment and *Locus* of Control

Emalia Sembiring¹, Sukarman Purba²

¹Department of Education Administration, Medan State University, Indonesia

Email: Emalia.brsembiring03@gmail.com

²Postgraduate lecturer of Medan State University

Email: arman_prb@yahoo.com

The aim of this study is to obtain information about the effects of Interpersonal Communication, Work Environment, and Locus of Control on Job Satisfaction. This research is carried out on Public Elementary Teachers in Tigapanah District in 2019 with a total sample of 136 teachers using the Kreijcie Table, and Proportional Random Sampling is used to determine the selected data. To test the hypothesis, the data is analyzed by path analysis after fulfilling the analysis requirements test, namely the Normality and Linearity test. The research findings show that Teacher Job Satisfaction is directly influenced by Interpersonal Communication, Work Environment and Locus of Control. Based on these findings it can be concluded that any changes or variations that occur in Job Satisfaction are influenced by Interpersonal Communication, Work Environment and Locus of Control. from the finding, the three variables, it turns out that the Locus of Control variable has more influence in increasing Job Satisfaction, followed by Work Environment and Interpersonal Communication variables. Therefore, in managing Teacher Job Satisfaction, Interpersonal Communication, Work Environment and Locus of control must be included in the strategic planning of human resource development in State Primary School Teachers in Tigapanah District, but other variables need to be taken into account by subsequent job satisfaction research.

Keyword: Job Satisfaction, Interpersonal Communication, Work Environment, Locus Of Control

Effect of School Culture on Intelligence of Emotional Students in SMPN 8 Yogyakarta

Hakima Maris, Zamroni

Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

email: hakima.maris2016@student.uny.ac.id¹, zamroni@uny.ac.id²

This study aims to reveal the effect of school culture on emotional intelligence. This type of research is quantitative research with a descriptive approach. The research population is students of SMPN 8 Yogyakarta as 959. A sample of 282 students was established using Slovin The technique of collecting data using a questionnaire. The validity of questionnaire was measured using CFA. The reliability instrument was calculated using alpha Cronbach's. The data analysis used a simple regression analysis at the significance level of 0,05. The result show that there is an effect positive of school culture on emotional intelligence, indicated by a regression coefficient of 0.430 with a significant 0.000 <0.050. The R² value of the school culture variable is 0.190. This shows that 19% of school culture influences emotional intelligence and the remaining 81% is influenced by other variables.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, school culture.

Music Teachers' Perceptions of Learning Conditions, Teaching Strategies and Approaches that Enhances Creative Thinking Skills Among Pupils in Malaysia

Juriani Binti Jamaludin¹, Jason Tye Kong-Chiang², Anna Christina Binti Abdullah³

¹Faculty of Music, Universiti Teknologi MARA
Shah Alam, MALAYSIA
juria78@yahoo.com

²School of Arts, Universiti Sains Malaysia
Penang, MALAYSIA
jasonnye1@hotmail.com

³School of Educational, Languages and Communications, Wawasan Open University
Penang, MALAYSIA
achristi57@gmail.com

Enshrined in the Malaysian Education Development Plan 2013-2025 is the Ministry's goal of producing balanced and harmonious individuals who will contribute to the country's creative and innovative human capital. To achieve this, values that develop creativity and innovation must be instilled in all children through both teaching and learning at an early stage of the education system. Music education in Malaysia is seen as one of the ways to cater to pupil's diverse ways of learning as well as to develop their creative and cognitive abilities. Whilst the common notion of music education merely for the purpose of entertainment still exists widely, it has been shown to contribute towards a child's development holistically, which includes the intellectual, emotional, social and the physical domains.

This research report the findings on the teaching strategies and approaches obtained from music teachers and the extent to which they have facilitated creative thinking activities for their pupils. The interview results indicate that teaching methodology is fundamental in assuring the transmission of meaningful learning to pupils. There are various strategies and approaches being utilized by the teachers in teaching music education to young children. Among the approaches are Kodaly, Orff and Dalcroze and each approach differs according to the pupils' proficiencies. The study also reported that the development of the student's interest in music depends on the teachers' expression of interest in these musical activities, on the choice of music activities, as well as the contents of the music. Hence, it can be concluded that the music teacher plays an important role in the teaching and learning of music in the classroom. As a music teacher, creativity is very important in order to attract pupils to learn music in the first place. Further to that, the findings of this study will help guide the way as to how music teachers may enhance their perceptions of creative skill development in teaching music, and facilitate more sophisticated and creative, age-appropriate musical activities for different levels of pupils.

Keywords: Musical creativity, creative thinking, elementary music, teaching strategies and approaches

Manuscript - Structural Quality For Policy Implementation In Public Preschools: A Conceptual Overview

Nadzmin Ahmad Nazir, Nor Hafizah Mohamed Harith, Suhaimi Abd Samad

Faculty Of Administrative Science and Policy Studies

Universiti Teknologi Mara (UITM), 40450 Shah Alam Selangor

Email: meen_zamri@yahoo.com

Phone: +60163224554

The benefits of quality early childhood experiences are indisputable, as studies have increasingly shown the positive result of high-quality early childhood care and education on child outcomes. These benefits have urged many countries around the world in the recent years to prioritize preschool programs on their national plan, targeted at pursuing quality preschool education agenda. Today, early childhood education has been regarded as of paramount importance across the globe by governments, policymakers and societies alike. And the quality aspect of preschool education program is of concern worldwide. Studies worldwide revealed that variation of preschool programs offered has resulted in quality discrepancy, which happened due to multiple policy implementation approaches practiced by the individual countries. Thus, the emphasis on quality aspect in preschool education calls for policy attention and intervention. This paper reviews related literature on the definition and understanding of quality preschool education. In addition, it highlights issues and challenges related to policy implementation for standard quality preschool provision.

Keywords: Early childhood care and education, preschool education, policy, structural quality

Higher Education Scholarship; Gate to Develop Educational Human Resource Quality

Rusi Rusmiati Aliyyah*, Unifah Rosyidi and Rugaiyah

Educational Management, Post Graduate Program,

Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia.

[*rusi.rusmiati@unida.ac.id](mailto:rusi.rusmiati@unida.ac.id)

Bidik Misi "(BM) is an extraordinary scholarship provided by the Government of Indonesia with twocriteria main: economic needs and academic performance, and added a test Islamic Education at private universities. Since its introduction in 2010, the number of candidates has increased every year causing difficulties in choosing the most qualified candidates. This study aims to find the effectiveness of the recruitment of participants in scholarship programs for the poor and how to develop the quality of educational resources in Indonesia. Although they have requirements that are not the same as regular students in participating in the admission process at universities, this study shows that private universities are able to develop the quality of human resources through the BM program.

Keywords: scholarship, poor people, Indonesia, quality education

The Use of Edmodo Assisted E-Learning on Learning Outcomes

Syifa Fauziah and Mochamad Bruri Triyono

Postgraduate Program, Yogyakarta State University (Indonesia)

Email: syifafauziah.2017@student.uny.ac.id

E-learning is one form of internet use in the field of education. This study of effective assisted e-learning on learning outcomes. This study uses a Quasy-Experimental Research Design with Pretest-Posttest and Control Group. The method used to collect research data using tests and observations. Data were analyzed by the level of significance of 0.05. Whereas the effectiveness criteria used the Gain from Huke. R. R. The results of the study showed that there was a significant difference between groups of students in the control class and the experimental class. This is indicated by the sig value (p-value) <0.05. Judging from the gain value, the experimental class (g = 0.55) and the control class (g = 0.40). This means that the use of edmodo-assisted e-learning is more effective in improving learning outcomes than the control class.

Keywords: E-learning, Edmodo, Learning Outcome

Enhance the Understanding of Vocational School Curriculum Management Implementation through Blended Learning-Based Training Supported by Learning Development Tool

Teguh Wahyudi and Basuki Wibawa

Post Graduate Department of Educational Technology, State University of Jakarta, Jl.

Rawamangun Muka, Jakarta Timur 13220, Indonesia

e-mail: teguhwahyudismk62@gmail.com¹, bwibawa@unj.ac.id²

Corresponding Author : bwibawa@unj.ac.id

The aim of this research is to investigate the improvement of the understanding of vocational school curriculum management implementation using blended learning-based training by comparing the result of pre-test and the post-test. The samples which taken purposively are numbered 120 participants, consisted of 40 head masters, 40 school curriculum manager, and 40 teachers from 40 vocational schools in Kabupaten Bekasi. The method used in this research was participatory action research. The researcher categorized the samples into three classes where each class consists of 40 participants. The research is still on progress, this research is expectedly to show improvement to all the participants.

Key Words: blended learning, curriculum management, learning development tools.

Implementation of School Process Quality Management

Wilis Witasari and Cepi Safruddin Abd Jabar

Faculty of Postgraduate, State University of Yogyakarta

wilyswita27@gmail.com¹, cepi_safruddin@uny.a.c.id²

This research aims at identify how the application of the quality management process at 5 and 8 Junior High School in Yogyakarta. This study relates to school policies in improving the quality of the learning process. Qualitative method is used with the case study approaches. The observations, interview, and documentation are used to collect the data. The subjects are the headmasters and teachers of the school. The results are (1) The process of quality management planning is carried out in a planned manner, as well as based on the results of school self-evaluation. (2) The organizing involves the quality assurance team with the division of tasks according to their respective tasks and functions. (3) The implementation depends on the maturity of planning and it is carried out as stated in the school budget work plan. (4) The evaluation is carried out in a planned manner, systematically and comprehensively through the meetings held at the end of each semester. The evaluation is a place to see the activity's level of success, deficiency, and what should be fixed. Also to detect the planned target is still relevant to the goals and objectives to be achieved or not. (5) The factors are the school climate, rules, teachers involvements, budget, and the headmaster's leadership.

Keywords: Quality, Quality Management, Process

Implementation of Academic Supervision at School

Yaumul Afitri and Lantip Diat Prasajo

Manajemen Pendidikan, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

Yaumulafitri00730@gmail.com, lantip1975@gmail.com

Academic supervision is one of the activities carried out to assist teachers to achieve the learning goals in improving the quality of education by supervisors and principal. The purpose of this study is to recognize the school principal's planning, implementation, and follow-up of the academic supervision in Yogyakarta State Middle School 1 and Yogyakarta State Middle School 5. This method of research uses a qualitative descriptive approach. The technique of collecting data is through observation, interview, and documentation study. The subjects of this study are the principal, the deputy headmaster of the curriculum, and the teachers. The results of this study are (1) Planning is arranged based on academic supervision programs and socialized to teachers before the supervision. The principal involves senior teachers and deputy chairmen of the curriculum in making the supervision program. (2) Implementation of academic supervision is carried out once in a semester by conducting pre-class visits, class visits, and post-class visits by giving assessment based on instruments and conducting individual coaching, (3) Follow-up is carried out by direct guidance relating to the recapitulation of supervision.

Keyword: Academic supervision, Implementation, Principal

The Effectiveness of Problem-Based Learning Model to Improve Critical Thinking Skills for High School Students in Economic Lessons

Yohanes Maria Vianey Mudayen
Economic Education Study Program
Sanata Dharma University, USD
Email: mudayen@usd.ac.id

This study aims to analyze the factors that influence the effectiveness of the application of the Problem Based Learning (PBL) model to improve the critical thinking skills of high school students in Economics. This study involved 140 high school students at 4 high schools in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Data is processed using descriptive analysis techniques and multiple linear regression techniques. The results showed that the design of the problem-based learning model had succeeded in helping students improve critical thinking skills as evidenced by the increase in the mean value from 1.92 to 4.26 and the value of t arithmetic 18.157 with a probability value of $0.000 < 0.05$. Students are encouraged to develop critical thinking skills through the dynamics of learning activities, including posters, video clips, role playing methods, tabloids, talk shows, news reader models, and variety show models. The effectiveness of applying the PBL model is influenced by student enthusiasm, the attractiveness of the case and the dissemination of output, but the availability of facilities does not have a significant effect on the effectiveness of implementing PBL with a R^2 value of 0.568. This means that 56.8% of the effectiveness of PBL is determined by variations in student enthusiasm, case attractiveness, facility availability and output dissemination, while the remaining 43.2% is determined by variables outside of this study such as intake, material difficulty, teaching style teacher, and others.

Keywords: effectiveness, PBL model, critical thinking skills, economic lessons.

Delineating Marxist Perspectives on Food System Activities and The Impacts Towards Food Security

Asiyah Kassim, A'isyah Hishamuddin, Huwaida Husna Mohd Tahir

Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies,

Universiti Teknologi MARA

asiyahkassim@gmail.com, aisyahishamuddin@gmail.com, huwaidahusna@gmail.com

The problem of feeding an ever-increasing world population has captured the attention of many scholars across a wide array of disciplines, all seeking better explanations of food security. The complexity of the contemporary food security requires a comprehensive view of the global food system that not only draws on multiple disciplines but recognizes numbers of contributing factors beyond considerations of supply and demand. An understanding of the dynamics to food security inherently requires an understanding of contributing factors to food insecurity. Sociological view other than market and technological dimension provide a useful basis for examining food security issues. Hence, this article delineates Marxist perspectives as an avenue to understand issues in the food system activities particularly in the production, consumption and distribution level and the impacts they have on food security. In this regard, the issues analysed are: (1) struggle for land use for food and non-food crops in the production level; (2) exclusion of small scale farmers in the coordinated supply chain for distribution level and (3) demand for meat by the wealthy consumers in consumption level. Marxist views competition and struggle involving the bourgeoisie and proletariats as a means to explain the capitalism theory. This article concludes that Marxist's theoretical analysis deliberated holistically on food system issues involving the activities and stakeholders not only from economic point of view but also considering the social dimension and distinction especially in different dietary practices which could serve as a basis to revisit measures of addressing food security issues.

Keywords: Marxism, food system, food security

The Policy of Improving Village Apparatus' Capacity to Increasing Community Welfare in Merangin Regency

Hartati¹, Pahrudin HM²

¹Departement of Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Jambi, Indonesia.

²Departement of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences

Universitas Jambi, Indonesia.

e-mail: pahrudinhm9@gmail.com

Villages that are home to the majority of Indonesia's population have a variety of potentials, ranging from natural resources and human resources to state support. This large capital should make the village no longer haunted by problem of un independence, poverty and unemployment that are still inherent in Indonesian villages. Village management in Indonesia is carried out using a self-governing community system that requires apparatus that has good capacity. On the other hand, the existence of village officials in Indonesia still does not have the capacity needed to organize the government to become an independent village. Therefore, it is necessary to do a legal political reconstruction to find a solution to the inequality of expectations of village regulation and the reality of the quality of village officials like this. This research was conducted using a qualitative approach with the type of library research by reviewing data related to villages in Indonesia. The results of this study revealed that only 7.29% in Jambi Province were independent villages, unqualified apparatus, poverty rate 9.43%, and unemployment rate of 4.000 peoples. This requires a solution through a series of solution policies so that the objectives of village regulation towards qualified village apparatus. Effort to overcome this problem, The Government of Merangin Regency held activities to increase the capacity of village officials through Workshop on Village Financial Management Systems Application (SISKEUDES) and the Provision of Village Technical Capacity Building (P2KTD).

Keyword: Village, Independent, Political Law, Policy, Apparatus.

Analysis of Working Period And Working Time to Health Complaints of Fish Smoking Workers Bandarharjo, Kota Semarang, 2019

Luthfia Andayani¹, Suyud Warno Utomo²

¹ Graduate Program, Department of Environmental Health, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

^{2a} Department of Environmental Health, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia.

^{2b} Environmental Science, School of Environmental Science, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Email: luthfiandayani@gmail.com

Three processes of sources air pollution are attrition, evaporation and burning. Burning was a very dominant process to accruing material pollutants. The smoke produced from burning coconut shells in the room of the fish smoking industry is a problem that can cause health complaints of fish smoking workers, because the smoke from burning coconut shells can produce pollutants consisting of CO₂, HC, NO₂, and particulates. It is necessary to analyze the working period and work time of workers's health complaints arising from the process of fish smoking. The purpose of this study is to analyze the working period and work time of health complaints of fish smoking workers. This study used a cross sectional design, data related to information on working period, working time and health complaints of fish smoking workers were obtained through direct interviews using questionnaires. The results of this study, the most workers there are 60 people (92.3%) working > 5 years, most workers there are 61 people (93.8%) working > 8 hours/day, most workers have a health complaints, there are 47 people (72.3%), there is no significant relationship between working period and health complaints (pv 0.611), there is no significant relationship between working time and health complaints (pv 0.061).

Keywords: working period; woorking time; health complaints; workers; fish smoking.

Corporate and Shari'ah Governance as A Collaborative Governance Mechanism in Influencing Performance

Memiyanty Abdul Rahim^{1(*)}, Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman²

¹Universiti Teknologi MARA

(*)memiyanty@uitm.edu.my

²Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

In Malaysia, the Shari'ah Governance Framework (SGF) was first issued to be adopted by Islamic financial institutions (IFIs) in June 2011. Meanwhile, corporate governance has been established in Malaysia in advance since 1999. Hence, this study intends to examine the effect of corporate and Shari'ah governance as a collaborative governance mechanism (CGM and SGM respectively) on the financial performance (FP) of Islamic banks in Malaysia. This study employs quantitative research techniques via secondary data collection methods, which covers annual reports and financial database. The data on CGM and SGM were taken from annual reports of thirteen Islamic banks in Malaysia. FP was taken from the Bankscope database. The data analysis has been done via Smart PLS SEM. The results indicate that CGM and SGM have a significant influence on FP of Islamic banks in Malaysia. The findings of this study indicates that the importance of Islamic rules and regulations, moral values and ethics in enhancing financial performance of the Islamic banks. This research has documented evidence that Shari'ah governance mechanism (SGM) is an essential predictor in explaining financial performance of Islamic banks in Malaysia. This can be perhaps because of Shari'ah board members understand the ultimate objective of Islamic institutions in helping shareholders and other shareholders who are society as a whole to ensure the proper distribution of wealth and resources.

Breaking Society's Mental Health Stigma From a Social Marketing Perspective: a Conceptual Overview

**Normazhazlin Binti Alzahari, Yarina Ahmad, Mahadir Ladisma @ Awis, Zafifa
Kamarunzaman**

FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE & POLICY STUDIES

UiTM SHAH ALAM

Email: azlin1575@gmail.com

Society's mental health stigma is the most common reason why people refuse to open up about their mental health problems. As a result, fifty percent of the world's population affected by mental health problem did not seek for any treatment. As the numbers are increasing drastically, the world's population affected by the health problem has reached to five percent. Understanding the importance of enlightening the society about mental health stigma, campaigns have been initiated by many organizations worldwide to spread the awareness. However, while the treatment, and the information regarding mental health have improved over the past decades, there are a still a large number of people who did not seek for treatment due to stigma. To curb this, the World Health Organization has declared to combat the stigma in their Mental Health Plan 2013-2019. This paper will discuss on how stigma prevents people's decision to seek treatments on their mental health problem. It will then deliberate on the effectiveness of existing social marketing initiatives in promoting mental health as well as the issues and challenges in delivering the message to the society.

Sustainable Talent Management Program in Cimb Bank Kuala Lumpur: Attracting and Developing Talents

Saidatul Akma Hamik^{*}, Umi Sarina Abdullah, Ain Syafika Samadi

*Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA Negeri
Sembilan, Malaysia*

saidatulakma_hamik@yahoo.com, umisarinaabdullah@gmail.com,
ainshafikasamadi@gmail.com³

The concept of talent management has debated by most of the researchers in recent years. Talent management importance in most organizations as to retain and develop the human capital in competitive advantage. Talent management does not have one common standard, so different organizations implement it with their different unique strategy. However, there are some basics they need to follow as their primer steps that lead them to better understanding and implementing of talent management. In the current economic downturn, not only there is a high demand for talents but also it is very tough to attract and develop talents in the organizations as well as implementing an effective succession plan. Nevertheless, most of the organizations implement talent management in their organization but there are a lot of unknown issues that need to be investigated. The main purpose of this study is to examine the determinants towards successful talent management in the CIMB Bank Kuala Lumpur. The independent variables are attracting talents and developing talents. The dependent variable is successful talent management. A quantitative method is used in this study. A cross-sectional study and survey method are used to collect data. Both variables were significantly related to the success of talent management in CIMB Bank Kuala Lumpur.

Keywords: Talent Management, Attracting talents, Developing talents, Succession planning.

Analysis on Dimension for Malaysian Healthcare

Suhaimi Hj. Abd. Samad¹, Jasmine Ahmad^{1,2}, Nor Suziwana Mohd Tahir¹ & Nuraisyah Chua³

¹Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA,

²Institute of Leadership and Development, Bandar Enstek, Nilai, Negeri Sembilan

³Faculty of Law, Universiti Teknologi MARA,

Accessibility and affordability for health care is a concern in many countries. Since independence, Malaysia government has placed concerned on the issues of accessibility and affordability. This is very apparent in the 11th Malaysia Plan, one of the element needed to be raised is healthcare services for the underserved areas and communities. Many reports highlighted the public healthcare facilities and services in the urban areas as still inadequate to meet the health needs for the population particularly the poor and the low income households despite increase expenditure in the healthcare. This paper provides analysis on potential healthcare dimensions for accessibility and affordability in Malaysia. Among the discussion in this paper is through an in-depth analysis of the extent to which the different dimensions were used utilised in various models and frameworks. Recommendations are also outline as a way forward to strengthen the dimensions on assessing the healthcare services in Malaysia.

Keywords: healthcare, accessibility, affordability

**Internal Whistleblowing Practices in Enhancing Good Corporate Integrity at
Public Listed Companies in Malaysia**

Tuan Nooriani Tuan Ismail, Natrah Abdullah

Email: tnsya800@uitm.edu.my

Participating in Tourism Development - Study on Social Change in Mining Village to Tourism Village in West Java

Umar Baihaqki, Prima Yustitia, Rusfadia Saktiyanti Jahja

umar_baihaqki@unj.ac.id

Universitas Negeri Jakarta

The social change of a mining village to tourism village is progressing in Bantarkaret Village, Bogor Regency, West Java. The driven factor is the depletion of gold reserve in Pongkor Mountain, which has been mined for more than 25 years. The mining company is planning to alter its mining site in to tourism attraction in the coming years. This change brought huge impact to the livelihoods of the people which indirectly encouraged social change in the community. The study used a qualitative approach to conduct social mapping aimed at identifying and understanding social structures, institutional systems, and social networks that occur in the process of change from mining based economy to tourism based economy.

The result of this research show that the community of Bantarkaret village experience a rapid and planned social change. This condition is caused by the development of tourism attraction in the past years. The initiative to form a tourism based village is response positively by the locals, especially those who are considered as the local elite. Together with village officials, local elites are organizing themselves to actively participate in the development of tourism potential of Bantarkaret Village.

Key Words: Village, Tourism based village, Social change

Factors Determining New Media Literacy in Economic Empowerment Indonesia Society

K. Y.S. Putri¹, Saparuddin Mukhtar³, Dini Safitri⁴

Universitas Negeri Jakarta

¹kinkinsubarsa@unj.ac.id, ²saparuddin@unj.ac.id, ³dinisafitri@unj.ac.id

Adamu Abbas Adamu²

Curtin University Malaysia

Adamu.abbas@curtin.edu.my²

Society really needs new media. New media has many positive and negative benefits. Economic empowerment of the people in Indonesia individually and in groups has been very numerous and varied. But the problem is how do Indonesians optimize new media literacy in economic empowerment in Indonesia? The research objective is to find out about new media literacy in the empowerment of the economy in Indonesia society. Previous research on the comparison of efficiency school performance between natural and social sciences: a bootstrapping data involvement analysis and guided inquiry model through enhancing student science process skills on heat concepts. Media literacy is the ability to understand, analyze, and deconstruct media imagery. The research method used was quantitative with respondents from regions in Indonesia, Bayah, Banten; Makassar and Jakarta. The validity and reliability of media literacy variables are all positive. Reflective of research is new media literacy in economic empowerment in two big cities in Indonesia, Indonesian people have been able to understand every content of media messages presented by new media. However, society understands the meaning and meaning of the content of messages conveyed through the media. Society has not been able to maximize the benefits from the economic side that can be done through new media. Suggestion for research is that Indonesian people still have to be accompanied by new media literacy in economic empowerment.

Keywords: content media, efficiency significant, empowerment economic, media literacy, new media.

Determination of Technology in Village: Case in Banyuwangi

Luhung Achmad Perguna

Department of Sociology, Universitas Negeri Malang

luhung.fis@um.ac.id

One of the targets in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to reduce the form of poverty anywhere including in the village. There are various ways to reduce poverty in the village, one of which by using Information Communication Technology. One of the districts that utilize Information and Communication Technology (ICT) well is Banyuwangi district with a Smart Kampung program. This program has at least benefits for citizens and bureaucrats in the government. The massive technology presented by the Banyuwangi government impacts both economically, socially and culturally on the local community which is in line with the determination of Marschal Mc Luhan technology. If ICTs can be used optimally in village service and development, it is not a dream for the SDGs target to be achieved, which in turn provides political incentives for leaders at both the village and the central level.

Keywords: Smart village; Information and communication technology; Determination of Technology.

Women's Journalists in the Practice of Mass Media in the City of Semarang

Lusi Setyo Wulandari, Nova Permata Sari

Universitas Diponegoro

Email: lusisetyowulandari99@gmail.com

Being a female journalist is a job that is identical to the world of men, now women have shown their courage by getting out of their domestic affairs and daring to express their freedom without being constrained by the construction that exists in society. This study aims to determine the balance between female and male journalists in the mass media, and the subjective experience of female journalists in carrying out their duties. The study used a qualitative approach method and data collection with in-depth interviews with informants, to determine the research resource persons using purposive sampling. The speakers in this study were five people from the mass media such as radio, television, and newspapers. This research uses political economy theory mainly structuring. The results of this study indicate that the lack of a balance between female journalists and male journalists in the mass media is seen in terms of the number in each company that the researchers got from in-depth interviews with female journalists. In terms of remuneration, almost all female journalists have not received the same salary as male journalists and there is still violence received by female journalists in carrying out their duties. Violence received in the form of verbal and nonverbal violence and female journalists consider the violence that occurs as a risk of work and things that are commonly accepted by female journalists.

Keywords: Female Journalists, Gender, Political Economy, Structuration.

Transformation of Betawi Cultural Values in Millennial Generations

Maulina Larasati Putri^{*}, Vera Wijayanti Sutjipto, Marisa Puspita Sary, and Nabila Sahma Libriyanti

Study Program of Communication Sciences, Faculty of Social Sciences, Universitas Negeri Jakarta

^{*}e-mail: maulinalarasati@unj.ac.id

This study aims to find out how the transformation of Betawi cultural values that occur to the millennial generation, considering that the millennial generation is now more in touch with gadgets and more useful information and communication technology in finding something. Form changes occur in Betawi culture due to changes in the times, especially in the millennial generation. This research is a qualitative descriptive. Data collection was carried out by in-depth interviews with 13 informants who were ethnic Betawi in East Jakarta, North Jakarta, South Jakarta, Central Jakarta, Bekasi, and Depok as well as from the Betawi family. The results of the study show that the transformation of Betawi culture among millennials occurs in language especially for called to older people, culture or the arts and beliefs. Interpersonal communication is still an effective communication medium in passing on culture to the next generation so that the transformation that occurs actually adds variety or wealth from the Betawi culture but does not eliminate the original element.

Keywords: Cultural Transformation, Millennial Generation, Betawi Culture

Webway: Pendidikan Karakter Melalui Komik Wayang Digital

Nuri Saptaningtyas, Mu'arifah, Shaff Gofar Malik, dan Muhamad Nur Rokhman
Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, dan Fakultas Ilmu Sosial, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
e-mail: nurisaptaningtyas@gmail.com

Indonesian culture is priceless wealth. This culture has a lot of diversity because the Indonesian people have ethnicity and ethnicity from various regions. One of the cultures that Indonesia has is wayang. However, the development of modern times makes puppets become excluded from society, especially are in them. Therefore, this Webway media or webtoon wayang was created to introduce puppets to teenagers while at the same time instilling noble values in the stories. The Purpose of this research is to develop the Webway media (Webtoon Wayang) as an effort to plant noble values for adolescents in the city of Yogyakarta. While this research method use a type of research and development or research and development (R&D) by adopting the findings of Richey and Klein. This research is limited to five stages. The steps taken in development planning, internal design testing, design revisions, product manufacturing, and limited trials. Webway media testing has gone through the direction and guidance of material expert lecturers by puppet experts and character education experts. And testing media validity by media experts. As a result, Webway media is feasible to be used by teenagers in Yogyakarta city to cultivate noble values. In this way, Indonesia's young generation will be more interested in learning puppets and understanding the noble values contained.

Keywords: Webway, Webtoon Puppets, Noble Values, Youth

Inclusive Employment Governance for Increasing People With Disabilities's Welfare

Utami Dewi, Marita Ahdiyana, Argo Pambudi

Lecturers of Public Administration Department, Faculty of Social Sciences

Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

Email: utami.dewi@uny.ac.id

People with disabilities (PWDs) have experienced discriminations including in the labour market that lead to poverty due to unemployment. Inclusive employment is necessary to provide equal rights for PWDs to compete in the job market. This article will examine the inclusive employment governance to decrease the poverty line and improve the PWD's welfare. This paper is based on qualitative research in which the researcher employed focus group discussions, interviews, documentation and observations to collect the data. The research was focused in Yogyakarta where the number of physical disabled people is higher than other regions in Indonesia. The informants in the research were stakeholders for providing inclusive employment: governmental agencies (Social Ministry agencies, Labour Ministry agencies, Rehabilitation Center and Vocational Trainings), private industries, non-governmental organizations and PWD's community. The data analysis was conducted by Interactive Models of Miles and Huberman. The research found that the inclusive employment governance in Yogyakarta has not been implemented well. In the preparatory aspect, there were lack of coordination among governmental agencies in giving education and trainings while in the supporting dimension, the policies for providing equal rights for PWDs have not enforced yet. Lastly, in the safeguarding dimensions, the PWDs found difficulties to get job promotion and higher position or salaries in comparison to other non-disabled workers though they have obtained the same right with their counterparts in holding health insurance in the working place.

Keywords: inclusive employment, governance, people with disability

Interpreting Permissible Restriction? Problems of Indonesian Blasphemy Law from Citizen Rights Optic

Halili

Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

Corresponding Author: halili@uny.ac.id

This article aims at analysing 1) construction of limitation and restriction in Indonesian blasphemy law and 2) tensions between majoritarianism and religious freedom in the law. Using critical discourse analysis, the article discusses several points of insights. First, Indonesian Blasphemy Law, particularly Law Number 1/PNPS/1965—so called PNPS Law, is conceptually contradictory to the lawful limitations and restrictions which are universally permissible by human rights doctrines. Second, the PNPS Law contains a variety of substantial defects relating to the material and concepts of blasphemy. On the other hand, it does not provide legal certainty regarding material law and enforcement procedures which potentially become the threats to the citizen rights of religious freedom. In addition, provisions of the law assert majoritarianism which threatens citizen rights of religious minority groups.

Keywords: Religious freedom, minority, Blasphemy Law, permissible restrictions

Does EITI multi-stakeholder forum contribute to dealing with abandoned mining pits?

Yanuardi

Lecturer at Public Administration Department, Faculty of Social Sciences, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

PhD candidate, Environmental Governance, Utrecht University

Poor governance in the extractive industry sector in Indonesia has resulted in violence against nature and human in the form of the abandonment of thousands mining pits in Indonesia. Sustainable peace is a situation in which violence against human and nature has been eliminated in conjunction with positive quality has been improved. Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a global standard which seeks to increase transparency in this sector and improve governance quality through enhanced participation and accountability. This article explores the extent to which the EITI process in Indonesia might contribute to sustainable peace by improving the quality of mining governance. After observing mining governance in Indonesia associated with the mining pit problems and analyzing EITI-Indonesia reports and stakeholder dialogue processes in the EITI multi-stakeholder forums, it is discovered that, first, the adopted standard still limits the number of reporting companies by applying a threshold. Consequently, the majority of companies are not obliged to report the payment of reclamation guarantee fund. Second, the forum unable to disclose the use of reclamation guarantee funds, hence the implementation of mine reclamation is unknown. Third, the development of beneficial ownership roadmap remains an ongoing process. In addition, the EITI reports have not been able to reveal the responsible ones for mine reclamation since the multi-stakeholder forum members have not agreed yet on the implementation of standard contract disclosure. Thus, we conclude that even though the process in the multi-stakeholder forum has slightly contributed to improving extractive industry government system, particularly in increasing state revenue and deterring corruption potencies, the forum has not optimally provided a report as data source utilized by public to improve governance quality for protecting human and nature from vicious cycle of violence due to mining operation.

Keywords: multi stakeholder forum, EITI, poor governance, abandoned post-mining pits, cycle of violence

Plural State Paradox: How Intolerance Harms Peaceful Coexistence in Indonesia

Elly Nur Rahmawati and Halili

Jurusan Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan dan Hukum

Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

Email: elly.nur.2016@student.uny.ac.id

Indonesia is one of the most plural and diverse countries in the world which establishes democracy as its political system. In that sense, peaceful coexistence among identities becomes its ontological requirement. In that context, this article discusses some issues; 1) The phenomenon of intolerance in Indonesia which threatens the peaceful coexistence; 2) The factors causing the phenomenon of intolerance; and 3) The actual state of democracy in Indonesia in accordance to preserving peaceful coexistence. The discussion results some ideas. First, the phenomenon of intolerance in Indonesia that threatens peaceful coexistence of the community includes cases of blasphemy, speech of hatred, discrimination against minority groups. Second, there are at least two factors causing the phenomenon of intolerance in Indonesia; the government which produced discriminatory regional regulations on one hand and on the other one showed partiality towards intolerant groups. The factor of the community raises from the spread of speeches of hatred among society and the emergence of intolerant and conservative group. Third, state of democracy in Indonesia is currently in a moderate position. It needs improvement to realize peaceful coexistence which accommodate differences without discrimination and freedom in society.

Keywords: Peaceful coexistence, pluralism, intolerance, and democracy

The Compatibility of Islam And Democracy: A Lesson From Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Awang Nakulanang, Halili and Isna Nur Hudatul Hasanah
Fakultas Ilmu Sosial, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Corresponding author: Awang Nakulanang
Email: awangnakulanang.2017@student.uny.ac.id

This article discusses the compatibility between Islam and Democracy in the state constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The discussion is based on several issues; 1) How are the basic laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran accommodating Islamic values in their country? 2) How is the concordance between the values of Democracy and Islam seen in the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran? 3) How is the administration of Iranian government associating with legal norms of the constitution? This article is written based on a research using the systematic review method. The compatibility between Islam and Democracy contained in the constitution of the state of the Islamic Republic of Iran is reflected two elements interconnecting each other. Although Islamic values that develop in the country are based on Shiite doctrines, but democratic values grow and thrive in them such as egalitarian, pluralism, tolerance for differences, respect for humanity and guarantee of human rights (rights constitutional citizens). The compatibility has been guaranteed in the constitution and as well in the practice of government's administration.

Keywords: Constitution, Islam and democracy, the Islamic Republic of Iran

Education's Role in Preventing Corruption

Sardiman AM.

sardiman@uny.ac.id

Corruption is a social pathology which until now thrives globally. Indonesia is no exception. Many attempts have been made to stop this crime but to no avail. The criminals tend to become greedy, heartless, and bringing people's misery. Therefore, we must be take a preventive action. One of these action is through Social Sciences Education (SSE). This paper aims to understand: (1) the corruption and the ways to overcome it, (2) SSE's role for preventing corruption. After doing thorough investigation from various sources, it can be pointed that corruption is a crime of piling up prosperity, leading to national economy damage. This crime can be prevented by SSE which contains anti-corruption learning-materials. These materials include honesty, care, self-reliance, discipline, responsible, hard-work, modesty, bravery, and justice.

Keywords: *corruption, prevention, Social Sciences Education.*

Fragmentation of Movie Audience in Indonesia (Among Cinephilia in Yogyakarta)

Dyna Herlina Suwanto, Gilang Jiwana Adikara, Benni Setiawan
dyna.herlina@uny.ac.id, gilang.ja@uny.ac.id, bennisetiawan@uny.ac.id

The rise of digital media has widen the variety of platform used to watch movies. For movie fans, cinephelia, every platform to watch movies offer different watching experience and different purpose. This research aim to map the platform used by cinephelia in Yogyakarta and the reason behind the choices and shows that every cinephelia spent more time watching movies through digital media and prefer watching movies in digital media, either by streaming through internet platform or watching digital copies at home because of the freedom of choice and the more casual watching habit. However they still consider that the more conventional platform, such as watching movies in cinema or go to movie showing important because of the experience to fully focus to the media and the chance to discuss the movie with others.

Keywords: movie audience fragmentation, digital media, movie platform.

Ke Arah Menakrif Semula Titik Temu Politik dan Pentadbiran di Malaysia

Ahmad Faiz bin Yaakob & Kartini Khalid @ Aboo Talib

Fakulti Sains Pentadbiran & Pengajian Polisi, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Seremban &
Institut Kajian Etnik, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

faiziu@yahoo.com

Kajian ini memberi tumpuan kepada bentuk pempolitan di kalangan pegawai kanan dalam konteks pembaharuan pengurusan di sektor awam. Teori pempolitan berasaskan teori pengurusan awam baru (PAB) yang mengangkat dan mengiktiraf karektor politik dalam pentadbiran, bertentangan dengan teori pentadbiran awam tradisional (PAT) yang menekankan kepada pengasingan di antara politik dan pentadbiran. Walau bagaimanapun, berbeza dengan Barat, titik temu politik dan pentadbiran di bawah PAT telah selesai apabila ia telah ditolak yang antara lain, disebabkan kebuntuan dasar dan seterusnya telah beralih kepada NPM. Walau bagaimanapun, di Malaysia titik temu di antara birokrasi dan pengurusan awam masih kabur. Birokrat adalah satu proses yang melarang campur tangan politik tetapi sering dilihat tanpa sempadan jelas dari segi sejauhmana campur tangan politik dibenarkan. Penemuan ini mendedahkan bahawa titik temu di antara politik dan pentadbiran telah menggugat profesionalisme dan akauntabiliti merugikan dalam kalangan pegawai atasan kerajaan. Oleh itu, PAB bukan model pengurusan awam yang istimewa kerana titik temu politik telah membawa kepada ketidakcekan dan berbanding kecekapan di bawah integriti yang ditakrifkan oleh praktis di Barat. Menakrif semula PAB mengkehendaki pentadbir awam menguatkuasakan undang-undang dan peraturan dan menetapkan juga sempadan campur tangan politik yang dibolehkan.

Kata kunci: Pempolitan dalam sektor awam, titik-temu politik dan pentadbiran, pengurusan prestasi, pelantikan politik, *patron-client*, pempolitan hibrid

Gender Equality in Determining the Contributing Factors of Young Women Participation in Politics

Siti Hajar Abdul Sookor and Azizan Zainuddin (Phd)

Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies

Universiti Teknologi MARA

40450 Shah Alam Selangor

Malaysia

azizan_zainuddin@uitm.edu.my

The main aim of this study was to determine the relationship of leadership in political party, mass and social media and socio environmental towards young women participation in politics. Generally, youth or young women play a critical role in developing the future of state and society. As youth are the main pillar of in the nation, the continuations of political parties are depending on their development and contribution. The low level of Malaysian women youth political involvement reflected unhealthy condition as it will jeopardize the democracy of the nation in the future. In fact it reflects the difficulty in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to achieve gender equality. The study of the low involvement among youths in politics has been highlighted by several local and international scholars however as focusing in the context of young women participation in politics little is known. In this study, a comprehensive analysis has been done in order to study the relationship of all the factors stated earlier towards young women participation in politics. The young Malay women who were the postgraduate students within the aged 21 until 40 years old have been selected to be the respondents in this study. Several literatures on women in politics have also been included to present the political scenario. Besides, theory of feminism has also played a vital role in this study to explain the development of women movement in Malaysian politics. Based on the findings, it were found out that leadership in political party, mass and social media and socio environmental have significant relationship towards young women participation in politics.

Key words: women leadership, women in politics, gender equality, leadership in politics

The Meaning of Puppet Golek for Puppet Golek Master through the Political Campaign Use Puppet Golek Show

Nada Arina Romli, Witratri Anindhita, Devie Rahmawati

Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Prodi Ilmu komunikasi Universitas Negeri Jakarta

Program Vokasi Humas Univeristas Indonesia

nada.arina@gmail.com¹, devie@vokasi.ui.ac.id²

The objective of this research is to know the meaning puppet golek for the puppeteer. The meaning is built on internal factors of puppeteer communication experience and external factors based on the puppeteers's interaction with stakeholders (audiens, political actors, political parties, and puppet performance crews).

The research used qualitative approach by constructivism paradigm and phenomenology approach. The subject were puppet golek masters that has been trusted by the political actors, political parties or government agencies to help deliver a political message through a puppet show. The data were collected through in by depth interview, passive participant observation.

The result of the research revealed the meaning of puppet golek had a diversity for each puppet master, that puppets are objects full of symbolic and philosophical, source of income, culture, multi arts and total theater, stage teachers in terms of religion, life and education and mediator for political parties.

keyword: meaning, puppet golek, communication experience, political, campaign

Understanding the Livelihood of Urban Poor through the Lens of Sustainable Livelihood Approach

Nor Hafizah Hj. Mohamed Harith

Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies

Universiti Teknologi MARA

norha561@uitm.edu.my

Goal No 1 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 2015-2030) is to end poverty in all forms and dimensions. By 2030, among others, the SDGs aims to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day and to reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. Since Independence, Malaysia has committed to the on-going battle of poverty eradication. Nevertheless, despite of the poverty reduction, of late Malaysia has confronted with new challenges of urban poverty among poor households. Undoubtedly, many scholars have argued that the concept of poverty consists of multidimensional concept and one of its kinds is vulnerability. Hence in this regards, it is important to study poverty within the vulnerability dimension. Therefore this paper aims to discuss the scenario of poverty in Malaysia and extends its view for analyzing the livelihoods of urban poor through the lens of Sustainable Livelihood Approach.

Keywords: Livelihood, Urban Poverty; Vulnerability; Sustainable Livelihood Approach

**Work Stress & Work Life Balance:
A Case Study of Women Employees of Ministry of Agriculture & Agro-Based
Industry of Malaysia**

Nurul Hidayana Mohd Noor

Stress can be defined as experienced discrepancy between demand of environment and capabilities of individual. Many empirical studies also have discovered that stress has lead to a numerous problem such as absenteeism, low job performance, poor work life balance, and also to organizational commitment (e.g., Naithani 2010; Poelmans, Kalliath, & Brough, 2008; Sverke, Hellgren, & Näswell, 2002). Therefore, the aim of this study is to check the influence of work stress components (i.e., extrinsic effort, extrinsic reward, and overcommitment) on work life balance. For this purpose, a survey is conducted with quantitative survey among 130 women employees of Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry of Malaysia, which results in 100 valid respondents. The hypotheses are then proposed and tested using Pearson correlation. This analysis reveals that work stress affects implementation of work life balance. In particular, there are linear and negative relationships between work stress components and working life balance (i.e., extrinsic effort, $r = -0.440$, $p = 0.000$, extrinsic reward, $r = -0.464$; $p = 0.000$, and overcommitment, $r = -0.556$, $p = 0.000$). These works illustrate and provide some views in organizational management from the developing world environment.

Keywords: Work stress, extrinsic effort, extrinsic reward, overcommitment, & work life balance

**Policy Innovation and Public Service
Strategy for the Development of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) as
Drivers of the Economy of the Community of Tanjung Lanjut Village Sekernan
of Muaro Jambi Regency**

Sutri Destemi Elsi¹, Faizah Bafadhal¹, Rahman²

¹Jambi University

elsisutri@gmail.com, faizahbafadhal@gmail.com,

²Adiwangsa University Jambi

rahmanjambi43@gmail.com

This study describes and analyzes the innovations of policy and public services of the Government of Tanjung Lanjut Village, Muaro Jambi Regency, especially in the development of BUMDes so that they can drive the economy of the community. Public policy innovation is a necessity that must be done to overcome the problems that are present in the community. In the viewpoint of public policy studies and public services, it can be seen that the Tanjung Lanjut Village Government has developed several strategies for the development of BUMDes that have led this village to become a pilot village in Muaro Jambi Regency despite having to face various obstacles. However, basically the obstacles will give birth to a new concept in the process of policy and public service.

Keywords: Policy Innovation, Public Services, BUMDes, Economic Drivers, Tanjung Lanjut Village.

Tanggalaesu: The Life Survival Method of Bati People in Facing Difficult Season

Pieter Jacob Pelupessy
Pattimura University
Faculty of Social Science dan Political Scines
Sociology Department

The Bati People or Bati tribe inhabit the land or village (wanuwea) on the eastern part of Seram Island- Maluku. The Bati land is understood as the area of brotherhood (roina kakal). In this rainforest area, the people create the tanggalaesu to survive. Tanggalaesu is a special area for storing food ingredients naturally, and is exploited when the people facing a difficult season (pinakuta danggu). The living wisdom of Bati people to create tanggalaesu is due to their territory is geographically isolated, and this condition is very severe when the nature is completely unfriendly due to the influence of the season. The phenomenon of geography isolation, limited access, and also the outsider's stigma is considered a pressure, so that survival methods develop. People of Bati make tanggalaesu in forest areas with the aim of fulfilling their daily needs in the face of difficult times, creating food security for long term survival, so that they do not linyap (disappear) or become extinct in their own environment.

The Empowerment of Poor Society Based on Local Institution to Archipelagic Community

Prapti Murwani, Mohammad Arsad Rahawarin
Faculty of Sosial and Politic ,Pattimura of University
E mail : prapti.murwani@fisip.unpatti.ac.id

Maluku is an archipelago that has unique and different characteristic from other communities living in continental area. On the other hand, empowerment program which has appeared is the community empowerment program on continental community, particularly about the problem of poverty in archipelago. Meanwhile, the poverty characteristics in continental society are different to archipelagic community. One of the unique characteristics of archipelagic community is its custom. Every small island has a different culture and a different community characteristics. The uniqueness of island communities is also reflected in their local institutions. These institutions exist in the island communities based customs and traditions they have. In an effort to alleviate poverty, the role of local institutions as a trigger development at the local level is needed. Therefore, the empowerment based on local institutions is interesting to study further. This is because this empowerment is top down and the success of community empowerment programs are less effective. This paper aims to examine and to explain the empowerment of poor society based on local institutions based to archipelagic community. The method used in this research is qualitative method. Data were collected by interview and observation. Informants in this study is Raja (head of the village), Saniri Negeri, Kepala Soa and also some villagers. The results showed that the characteristics of the poor in archipelagic communities are poor that is not because of the limited of natural resources but it is due to isolation and limitation of access. Therefore, the empowerment of poor society based on local institutions is so effective as the energy to mobilize local forces. It is closely related to the high cost and difficult access if this empowerment is only done on the basis of region or district. Local institutions such as Mataruma, Soa and Negeri become very important institutions to make it efficient and effective in terms of both cost and time. This is also closely related with family relationships in the communities living in small island is very strong with a very strong attachment to their territorial genealogies.

Key Word : Poverty, Empowerment, small Island

Experiencing Technopreneurial on Instagram: Determinants of Gen Z Self-Learning Behavior In Using of Social Media

Yopie Novriansyah, Debra Hidayat, Z. Hidayat

Communication Department, BINUS Graduate Program—Master of Strategic Marketing
Communication, Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta, Indonesia 11480
z.hidayat@binus.edu

This study aims to analyze the use of Instagram by Generation Z (Gen Z) as a means of connecting on social media. A survey was conducted in Jakarta, Bekasi, Tangerang, Depok, and Bogor, all of which represent the big, small, and medium-sized cities in Indonesia. A sample containing 278 young people both in high school and in college in 9 clusters comprising 30 students on average of each by considering the homogeneous of the population were surveyed. Data processing was done using the SPSS version 22.0 application. The results showed that some of the dominant variables motivated Gen Z to use Instagram, such as the commercial benefits in the form of income for the promotion of various products, brands, and ideas. Gen Z members either make use of their business opportunities or opt to work as influencers. Self-presentation is significant and even tends to border on narcissism. Peer groups are also relevant, as well as the need for entertainment. This paper has a novel of ideas to offer in terms of the online behavior of Gen Z in the process of culturing technology.

Keywords: Generation z; Instagram; online behavior; self-learning, technology; social media

Assessing the Quality of Information and Communication: The Determinants of Online Shopping Experience in Indonesia

Z. Hidayat, R. M. Fauzan

Communication Department, BINUS Graduate Program—Master of Strategic Marketing
Communication, Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta, Indonesia 11480
z.hidayat@binus.edu

This study aims to examine the several independent variables as determinants of the quality of information and communication in online shopping experience, such as Online store image, Website performance, Consumer trust, and Product assurance on a dependent variable, Customer Loyalty. The research method uses an analytical, quantitative approach by examining the influence between those variables. Sampling is conducted by considering several potential consumer groups such as a woman working groups, college students of both bachelor and postgraduates, and the online shopaholic community. Three hundred and fifty questionnaires were distributed and then 322 surveys were eligible to be processed by statistical programs for social sciences SPSS version 20.0. The results of the study show that Product assurance has a significant effect followed by Consumer trust variables, Online store brand image, and Website performance towards customer loyalty. Some managerial implications are also discussed by comparing them to the previous research.

Keywords: Online store, Online behavior, Trust, Customer loyalty, e-Commerce, e-Retailing.

Gender and Impulsive Buying Behavior: Determinants of In-Store Environment and Communication in Urban Women Shopping Experience

Z. Hidayat, Galuh P. P. Sunjaya

Communication Department, BINUS Graduate Program—Master of Strategic Marketing
Communication, Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta, Indonesia 11480
z.hidayat@binus.edu

This study aims to analyze the relationship between store display, prices listed in e-catalog downloaded by customers through their gadgets, in-store communication through digital display devices and interactions with sales promotion person, and point-of-purchase electronics (e-POP) against impulsive buying behavior. This survey research was conducted in shopping centers with retailer categories such as hypermarket, electronic stores, home living, and furniture stores; and hardware and household stores. The sampling technique was done randomly for four weeks, with a total sample of $n = 285$. The construct questionnaire was compiled based on the concept explanation of each variable and was tested for validity and reliability first. After the constructed questionnaire was improved, then proceeding is a (good) survey with a printout questionnaire and a link to Google form. The results showed that the most influential variable on impulsive buying behavior was in-store communication, followed by e-catalog price, store displays, and e-point-of-purchase (e-POP). The implications and novelty of research were explained in the discussion after being compared with similar research findings.

Keywords: impulsive buying behaviour, store display, e-catalogue price, in-store communication, point of purchase.

Assessing The Relationship Between Community Policing and Neighborhood-Level Social Capital

Ahmad Martadha Mohamed¹, Zainal Abidin Sabtu²

¹Professor of Government, School of Government, College of Law Government and International Studies, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok

²Senior Assistant Commissioner, Royal Police of Malaysia

martadha@uum.edu.my

An alarming increased in criminal activities has caused a fear among societies and affected their daily routines. In order to improve the situation, government has introduced several measures including community policing that requires cooperation between police and community. Within this framework, this study attempts to explore the relationship between community policing and social capital. The premise of the study evolves on the belief that fear of crime, perception of crime, and concern for crime are predictors of social capital which includes participation, cooperation, and communication. In regard to methodology, this study utilizes quantitative approach. Specifically, survey questionnaires were randomly distributed to 1161 respondents who are members of Voluntary Patrol Unit (SRS). Based on regression analysis, the findings indicate that all three independent variables which include fearful of crime, perception toward crime, and awareness toward crime have a significant relationship with social capital. Specifically, concern for crime proves to be a stronger predictor to social capital compared to fearful of crime and perception toward crime. These quantitative findings reveal that community empowerment is likely to take place when communities are concerned for criminal activities in their area, and thus take necessary action to become actively engaged with other community members to fight against crime.

Keywords: Community Policing, Social Capital, Voluntary Patrol Unit (SRS)

Strategi Customer Retention Marketing Card Membership "Privilege Card"

La Mani, Rahman Bobby, Khoiri Gustommy

Communication Department, BINUS Graduate Program, Master of Strategic Marketing
Communication, Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta, Indonesia 11480.

Email: la.mani@binus.edu¹, bobby_fals06@yahoo.com², Tommykhoirlin@gmail.com³

Many shopping centers in the city of Jakarta make the competition even tighter, where companies are required to create innovative retention programs to maintain and retain customers. PT X tries to provide good and convenient services to get its customers, one of them is through a membership card called "privilege card". This study departs from the consideration of customers or prospective customers who can visit a shopping center not only because of its easy access, but there are facilities provided by the company that makes loyal customers. In this study, we examine how PT X's strategy in designing a creative program makes consumers want to buy at the expenditure center. The purpose of this study is to explain the marketing process of customer retention in the use of membership cards to keep buying at the X PT. This study uses qualitative methods with a type of descriptive research, where data is collected through interviews conducted with informants. The results of the study show how in the retention database is needed in communicating the program at PT X, besides that the privilege card program is crucial in terms of loyalty related because with a loyalty card program, it is necessary for customers to need privileges to rent by the company itself.

Keywords: Customer; Retention Marketing; Card Membership; Privilege Card

Literacy-Based Character Education Model for Students

E Nugrahaeni P^{*}, Andy Hadiyanto, Yasnita Yasin

Communication Sciences Program, Faculty of Social Sciences, Universitas Negeri Jakarta
^{*}enugrahaeni@unj.ac.id

Character education is an important thing in shaping one's personality. A person's character is formed from an early age to adulthood. Character education affects a person's moral and ethical values. Character's values are influenced by the results of thought, heart, feeling, and intention processing which are also influenced by several factors such as individual, family, community, and technology. The role of new media that is used by society nowadays, especially internet media in daily life will greatly affect the value of one's personality. The research subjects are university students at a campus in East Jakarta. Research informants are 20 active undergraduate students aged 18-20 years who have views on the importance of character education in society's life.

The result of the study shows that new media, especially social media, is an important tool in planting the value of inner character education among students. They will have positive values within themselves. Society's interest in communicating, especially using gadgets to use social media must be compatible with content that is beneficial for self-development, positive intelligence, and the development of their relationship with their environment.

Keywords: Model, Media Literacy, Education, Character, Students

Digital Marketing Strategy Implementation on Pay-TV Industry: The Case Study of MNCVision

Gustommy Khoiri¹ and Bobby Rahman²

¹Communication Department, BINUS Graduate Program

²Master of Strategic Marketing Communication

Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta, Indonesia 11480

tommykhoirlin@gmail.com

This paper presents consulting research conducted in MNCVision, a leading Pay TV brand in Indonesia. Specific digital marketing analysis will be conducted in this company that inspects every digital aspect of its business based on five elements conceptual model of digital marketing; website, social, mobile, search, and email. To gather the needed data, the researcher conducts field observation in-depth interview and document analysis in MNCVision both inspect its digital assets directly and collect secondary data in its office. Other than that, a structured interview will be conducted toward its top management, selected customers, and potential customers. A qualitative analysis will be conducted in this research based on components of data analysis.

Keywords: Pay-TV, digital marketing, marketing strategy, website management, social media, email marketing, mobile, search optimization.

The Practice of Covering Disaster in Local Newspaper: A Case Study of Radar Blitar Newspaper in East Java

Megasari Noer Fatanti¹ and Putri Cendana A.T²

¹Jurusan Sosiologi, Universitas Negeri Malang
megasari.fatanti.fis[at]um.ac.id

²Jurusan Ilmu Komunikasi, Universitas Brawijaya
cendana53[at]yahoo.com

Being in the ring of fire makes Indonesia one of the countries with a high level of disaster vulnerability. Disaster risk reduction efforts through media are one of the government's strategies in reducing the risks and impacts of disasters. But in reality, the low accuracy and dramatization of the news became part of the practice of disaster journalism in Indonesia. This study aims to describe the practice of disaster news in local newspapers, namely Radar Blitar (Jawa Pos Group), covering how the journalists know about disaster events, gathering information, writing and editing news to the news going up to print. The descriptive qualitative approach was chosen by the method of collecting data through semi-structured interviews and focus group discussion with journalists and editors of Radar Blitar. Based on the interview, the researcher found information that there had been a disaster report that was incorrectly posted on Radar Blitar, thus harming the victim. This happens because journalists have a lack understanding in disaster reporting, also there is no control from the society regarding the disaster information. In addition, researchers found that journalists only curate information through the application of network messages and social media without conducting on-site checking so that sometimes the information submitted is inaccurate. At the end of the discussion, researchers suggested to the Indonesian Journalists Association (AJI) and the Press Council together with representatives of print, electronic and online media to formulate standards for disaster reporting operations in Indonesia.

Potential and Attraction Study of Ungapan Beach for Ecotourism Development in Malang Regency

Nailul Insani¹, Dwi Novi Setiawati¹, Yuswanti Ariani¹, Fauzi R A'Rachman²

¹Geografi, Universitas Negeri Malang

⁴Geografi, Universitas Negeri Jakarta

E-mail: nailul.insani.fis@um.ac.id

Ungapan Beach Tourism is one of the attractions with an attraction in the form of a beach with a stretch of white sand near the mouth of the river. Administratively, Ungapan beach is located in Gajahrejo Village, Gedangan District, Malang Regency. The purpose of this study is (1) to identify the potential and attractiveness of Ungapan beach attractions, (2) to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to establish a strategy for developing coastal tourism objects. The method used in this study is descriptive quantitative using primary and secondary data. Data collection through field measurements, observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis techniques are used to identify potential and tourist attraction which refers to the 2003 Guidelines for Object and Nature Attraction Assessment (ODTWA) and SWOT analysis of IFAS and EFAS techniques to determine tourism development strategies. The results showed that attraction, accessibility, management and accommodation in Ungapan Beach can be categorized as feasible and very potential to be developed as ecotourism while for the results of the SWOT analysis it can be concluded that several strategies for Ungapan Beach development include improvement and addition of infrastructure, expansion of parking areas, increasing routine maintenance of tourist facilities and infrastructure facilities and increased promotion of Ungapan Beach attractions outside the area.

Keywords: Tourism potential, tourist attraction, development strategy

**Pilihan Rasional Individu Dalam Menjadi Lesbian, Gay, Dan Transgender (LGT)
(Studi pada Wilayah Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, dan Bekasi)**

Syaifudin

Program Studi Pendidikan Sosiologi, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial
Universitas Negeri Jakarta
Email: syaifudin@unj.ac.id

Adoption of Marketing Communication Model in Digital-Based Tourism Development: an Initial Project in Coban Pitu Malang, Indonesia

Ahmad Arif Widiyanto, Fitriatul Hasanah, Ersa Ba'abdullah M, Latifa Nur Rohma, Nesya Vasthi Engracia, Vika Prita Amelia

Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

ahmad.arif.fis@um.ac.id, fitriatulhasanahps01@gmail.com, ersabm03@gmail.com,
lfnurrohmah84@gmail.com, nesyaengracia@gmail.com, kavi8c28@gmail.com

Tourism potential in rural areas is a valuable asset for community economic development if managed effectively and sustainably. Utilizing tourism potential as a source of income for the community can reduce dependence on the agricultural sector and at the same time provide employment alternatives that hamper the flow of urbanization. However, the development of information technology and communication poses challenges for the development of the rural tourism sector. On the other hand, the advancement of ICT encourages the need for the transformation of management and marketing of tourism objects in rural areas to be more accessible for tourists. This article aims to explain the initial project of digital tourism potential development in rural Malang by adopting the AISAS marketing communication model. The AISAS model which consists of attention, interest, search, action and share is used because it is relevant to the marketing trend in the digital era which emphasizes openness, affordability and speed. This project was carried out at Coban Pitu waterfall tour which is one of the tourism potentials in Malang. This initial project seeks to digitize the main elements in tourism development including access, content or tourism objects, facilities, facilities and infrastructure and communication networks with tourists. This project aims to attract national and international tourists to bring income to the surrounding community. The implementation of this project successfully promoted tourism potential through social media. However, there is still a digital divide between communities around tourism objects, thereby reducing their participation in digital tourism management and marketing.

Kata kunci: Rural Tourism, Digital Based Tourism Development, Marketing Communication, AISAS Model

Digital Literacy Skills of Slukat Learning Center Students in Keramas Village

A.A. Gede Puje Wiguna, Herman Dwi Surjono

Graduate School of Instructional Technology, Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia,
panditwiguna.2017@student.uny.ac.id

Information literacy, especially digital information, is one of the special skills in the 21st century that must be mastered by students. Digital literacy skills can help students find, evaluate, utilize, create and communicate content/information. There are three main parts of the digital literacy framework that are the focus of this research, namely: protection, rights, and empowerment. This study aims to provide an overview of the level of understanding of digital literacy in students in rural areas, especially students of the Slukat Learning Center. Data obtained by using a questionnaire given to 26 students intermediate level. The questionnaire was compiled based on three main parts of the digital literacy framework using the Likert scale. The results of data analysis show that: (1) the average understanding of the digital literacy framework for the protection section falls in the poor category for 59.75%, (2) the average understanding of the digital literacy framework for the rights: 45,18% falls into the poor category (3) the average understanding in the empowerment section is obtained: 50.67% is included in the fair category.

Keywords: Digital Literacy, 21st Century Learning, Rural Area.

NU's Political Face on Social Media in 2019 Presidential Election

Leni Winarni

Universitas Gadjah Mada, Universitas Sebelas Maret
leniwinarni@mail.ugm.ac.id, leniwinarni@staff.uns.ac.id

Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) rot their political stage in Joko Widodo's government than the previous regime in the reform era. Despite having declared political neutrality after back to the 1926 khittah in 1984, in fact, their politic characteristic still dominant. This political attitudes indeed cannot be separated from how NU construct their identity politics for almost a century in Indonesia. Even as time changes, NU adapts quickly to technological developments which creates information links affiliated with NU on various social media platforms. NU even worked hard enough in countering hoax during the administration of Joko Widodo, who often got attacks not only his government but also attacked his personality. This paper is aim to prove that NU has a significant role in the victory of Joko Widodo in the presidential election by analyzing NU related to social media. However NU plays an important role not only in countering hoax against Joko Widodo in social media, especially during the 2019 Presidential election but also it seems like protect their fractional interest as traditional Islamic group from the others Islamist group issued joined with the opposition.

Keywords: NU, political action, social media, hoax.

Development Policy Kampung Bantar in Realizing Smart City in Jambi City, Indonesia

Hartati, Makmun Wahid

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Jambi

makmun.wahid90@yahoo.com

This paper discusses the emergence of smart city as a new direction for city development. Today, smart cities are increasingly popular among local governments in Indonesia, including the Jambi City government. This paper intends to describe the policy of the Jambi city government in realizing smart city with a focus on the utilization of RT-based urban villages (Kampung Bantar) and their meaning for the welfare of urban residents. To explain this case, qualitative research methods are used. This approach was chosen because this research is related to the complexity of the understanding of the local government regarding smart city. This research requires secondary data in the form of official government documents such as several regional regulations, mayor decisions and regulations, as well as various documents related to the city development policy towards smart city. Primary data is also used in the form of interviews with informants obtained through in-depth interviews. This article will answer the general question: how is the smart city in Jambi city implemented? Specifically, it will answer: how is the role of the village in realizing smart city and giving meaning to the welfare of urban residents. The findings show that the success of the Jambi City government in implementing smart city is a strong commitment from the local government by initiating innovations in utilizing RT-based settlements to face the city development towards smart city.

Keywords: Kampung Bantar, Smart City and Welfare

Information Technology in Management of Strategic Public Relations (in handling the issue of intolerance at the establishment of 212 MART)

Wina Puspita Sari, Marisa Puspita Sary, Dini Safitri
Universitas Negeri Jakarta

Issues that arise and spread have a potential impact on the company's trade or reputation. The use of the name and symbol 212 on retail 212 MART has an impact on the issue of intolerance. The issue of intolerance at the retail 212 MART in the news in online media. Addressing issues requires an integrated communication approach. So that the contribution of strategic management public relations is needed which consists of research, planning, program implementation and evaluation that can help ensure the success and accountability of the organization. The use of communication and information technology cannot be avoided. Given the issue of intolerance more is obtained in online media or news on the internet. The formulation of the problem in this study is how communication and information technology is used in the management of strategic public relations in handling the issue of intolerance at the establishment of 212 MART?

Public relations management is the application of basic management functions in public relations activities. the issue is a condition or event both internal and external to the organization which if it is sustainable will have an impact on the function or appearance of the organization or its interests in the future.

The approach and research method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. The key informant in this study was Abdussalam as the General Manager of Operations and Finance of the Cooperative 212 and Ibrahim Haji Communication Specialist AMPINDO. The informants in this study were Retail Managers 212 MART in Jabodetabek. In analyzing data, the method used in this research is descriptive analysis method

Based on interviews with key informants and informants, in reality, they as managers did not find any negative perceptions that said that 212 MART is intolerant, but rightly acknowledges there have been reports from the public regarding the issue. But it's not as aggressive as on social media. The strategic response taken by the cooperative management and communication consultants 212 is more focused as a vehicle for the 'economic revival of the people' as well as serving members and the community to complete information about the Syariah Cooperative, which is 212 and its product products. Communication to external parties is carried out following the existing development trends, namely using internet media, namely by using official websites and social networks. As for communication to internal parties, they communicate and coordinate by using WhatsApp groups.

The conclusion is that the issue of intolerance is not considered an issue that has the potential to adversely affect the existence and profitability of cooperatives and 212MART and is not found in the daily reality of 212 MART and there is no special communication program to counter the issue of intolerance but there is a policy to post related to politics. Communication is done not specifically to counter the issue but also to carry out communication activities to provide information services to the public regarding cooperatives 212 and its products and social activities. Internet communication technology is used as a communication medium including websites and several social networks such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and each message is tailored to existing media platforms.

Key Word: Strategic PR Management, Social Media, Intolerance

Information Technology in the Transformation of Civil Society Economics through UMKM in Indonesia

Saparuddin Mukhtar¹, K. Y.S. Putri², Maulina Larasati Putri³, S Bekt Istiyanto⁴

Faculty of Economic, Faculty of Social Sciences, Universitas Negeri Jakarta

Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Sciences, Universitas Jenderal Soediman

Email: dr.herkin@gmail.com

Information technology makes human life diverse. Economic transformation from traditional to using new media in economic. UMKM are characteristic of the economic activities of the Indonesian people. Formulation of research problems is how information technology in the economic transformation of civil society through UMKM in Indonesia. The aim of the study was to analyze information technology in the economic transformation of civil society through UMKM in the community. The concept used is information technology and community economic empowerment. This is a quantitative research approach with 127 respondents. Descriptive research results are all indicators in information technology positively charged. This means that information technology is highly optimized in the joints of people's lives. The information technology cluster in this study has positive values in all aspects. This means that in previous studies and reflective studies this cluster has a positive charge. Respondents use information technology to empower the economy in all aspects of human activities. The research suggestion is to need guidance from academics in assisting the community to use information technology in economic empowerment in the community.

Keywords: new media, information technology, community empowerment, economic transformation.

Field Study Activities in the Establishment of Professional Competition of Candidate Teachers Geography

Aris Munandar¹, Enok Maryani², Dede Rohmat², Mamat Ruhimat²

¹Post Graduate School Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia &
Faculty of Social Sciences Universitas Negeri Jakarta

²Post Graduate School Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
arisbrebes77@gmail.com

The purpose of this study is to measure the formation of professional competencies in field study activities. The research was conducted on students who conducted field studies with the names PKL (Field Lecture Practices) at UNJ and KKL (Field Work Lectures) at UPI. There were 120 samples from 580 participants with sample quota with each of 20 students from 6 groups — measurement of professional competence by using multiple choice questions, 30 questions. Questions were constructed from the courses taken by participants in semesters 2, 4 and 6. The test results showed an average value of 56.84 with the lowest score of 44 and the highest of 77. The test results showed more in the medium category; there were no lows and fewer with the high category. The researcher concludes that professional competence in mastering the material has a low relationship. Professional competence in the form of knowledge is formed from other activities such as teaching in the classroom.

Keywords: Field study, competence, professionals

Tourist Attraction and Tourist Motivation in the Patuha Mountain Area, West Java

Dema Amalia Putri, Maria Hedwig Dewi Susilowati, dan Jarot Mulyo Semedi

Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, University of Indonesia

dema.amalia@ui.ac.id

The Bandung Regency Spatial Plan for 2007-2027 regulates The Patuha Mountain Area as one of the regions that has a special role for the tourism sector. This research was conducted to find out the attractiveness and motivation of tourists on tourist attractions as well as the relationship between them in The Patuha Mountain Area. Assessment of tourist attraction in accordance with the completeness of tourist facilities and accessibility. Meanwhile, assessment of tourist motivation based on tourist preferences, tourist needs, and tourists travel status. The research variables were analyzed using spatial analysis and chi square test statistics. Results demonstrated that attractiveness of tourist attractions in the region varies. Tourist attraction with high attractiveness value are located in close proximity to each other, while medium and low attractiveness value are in far apart locations. Tourist motivation visiting The Patuha Mountain Area are dominated by flashpacker types and not influenced by the attractiveness value of tourist attractions based on the completeness of tourist facilities. It was because although tourist attraction has the availability of complete tourist facilities, tourists who visit sometimes only focus at the attractions provided compared to the complete tourist facilities.

Keywords: Tourist Attraction, Tourist Facilities, Attractiveness Value on Tourist Attraction, Tourist Motivation

Nationalism and Territorial Awareness: Case Study of the Camar Bulan Hamlet

Iva Rachmawati and Machya Astuti Dewi

International Relation Departement, Social and Political Sciences Faculty,

Pembangunan National University Veteran of Yogyakarta

iva.rachma@gmail.com¹, machdewi@yahoo.com²

The border area is an area that is very vulnerable to state sovereignty issue. Violations of territorial borders, illegal trade to issues of nationalism on the border are common things found in border areas. Although the demarcation line has been agreed upon, border issues cannot be managed by enforcing state boundaries only. Border regions are usually underdeveloped also and prone to problems of nationalism. Likewise with the Indonesia Malaysia border in the Camar Bulan Hamlet, which is located at the tip of West Kalimantan. The frequent occurrence of national border violations, high dependence on Malaysia and underdevelopment raises suspicion of the low level of border citizens' nationalism. This article is the result of qualitative research in Camar Bulan Hamlet using the concept of place attachment. The results of field observations and in-depth interviews show that the depth of attachment built by bonding and emotional experience encourages citizens to remain committed to being Indonesian citizens even though neighboring countries have better levels of development and prosperity. Territorial awareness is even stronger with the presence of the state through pro-border policies, although it is still very minimal

Keywords: Nationalism, Borders, Place Attachments, Emotional Bonding, Territorial Awareness

Fostering Sustainable Tourism Development in Merauke through Community-Based Tourism

Machya Astuti Dewi, Sri Issundari, Iva Rachmawati, Meilan Sugiarto

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Yogyakarta

machya@upnyk.ac.id¹, issundari.ari@gmail.com², iva.rachma@gmail.com³,
msugiarto89@gmail.com⁴

Merauke is located in the eastern part of Indonesia that is rich of natural and cultural resources potential for tourism. Tourism could be a solution to reduce poverty, especially through community-based tourism. Communities reap economic benefits from tourism industry by the increase of local income, hence the social welfare. On the contrary, poor management may lead the emerging Merauke tourism into environmental ecosystem damage. Such a threat to environmental sustainability outweighs any economic benefits because future generation will suffer from the inherited damaged environment. This article will discuss Merauke community participation in fostering the development of sustainable tourism through community-based tourism, that is maintaining sustainability of the environment and ecosystem while considering local communities sociocultural conditions. In doing so, this study uses a descriptive-qualitative approach. Data was collected from document tracking and interviews with Merauke Regional Government, WWF activists, and community leaders. The findings indicated that local communities supported Merauke tourism by developing entrepreneurship in tourism industry, increasing community social control in protecting the environment and enhancing the role of local customary leaders in supporting the tourism development.

Keywords: sustainable development, tourism, local community, Merauke, community participation

Seeking for a Decent and Appropriate Living Arrangement: The Experience of Malaysian Young People

Mahazril 'Aini Yaacob

Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies

Universiti Teknologi MARA

Persiaran Seremban Tiga/1, Seremban 3

70300 Seremban, Negeri Sembilan. Malaysia

mahazril@uitm.edu.my

Housing is seen as more than just a shelter as it provides the occupants with a protection and sense of identity and act as a basic human right of a citizen. Although housing is viewed as a basic human right and is necessary as a source of individual wealth, many of the people especially the young are struggling to meet this need. Many housing studies conducted looking at homeownership, yet, little efforts were made to know the challenges faced by the young people in their pursuit of adequate housing. Thus, the research using combination of methods was carried out among young people in Greater Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia to understand the housing challenges faced by them. Results of the study revealed that young people faced with the housing challenges related to structural and economic perspectives. It was concluded that while the study focuses among young people in Malaysia, the implications are international in scope as housing is one of the global issues. The findings of the study serve as guidelines for the policy makers and housing providers to come out with healthy housing policy and program that is more inclusive and sustainable.

Keywords: adequate housing; housing challenges; young people; living arrangement; Malaysia;

The Effect of Field, Human Resources and Cultivation Technique on the Enhancement of Coffee Production in Jember

Rizal, Prayitno

Lecturer graduate Agribusiness, Politeknik Negeri Jember

The potential for the cultivation of coffee plant in Eastern Java supported a good geographical, but productivity is still low. Opportunities need to be harnessed by improving farming techniques until handling both production and quality to get the competitive advantage to the national market and international especially Robusta coffee. The purposes of this study were to (1) analyze the effect of field on the enhancement of coffee production in Jember. (2) analyze the effect of human resource on the enhancement of coffee production in Jember. (3) analyze the effect of cultivation technique on the enhancement of coffee production in Jember. The populations of this study were coffee farmers in Jember. The numbers of the population were 3.280 of farmers. This study used samples from 160 people. Used data analysis in this study was called by SEM (Structural Equation Modelling). Based on the result of the analysis, it could be concluded that field and human resources was not significantly influencing the enhancement of coffee production. The positive significant enhancement on coffee production was caused by cultivation technique. Average productivity about 750-1300 kg green coffee/ha/year. This research had the managerial implications for policymakers through three approaches: Prioritizing cultivation technique especially on shade management dominant indicator because the people cultivated the field owned by Indonesia Forest Company. Improving human resources through training and supervising on coffee cultivation technique. Ruling out the use of field that is physically less in accordance with the terms grew of coffee.

Keywords: field, production, cultivation technique, human resources, green coffee, SEM

Sustainable Community Based Tourism in Post Mining Area (Research in Nanggung District, Bogor Regency, West Java)

Rusfadia Saktiyanti Jahja, Umar Baihaqki, Paramita Christina Shally Kabelen
Department of Sociology, Jakarta State University

Mining activities have an impact on the environment and society. The impact can be positive and negative depending on how far the company carries out its corporate social responsibility. Ideally the community around the mine area would have been independent and empowered for years with mining activities. However, in many regions many people are still underdeveloped and in poor condition. On the one hand the exploitation of the mine itself also has certain activity times, due to the limited amount of reserves. Therefore the company must anticipate the social vulnerabilities that occur when mining concession permits are completed as a form of post-mining exit strategy. To overcome this, one of the mines to be completed is gold mining at PT Antam, Tbk, Pongkor, Bogor Regency, West Java. To overcome this this article will discuss how to develop community-based tourism potential as an effort to support sustainable development and the efforts of stakeholders as an intermediary institution. This study uses a mixed method approach with a type of case study research and survey to supporting the data.

Keywords: Exit Strategy, Sustainable Community Based Tourism, Ecotourism

Regional Land Support of Flow Cimanuk River

Warmadi, Cahyadi Setiawan, Sony Nugratama Hijrawadi
Fakultas Ilmu Sosial, Universitas Negeri Jakarta
warnadi.andi@gmail.com, cahyadi-setiawan@unj.ac.id
sony.nugratama@gmail.com

Flood events that occur in the Cimanuk watershed of Garut Regency in September 2016 indicate that erosion has occurred in the upper reaches of the Cimanuk River. In addition, high rainfall and the inability of vegetation in the upper Cimanuk river which is unable to store water. The purpose of this study was to look at the environmental carrying capacity of the Upper Cimanuk watershed in Garut Regency. The scoring method by conducting surveys is used in this study to obtain the potential of existing land in Upper Cimanuk so that the carrying capacity of the environment can be known. The results of this study indicate that surface runoff in upstream areas is not able to be retained by existing vegetation. land use in the Upper Cimanuk area is dominated by agriculture which causes the ability of land to escape water is low. Specific strategies are needed in dealing with these issues including conducting critical land rehabilitation, by building public awareness, zoning determination and firmness according to carrying capacity, and coordination between sectors.

Keywords: carrying capacity, watershed, Cimanuk river

**Menakar Potensi Eliminasi Diskriminasi Gender
(Studi Analisis Proses Formulasi Kebijakan Pengarusutamaan Gender
Pendidikan)**

Wuri Handayani

Fakultas Ilmu Sosial, Universitas Negeri Jakarta

Email: whandayani@unj.ac.id

This policy's study aims to predict potential in attaining Gender Equality in Education by analysing the agenda setting and formulation processes of Gender Mainstreaming (GM) Policy in education. This study is a theoretical review, using multiple perspectives of other relevant disciplines, analyse the circumstances of the agenda setting process, the formulation – an explicit statement of the goals, the definition of the public problem, the strategy used to attain the goals. This study used the secondary data that are the legal documents (Inpres number 9,2019, and Permendiknas number 84, 2018) and the relevance literatures. The results of this study indicate that political (economic) factor and the level/legality status of this policy were more dominant being the policy character rather than its pragmatic. Discrimination gender in education is a complicated, subtle and the power relationship social problem. From the beginning process of its policy arrangement, it contains the great potential obstacles in attaining the aim. This study supposed to get the better information or knowledge about the agenda setting and formulation process before.

Keywords: Gender mainstreaming, Gender discrimination, Gender equality, Public problem.

Environmental Education in Improving Ecoliteracy Competencies

Anisa Noverita, Dede Rohmat, Epon Ningrum

Geography Education Program of Post-graduate Study, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Jl. Dr. Setiabudhi No. 229 Bandung 40154, Indonesia

annisanoverita@gmail.com¹, dede_rohmat@upi.edu², eponningrum@upi.edu³

Over time, population growth has increased. With the increasing number of residents causing environmental problems. Environmental problems occur due to increasingly greedy humans exploiting nature. Humans have no longer thought about the effects of exploitation they have done. Along with the occurrence of these problems, environmental education was held in schools. The aim is that with the existence of environmental education it is hoped that students will understand more about how their environment is, about what impacts will occur if they exploit nature excessively. The purpose of this study was to find out how environmental education in improving ecoliteracy competencies. The method in this research is library research. The result is that the existence of environmental education in schools can improve the competency of students' ecoliteracy. Therefore it is recommended to carry out environmental education in schools.

Keywords: environmental education, ecoliteracy competencies

Health Risk of Workers Exposed to PM_{2,5} in Fish Smoking Industry Bandarharjo Semarang

Cita Fitria Putri and Suyud Warno Utomo

Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia
citafitria@gmail.com

Workers in fish smoking industry are exposed continuously to high concentration of PM_{2,5}. The present study conducted PM_{2,5} concentration measurement in 8 sampling points and administered questionnaire to 109 active workers in smoking fish industry Bandarharjo Semarang to collect information about age, sex, BMI, duration and years of work, smoking habit, and alcohol and supplement consumption. The results showed difference in PM_{2,5} concentration based on the scale of smoking house. The small-scale house had higher concentration of PM_{2,5} than the big-scale one. While the questionnaire showed some characteristics that might increase the health risk caused by PM_{2,5} exposure like most of workers suffered obesity (44,0%), had long duration of work with average 8,32 hours per day, years of work 16,72 years, and only 30,3 % workers consumed supplements. These findings need to be followed up by formulating some improvement in smoking room setting and working hours, so, workers would suffer less health impacts.

Key words: health risk, PM_{2,5}, workers, fish smoking

Disaster management model for eco-pesantren-based drought hazards (Case study of Islamic boarding school SPMAA in Lamongan, East Java district)

Rihlah Nur Aulia, Faisal M.Jasin, Izzatul Mardhiah, Sari Narulita, Andy Hadiyanto

Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

rihlah-nuraulia@unj.ac.id

This study aims to determine the disaster management model for eco-pesantren-based drought hazards based SPMAA lamongan Jawa Timur, case study. Optimizing environmental preservation needs to involve all aspects, and religion becomes the primary line to create the character of future generations' attitude to protect nature. As for Islam, it has a clear concept of environmental conservation and is part of being part of a Muslim's faith. This research uses ecopesantren theory: The eco pesantren indicator is; First, Geographical Factors, Second, the policy of caring and environmentally friendly boarding schools. Third, systems are environment-based curriculum development. Fourth, the development of participatory based environmental activities. Fifth, management of supporting facilities for pesantren are environmentally friendly. The method of this study is a qualitative research method. Data sources used are primary data derived from observation and interviews. Secondary data comes from the review of literature, journals, books. This research concludes: First, the SPMAA Islamic Boarding School is one of the eco-pesantren models in Indonesia. Second, geographically located in drought-prone areas. Third, the drought disaster management strategy carried out by the Lamongan SPMAA boarding school implements operational strategy, while the operational strategies were undertaken as follows; (1) Building Reservoirs, (2) Building Embankments, (3) Using Ground Water, (4) Building Ait soil, (5) pumping, (6) adjusting Soil Patterns, (7) drilling wells made, (8) Making Making Biopori

Key words: Disaster management Model, Ekopesantren, Drought Hazards

The Effect of Field, Human Resources and Cultivation Technique on the Enhancement of Coffee Production in Jember

Rizal and Prayitno

Lecturer graduate Agribusiness, Politeknik Negeri Jember.

The potential for the cultivation of coffee plant in Eastern Java supported a good geographical, but productivity is still low. Opportunities need to be harnessed by improving farming techniques until handling both production and quality to get the competitive advantage to the national market and international especially Robusta coffee. The purposes of this study were to (1) analyze the effect of field on the enhancement of coffee production in Jember. (2) analyze the effect of human resource on the enhancement of coffee production in Jember. (3) analyze the effect of cultivation technique on the enhancement of coffee production in Jember. The populations of this study were coffee farmers in Jember. The numbers of the population were 3.280 of farmers. This study used samples from 160 people. Used data analysis in this study was called by SEM (Structural Equation Modelling). Based on the result of the analysis, it could be concluded that field and human resources was not significantly influencing the enhancement of coffee production. The positive significant enhancement on coffee production was caused by cultivation technique. Average productivity about 750-1300 kg green coffee/ha/year. This research had the managerial implications for policymakers through three approaches: Prioritizing cultivation technique especially on shade management dominant indicator because the people cultivated the field owned by Indonesia Forest Company. Improving human resources through training and supervising on coffee cultivation technique. Ruling out the use of field that is physically less in accordance with the terms grew of coffee.

Keywords: field, production, cultivation technique, human resources, green coffee, SEM

Pengembangan Wisata Olahraga Air (*Water Sport Tourism*) Berbasis pada Pariwisata Berkelanjutan di Pulau Pramuka Kepulauan Seribu DKI Jakarta

Rahmat darmawan, Jenal Abidin, Budiarti

Fakultas Ilmu Sosial, Universitas Negeri Jakarta

Email : rahmat@unj.ac.id, Jenal@wiyatatour.co.id, Budichudlori2@yahoo.co.id

Pramuka Island is one of the growing marine tourism destinations in the Thousand Islands Administrative District of DKI Jakarta. Its can be seen from the increasing number of tourist visits every year. The high number of tourists is due to the high tourist attraction on Pramuka Island. One of the tourist attractions that are in demand by tourists visiting is water sports tourism. But behind the high level of tourist visits, the current condition of the environmental quality of the Pramuka Island watershed has decreased significantly. Therefore it is necessary to develop water sports tourism that is able to preserve the environment so that sustainable tourism can be created.

This study aims to identify the potential of water sports tourism, facilities and infrastructure and the development of water sports tourism based on sustainable tourism.

This research uses qualitative research methods with reference to the concept of sports tourism, water based tourism and sustainable tourism. The population in this study was in the form of a social situation, namely Pramuka Island (land and water areas) with participants in it, the Thousand Islands Tourism Sub-Department, Thousand Islands National Marine Park (TNLKPs), local tourism industry and Pramuka Island community. Research instruments in this study are observation, interviews and literature studies. Data analysis using the Miles and Huberman model with data triangulation.

The results of this study indicate that Pramuka Island has the potential to be developed into a sports tourism destination in particular is skin diving, snorkeling, fishing. The strategy for developing sports tourism in Pramuka Island is increasing community participation in tourism activities, especially tourism based on water tourism, zoning arrangements for marine sports tourism activities so as not to be confused with marine conservation areas and improving supporting facilities and infrastructure for marine sports tourism activities.

Keywords: sport tourism, water based tourism, sustainable tourism

Management Strategy for Sawarna Lebak Banten Beach Development Towards Sustainable Ecotourism

Sucahyanto

Department of Geography Education, State University of Jakarta, Jalan Rawamangun Muka, East Jakarta, 13220, Indonesia.

email: sucahyanto@unj.ac.id

Sawarna Beach Lebak Banten has very different conditions with other coastal tourist attractions in Indonesia. The tourism object consists of seven beaches and one cave in the Sawarna Village area. Sawarna Beach itself is an area from the coast that extends from Pulo Manuk Beach to Karang Taraje Beach. Sawarna Village which was originally a plantation area was slowly known as a Tourism Village. This is indicated by the number of homestays or lodging that are rented out to tourists.

The purpose of this study is to create a strategy model for managing the development of Lebak Sawarna Beach in Banten towards sustainable ecotourism. The development of the region is environmentally sound, so that it can be sustainable. The method used in this study is qualitative descriptive, namely analyzing the initial data for the development of Sawarna towards sustainable ecotourism. The data needed is in the form of regional maps to determine the general picture of the physical, social and economic conditions. Primary and secondary data on the physical condition of the Sawarna area, to determine what natural tourism objects can be developed. Regional social and economic data, to determine the condition of the community, in order to develop their regional potential. To ensure the validity of the data, a Focus Group Discussion was conducted between a team of researchers, local government officials, and the local community.

Based on data acquisition in the field, the current Sawarna area (2018) is being developed by the Regional Government of Banten Province. At the initial stage, a permanent Entertainment and Stall / Kiosk stage has been built on the beach. It is planned that the Banten regional government will provide 150 stalls. Currently 60 units are being built, which have become 30 units. The stalls are for local residents. The Banten regional government made a rule, a coastal area at a distance of 50 meters from sea water, there should be no buildings. In the satellite image, land use zoning is seen. The aim is to facilitate the future development of the Sawarna Coast area.

In the area east of Sawarna Beach there is a Fish Auction Place (TPI), so that the lives of fishing communities in the area receive good attention by the Regional Government. The area towards the area, there are still many paddy fields, this shows that rice farming in Sawarna is still going well. Land use around the highway in the form of residential and lodging (home stay). Lodging facilities are adequate. Facilities and infrastructure at the complete accommodation.

Based on the results of meetings with the community and village officials, the Sawarna Beach tourism area is currently being revamped by the Banten Provincial Government through the Tourism Office. The construction of facilities and infrastructure (Stage of Entertainment and Permanent Stalls) is a Regional Government Work Program. The community wants a "certified" training on knowledge of natural tourist objects, especially cave attractions, so they cannot compete with tour guides from outside the region.

Understanding the Basic Concept of Geography in Social Knowledge Science Subject of DKI Jakarta School Students

ET Rahardjo, OS Hardi, K. Rumantir

Education department of Geography, Faculty of Social Sciences, State University of Jakarta,
Jakarta, Indonesia

Email: ekotrirahardjo@unj.ac.id

This study aims to look at the picture penguasaan basic concepts of geography on social studies, elementary school students (SD) in Jakarta. Background research isin the curriculum of 2013 there were demands to be met by teachers, mastery of the concepts of integrative science as the concept of IPS in the topics and themes. In connection with this, the researchers wanted to know whether the elementary school students to master the scientific concept properly in the basic concepts one essential concept of geography that is also part of the social studies learning.

This type of research is research ex post facto with the survey method. The study population is the entire elementary school located in the province of Jakarta. Samples were 30 schools. The data collection technique using a questionnaire in the form of tests whose results are scores were analyzed by frequency and percentage.

The results showed that the lowest scores concept is the concept of affordability, which occur in four areas, namely the administration of the Thousand Islands, North Jakarta, Central Jakarta and East Jakarta. While the other two regions, namely South Jakarta, West Jakarta and the lowest is in the mastery of concepts interrelations. Mastery of the highest concept is the concept of spatial linkages that occurred in four provinces include North Jakarta, West Jakarta, Central Jakarta, and South Jakarta. While the highest Thousand Islands region on the concept of pattern, and East Jakarta on the concept of utility value. Overall then understanding the basic concepts of geography in primary school students have not been optimum.

Keywords : Basic Concepts Geography, Student, Score.

Classroom Wall Color Selection at Public Elementary School in Salatiga

Ariza Chrisananda Nurendra¹, Christina Ismaniati²

¹ Post Graduate Program, Educational Technology, Yogyakarta State University

ariza.nurendra@gmail.com

² Curriculum and Educational Technology Department, Faculty of Education Science,
Yogyakarta State University

ismaniati_fipuny@gmail.com

Indonesian elementary students spent 7-8 hours learning in schools. Mostly, they spent their time inside the classroom do their activities. Learning process needs ideal condition. This condition provides an atmosphere that makes learners feel comfortable and happy to follow the teaching and learning process. Conditions where students can learn comfortably and happily. Learning is inevitably related to the environment. The intended environment is the class and social conditions (interaction) when the learning process happen. Classes have structures that can be manipulated to give students learning facilities in the classroom, namely the color of the wall. Wall's color can be simulated according to the condition of the students. Color has effect on visual and psychology for students. The purpose of this article is to provide an overview of color that suit to the wall and can be applied to public schools in Salatiga.

Keywords: wall color, classroom, environment, elementary school

City of Migrant in the Context of Life of the Orang Basudara, in Ambon City

**Fransina Matakena
Andy Agustang**

Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Pattimura
Universitas Negeri Makassar
e-mail: sn_matakena@ymail.com

Ambon is a city consisting of multi ethnic and multi religious, which has been known for a long time, many migrants come to this city for certain purposes, and what's interesting about this city is the opportunity for migrants to find work, which is very easy especially for those who come from outside Ambon, such as Bugis, Buton, Makassar, Java, Minang etc. In addition to good opportunities for the economy, the people of Ambon are known to be friendly and full of tolerance in building kinship relations with one another. The concept of life that has been built since a long time ago by the ancestors known as the concept of "Hidop orang basudara", life who always cares for others both one blood and other social lives. The problem with this writing is how the dynamics of Ambon City's development as a City of migrants, and how "Orang Basudara" social integration and solidarity are occurring in the lives of migrants and local communities in Ambon City. Migrants in Ambon City have been embraced in the frame of the "orang basudara". characters that appear in interracial and inter-ethnic relations until now in Ambon City where they will always be open to ethnic or racial differences in the cultural identity of "Katong Samua Orang Basudara". So the term "Katong Samua Orang Basudara" has become a strong social capital for them to accept a national existence as a community of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika in Ambon city manise.

Keywords: Migrants, Integration and Solidarity, Orang Basudara

Implementation of Multicultural Education Through School Culture

Annisa Istiqomah

Dosen Jurusan PKnH, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
annisa.istiqomah@uny.ac.id

Multicultural education is considered to provide an understanding to learners about the importance of diversity. The purpose of this paper is to describe the implementation of multicultural education through school culture. The method used is literature study by collecting various references that support related studies. The results of the various reference studies show that multicultural education is not provided in a separate subject, but is implicitly integrated in all aspects of learning activities through school culture. School culture can play a role in building multicultural education through 1) the school's vision and mission commitment to diversity; 2) the concept of pedagogic equality; 3) inclusive school curriculum; 4) a learning method or model centered on the learner; and 5) creating a parenting culture

Keywords: school culture, diversity, multicultural education

Improving Civic Education Curriculum in Master Program, the Indonesia Case Study

Samsuri, Suharno, Mukhamad Murdiono

Faculty of Social Sciences, Yogyakarta State University (UNY)

Email: samsuri@uny.ac.id

This paper explained two issues. Firstly, it reviewed mapping of the study of civic education in both the nomenclature of Pancasila and Citizenship Education (PPKn) and Citizenship Education (PKn) in postgraduate programs in Indonesian universities since the reform era. Secondly, it described developing competencies of learning outcome of the PPKn/PKn department.

The research method was carried out in a comparative manner with a qualitative approach to postgraduate programs administering the PPKn / PKn Study Programs in Indonesia. Data collection is done by interview technique, and documentation. The research subjects were purposively determined to chairmen of study program of Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta (UNS) and Universitas Negeri Malang (UM), as well as the PKn Study Program at Postgraduate School Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Bandung. Data analysis is done inductively, and is presented in a descriptive analytic manner.

The results showed that: firstly, the scientific study of citizenship education both in the nomenclature of PPKn and PKn in postgraduate programs in universities in Indonesia there were differences and similarities in implementation. The same typical is that programs conducted to produce graduates of the master / doctoral program in accordance with their vision, mission, and objectives of the implementation by referring to the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (KKNI). The difference is seemed in the implementation of scientific studies of citizenship education according to the difference background of the historical factors of the opening of study programs, the early characteristics of higher education, the availability of resources, facilities and infrastructure for postgraduate education programs. Secondly, the development of graduate competencies with academic characteristics and in line with the demands of the needs of employment and the contemporary scientific world.

Enhancing Democratic Attitude Through Reflective Teaching and Learning

Suyato

Faculty of Social Sciences Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

suyato@uny.ac.id

The capability and willingness of citizen supporting a democratic society should be enhanced through education. Citizenship education is a viable path to achieve that goal. Unfortunately, under neoliberal hegemony, we are not democratic yet. This paper is a literature study intended to address this matter by introducing reflective teaching and learning. Author believes that by practicing this teaching method students' democratic attitude can be enhanced gradually. Learning by doing and reflecting is believed to be one of alternatives to overcome this matter. The first section of this article deals with literature concerning dimensions of democratic citizenship. The next will address the causes of deficit of democratic attitude, followed by describing the features of reflective teaching and learning considered to be a viable solution. This theoretical frame is part of an empirical study conducted in Yogyakarta and Central of Java related to citizenship education. The last section will be recommendations offered by author.

Keywords: democratic attitude, reflective teaching, citizenship education, enhancing.

Basic Teaching Skills Based on Self-Learning Debora¹, Sulamit Syeba²

¹Prodi Pendidikan Teknik Mesin, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Palangka Raya, Kota Palangka Raya, Kalimantan Tengah, Indonesia
Email¹: debora@fkip.upr.ac.id

²Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Palangka Raya, Kota Palangka Raya, Kalimantan Tengah, Indonesia

This research to develop basic teaching skills based on Self-Learning. This time assesment of the basic teaching skills trained with observation sheet of the Teacher's Capability Assessment Application. Procedure of research through three stages, namely a preliminary study to identify the development needs of basic teaching skills instruments, the second stage was testing instruments with limited testing to see instrument validity and reliability, while the third stage was testing the effectiveness of self-learning on basic skills training. The results of validity and reliability all instruments used in the 3 components of self-evaluation instruments, self-improvement, and self-reinforcement were qualify. Training on basic skills with this instrument is more effective than training, which only uses observation sheets and the Teacher Capability Assessment Tool. The advantages of self-learning based assessment instruments make it easier for lecturers and students to conduct basic training in teaching skills because of information from self want to be trained to be clear and can be used by both students and lecturers in their judgments.

Keywords: Basic Teaching skills, self-evaluation, self-learning.

Impact of process skill approach to science process skill and understanding of pressure concepts

A.Halim^{1*}, Yusrizal¹, Elisa¹, Abu Bakar², Mursal³

¹Department of Physic Education, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Syiah Kuala University, Aceh-Indonesia

²Teacher of High School in Banda Aceh, Aceh-Indonesia

³Department of Physic, Mathematics and Science Faculty, Syiah Kuala University, Aceh-Indonesia

*Email: bdlhalim@yahoo.com

Understanding of science knowledge in the international scope, Indonesian students in 2015 were ranked 62 out of 69 countries surveyed by PISA. This proves that the implementation of science learning in Indonesia at the secondary education level has not been good. One effort is to apply the approach to the science process to improve science process skills and understanding scientific concepts (the concept of pressure). The quasi-experimental methods with a randomized pretest-posttest groups design was used in this study. The study population was all students in class VIII of Matang Glumpang Dua MTsN, Matang, North Aceh. A total of 2 groups were randomly selected from 8 class VIII MTsN to be used as research samples, namely one experimental class as many as 40 students and for the control class there were also 40 students. The Science Process Skill (KPS) data collection uses Observation Sheet and Concept Concept (PK) using a test instrument of 30 items developed by researchers. The results of data analysis using N-Gain were obtained 0.17 for KPS and 0.27 for PK. While the analysis of different tests with the formula t-test obtained tcount 6.19 for PKS and 7.90 for PK with 78 degrees of freedom in accordance with the ttable value of 2.68. Based on these two results it can be said that the application of the Process Skills approach can improve the Science Process Skills and Mastery of the Concept of pressure. Recommendations from the results of research to secondary school teachers to apply the process skills approach to teaching the concept of pressure.

Keywords: Science, Process Skill, Understanding, Physics Education, PISA

**Reconstruction the Legend of Prigen
To Improve Reflective Thinking of Students
Integrated Islamic Primary School Al-Uswah Prigen**

Wiedy Putri Fauziah

Technology Education Department in Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia,

wiedyputrif@student.uns.ac.id

Hermanu Joebagio

History Education Department, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia,

hermanu.joebagio@gmail.com

Asrowi

Technology Education Department in Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia,

aasrowi10@gmail.com

This study aims to increase the love of local culture by getting to know local wisdom education from an early age so that it can foster character education and prevent the moral crisis of primary school students. Qualitative research methods were descriptive of phenomenological research designs. Data sources are legends in Prigen sub-district. This research data in the form of speech descriptions from several informants who tell the legend of Prigen. The subject of this study is Integrated Islamic Primary School Al-Uswah Prigen with objects, namely 30 students and 4 classroom teachers. The results of the study show that: 1) The continuity of the legend by increasing reflective thinking of primary school students, 2) The continuity of the legend with learning media. Creating a new paradigm of preserving the culture and tradition that has existed for a long time and is still preserved by society. The function of the legend is applied in customs to anticipate and be aware of the moral crisis to students at Integrated Islamic Primary School Al-Uswah Prigen.

Keywords : the legend, reflective thinking, primary school

Developing Creativity and Critical Spatial Thinking Skills Student Use Cooperative Gallery Walk Learning Models

Siti Fadjarajani^{1*}, Ruli As'ari¹

Department of Geography Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education,
Universitas Siliwangi, Tasikmalaya, Indonesia

[*sitifadjarajani@unsil.ac.id](mailto:sitifadjarajani@unsil.ac.id)

Central to many scientific spatial thinking and domain professions spatial predicts success and participation in science abilities. Geography is a science that integrates studying earth and humans as a system. In the learning process, various problems are experienced by prospective geography education teachers. Problems related to the teaching process both understanding content, pedagogical understanding, and understanding technology. Spatial intelligence is needed to examine phenomena spatially, distribution, dynamics, connectedness, and their implications in a holistic and comprehensive manner. Skills in the form of knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors form spatial intelligence. All of that is very necessary for students to adapt, locally, nationally, and globally and understand the potential and problems in an area so that they can be utilized and managed sustainably.

Keywords: Creativity, Critical Spatial Thinking, Cooperative Gallery Walk Learning Models

The Implementation of Strengthening Character Education in Secondary School in Labschool Jakarta (Rawamangun, Kebayoran, Cibubur)

Achmad Husen

Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Negeri Jakarta

The purpose of this study was to obtain information about the implementation of strengthening character education in junior high schools in the Labschool Jakarta environment, including Labschool Rawamangun, Kebayoran, and Cibubur. From this research, it is expected to obtain output in the form of articles that allow it to be published both through national journals and international journals. The benefits of this research are very important and strategic in developing character education effectively, so that efforts to rebuild the character of the nation (nation and character building) as a foundation for a person and nation to achieve their goals and progress can be done effectively as well. This research was conducted with qualitative methods. The data sources of this study are school leaders, teachers, students, and parents. While the data collection techniques use documentation, observation, and interviews. The results showed that the implementation of strengthening character education in class VIII students in junior high schools in the Labschool environment was carried out comprehensively and continuously, integrated and synergized through curricular activities (learning), kokurikuler activities (activities outside the classroom that support learning activities), and extracurricular activities. In addition, it is also done through exemplary, habituation, and the creation of a conducive atmosphere.

Keywords: character, education, school, Labschool

Digital Literacy Skills of Slukat Learning Center Students in Keramas Village

A.A. Gede Puje Wiguna, Herman Dwi Surjono

Graduate School of Instructional Technology, Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia,
panditwiguna.2017@student.uny.ac.id

Information literacy, especially digital information, is one of the special skills in the 21st century that must be mastered by students. Digital literacy skills can help students find, evaluate, utilize, create and communicate content/information. There are three main parts of the digital literacy framework that are the focus of this research, namely: protection, rights, and empowerment. This study aims to provide an overview of the level of understanding of digital literacy in students in rural areas, especially students of the Slukat Learning Center. Data obtained by using a questionnaire given to 26 students intermediate level. The questionnaire was compiled based on three main parts of the digital literacy framework using the Likert scale. The results of data analysis show that: (1) the average understanding of the digital literacy framework for the protection section falls in the poor category for 59.75%, (2) the average understanding of the digital literacy framework for the rights: 45,18% falls into the poor category (3) the average understanding in the empowerment section is obtained: 50.67% is included in the fair category.

Keywords: Digital Literacy, 21st Century Learning, Rural Area.

Parental Expectation and Students Academic Achievements: A Literature Review

Deri Indrahadi

dindrahadi@gmail.com

Departement of Social Studies Education Postgraduate Program, Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia.

Amika Wardana

amika.wardana@uny.ac.id

Departement of Social Studies Education Postgraduate Program, Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia.

Ike Sylvia

sya.anindya@yahoo.co.id

Faculty Of Social Science, Padang State University, Indonesia.

This study explains the role of parents in the education of children who have an influence on student academic achievement. This literary study is taken from 30 articles including two meta-analyses related to parental academic expectations and student academic achievement. Parents differ based on race / ethnic group. The results also show parents' expectations with results obtained at the same time or in a weaker future for racial/minority families from European American families. This article concludes with a discussion of the implications of education and suggestions for future research.

Keywords: Students, Parents' expectations, Academic achievement

**Development of the Based Cooperative Learning Model
Local Wisdom of Outer Baduy
To Increase Character of Cooperation**

Sapriya¹, Kama Abdul Hakam¹, and Ratna Sari Dewi^{2,3}
(sapriya@upi.edu¹, abdulhakam@upi.edu¹, ratna@untirta.ac.id^{2,3})

Faculty of Social Science Education, Indonesia University of Education¹ .
Doctoral Student Post-Graduate Program, Indonesia University of Education²
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University³ .

This research aims to produce a *Cooperative Learning* model based on Local Wisdom of Indigenous Peoples *Baduy Luar* (CLBKL-MABL) in me ningkatkan character cooperation with the elementary school students test the effectiveness of the model, through research development with essays d n & development (R & D) Borg & Gall. Subject trial is the fourth grade students at SDN 1 Sukadaya, Sukadaya SDN 2, SDN 3 Sukadaya and SDN 1 Well Bandung, District Cikulur, the districts of Lebak, Banten province. The limited trial subjects consisted of 21 students. The subject of the extensive trial consisted of 23 students who had not conducted a limited trial. The subjects of the application trial consisted of 161 students at Sukadaya Elementary School 3 and Sumur Bandung 1 Elementary School. The results of this study are in the form of learning tools which include: lesson plans, material, worksheets, and assessment instruments , and the syntax of the CLBKL-MABL learning model . Through the testing phase effectiveness mdel, obtained by the t test results on the character of cooperation for 4521 is greater than the t test table is 1.684 thus proving their p erbedaan a significant increase in the character of cooperation signifikan students who enforced character treatment of the Model *Cooperative Learning* based local interest indigeneous people outer baduy (CLBKL-MABL) with students using conventional models.

Keywords: Cooperative Learning, Local Wisdom of Outer Baduy Indigenous Peoples, Collaborative Characters .

Karawang Community Development in Order to Create Sustainable Tourism

Vania Zulfa, Prastiti Laras Nugraheni, Uswatun Hasanah

Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia

vaniazulfa@unj.ac.id

Abstract Segaran Village is one of the villages that has a potential of cultural tourism in the form of an attractive temple complex. But unfortunately, the environmental conditions of Segaran Village still need to be improved. There is still a lot of household waste that is scattered and piled up on the roadside. This research aims to empower and develop the potential of the Segaran Village community in order to create sustainable tourism in Segaran Village. Community empowerment is carried out at the Batujaya Site Museum in Karawang targeting productive age housewives. This community empowerment produces Segaran Batujaya Village people who are skilled in recycling paper, making compost and processing plastic waste. With the existence of community empowerment, it is expected that the Segaran Village community can apply the skills acquired to preserve cultural sites that are the tourist attraction of their region.

Keywords: Environmental Friendly, Sustainable Development, Batujiwa Temple, Environmental Conservation, Cultural Tourism.

Corporate and Shari'ah Governance as A Collaborative Governance Mechanism in Influencing Performance

Memiyanty Abdul Rahim

Universiti Teknologi MARA

Corresponding Author: memiyanty@uitm.edu.my

Abdul Rahim Abdul Rahman

Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

In Malaysia, the Shari'ah Governance Framework (SGF) was first issued to be adopted by Islamic financial institutions (IFIs) in June 2011. Meanwhile, corporate governance has been established in Malaysia in advance since 1999. Hence, this study intends to examine the effect of corporate and Shari'ah governance as a collaborative governance mechanism (CGM and SGM respectively) on the financial performance (FP) of Islamic banks in Malaysia. This study employs quantitative research techniques via secondary data collection methods, which covers annual reports and financial database. The data on CGM and SGM were taken from annual reports of thirteen Islamic banks in Malaysia. FP was taken from the Bankscope database. The data analysis has been done via Smart PLS SEM. The results indicate that CGM and SGM have a significant influence on FP of Islamic banks in Malaysia. The findings of this study indicates that the importance of Islamic rules and regulations, moral values and ethics in enhancing financial performance of the Islamic banks. This research has documented evidence that Shari'ah governance mechanism (SGM) is an essential predictor in explaining financial performance of Islamic banks in Malaysia. This can be perhaps because of Shari'ah board members understand the ultimate objective of Islamic institutions in helping shareholders and other shareholders who are society as a whole to ensure the proper distribution of wealth and resources.

Impact of Development of Bogor Nirwana Resident (BNR) Housing on Indigenous Peoples and Environment.

Rudi Iskandar

Jakarta State University Social Science Faculty

Email: rudiiskandar@hotmail.com; rudiiskandar@unj.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to determine the Impact of Development of Bogor Nirwana Resident (BNR) Housing on Indigenous Peoples and Environment. Environmental impacts in this study include the impact of the physical environment, the impact of the socio-cultural environment and the impact of the socio-economic environment.

The method used in this study is Descriptive Quantitative by means of explanatory surveys. Explanatory Survey is the result of a survey conducted, then given a detailed explanation. The survey instrument contains questions that emphasize the impact of Bogor Nirwana Resident (BNR) housing development. BNR Housing is located in Bogor Selatan District, Bogor City. The survey was conducted on residents with the status of head of household who from the beginning lived in a residential neighborhood BNR (indigenous people) had a home and identity KTP. The analysis techniques in the explanatory survey are frequency, cross tabulation, and chi Square which are very useful in exploring the basic information from the respondents.

The results of the study show that (1). The physical environmental impacts of BNR housing development are: The significant impact of physical environment is that it is increasingly difficult to obtain clean water, in all villages / sub-districts bordering the BNR housing environment. One of the causes of the difficulty of getting clean water is because this area was originally a water catchment area, then housing was built. Therefore, it results in reduced ability to absorb water, and increase runoff of water. As a result, the potential for ground water which was originally large changed to shrink. Another reason is the use of water by the tourist attraction "The Jungle of Water Park" in the BNR housing complex, which absorbs a lot of water use.

(2). The significant impact of the socio-cultural environment is that environmental hygiene is worse, in almost all village / kelurahan locations, after the construction of BNR housing. Likewise the loss of some ancestral traditions and culture. It was also seen that the symptoms of "shock culture" began to appear, shocked by the arrival of new (urban) culture. Another impact is the fading of the tradition of helping each other neighbors / relatives and the emergence of symptoms of individualism. However, the positive impact of socio-culture is the opening of the region, the reduction of social problems such as theft and other insecurities, in some villages.

(3). The significant impact of the socio-economic environment is the condition of village infrastructure that is getting better in most villages / kelurahan bordering BNR housing. This situation is certainly not solely due to BNR housing development, but also other factors, namely the extent to which village funds are used to build village infrastructure. The current condition of transportation facilities is getting better in almost all villages.

Keywords: Environmental Impact (physical, socio-cultural and economic, indigenous people), BNR Housing.

The Dimension Of Sociology Of Religion In Development Of Economic Communities Based On Islamic Boarding School Values

Imamul Huda Al Siddiq, M.Sosio.
Sosiologi, Universitas Negeri Malang
imamul.huda.fis@um.ac.id

Economic stability is an important part of people's lives. This article describes economic development through small communities in the community. One community that is a concern in economic development efforts is the pesantren community. Some Islamic boarding schools in East Java developed a community economic system based on the values of the pesantren. These values are rooted in the tradition of Islamic boarding schools that have long been ingrained and become an important part of the community. Using the literature study method, this article seeks to examine how the values of religiosity can influence the economic development of pesantren communities. In addition, this paper also attempts to describe the implementation of the value of religiosity in the practice of economic development. Some of the pesantren studied in this paper are the Sidogiri Pasuruan Islamic boarding school, and the Sumenep Al-Amin Islamic boarding school. Data on economic development in some pesantren were obtained from literature searches, as well as previous studies. From the results of the anatomical searches of the pesantren it has now shifted from being initially a mere educational and teaching institution, but now also extends to the economic empowerment of the community. In the context of religious sociology this study further strengthens Weber's thesis which states that religion has an influence on the development of capitalism.

Keyword: Sociology of Religion, Community Economics, Islamic Boarding Schools

The Use of Advocacy Coalition Framework In School Zoning Polic: Literature Study of Public Policy in the American School System

Upi Isabella Rea

Faculty of Cultural Sciences Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta

upi.isabella.r@mail.ugm.ac.id

Abstract

The study seeks an applied approach of the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF), one of the prominence concept developed to account for policymaking primarily in the United States. In this article, the ACF helps us to identify two conflicting coalitions based on their policy beliefs and the resources they mobilized to translate their beliefs into policy change. The conflict between state agencies contributed to the rise of community-based school coalition to oppose a federal or state-centered development coalition in the context of school zoning system implementation, in American education policy. The findings based on secondary data analysis derived from official government documents, e-books, journals, and online materials, collected to a relevant topic. Based on the works of Sabatier& Jenkins Smith, it is contended that actors in this subsector of policies tend to build “advocacy coalitions” between those who share different levels of “beliefs”, with the objective of influence the content of policies.

School zoning policy, policymaking, policy beliefs, advocacy coalition

Literacy-Based Character Education Model for Students

Dr. E Nugrahaeni P, M.Si^{1*}, Dr. Andy Hadiyanto, MA², Yasnita Yasin, S.Pd, M.Si³
Communication Sciences Program, Faculty of Social Sciences, Universitas Negeri Jakarta
*enugrahaeni@unj.ac.id

Character education is an important thing in shaping one's personality. A person's character is formed from an early age to adulthood. Character education affects a person's moral and ethical values. Character's values are influenced by the results of thought, heart, feeling, and intention processing which are also influenced by several factors such as individual, family, community, and technology. The role of new media that is used by society nowadays, especially internet media in daily life will greatly affect the value of one's personality. The research subjects are university students at a campus in East Jakarta. Research informants are 20 active undergraduate students aged 18-20 years who have views on the importance of character education in society's life.

The result of the study shows that new media, especially social media, is an important tool in planting the value of inner character education among students. They will have positive values within themselves. Society's interest in communicating, especially using gadgets to use social media must be compatible with content that is beneficial for self-development, positive intelligence, and the development of their relationship with their environment.

Keywords: Model, Media Literacy, Education, Character, Students

The Effect Of The Headmaster Supervision, Interpesonal Communication, And Work Motivation Toward Teacher Work Ethic at Sd Negeri In Palangka Raya

Indra Perdana¹, Joni Bungai²

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
State University of Palangka Raya (UPR) Palangka Raya, Indonesia

[1indra.perdana@fkip.upr.ac.id](mailto:indra.perdana@fkip.upr.ac.id)

[2Jonni.Bungai@fkip.upr.ac.id](mailto:Jonni.Bungai@fkip.upr.ac.id)

The aim of this research to find out effects the headmaster supervision, interpesonal communication, and motivations toward teachers work ethic. The sample in this study amounted to 210 teachers. Data using a Likert scale. The data analysis techniques used are descriptive statistics. The result showed that: the supervision of the headmaster has a direct positive influence on the work ethic meaning the improvement of the school principal's supervision will result in an increase in work ethic Interpersonal communication directly positively affects the work ethic means improved interpersonal communication will lead to improved work ethic. The motivation of work is directly positive to the work ethic, meaning increased motivation of work will lead to increased work ethic. Supervision of the headmaster directly positively to the motivation of work, meaning that increased supervision of the headmaster will result in the increased motivation of work. Interpersonal communication has a direct positive impact on the motivation of work, meaning increased interpersonal communication will result in the increased motivation for work. The supervision of the headmaster has a direct positive response to interpersonal communication, meaning that increased supervision of the headmaster will result in improved interpersonal communication.

Keywords: headmaster supervision, interpesonal communication, work motivation, teacher work ethic

Tahfidz Al-Quran Extracurricular Management In SMP Negeri 2 Purwokerto

Anjar Dhani Leksono

Postgraduate School, Yogyakarta State University
anjardhanileksono@gmail.com

Ariefa Efianingrum

Teaching Staff at the Faculty of Education, Yogyakarta State University
efianingrum@gmail.com

This study aims to describe the extracurricular management process of Tahfidz Al-Quran in SMP Negeri 2 Purwokerto which includes planning, organizing, implementing and monitoring. The technique of collecting data uses observation, interviews, and documentation. The data analysis techniques use the stages of data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/ verification. The results of the study show that: (1) Planning of the Tahfidz Al-Quran program is carried out by conducting observations and teacher meetings. The purpose of the meeting is to determine the objectives of the program, the instructor, the needs of the facilities and infrastructure and the making of the control book/ student achievement book. (2) Organizing programs is done by determining program coordinators, instructor selection, schedule management. (3) Implementation of tahfidz Al-Quran is carried out with memorization and repetition methods which are conducted every Monday after the learning time is finished by grouping into 4 categories namely Iqro Class, Quran Reading Class, Tahfidz Class and Qiroah Class. (4) Supervision and evaluation of the Tahfidz Al-Quran program is carried out in collaboration with the STAIN Purwokerto Faculty of Islamic Education and with the program coordinator. Supervision carried out is direct supervision. Program evaluation is carried out with Tahfidz Al-Qur'an and Khotmil Quran open examinations for students every once a year.

Keywords: management, extracurricular, Tahfidz Al-Quran, SMP Negeri

Challenge of Teachers In Digital Era And Strategy to Improve Teacher Professionalism

Fatkul Muslimin

Yogyakarta State University
fatkhul_muslimin.2017@student.uny.ac.id

Setyabudi Indartono

Yogyakarta State University
setyabudi_indartono@uny.ac.id

The development of science, technology and information brings so many changes in education such as digitalization of education. One problem that arises from the phenomenon of digitalization of education is that many teachers who come from the pre-digital world have difficulty building effective communication with students who are already familiar with the digital world. This study aims to discuss the challenges faced by teachers in the digital age and strategies that can be done to improve teacher professionalism in the digital era. This research is a qualitative research with a type of library research. The method of data collection is done by elaborative techniques, namely by combining from various reading sources that support this research. The results of this study indicate that some of the challenges experienced by many teachers in the digital era are; Teaching in multicultural society, Teaching for the construction of meaning, Teaching for active learning, Teaching and technology, Teaching with new views about abilities, Teaching and choice, Teaching and accountability. The solutions that can be offered to face these challenges are; Competency development, pedagogical, Information technology competency development, Personality competency development, Social competence development, Professional competency development.

Keywords: teacher challenges, digital era, strategies, teacher professionalism

**Pilihan Rasional Individu Dalam Menjadi Lesbian, Gay, Dan Transgender (Lgt)
(Studi Pada Wilayah Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, dan Bekasi)**

Syaifudin

Program Studi Pendidikan Sosiologi – Fakultas Ilmu Sosial – Universitas Negeri Jakarta

Email: syaifudin@unj.ac.id

Post-Revitalization: Capacity Empowerment of Traditional Market Traders

Dwi Harsono¹, Sugi Rahayu² and Pandhu Yuanjaya³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia

¹dwiharsono@uny.ac.id, ²sugirahayu@uny.ac.id, and ³pandhu@uny.ac.id

This study aims to analyze the empowerment of traders through the revitalization of traditional markets in Special Region of Yogyakarta, draw the obstacles, and the efforts to overcome these obstacles. This research is a completion to traditional market revitalization program once it focuses on physical infrastructure and leaves capacity development. It is an important study on revitalization in balancing the infrastructure development and trader's capacity empowerment.

This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The researcher acts as the main instrument of research. Interview, observation, and documentation techniques are used to collect data. Interviews will be conducted with the Head of the Market Management Service, Head of the Integrated Services Unit (UPT) of the Market, Chairperson of the Association of Traders and Market Traders in Sleman Regency, Kulon Progo Regency and Yogyakarta City. The researcher also uses secondary data deducted government agencies, the mass media, as well as other library sources such as books and journals. Data was triangulated before having descriptive analysis processes.

The study found variety interpretation on how to empowers' trader's capacity. The government agency believed that renewing market building as part of revitalization is part of capacity empowerment. However, this research showed that revitalization needs to widen the work to the managerial skill of the trader. The success of Sekolah Pasar movement at Kranggan market provided best practices on how to empower trader capacity in traditional market. The effort to copy the movement on other places has been encouraged, therefore, it needs wider involvement on traditional market stakeholders in succeeding the program.

Keywords: revitalization, capacity empowerment, traditional market

Indonesia – Malaysia Relations as Represented In Kedaulatan Rakyat 2002 – 2018

**Ita Mutiara Dewi (ita_mutiaradewi@uny.ac.id), Ajat Sudrajat (ajat@uny.ac.id),
Danar Widiyanta (danar_widiyanta@uny.ac.id), Muhammad Yuanda Zara
(m.yuanda@uny.ac.id)**

Indonesia and Malaysia has a long relationship through history especially because of its neighboring geographic location and kinship. Both cooperation and conflicts have become the dynamics characteristic of Indonesia – Malaysia Relations. This study focused on the relationship of Indonesia and Malaysia which represented in one of oldest local newspapers in Indonesian history, Kedaulatan Rakyat. This study aim to understand which issues or subjects of Indonesia – Malaysia Relations that had been discussed in Kedaulatan Rakyat 2002 – 2017 and how Kedaulatan Rakyat described both positive and negative issues of Indonesia – Malaysia Relations.

This research employs historical method which consists of four steps i.e. heuristic, source critics, interpretation and historiography. This research also uses media analysis approach.

The result of the research shows that between 2002 – 2017 so many issues of Indonesia and Malaysia relations had been discussed in Kedaulatan Rakyat i.e. (1) political issues: Sipadan-Ligitan, Indonesian National Flagship Incident, (2) cultural issues: Indonesian Batik, Local Maluku Song “Rasa Sayange”, Traditional Bali Dance “Tari Pendet, (3) tourism issues: Indonesia and Malaysia tourism promotions.

Keywords: Indonesia – Malaysia Relations, local newspaper, politics, culture, tourism, history

The Bureaucratic Ethics In Realizing Public Service Integrity

Lena Satlita, Kurnia Nur Fitriana, Francisca Winarni

Yogyakarta State University

Email: lensa@uny.ac.id, kurnianurfitriana@uny.ac.id,
f_winarni@uny.ac.id

Bureaucratic ethics is needed in realizing public services integrity at this time in line with efforts to reform the bureaucracy and eradicate corruption. This paper aims to explain the achievement of the results of the implementation of bureaucratic ethics for the state civil apparatus in realizing public services with integrity in the Yogyakarta City Licensing Service. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach to obtain in-depth data in developing bureaucratic ethics. The data collection technique is done through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Data analysis techniques used in this study are qualitative analysis techniques including data processing, data reduction, data categorization including data validity checks, and data interpretation. In supporting the achievement of the results of bureaucratic reform and public services integrity, work culture and bureaucratic ethics must be created as ethical and moral limitations of the civil servants to carry out public services. The results of the implementation of bureaucratic ethics in the Yogyakarta Licensing Service Office show that there is already a good understanding of bureaucratic ethics by each public servants to try to implement it in licensing services in the city of Yogyakarta, although at the stage of internalization of values and norms there are differences in interpretation and takes times. Efforts to realize public services integrity are realized in good performance through public interest-oriented, legal certainty, equality of rights, the balance of rights and obligations, professionalism, equality of treatment/non-discrimination, openness, and accountability. However, there are less optimal results in the availability of adequate facilities and special treatment for vulnerable groups and schedule accuracy. This is due to factors of limited funds, limited public facilities, a different understanding of more frontline in attitude, a range of coordination that is not yet integrative, and operational technical issues that require a longer settlement of licenses. In conclusion, to implementing bureaucratic ethics in bureaucratic systems needed a moral will and a political will for stepping milestone that can be carried out through public service-oriented, strengthen public trust, anti-corruption, accountable, transparent, productive, innovative, creative, honest, serviceable, disciplined, friendly, responsible, sincere, persistent and cooperative.

Key words: bureaucratic ethics, public service integrity.

The Collaborative Governance On Inclusive Services For Elderly

Puji Wulandari Kuncorowati, Kurnia Nur Fitriana, Utami Dewi, and Pandhu Yuanjaya

Yogyakarta State University

Email: kurnianurfitriana@uny.ac.id, puji_wulandari@uny.ac.id, utami.dewi@uny.ac.id,
pandhuyuanjaya@uny.ac.id

Recently Indonesia is in the era of the aging population. The need for providing inclusive public services in collaborative governance is necessary. This article aims to examine the achievement of collaborative governance in inclusive public service to meet the needs of the elderly in Yogyakarta Province including the obstacles of providing these public services. By employing a descriptive qualitative method, the writer found that collaborative governance had a good performance in social services and health services that included: starting conditions, collaboration processes, and outcomes. However, public transportation services, public administrative services, and public space availabilities needed more improvement due to the lack of actor roles and capabilities, the government's budget constraints. Inclusive services for elderly empowerment conducted the role of collaborative governance among the government, private sectors, non-governmental organizations, the local committee of elderly and community. On the other hand, providing inclusive public services for elderly had many obstacles such as: (1) lack of coordination, communication, moral will and political will commitment among stakeholders, (2) lack of family support, community support, and awareness to treat the elderly, (3) budget constraints, (4) sustainability of the implementation collaborative governance, and (5) partial supported program for elderly empowerment among stakeholders.

Keywords: collaborative governance, inclusive, public services, elderly.

Understanding The Livelihood of Urban Poor through the Lens of Sustainable Livelihood Approach

Nor Hafizah Hj. Mohamed Harith

Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies

Universiti Teknologi MARA

norha561@uitm.edu.my

Goal No 1 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 2015-2030) is to end poverty in all forms and dimensions. By 2030, among others, the SDGs aims to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day and to reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. Since Independence, Malaysia has committed to the on-going battle of poverty eradication. Nevertheless, despite of the poverty reduction, of late Malaysia has confronted with new challenges of urban poverty among poor households. Undoubtedly, many scholars have argued that the concept of poverty consists of multidimensional concept and one of its kinds is vulnerability. Hence in this regards, it is important to study poverty within the vulnerability dimension. Therefore this paper aims to discuss the scenario of poverty in Malaysia and extends its view for analyzing the livelihoods of urban poor through the lens of Sustainable Livelihood Approach.

Keywords: Livelihood, Urban Poverty; Vulnerability; Sustainable Livelihood Approach

Gender Equality in Determining the Contributing Factors of Young Women Participation in Politics

Siti Hajar Abdul Sookor & Azizan Zainuddin (Phd)

Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies

Universiti Teknologi MARA Selangor

azizan_zainuddin@uitm.edu.my

The main aim of this study was to determine the relationship of leadership in political party, mass and social media and socio environmental towards young women participation in politics. Generally, youth or young women play a critical role in developing the future of state and society. As youth are the main pillar of in the nation, the continuations of political parties are depending on their development and contribution. The low level of Malaysian women youth political involvement reflected unhealthy condition as it will jeopardize the democracy of the nation in the future. In fact it reflects the difficulty in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to achieve gender equality. The study of the low involvement among youths in politics has been highlighted by several local and international scholars however as focusing in the context of young women participation in politics little is known. In this study, a comprehensive analysis has been done in order to study the relationship of all the factors stated earlier towards young women participation in politics. The young Malay women who were the postgraduate students within the aged 21 until 40 years old have been selected to be the respondents in this study. Several literatures on women in politics have also been included to present the political scenario. Besides, theory of feminism has also played a vital role in this study to explain the development of women movement in Malaysian politics. Based on the findings, it were found out that leadership in political party, mass and social media and socio environmental have significant relationship towards young women participation in politics.

Key words: women leadership, women in politics, gender equality, leadership in politics

The Participatory Social Services For Elderly In Disaster Management

Kurnia Nur Fitriana ¹⁾, Nurul Khotimah ²⁾, Poerwanti Hadi Pratiwi ³⁾

¹ Ilmu Administrasi Publik, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
email: kurnianurfitriana@uny.ac.id

² Pendidikan Geografi, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta email: nurulkhotimah@uny.ac.id

³ Pendidikan Sosiologi, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
email: ph_pratiwi@uny.ac.id

The elderly are a potential human resource that is vulnerable when dealing with a disaster. This research aims at developing a model of participative social services for the elderly to deal with disaster situations by adopting a collaborative governance framework based on the condition of the Yogyakarta regions which are prone to natural disasters and possess the highest number of elderly and life expectancy in Indonesia. The research method employed in this research is a research and development utilizing a descriptive qualitative data analysis. The vulnerability of the elderly to deal with disaster has a high complexity in the aspects of physical limitations, low level of understanding and knowledge, poverty, and degenerative diseases. Active involvement of the elderly in disaster management activities may reduce the disaster impacts and ensure that the elderly needs are fulfilled at the time of the disaster. However, the involvement of the elderly in disaster management must be followed by efforts to socialize, adapt, and assist from the involved parties through collaborative governance frameworks such as the government, health service providers, disaster response teams, social workers, social welfare institutions, elderly families, societies, private sector, universities, and non-governmental organizations integrated. The actual implementation of disaster management for the elderly can be realized inclusively in participative social service models for the elderly to deal with disaster conditions which include: (1) problem mapping, (2) analysis of elderly needs, (3) social involvement for elderly social services, (4) empowering the quality of life of the elderly, (5) social impact analysis, and (6) providing continuous feedback on program planning. Implementation of the model to realize the disaster-resilient elderly.

Keywords: social services, disaster management, collaborative governance, elderly.

Performance Of Balai Preservation Of Cultural Reservoir (Bpcb) Jambi Province In Improving Efforts To Improve Cultural Reservation Based On Local Interest In Muaro Jambi

Hapsa and Firmansyah Putra

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Jambi University

Hapsa_cha@yahoo.co.id firmansyahputra@unja.ac.id

This Aarticle describes the performance of the government, especially the government of Jambi Province in maintaining the preservation of cultural heritage objects. Jambi Province is one of the provinces that has a wealth of historical heritage, especially those spread in Muaro Jambi Regency. Cultural heritage objects are the local wealth of the region which if managed optimally is able to create a region with positive values and serve as educational tourism which impacts on regional income. So it is important to know the extent of the efforts made by the local government in maintaining and maximizing the preservation of cultural heritage objects. The method used is qualitative, to describe the findings in the field. The local government seeks to maximize performance both in terms of quantity, quality and effectiveness in the preservation of local wisdom-based cultural heritage objects by releasing and conservation, archaeological exhibits, ancient FGD, archaeological vlog competitions, technical guidance, and restoration.

Keywords: Government Performance, Cultural Heritage

You'll Never Walk Alone: Pedestrian Marketing Goes Digital

Irmawan Rahyadi

Communication Department Bina Nusantara University

This article explores and mobilises the concept of 'social marketing' as an analytical entry point for understanding how rights and safety of pedestrian is marketed to promote behavioural change to yield the right way to pedestrians on the sidewalks of Indonesia. Understanding civil society communicating pedestrian rights as highly strategic, that is, communication to persuade and advocate street users in order to educate that sidewalks are intended for use by pedestrians. Three most noticeable Instagram accounts in front line of the cause are studied with 3805 posts enhanced with a mobile application and website links to the accounts as socialization agents. At the same time, we utilized also, in all cases, content analysis to observe implementation of social marketing elements to evaluate the different applications that have been practised in this niche marketing communication effort. The result shows that the platform was mainly used for broadcasting how public misused the sidewalks and undervalued the right of pedestrians. This civil-led social marketing also exploited repost content to promote the right of pedestrian on sidewalk. This micro social marketing in digital platform draws attention to how sidewalk predominantly should be prioritised to pedestrians and promoting behavioural change of car and motorcycle owner as well as street vendor.

Keywords: Pedestrian, social marketing, behavioural change, digital platform, social media.

Understanding The Geographical Environment as a Spatial Event

Muhammad Nursa'ban^{1*}, Mukminan²

^{1,2}Geography Education Department, Yogyakarta State University

¹ email: m_nursaban@uny.ac.id

² email: mukminan@uny.ac.id

Abstract

Geography bridges people and the environment mutually both determinism and possibilism. Spatial representation as a way of understanding the geographical environment has different conceptions among experts and practitioners. This study aims to analyze the appropriate and comprehensive dimensions and factors of spatial representation in geography learning. Literature studies are employed as a basis for confirmatory factor analysis to obtain indicators of spatial representation of geographic learning. The understanding of spatial representation begins with the analysis of the study on the form and spatial and temporal structure of an area. Many theories of spatial representation in geography, which roots either from social science or engineering, are formulated based on the idea that spatial and social structures have undergone a change. The conclusion of the theory was taken through a cross-sectional study. Literature review deals with geography curriculum policy in Indonesia. Spatial representation in geography subjects at secondary schools is viewed from the perspective of the relationship between human and environmental interaction systems in three dimensions, namely the dynamics of the physical and community environment as well as spatial integration and spatial interdependence both between places and between scales. This perspective can be manifested in real or abstract forms which are represented visually, verbally, mathematically, digitally, and cognitive mindset. This representation is a skill, product and way of creativity and interpretation, and reflection from a media such as diagrams, paintings, images, in one's mind.

Keywords: spatial representation, geography of education, environment, geography curriculum