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Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang



Book of Abstracts

**2nd BOROBUDUR
INTERNATIONAL
SYMPOSIUM
2020**

on Humanities and Social Science

November 18, 2020



Book of Abstracts

**2nd Borobudur International Symposium on Humanities and
Social Science (BIS-HSS) 2020**

'Reinforcement of the Sustainable Development Goals post Pandemic'

Virtual Conference

Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

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Greeting from the Chairman

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Good morning the honorable:
Rectors, Faculty members, Keynote speakers, and participants,



Welcome to the 2nd Borobudur International Symposium.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed our activities, like teaching, researching and socializing. We are in confusion because we have not had previous experiences. However, as Earth's smartest inhabitants, we can adapt new ways to survive the pandemic without losing enthusiasm. Therefore, even in pandemic conditions, we can still have scientific discussions, even though virtually.

The main theme of this symposium is "Reinforcement of the Sustainable Development Goals post Pandemic" as a part of the masterplan of United Nations for sustainable development goals in 2030 (twenty thirty).

I report, this symposium is attended by 350 (three hundred and fifty) participants, including from Indonesia, Malaysia, United Kingdom, Scotland, and Timor Leste.

Certainly, this event will not be successful without the support of co-hosts. On behalf of the Committee, I thank the co-hosts:

1. Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo
2. Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo
3. Universitas Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan
4. Universitas Muhammadiyah Maluku Utara
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15. Politeknik Energi dan Mineral Akamigas Blora
16. Institut Agama Islam Negeri Purwokerto
17. Institut Agama Islam Muhammadiyah Sinjai

I'm absolutely aware, the major comment for this event must be: why were the symposium in engineering and applied sciences combined with social and humanities?

I'll answer: for now, to the future, there is no barrier between hard and soft sciences. For example, economics and education need technological touch. Likewise, technological findings need social science for culture implementation.

Therefore, I present you world-class keynote speakers whom able to capture these scientific topics, they are:

First, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Thomas Kivevele, from The Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology, Tanzania;

Second, Assoc. Prof. Pensri Jaroenwanit, Ph.D from Khon Kaen Business School, Thailand;

Third, Prof. Yinghuei Chen, Dean of International College, Asia University, Taiwan;

Forth, Drs. Hajriyanto Y Tohari, The Indonesian Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon;

Fifth, Mrs Dr. Heni Setyowati Esti Rahayu, M.Kes., Dean of the Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Indonesia.

I hope our later discussion may result transfer of experiences and research findings from participants to others, from keynote speakers to you, from social to engineering researcher and vice versa. Also, I hope this event can create further research network.

Finally,

Have a nice discussion and I love you all

Thank you very much,

Wassalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

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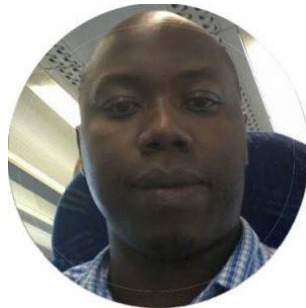
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2nd BIS 2020 Program

Wednesday, November 18, 2020

TIME	EVENT
08.00 – 08.30	Preparation (Participants enter the virtual conference room)
08.30 – 09.00	Opening Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Chairman of 2nd BIS 2020▪ Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang
09.00 – 11.30	Main Session <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Keynote Speaker I Pensri Jaroenwanit, Ph.D. Khon Kaen Business School, THAILAND▪ Keynote Speaker II Prof. Yinghuei Chen Asia University, TAIWAN▪ Keynote Speaker III Dr. Heni Setyowati ER, M.Kes. Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, INDONESIA▪ Keynote Speaker IV Drs. H. Hajriyanto Y. T, MA. The Indonesian Embassy in Beirut, LEBANON▪ Keynote Speaker V Dr. Eng. Thomas Kivevele The Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology, TANZANIA
11.30 – 12.00	Discussion
12.00 – 13.00	Break
13.00 – 14.00	Online Q&A Forum via <i>Confgate</i> (Question Session)
14.00 – 15.00	Online Q&A Forum via <i>Confgate</i> (Answer Session)
15.00 – 16.00	Closing and Announcement

Keynote Speakers' Profile



Dr. Eng. Thomas Kivevele

The Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology, TANZANIA

Position	: Senior Lecturer
Organisation	: The Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology
Department/Division	: The School of Materials, Energy, Water and Environmental Sciences (MEWES)
Primary Areas	: Clean Energy Technologies
Expertise	: Bio-fuels - Solar energy applications - drying technologies - HVAC



Pensri Jaroenwanit, Ph.D.

Khon Kaen Business School, THAILAND

Position : Dean of Faculty of Business Administration and
Accountancy of Khon Kaen University
Organisation : Khon Kaen University
Department/Division : Faculty of Business and Accountancy
Primary Areas : Business Management
Expertise : Green Product, Marketing



Dr. Heni Setyowati Esti Rahayu, M.Kes.

Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, INDONESIA

Position	: Dean of Faculty of Health Science
Organisation	: Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang
Department/Division	: Faculty of Health Science
Primary Areas	: Nursing Science
Expertise	: maternity nursing - labor pain – accupressure - complementary nursing



Drs. H. Hajriyanto Y. Tohari, MA.

The Indonesian Embassy in Beirut, LEBANON

- Position : The Indonesian Embassy in LEBANON
- Organisation : Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia
- Career : 1. Chairman of the Muhammadiyah Central Executive
2. Deputy Secretary of PH Muhammadiyah Central Executive
3. Chair of the Golkar Party DPP Research and Development Department
4. Chairman of the DPP Golkar Party
5. Chairman of the Muhammadiyah LAZIS Management Board
6. Chairman of the GOZIS Governing Body DPP Golkar Party
7. The Indonesian Embassy in LEBANON



Prof. Yinghuei Chen

Asia University, TAIWAN

Position	: Dean of College of Humanities and Social Science
Organisation	: Asia University
Department/Division	: College of Humanities and Social Science
Primary Areas	: English Literature
Expertise	: Victorian Literature - The English Novel - Cultural Studies - Business English - English for Specific Purposes (ESP) - Material Writer

[ABS-12]

Ranking of Drivers and Barriers for the Green Management Implementation at MSMEs in Banda Aceh City

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¹Magister Management, Economic Faculty Universitas Abulyatama

²Mathematics education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Abulyatama

Abstract

Small and Medium Industries (SMEs) are still low on involvement in being environmentally friendly. Production processes associated with environmental pollution, such as the use of hazardous materials, and produce waste that are not properly managed, threaten sustainability. This study aims to determine the driving and inhibiting factors for the implementation of green management in small and medium industries in the context of the city of Banda Aceh. The data used in this study were obtained from 60 small business actors, government and environmental experts or activists. Topsis fuzzy method is used to rank pushing and inhibiting factors. The study found that the top five drivers for green management applications are law enforcement and the imposition of sanctions, customer demand for environmentally friendly products, product distribution processes, knowledge of environmentally friendly technologies that can be adopted and the existence of cost savings. While the inhibiting factors found were commitment of human resources in the organization, employee awareness and motivation, employee knowledge, organizational planning and goals, and knowledge of technology and technological innovation were the five inhibiting factors that were at the top of the rankings.

Keywords: Green Management, drivers of green management, barriers of green management, manufacturing SMEs, Fuzzy TOPSIS

Topic: Economics

[ABS-14]

The Influence of Quality Work of Life, Work Discipline and Work Motivation on Employee Performance at the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Sumenep Regency

Dina Kurniawati and Unsul Abrar

Management Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Wiraraja

Abstract

Creating competitive advantage is improving the quality of human resources, some of the advantages such as aspects of human resources are closely related to improving the quality of work life (QWL) and several important aspects such as work discipline and work motivation, as well as goals to determine goals. Effect of Quality of Work Life, Work Discipline and Work Motivation on Population Performance and Civil Registry of Sumenep Regency, so the method in this research is a quantitative approach to employee respondents in Disdukcapil Sumenep Regency. This data analysis technique uses multiple linear regression using SPSS software with the data having passed the test results with data quality tests and assumption tests. The results of the study conclude that the quality of work life has a significant effect on employee performance, while the variable of employee work discipline in the service office has a significant influence on employee performance and work motivation can also make a positive contribution, which has a significant effect on employee performance in the population and civil registration services Sumenep Regency

Keywords: Quality work life - Work discipline - Work motivation - Employee performance

Topic: Economics

[ABS-15]

Factors That Influence the Intention to Conduct Internal Whistleblowing During the Covid-19 Pandemic with Legal Protection as a Moderating Variable

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Abstract

Whistleblowing is a very important thing, but in fact the intention to carry out this practice is still rare in Indonesia, because most of them prefer to remain silent rather than have to report fraud in the hope that they feel more secure in their position if they do not carry out the practice. This research aims to analyze and examine the effect of each of the variables of ethical relativism orientation, moral intensity, organizational commitment, and professional identity on the intention to carry out internal whistleblowing with legal protection as a moderating variable during the Covid-19 pandemic. The population used in this research were employees of the SKPD

of the Government of Sumenep Regency. The samples were determined using purposive sampling method. Data collection used a questionnaire distributed to 100 respondents, but only 75 questionnaires were returned. Data validity test and reliability test were used to test the quality of the data, then the classical assumption test and statistical t test using the SPSS 20 program were used in this research. The results show that the ethical orientation of relativism, moral intensity, organizational commitment, and professional identity are all factors that influence the intention to conduct internal whistleblowing. However, the variable of legal protection can't moderate these four variables to increase employee intention to conduct internal whistleblowing. The results of this research are expected to be used as new reference material and considerations, especially for the Sumenep Regency Government in the future, regarding several factors that they can maximize in order to encourage each member of the organization to always be motivated to take whistleblowing action. This is done considering the important role of whistleblowers in eradicating and disclosing any potential fraudulent acts.

Keywords: Internal Whistleblowing Intention, Relativism Ethical Orientation, Moral Intensity, Organizational Commitment, Professional Identity, Legal Protection

Topic: Economics

[ABS-17]

E-Waqf Model: Superior Strategy in Increasing Waqf Empowerment and Belief in Waqf

Nurul Iman, Adi Santoso, and Edi Kurniawan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo

Abstract

This research was conducted to know the appropriate management model so that it can become a superior strategy in increasing the empowerment of waqf assets and increasing waqf trust to continue to increase the desire for waqf. The problems related to waqf that are currently challenging are the inadequate administrative management of waqf assets and the lack of transparency in management or not easy for wakif to access the extent to which the development and management of waqf assets that have been handed over have resulted in weak trust of waqf in nadzir. One of the management models that is the solution to this problem is the management of computerized and internet-based waqf. E-waqf models will encourage the process of managing transparent waqf assets and waqf will make it easy to access information about the waqf assets that have been done, giving rise to an increase in waqf trust in nadzir in managing the waqf assets that he has done. E-waqf will act as an application in the administrative field that is used with the aim of accurate and credible administrative management of waqf assets so that it has an impact on improving the quality of excellent service from nadzir which can increase waqf confidence in waqf

Keywords: E-waqf, Wakif, Nadzir, Trust.

Topic: Economics

[ABS-19]

Analysis of Decision-Making Factors to Purchase Halal Cosmetics in Pekalongan City

Nur Kholidah and Muhammad Arifiyanto

Universitas Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan, Indonesia

Abstract

The halal lifestyle has recently been sweeping the world, including Indonesia. One of the halal products that are developing in Indonesia is cosmetic products. This phenomenon causes the purchase of halal cosmetics in Indonesia to also increase. The purpose of this study was to determine the decision factors for purchasing cosmetic products labeled halal in Pekalongan City. Sampling using purposive sampling. The analysis was carried out by factor analysis. Factor analysis is a multivariate analysis technique that is included in the grouping of interdependence / interdependence. The results of the research obtained in identifying the factors of purchasing decision making for halal cosmetics in Pekalongan City involve 16 variables which are assumed to have a strong enough relationship with purchasing decision making. The results of processing using factor analysis show that of the 16 variables can explain the relationship between these variables and can be grouped into three factors. The first factor is the individual factor which includes the variables of belief, knowledge, needs, product image, expenditure, trust, and habits. The second factor is self-concept which includes variables of family suggestions, work status, age, type of work, and expenses. The third factor is the socio-cultural factor which includes the trend, prestige, and lifestyle variables. beliefs, and habits. The second factor is self-concept which includes variables of family suggestions, work status, age, type of work, and expenses. The third factor is the socio-cultural factor which includes the trend, prestige, and lifestyle variables. beliefs, and habits. The second factor is self-concept which includes variables of family suggestions, work status, age, type of work, and expenses. The third factor is the socio-cultural factor which includes the trend, prestige, and lifestyle variables.

Keywords: factor analysis, purchase decision, cosmetics, halal label

Topic: Economics

[ABS-20]

Factors Affecting College Students Intention to Use Server Based Electronic Money

Muhammad Arifiyanto and Nur Kholidah

Universitas Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan, Indonesia

Abstract

Money as payment tools has developed rapidly over time. The development of money is also affected by the development of information technology, that created electronic money.

Transaction volume and transaction value of electronic money has increase recently with the increasing of customer needs on payment tools. Many factors influence the consumer's desire to use electronic money. The study aims to analyze the effect of product knowledge, promotion, perceived of usefulness on intention to use electronic money-based server. This study was conducted at the Faculty of Economics and Business University of Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan students with a total sample of 183 respondents drawn using purposive sampling technique. Data processing is done by using analysis data includes the validity test, reliability test, normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, linear regression analysis, F-test, t-test, and coefficient of determination test. The results of this study indicated that all variables have a positive coefficient value. Perceived of usefulness has the greatest influence on intention to use because it has the largest regression coefficient 0,722. and product knowledge has regression coefficient 0.204.

Keywords: electronic money, intention to use, product knowledge, perceived usefulness

Topic: Economics

[ABS-27]

The Effect of Promotion Through Social Media on Purchase Decision with Viral Marketing as An Intervening Variable (Case Study in XXX Donnuts & Coffee Kediri Consumers)

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¹ *Department of Economics, Nusantara PGRI University, Kediri, Indonesia*

² *Cahaya Surya Polytechnic, Kediri, Indonesia*

Abstract

This study aims to analyze purchasing decisions as a dependent variable, promotions through social media as an independent variable and viral marketing as a variable intervening in the use of Instagram social media on purchasing decisions for the consumer of XXX Donuts and Coffee Kediri. The type of research use in this case study is explanatory with a quantitative approach. The sample in this study amounted to 100 respondents. The sampling technique used in this study is a non - probability sampling technique that is an accidental sampling. The result of this study obtained data that there was an effect of promotion through social media on viral marketing with a value of t count of 1,660 with a significance value of 0,000. And there is the influence of viral marketing on purchasing decisions from the value of viral marketing t count of 6.569 greater than the value of t table 1,660 with a significance value of 1,000. And there is the influence of promotion through social media on purchasing decisions, as evidenced by the value of t count 2.446 more than t table with a significance of 0,016.

Keywords: Promotions, Social Media, Viral Marketing, Purchasing Decisions.

Topic: Economics

[ABS-260]

Risk Taking Analysis of Beginner Investors in East Java Indonesia

Damayanti

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi YPPI Rembang, Indonesia

Abstract

This study research to determine financial behavior, especially risk taking of beginner investors in East Java, Indonesia. To test the variables of financial literacy, overconfidence and risk perception that affect the risk taking of beginner investors. The population in this study were all beginner investors in East Java, Indonesia. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, using a sample of 150 respondents. This study used a survey and the analysis technique used was multiple linear regression. The results showed that financial literacy had a significant positive effect on risk taking, overconfidence had a significant positive effect on risk taking and risk perception had a significant negative effect on risk taking. Based on the research results, it shows that financial literacy, overconfidence and risk perception are important factors that must be considered in making risk decisions, especially in the application of risk management.

Keywords: financial literacy, overconfidence, risk perception, risk taking and beginner investors

Topic: Economics

[ABS-261]

Analysis of Use of Accounting Information in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Salt Farmers in the Coastal Area of Rembang District

Rikah

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi YPPI Rembang, Indonesia

Abstract

The rapid development of science and technology has various impacts on various aspects. One significant effect is that competition in the business world is becoming tougher. This competition is felt by various sectors and the size of the business. Accounting information can help MSMEs in making economic decisions in order to achieve the success and sustainability of the business. Rembang Regency has a large number and area of smallholder salt farming in the coastal area which has the potential to be developed. Salt is a local potential in Rembang Regency which has an important role in contributing to regional income which is quite large. Rembang Regency was chosen as the research area because Rembang Regency is one of the big salt producers in the Central Java region. This study aims to analyze the use of accounting information on salt farmers MSMEs in the coastal area of Rembang Regency. Analysis of the use of accounting information will be seen from the business owner's education, accounting training, company age, and information technology. This research is a descriptive study with a quantitative approach. Data

obtained by distributing questionnaires. The sampling method was purposive sampling and analyzed using multiple linear regression with the SPSS program. The results showed that most of the salt farmer MSMEs have used accounting information in their business activities. From the analysis, it was found that business owner education, accounting training, company age, and information technology had a positive influence on the use of accounting information in the salt farmer business in the coastal area of Rembang Regency.

Keywords: accounting information, salt farmers, MSMEs

Topic: Economics

[ABS-265]

Financial Literacy and Its Impact on Financial Management of MSMEs in Rembang Regency

Wulan Suryandani and Dian Anita Sari
Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi YPPI Rembang, Indonesia

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of financial literacy on financial management at MSME in Rembang Regency. The variable used in this research is financial literacy which includes general knowledge about finance, savings, loans, insurance and investment as well as financial management at MSMEs as the dependent variable. The sample used in this study was 100 MSMEs scattered in Rembang Regency. The sampling technique used was accidental sampling. This study uses binary logistic analysis to find the effect of each variable. The results of this study indicate that there is an influence between financial literacy on financial management of MSMEs in Rembang Regency.

Keywords: financial literacy, financial management, MSME

Topic: Economics

[ABS-294]

The Role of Religiosity on Purchase Decision of Halal Cosmetics in Youth

Leni Susanti and Muhammad Yusuf

Universitas Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan, Indonesia

Abstract

Halal shows what is permissible and haram means what is prohibited in Islam. The term halal is often associated only with food. But this term basically includes a broader scope than food. This also applies to the selection of cosmetics. The aim of this study is to discover the effect of religiosity to purchase decision of halal cosmetics in youth. The method used for this research is quantitative. The analytical tool used is SPSS. The sample in this research amounted to 100 respondents from 3 faculties in UMPP. The result of this research indicate that religiosity has an effect on purchase decision. Even though religiosity has an effect on purchase decision but youth do not really care about the halalness of the cosmetics they buy due to the understanding that halal is only something that is eaten. This research is expected to further increase the awareness of youth to use halal products not only halal food

Keywords: religiosity- purchase decision- halal cosmetics

Topic: Economics

[ABS-299]

Analysis of the Perceptions Islamic Boarding School Al-Hikamussalafiyah Cipulus Wanayasa Purwakarta towards Islamic Banks

Jalaludin and Abdul Bari Saadi

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Syariah (STIES) Indonesia Purwakarta

Abstract

This article focuses on the discussion of the perceptions of santri, ustadz and caregivers of the Cipulus Wanayasa Purwakarta Islamic Boarding School of Al-Hikamussalafiyah Islamic Boarding School, and the attitude of students, religious teachers and caretakers of the Cipulus Wanayasa Purwakarta Islamic Boarding School of Al-Hikamussalafiyah Islamic Boarding School. The method used in this research is a descriptive study with a qualitative approach. The perception of students of Al-Hikamussalafiyah Cipulus Wanayasa Purwakarta stated that they were positive about the existence of Islamic banks. However, they are still not interested in joining Islamic banks because they see several considerations, such as the law of halal-haram, ATMs that are still rarely found and the santri population who are still comfortable with conventional banks. The attitudes and decisions of the students not to choose an Islamic bank are influenced by the distance of the Islamic bank's location and the uncertain legal basis. Meanwhile the student's

decision to choose a conventional bank is determined by the ease of accessing conventional banks and their services. Even though the student's perceptions of bank interest are positive, it is not enough to convince students to choose Islamic banks. The perceptions and attitudes of the Ustadz at the Cipulus Wanayasa Al-Hikamus-salafiyah Islamic Boarding School were positive, indicated by their agreement with the basic principles of Islamic banking. But in reality, the communication or promotion carried out by Islamic financial institutions is not optimal. Even though promotion is very effective for socialization, forming the image of sharia banking and changing people is behavior at the Cipulus Wanayasa Al-Hikamussalafiyah Islamic Boarding School towards the sharia financial system.

Keywords: Perceptions of Islamic Boarding Schools, Islamic Banks, Cipulus Al-Hikamussalafiyah Islamic Boarding Schools

Topic: Economics

[ABS-44]

Ownership Structure and Firm Value Reactions to Covid-19

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Abstract

Ownership structure has a strategic role in the corporate, this paper investigates the relation between the ownership structure and the firm value before and during the Covid-19 period with sustainable investment mediating variable. We use a sample 38 firm in the tourism, restaurant and hotel sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. We used the Process Macro for SPSS V3.4 to estimate and test model parameters, the Paired sample T test mean difference test. The results showed that there was a positive and significant relationship and sustainable investment to mediating ownership structure on firm value, proving empirically that managers as well as shareholders play an important in corporate strategic decision making, and that firm value is better than before the Covid-19 period

Keywords: ownership structure, sustainable investment, and Firm Value.

Topic: Economics

[ABS-302]

The Effect of Social Restriction and Non-Cash Payment on Online Sales Volume During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The sale of goods is a major activity carried out to distribute the products to be widely accepted by the public. During the 4.0 industrial revolution, sales of goods began to shift from offline sales to online sales. Online Sales Media is a website-based e-commerce platform or seller's social media. Likewise, online payment methods can use non-cash payments, which are directly connected to the buyer's Debit / Credit card or e-money. The first quarter of 2020, Indonesia experienced an infectious disease that spread from human droplets namely Covid-19 (Corona Virus Disease 2019) originating from Wuhan, China. In tackling infectious diseases with pandemic status, the Indonesian government's attitude to take steps Social restriction or social restrictions (PSBB) in various regions in Indonesia to avoid the widespread spread of covid-19 massively. This paper aims to determine the effect of social restriction and non-cash payments on online sales volumes during the co-19 pandemic. The method used in this paper uses the method of literature, documentation, quantitative statistical analysis approaches and surveys of 40 culinary sector traders who use the online sales system in Kec. Purwakarta, Kab. Purwakarta, the results obtained indicate that social restriction and non-cash payments simultaneously and proved to have a positive and significant effect on online sales volume during the covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Social restriction, Non-cash payment, Online Sales Volume, Covid-19

Topic: Economics

[ABS-304]

Sales Promotion Girls (SPG) Working Contract According to Positive Law and Sharia

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the Sales Promotion Girls (SPG) Contract of Work at PT Tri Lestari Sejati Semarang and a Sharia review of the implementation of work contracts on Sales Promotion Girls. The method used in this data collection is descriptive method with qualitative approaches by adding literature studies in terms of assessing aspects of law and sharia. The results showed that the Sales Promotion Girls (SPG) Work Contract Agreement at PT Tri Lestari Sejati Semarang if it was leaned on a positive law, namely Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2003 & Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015

concerning Manpower and fatwa of the MUI DSN No: 09 / DSN -MUI / IV / 2000 regarding the implementation of IJARAH does not violate the norms and rules contained therein, but some notes have been found that the implementation is not appropriate and in line, but in principle does not leave the essence of the regulation. In KHES the implementation of the Wage contract system must be agreed upon by both parties and refers to the applicable rules. Generally, in the book of fiqh, it is stated that the rukun ijarah is the party who rents (musta'jir), the party who rents out (mu'jir), the ijab and the kabul (sigah), the benefits of the goods for rent and the wages. KHES states in article 251 that the reference to ijarah is the party renting, the renting party, the object / object being directed- and Akad. Fatwa DSN MUI No: 09 / DSN-MUI / IV / 2000 stipulates the rukun ijarah which consists of, Sigath ijarah, namely consent and qabul in the form of statements from both parties who have contracted (contracted) either verbally or in writing. those with an agreement, consisting of the lessee / service provider and the lessee / service user of the object of the ijarah contract- namely the benefits of goods and rent- or Service benefits and wages.

Keywords: Ijarah, Contract of Work, Fatwa of the National Sharia Council, Sales Promotion Girls

Topic: Economics

[ABS-309]

The Potential of Islamic Education Development through Muhammadiyah Waqf in Magelang

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Abstract

As a potential financial instrument, the current waqf has played an important role in solving the social problems of the ummah. Although the management of waqf has been implemented in Indonesia for a long time, it has not had an impact in contributing to the empowerment of the ummah. This study aims to identify and explore a model of educational empowerment through Muhammadiyah waqf in the Magelang and its role in the development of Muhammadiyah Business Charity (AUM). The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research where the research data is obtained through observation and interviews with the Wakaf Council and the Muhammadiyah Regional Leadership (MWK PDM) Magelang Regency. This study shows that MWK PDM Magelang has managed 306 waqf lands by the end of 2018, 58% of which have been used for educational empowerment with a total of 178 locations and 15% have been used for the development of religious facilities with a total of 45 locations. Empowerment of Muhammadiyah waqf land in educational development carried out by MWK PDM Magelang in the form of land, buildings, goods/vehicles to support the implementation of teaching and learning activities. The results of this study explain that the MWK PDM Magelang Regency has succeeded in making waqf land for educational empowerment, but it has not had a significant impact and is financially independent.

Keywords: Muhammadiyah Waqf, Islamic Education, Magelang

Topic: Economics

[ABS-54]

The Influence of Business Value Creation to Improve Company Performance of Fertilizer Industry in Indonesia

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Abstract

Total sales of PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero) (PTPI) decreased by 1.8% from 2018 sales. Such problem has also experienced by Small or medium scale fertilizer companies which have been producing organic fertilizers in improving company performance. This condition is thought to be related to the problem of creating business value. This study aims to examine the effect of business value creation on the company performance of fertilizer industry in Indonesia. This study used a quantitative research approach. A census was carried out for all of 55 fertilizer producers in Indonesia. PLS was used to measure hypothesis testing. Business value creation has an impact on the performance of fertilizer companies in Indonesia. Business domain gives the highest influence, followed by benefits and partnership. The increase in the performance of fertilizer companies is more dominant to be reached if the company is able to strengthen its business domain. This finding has implications for the management of fertilizer producing companies in Indonesia that in order to improve company performance, companies need to increase their business value creation through developing partnerships, business domains, and customer benefits.

Keywords: business value creation- company performance- fertilizer

Topic: Economics

[ABS-314]

The Role of Application Technology in Payment of Zakat (Case Study - National Amil Zakat Institution (Baznas) in Subang District)

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Abstract

This study discusses to answer the question of overpayment and payment of zakat with the application system at National Amil Zakat Institution (BAZNAS) Subang Regency and how to use the application in the payment of zakat at National Amil Zakat Institution (BAZNAS) Subang Regency. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method using a case study approach, by exploring primary and secondary data from interviews, observations and library research. The results of the study found that in the practice of paying zakat for Muslims using the application at BAZNAS Subang district is very effective for users who are busy with their daily activities.

Besides that, there are several advantages and disadvantages in it for the advantages can make it easier for people who are quite busy every day, speeding up the payment process compared to the manual way and the performance of amil zakat to be more professional. Then the shortage of payment of zakat using this application is still the absence of special operators who hold the application, because the application of zakat using high-level technology certainly requires no small amount of funds to build a perfect network. The steps to use the application is to download the application then select the zakat payment menu then enter the nominal in the calculator menu and finally transfer money through several banks available in the application according to the calculated amount. From the results of research in this field, the author here concludes that the application of zakat can be used by everyone easily.

Keywords: Application Technology, Zakat, BAZNAS

Topic: Economics

[ABS-59]

Analysis of the Selling Value of Tax Objects on Land and Building Tax Revenues in Bogor Regency (Case Study in Cibinong District)

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Abstract

Land and Building Tax is one type of central tax, the collection and imposition of which is largely left to the Regional Government. Analysis of the Sales Value of Tax Objects (NJOP) on Land and Building Tax (PBB) Revenues, and Land and Building Acquisition Fees (BPHTB), to find out more efficient and effective ways in the matter of PBB and BPHTB revenue. Therefore, research on the increase in NJOP on PBB and BPHTB revenue is deemed necessary to obtain valid information as the basis for PBB and BPHTB revenue. This research was conducted in Cibinong Subdistrict, Bogor Regency, with a sample of 180 taxpayers in Ciriung, Cirimekar, and Pondok Rajek Villages which are included in the Cibinong District area. The results showed that the (NJOP) of the earth was strongly influenced by the location of the object and land use, and the NJOP of the building was strongly influenced by the type of building, the area of the building, the year it was built, the roof of the building and the floor, and the NJOP and the building were strongly influenced by the value of the earth per M2 land area, and building area. NJOP has an increasing effect on PBB and BPHTB

Keywords: Land and building tax, taxpayer, tax object

Topic: Economics

[ABS-316]

Quality of Work Life Towards Organizational Agility Through Millennial Employee Work Engagements as Mediation

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Abstract

The shift in leadership from the older generation to the younger generation has now occurred in the Japanese Foreign Capital Company (PMA) organization in Indonesia, causing a shift in value. This study aims to produce conceptual and empirical models, influence the quality of work-life on organizational agility, and examine the indirect effect of quality of work-life on organizational agility by mediating work engagement. This study uses quantitative methods with survey techniques using a questionnaire through 380 samples in the millennial age range at Japanese foreign capital companies in several industrial areas in West Java. Data analysis uses Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) through the AMOS program version 24. The results showed that the work engagement variable as mediation was proven positively and significantly influenced the quality of work-life and organizational agility. Policy implications that can be recommended for Japanese foreign capital companies in West Java are to increase work engagement and organizational agility and maximize the quality of work life. By increasing work engagement and organizational agility, Japanese Foreign Capital Companies will survive and compete in Indonesian territory.

Keywords: millennials- organizational agility- quality of work life- work engagement

Topic: Economics

[ABS-66]

The Effect of Debt to Asset Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio Against Return on Assets

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the determinants of return on assets caused by the Debt to Asset Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio by measuring the financial calculations of food and beverage companies listed on the Southeast Asian Stock Exchange for the period 2012-2018. In this study, the independent variables (free) and dependent variables (dependent) are used, in which the dependent variable is the variable Debt to Asset Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio and the independent variable is the variable Return on Assets. The method used was purposive sampling

in order to obtain 8 companies that presented complete financial reports, in order to obtain 56 samples. The analysis technique used in this research is multiple linear regression analysis, partial test and simultaneous test. The results of the study partially conclude that the Debt to Asset Ratio has a significant effect on Return on Assets and Debt to Equity Ratio has a significant effect on Return on Assets. The results of the simultaneous study of Debt to Asset Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio to Return on Assets have a significant level of $0.200 > 0.05$, so simultaneously it states that the Debt to Asset Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio have a significant effect on Return on Assets.

Keywords: Debt to Assets Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio dan Return on Assets

Topic: Economics

[ABS-330]

The Role of Social Capital & Entrepreneurial Character in the Sustainability of Micro Businesses in the Covid 19 Period (Case in Womenpreneurs)

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Abstract

The Covid 19 pandemic period is a challenging period to explore the phenomena facing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia. The history of the Indonesian economy notes that MSMEs are a sector that can withstand various crises. The number of MSMEs in Indonesia in 2014-2018 reached 64 million units of the number of business actors, as much as 50 percent of which are female MSME actors (womenpreneurs). Therefore, research related to micro-enterprise sustainability models, especially women-entrepreneurs, is very important in studying the competitiveness of MSMEs. The objectives of this study are a) to analyze the effect of social capital on business continuity- b) analyzing the influence of entrepreneurial characteristics (Meredith et al., 1989) on the business continuity of womenpreneurs. The research method used SEM PLS and descriptive qualitative analysis. Sampling with purposive sampling, with 60 micro business womenpreneurs. Social capital (involvement of social organizations, innovation, easy access to production, ease of market access, information sharing, access to capital and cooperation) has a significant effect on business sustainability. Innovation and information sharing are determining indicators for the sustainability of the womenpreneur's business. Entrepreneurial characteristics (five dimensions of entrepreneurship) have a significant effect on business sustainability. The future orientation of the vision is a determining indicator in the sustainability of the womenpreneur's business. The results of this study have contributed to the development of a model for the competitiveness of women-entrepreneurs in micro-entrepreneurs in times of crisis. In the short term, this study will help formulate policies related to micro-enterprises. In the long term, this study contributes to a model for strengthening the competitiveness of MSMEs in times of crisis

Keywords: womenpreneurs, social capital. entrepreneurship characters, mikro scale

Topic: Economics

[ABS-332]

The Application of the Farm Accounting Based on Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) in Order to Achieve Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The study of social and environmental accounting reveals a lot of critical global problems and need to developing an alternative approach to face economic and social development. This study aimed to review and criticize the application of Farm accounting cost. The concept reference of the study is based on Sufficiency Economy Philosophy paradigm combined with Laku Prihatin paradigm of Javanese culture. The study method used is critical ethnopedology with a qualitative approach. 1) financing accounting does not represent farmers' welfare, their welfare is not material and growth (economic) oriented 2) reconstructs the cost of production with a Sufficiency Economics Philosophy and Net Operating Income (NFI) on the side of farmers, 3) application of the concept is good for physical, social and the economy. Provides a new view of agricultural accounting calculations in favor of farmers, the concept of financing accounting should be in accordance with spiritual-socio-cultural values.

Keywords: Agricultural Accounting, Cost of Productions, Net Farm Income, Sufficiency Economy Philosophy

Topic: Economics

[ABS-338]

The Best Theory of Decision Making for Framing, Responsibility and Experience

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Abstract

Previous studies established that the information framed in different ways leads to distinct decisions. In general, framing is tested using two main theories, including Prospect and Fuzzy-Trace. This study compares the two theories to determine the better one in explaining a phenomenon. It also examines two conditions that might influence decision making regarding

risk-taking or avoidance. Additionally, the study focuses on four main things, including preparing for decision alternatives, precisely positive frame, and negative frame, making decision alternatives with a different theory, precisely Prospect Theory and Fuzzy-Trace Theory, the level of responsibility for previous related choices, and preparing for decision makers, experience and not experience. Experimental research was used with a between-subject design 2x2x2x2. The participants include 81 doctoral students for a real experiment. The results of the study showed that decision making is different when information is framed positively or negatively. In using different theories for decision making, a considerable number of individuals are willing to take risks, though many also avoid. When someone is responsible or not for the initial investment, different decisions are made. The results of this study show that the fuzzy-trace theory was stronger in explaining the influence of framing than the prospect theory. Additionally, the statistical test on the data collected shows that all hypotheses were supported empirically.

Keywords: Framing, Prospect Theory, Fuzzy-Trace Theory, Responsibility

Topic: Economics

[ABS-345]

Quality Management Systems in SMEs: Are They Considered Important?

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the motives of implementing a quality management system in small and medium industries (IKM) associated with process performance. A qualitative approach is used with case studies in IKM which have product certification. A valid and reliable questionnaire instrument was used to collect data, equipped with direct observation and document analysis. Respondents in the study were representatives of management, head of the production, head of quality control, and head of purchasing. The research findings show the internal motives and external motives have encouraged SMIs to apply QMS. The internal motives that we found were corporate commitment and profit orientation for the company, and the external motive was market regulation. Statistical analysis shows the value of the correlation coefficient of the dimensions of company commitment, company profits, and market regulation has a positive correlation, meaning that the increasing commitment of the company to implementing QMS, it will improve process performance. Increased process performance will provide company benefits. Furthermore, the tighter the market regulation for a product standard means that IKM must improve process performance in order to meet these standards

Keywords: internal motive, external motive, process performance, quality management system.

Topic: Economics

[ABS-348]

Analysis the Determinants of Stock Price: An Empirical Study of Indonesian Commercial Banks

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Abstract

Stock price is the price of a share that occurs on the stock exchange at a certain time which is determined by market participants based on the level of demand and supply. Erratic prices present challenges and opportunities to invest. Correct analysis of stock prices will provide opportunities for investors to get high returns. The data in this study are secondary data. The data analysis method used is the regression analysis and paired test method. The sample in this study consisted of 14 commercial banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2019-2020 with the sampling technique using purposive sampling. The test results show that inflation, economic growth and the money supply have no effect on stock prices. Meanwhile, the rupiah exchange rate and interest rates have a positive effect on stock prices. The results also prove that there are differences in stock prices before and after the Covid 19 pandemic.

Keywords: Inflation, Rupiah Exchange Rate, Interest Rate, Economic Growth, Money Supply and Stock Price

Topic: Economics

[ABS-96]

The Effect of Salesforces Satisfaction on the Mainstay Farmer Partner Performance (A Study on Mainstay Farmer Partners in East Java)

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Abstract

The performance of the salesforces of the mainstay farmer partners is not yet high. The level of technology adoption has not been maximal. Productivity is still low. Sales growth and profitability have not been significant in the last five years. This is thought to be related to salesforces satisfaction. Thus, this study aims to examine the effect of salesforces satisfaction on the performance of mainstay farmer partner in East Java. The study is conducted using

quantitative methods. The analysis unit is the mainstay farmer partner in East Java. Data is collected in 2020. PLS is used to test the hypothesis. The result showed that sales force satisfaction has an effect on the performance of the mainstay farmer partners. Value proposition is an aspect that has a more dominant influence than remuneration and career in improving the performance of reliable farmer partners in East Java. The results of this study have implications for companies associated with mainstay farmer partners that to improve the performance of mainstay farmer partners, it is necessary to increase salesforces satisfaction, especially in terms of value proposition.

Keywords: salesforces satisfaction, performance, mainstay farmer partners

Topic: Economics

[ABS-357]

Brand Anthropomorphism and Culture Effect to Younger Consumer Visit Intention

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Abstract

RedDoorz has become one of the brands that is easily found in every city in Indonesia past 5 years. In that time, many investors have collaborated with RedDoorz because there is cultural shift, especially young people who like to vacation during their holidays. This study aims to examine whether the brand anthropomorphism and culture about holiday affect their intention in visiting hotels labeled RedDoorz. The survey was conducted using questionnaires to 92 young people who became respondents. The collected data were processed using SPSS 2.5 with moderation regression analysis techniques. The results obtained by Brand Anthropomorphism have a positive and significant effect on visiting intentions and culture moderates the influence of Brand Anthropomorphism on visiting intentions, so it can be concluded that culture greatly influences psychology and the way of thinking of humans, especially young people in making a decision to visit RedDoorz.

Keywords: Brand Anthropomorphism, Culture Effect, Visit Intention, Younger Consumer

Topic: Economics

[ABS-366]

Taxpayer Perception Analysis on the Application of PP. No. 23 Tahun 2018, Implementation of Sme'S Accounting, Self-Assessment System and Income Level to Compliance with Sme'S Taxpayers

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Abstract

The Indonesian government through Direktorat Jendral Pajak (DJP) has issued PP No. 23 tahun 2018 as a substitute for PP No. 46 tahun 2013 concerning Income Tax on Income from Business Received or Obtained by Taxpayers who have Gross Turnover. One of the most significant changes from implementation the PP. No. 23 tahun 2018 is the tax rate for SME's business players, which was originally 1% to 0.5% of the total gross turnover. The implementation of PP No. 23 tahun 2018 is a strategic step taken by the government in an effort to increase and optimize income tax collection. The reason behind the goal of the SME's income tax policy is that the contribution of SME's to the economy is very large, but the contribution of SME's in taxation revenue is very small. Several strategic steps have been taken by the government through the DJP, including the ease and simplification of tax treatment for SME's businesses and determining the cost taxation according to the capabilities of SME's. The self-assessment system in reality, the system is difficult to run as expected and has the potential for abuse. The research data used as a sample of 58 questionnaires filled out by owners/ managers of SME's in Magelang City who already have a NPWP. The test results show that the Taxpayers' Perceptions of Government Regulation PP No. 23 tahun 2018 and the Self-Assessment System have a significant positive effect on SME Taxpayer Compliance in Magelang City. Meanwhile, the application of accounting for SME's and income levels has no effect on SME's taxpayer compliance in Magelang City. The implication of this research is the importance of understanding tax regulations and knowledge of the self-assessment system for SME's so that it will further improve compliance with paying SME's taxes in a conscious manner without any pressure from regulations.

Keywords: Taxpayer Perception, Self-Assessment System, Compliance SME's Taxpayers

Topic: Economics

[ABS-368]

Entrepreneurial Leadership and Organization Innovation: Effect of Knowledge Management and Organizational Climate

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to examine the effects of entrepreneurial leadership and knowledge management on organizational innovation of small-medium enterprises (SMEs) as well to determine whether organizational climate moderates the mediating effect of knowledge management in the entrepreneurial leadership and organizational innovation relationship. The study was carried out on the basis questionnaire survey among 115 SME owners of Magelang. The analysis tool uses Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) in testing hypotheses and through the Warp PLS program. The empirical findings indicate that entrepreneurial leadership and knowledge management positively influence organizational innovation. But contrary to the prediction, the result indicates that the moderation and moderated mediation relationship are weaker under an organizational climate.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial leadership, Knowledge management, Organizational innovation, Organizational climate

Topic: Economics

[ABS-369]

The Impact of Individual Morality, Internal Control, and Obedience to Accounting Rules on Financial Statement Fraud: Evidence Local Governments in Indonesia

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to examine and analyze the association between the individual morality, internal control and financial statement fraud and whether the obedience to accounting rules play a role in moderating the relationship. This paper uses a Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) method with total observation to 71 copies of 21 subdistrict and 5 village at Magelang district. The finding of this paper shows has not the association between internal control, individual morality and financial statement fraud. Next, when this paper interact individual morality and financial statement fraud is not moderated by obedience to accounting rules. The significant positive relationship between internal control and financial statement fraud is

moderated by obedience to accounting rules. These findings show that obedience to accounting rules play an important role between internal control and financial statement fraud and thus these findings are expected to inform regulatory bodies on the role of obedience to accounting rules in financial reporting, which in turn can assist in regulatory reforms and inform the Good Corporate Governance

Keywords: Financial Statement Fraud, Internal Control, Obedience to Accounting Rules, Individual Morality

Topic: Economics

[ABS-384]

Voluntary Intellectual Capital Disclosure: A Theoretical Test of Proprietary Cost

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Abstract

Cost of equity could be minimalized by intellectual capital disclosure. Quality of information in this intellectual capital disclosure depends on the cost of proprietary, cost of information, and the relevance to get the information. This study was conducted to give empirical evidences about model analyze of intellectual capital to the cost based on theory of signaling and theory of proprietary cost. This study used design of quantitative research. Samples in this study were the enterprises that were registered in Indonesian Bursary Effect, except to the enterprises of financial industry in 2015 - 2019. Sampling extraction was performed by method of purposive sampling. Data analyzing used statistic of descriptive analyzes and regression of moderating. Test of hypothesis was conducted by analyzing technic of test of comparing coefficients across regressions. The results of data analysis of the research showed that increasing the disclosure of voluntary intellectual capital could decrease cost of equity. The low cost of proprietary could strengthen negative effects of the intellectual capital disclosure on cost of equity. The low cost of information could not strengthen negative effects of the intellectual capital disclosure on cost of equity. The high relevance of information could not strengthen negative effects of the intellectual capital disclosure on cost of equity.

Keywords: voluntary disclosure, intellectual capital, cost of equity, cost of proprietary.

Topic: Economics

[ABS-386]

The Role of CSR and Partnership Strategy in Improving Loyalty of PT. Telkom Foster Partners in Indonesia

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Abstract

PT Telkom implements CSR programs and partnership funds with the target of business actors as Foster Partners. To achieve the target of PT Telkom's fostered program, it is necessary to have partner loyalty to utilize PT Telkom Indonesia's products. However, their partner loyalty is not yet high. This condition is thought to be related to the implementation of CSR and partnership strategy run by PT Telkom. Therefore, this study aims to examine the effect of CSR and partnership strategy on the loyalty of PT Telkom foster partner. Based on the research objectives, the quantitative research method that will be used is causality research. The unit of analysis is Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM) which have received the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program from PT. Telkom Indonesia. Meanwhile, the units of observation are the owners and managers of the UKM business. The population is all SMEs assisted by PT Telkom throughout Indonesia. The requirements to be used as sample units are SMEs that have been guided by PT. Telkom minimum 2 (two) years. The sample was taken as many as 200 SMEs which were distributed to 7 regions with proportional allocation based on the number of populations in each region and taken randomly (Simple Random Sampling). This analysis is to answer the research objectives, using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The results of this study indicate that CSR and the partnership strategy affect the loyalty of PT Telkom foster partners. Partner loyalty is more dominantly formed by the partnership strategy than by CSR. Based on this result, it is recommended for the management of PT Telkom who manages the partnership program to develop a partnership strategy in terms of: trust, independence, agreement, commitment, and coordination. Besides, it is also necessary to develop CSR in terms of: development, utilization, distribution, and impact.

Keywords: CSR, partnership strategy, partner loyalty

Topic: Economics

[ABS-389]

The Effect of Regional Income toward Regional Expenditures in the East Kalimantan Province of Indonesia

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Abstract

The objective of this research is to analyze the effect of income regional and balance funds on regional expenditure in districts / cities in the province of East Kalimantan. This study uses quantitative methods, using documentary data. The data used is the realization of the district / city APBD in the province of East Kalimantan. The analytical tool used is the Multiple Linear Regression Test. The results of the study show that local revenue has a positive and significant effect on regional spending. The general allocation fund (DAU) has a positive and significant effect on regional spending. The special allocation fund has no effect on regional spending. The revenue sharing fund has a positive and significant effect on regional spending. Conclude that the Regional Original Revenue, the General Allocation Fund (DAU), the Special Allocation Fund and the Profit-Sharing Fund have a positive and significant effect on Regional Expenditures in Districts / Cities in East Kalimantan Province for the period 2014-2018. The results of this study indicate that the R square value is 0.905 or 90.5%. Thus, the effect of local revenue, general allocation funds, special allocation funds and profit-sharing funds on regional expenditure is 90.5%. Meanwhile the remaining 9.5% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

Keywords: Original Local Revenue, General Allocation Fund, Special Allocation Fund, Production Sharing Fund, Regional Expenditure

Topic: Economics

[ABS-390]

Affecting Factors Taxpayer Compliance in Paying Earth and Rural and Urban Building Taxes in Kecamatan Kota Bangun Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara

Omar Dhanny, Muhammad Kadafi, and Hamzah Nur Pratama

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of tax knowledge, awareness of taxpayers, the level of trust in the government, and tax sanctions on compliance with PBB P2 taxpayers in Kota Bangun Sub-district of Kutai Kartanegara District. The population in this study is the PBB P2 taxpayer in Kota Bangun Sub-district of Kutai Kartanegara District. The sampling technique uses accidental sampling, the number of samples is 100 respondents. The data collection method used was a

questionnaire. The study used an analytical tool in the form of an instrument test, a classic assumption test, multiple linear regression analysis. The results showed that tax knowledge and the level of trust in the government had a positive and significant effect on compliance with PBB P2 taxpayers, while awareness of taxpayers and tax sanctions had a positive and not significant effect on compliance with taxpayers.

Keywords: Taxpayer Compliance, Taxation Knowledge, Taxpayer Awareness, Level of Trust in the Government, Tax Sanctions

Topic: Economics

[ABS-391]

The Effect of Service Quality, Social Influence, Social Media and Hedonic Value on Purchase Decision Through Attitude and Purchase Intention on Cinema XXI

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Politeknik Negeri Samarinda

Abstract

Business cannot be separate with good service to make customer satisfaction. Thus, the objective in this study is to identify the effect of Service Quality, Social Influence and Social Media, as well as Hedonic Value on Purchase Decision through Attitude and Purchase Intention on the Cinema XXI visitors of Big mall Samarinda. This study uses a quantitative approach using path analysis processed with SPSS and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The sample of 133 respondents were taken from the society in Samarinda. The measurement scale uses a likert scale with a score of 1 - 5. This study also tested the validity and reliability test, then carried out further test of estimation and structural fit model test. The results is shown that Social Media and Hedonic Value having significant impact on Attitude- Social Media. Moreover, Attitude has significant impact on Purchase Intention- Service Quality. Furthermore, Attitude and Purchase Intention has statistically significantly on Purchase Decision. However, Service Quality have no significant effect on Attitude- Service Quality, Social Influence. Additionally, Hedonic Value have no significant effect on Purchase Intention- Social Influence. Moreover, Hedonic Value have no significant effect on Purchase Decision.

Keywords: Service Quality, Social Influence, Social Media, Hedonic Value, Attitude, Purchase Intention, Purchase Decision, Cinema XXI

Topic: Economics

[ABS-392]

The Mediating Role of Purchase Intention Toward Purchase Decision of Mobile Xiaomi

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze and prove the effect of Perceived Value on Purchase Intention on Xiaomi Mobile. The data were obtained from 145 Xiaomi mobile user from Samarinda City in Indonesia. This research use sampling technique of the Accidental Sampling. Data from respondents were tabulated and tested using statistical methods. Data has been tested for their level of validity and reliability. Results of the test instruments of the research questions were declared valid (coefficient value > 0.30) and declared reliable (value of the error > 0.60). Based on the results has been done, it can conclude that Perceived Value, country of origin, product quality, have a significant effect on Purchase Intention on Xioami Mobile. Meanwhile, price, product quality has no significant effect on Purchase Intention on Xiaomi Mobile. Perceived value has no significant impact on purchase decision on Xiaomi mobile. Price, country of origin, product quality has significant impact on purchase decision on Xiaomi mobile.

Keywords: Perceived Value, Price, Brand Image, Country of Origin, Purchase Intention, Purchase Intention

Topic: Economics

[ABS-400]

The New Insight of Human Resources Accounting

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Abstract

This study aims to explore the other side of human resources accounting in PKU Muhammadiyah North Maluku Islamic Hospital. The data analysis method used in this research is interpretive phenomenology. The results showed intellectual assets is defined as driving propaganda, health of services, sources of income and financial expenses.

Keywords: Human Resources, accounting, intellectual asset

Topic: Economics

[ABS-150]

The Pattern of Covid-19 Spreads and Its Relationship with Population, People Welfare and Economic Size: Case Study of Indonesia

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Abstract

Indonesia has passed a semester of Covid-19 pandemic since the first cases in March. The number of infected populations have been reached more than 300 thousand with death toll is over 10 thousand. Indonesia's daily average of confirmed Covid-19 is increased from 998 cases in June to 3,740 cases in September. The growing Covid-19 may relate with new normal strategy. This policy has been introduced by Government of Indonesia since June to accommodate economic activities during pandemic. The objective of this study is to understand the pattern of Covid-19 spreads in Indonesia and to find out the impacts of Population Density, Human Development Index, Household Expenditure per Capita, Poverty, and Gross Regional Domestic Bruto on Covid-19 Density in Indonesia at municipality and regency level. This study is applied descriptive spatial analysis by using GIS tool and OLS regression. The source of data is Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) and Kawalcovid19.id. Higher population density, Human Development Index, Household Expenditure per Capita, and Gross Regional Domestic Bruto could be drive up Covid-19 spreads while poverty has a contrary effect. This finding point outs that Covid-19 spreads are influenced by population, people welfare and economic size. These factors also indicate that Government of Indonesia needs to manage population mobilities to reduce Covid-19 spreads. If there is no treatment to restrict people movement, the Covid-19 spreads tend to still growing in region that has high population, welfare and economic size.

Keywords: Covid-19, Population, People Welfare, Economic

Topic: Economics

[ABS-153]

Gender Roles in Mediating the Relationship between Capital and Investment in Information Technology with the Financial Performance of SMEs

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Abstract

This study aims to test the role of gender in mediating the relationship between capital and information technology investment with the performance of SMEs during the Covid-19 pandemic. SMEs are also affected by the Covid-19 pandemic so that their financial performance is disrupted. The problems of SMEs during the Covid-19 pandemic are related to capital and demands for the use of information technology so that SMEs need to invest in information

technology. Besides, gender roles are very important in managing SME finances to improve their financial performance. Thus, this study includes gender to mediate the gap between capital and investment in information technology and the financial performance of SMEs. The sample in this study is SMEs in Rembang Regency. The sampling technique used cluster sampling and obtained a sample of 142 SMEs. The results show that capital has a significant negative influence on the financial performance of SMEs, while information technology investment has a significant positive influence on the financial performance of SMEs. This study proves that gender can mediate the relationship between capital and information technology investment with the performance of SMEs during the Covid-19 pandemic

Keywords: Gender, capital, investment in information technology, SMEs financial performance

Topic: Economics

[ABS-164]

The Marketing Strategies of HNI HPAI (International Halal Network - Herba Penawar Alwahida Indonesia) as an effort to survive the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The Covid-19 Pandemic has demanded companies to determine an appropriate marketing strategy with changes in business interaction between companies and customers without holding direct events as it is forbidden- however, the companies can still be productive to provide the latest information to their customers. Marketing strategy during pandemic that refers to the marketing mix of the 7P concepts (product, price, place, promotion, people or participant, process, and physical evidence). This study aims to analyze the marketing strategies being implemented by HNI HPAI, as well as to identify and analyze the company's internal and external factors using a SWOT analysis, with the results as follows: the analysis showed that during the pandemic, HNI HPAI has been focusing on establishing several technological instruments that are able to encourage and improve the company's performance in terms of its service and convenience in accordance with the five (5) pillars of company, while the results of the SWOT matrix showed that the usefulness and the development of HNI HPAI has been implemented to participate in contributing to the national economic development by cooperating with small and medium entrepreneurs. The process of marketing strategy and services were carried out with the principles of honesty, sincerity, fairness and trust.

Keywords: Covid-19, marketing strategy, technology, SWOT analysis

Topic: Economics

[ABS-166]

Impact of Organizational Change on Organizational Commitment: Mediating Role of Corporate Ethical Values

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Abstract

Organizations with a high level of organizational commitment (OCm) will be able to optimally improve the performance of their human resources. However, as the development of digitalization demands changes in the industrial and service sectors. The service sector, such as the education sector, is currently experiencing a very high dynamic of competition, especially private universities. Organizational change (OCh) is one of the variables that can affect OC. The impact of change can be manifested by various responses from human resources in the organization. In addition, corporate ethical values (CEV) are other variables that can affect OC. CEV is a form of an organizations credo that can represent the values and goals of an organization. Values and goals in accordance with HR expectations will be able to increase OCm. The purpose of this study was to explore the mediating role of CEV in the relationship of OCm and OCh. Data was collected from one Islamic university in Bekasi the research model was tested using a sample of 99 respondents. Result indicate that the relationship of OCh with OCm was partially mediated by CEV. These findings suggest that existence of OCh not only enhance CEV of employees toward their organization, but also help enhancing employee's workplace experiences.

Keywords: Organizational Change, Corporate Ethical Values, Organizational Commitment

Topic: Economics

[ABS-172]

Measuring a Crowdfunding Intention During Covid Pandemic Using Planned Behaviour Approach

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Abstract

Since March to early October 2020 COVID-19 (Corona Virus Disease) has caused global outbreaks by infecting 33,842,281 people and 1,010,634 deaths. Covid-19 has become a pandemic that has resulted in casualties and has had a multi-dimensional impact, even though, there are crowdfunding movements as a form of social care. This study aims to analyze what factors influence people's intention in crowdfunding movement for solidarity in pandemic era using Planned Behavior Theory. Data were obtained using gform with samples from representatives of Bekasi residents then processed using SPSS software with multiple regression models. The results

of data processing show that the factors based on Planned Behavior, namely: attitudes, subjective norms and perceptions of behavior control simultaneously have a significant positive effect on the increasing intention of the Bekasi city community in the crowdfunding movement. The results of this study are expected to be able to encourage the government and social institutions to optimize the factors that encourage people's intention to do crowdfunding as a form of solidarity with better management, not only incidental movement.

Keywords: Crowdfunding- Pandemic- Intention

Topic: Economics

[ABS-182]

The Role of Human Resources Management Builds Knowledge Management in the Situation of Increasing Employees Voluntary Turnover

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Abstract

The high voluntary turnover of the company is a phenomenon which commonly found in the company. It is one of serious problems causes number of qualified employees choose to leave the company. A number of company memories in the form of tacit knowledge are lost because a number of employees move to another company. The paper aims to describe the activities of human resource management (HRM) in creating a special strategy in documenting and disseminating tacit knowledge. The study uses qualitative methods for case studies, primary data is obtained from field notes and in dept interviews and observations. A sampling technique is conducted by purposive sampling and selecting 10 informants from HRM Division. In obtaining more comprehensive findings, the researcher involved 2 (two) production managers as key informant. The strategy carried out by HR managers to build a knowledge management system is not yet structured. Therefore, human resources management in that company need to design specific programs which can give added values to the company so that some knowledge can be documented and thus become assets in improving competence for employees.

Keywords: continuous learning- knowledge management- knowledge management strategy voluntary turnover

Topic: Economics

[ABS-186]

Study of Social Welfare based on Regional Fiscal Capacity and Economic Growth of Regencies/Cities in Kalimantan

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Abstract

The dependence of regions on transfer funds that occurred in many regencies/cities in Indonesia also occurred in Kalimantan, the small regional independence in regional fiscal capacity weakened the region's ability to experience global uncertainty, the decline in commodity prices on the global market and this pandemic reduced the regional economy on the island of Kalimantan. The Purpose in this study is describe the regional fiscal capacity on regional economic growth which is endowed with many resources and not, Knowing the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic conditions on regional fiscal capacity, Knowing the impact of fiscal capacity and economic growth on improving the welfare of the community in districts / cities in Kalimantan. The methods use in study are Klassen typology and Panel Data Regression using SPSS and EViews software. The study describes only 4 districts / cities in Kalimantan that are in Quadrant 1 which indicates that regions with high regional fiscal capacity, high economic growth, this is reinforced by the significant Pearson correlation between IKFD and Economic Growth with a low relationship, the IKFD and Economic Growth variables simultaneously have a significant effect. on HDI, partially IKFD and Economic Growth have a significant effect in a positive direction on HDI, with a greater magnitude in areas rich in natural resources than in areas that are not rich in natural resources. The study show high regional fiscal capacity must be accompanied by regional capacity to increase self-reliance due to the uncertainty of global conditions and the Covid 19 pandemic. Dependence on natural resources must be followed by the development of the processing industry so that it has an impact on the welfare of the community.

Keywords: IKFD, Economic Growth, COVID 19

Topic: Economics

[ABS-188]

The Influence of Environment Management Control System on Capital Structure Decisions and Their Implications on Company Performance

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Abstract

The study is aim to examine the effect of Environmental Management Control System (EMCS) to Capital Structure Decisions and Company Performance of coal mining industry in Indonesia. This study used quantitative research with sample size 35 company and PLS was used to measured hypothesis. Environmental Management Control Systems (EMCS) and Capital structure Decision have a direct and indirect influence on company performance. Performance improvement will be even better if the Environmental Management Control System (EMCS) is able to encourage sound capital structure decisions. This finding has implications for the management of the coal mining industry in Indonesia in order to improve company performance by encouraging Capital structure Decision through Environmental Management Control System (EMCS).

Keywords: Environmental Management Control System (EMCS)- Capital structure Decision- Coal mining

Topic: Economics

[ABS-189]

Socioemotional wealth and SME Family Business Performance

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Abstract

Families mostly manage small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Family involvement aims to maintain a family business so that it can live sustainably. Family businesses, especially in Indonesia, still have limitations, especially in terms of managerial skills, partnership relations, information technology capabilities, and the limitations of other internal SME factors. This limitation results in low performance and competitiveness. The purpose of this study is to examine the social impact of families by using five dimensions of socioemotional wealth (SeW) construction on SME performance. Improved performance affects improving the reputation and transgenerational family business. This study used 100 SME samples in Magelang. Through multiple regression analysis, the results of this study indicate that identification of family members with companies and the renewal of family ties through dynamic succession in SMEs influences performance improvement. However, the dimensions of family control and family influence, social ties, and emotional ties of family members do not indicate that it can improve company performance.

Keywords: socioemotional wealth, SME's Performance, SeW dimensions

Topic: Economics

[ABS-191]

Cash Waqf: Innovation in Mobilizing the Potential of Waqf

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Abstract

In Indonesia, the potential for cash waqf to be collected is enormous. Cash waqf is a waqf made by a person, group, institution or legal entity in the form of cash. The sustainability of the cash waqf principal value must be guaranteed or its value. Cash waqf must be invested in productive activities so that the value of cash waqf benefits can be obtained. This study aims to determine innovations in the digital mobilization of the potential of waqf. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. To mobilize waqf, the Indonesian Waqf Education Foundation or the Indonesian Waqf Education Foundation (YEWI) pioneered the formation of the Duta Wakaf Institute as an institution that organizes training & certification of waqf consultants. Waqf ambassadors are expected to be able to educate the public to do charity digitally. The position of the ambassador for waqf is between Nazhir and Wakif. In managing cash waqf, Nazhir must cooperate with the LKS-PWU (Sharia Financial Institution Cash Waqf Recipient) bank so that the principal value of cash waqf is guaranteed. Cash waqf opens opportunities for people to give charity in a sustainable manner. Cash waqf can be made with a relatively small amount of money and collected together to meet the requirements for issuing a certificate from the LKS PWU. The profit sharing from the waqf investment is used to finance the activities programmed by Nazhir. For the results of cash waqf can be used to create jobs in order to reduce unemployment, help business capital for MSMEs in need, guidance, development of education and assistance with education costs, development of public infrastructure. Innovations in mobilizing the potential for waqf need to be socialized because it can be done digitally and anytime without regional boundaries, especially in Indonesia.

Keywords: cash waqf, innovation, waqf ambassador

Topic: Economics

[ABS-195]

Natural Resources, Human Capital, and Economic Growth: Evidence from Indonesia

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Abstract

Empirical studies show that natural resources abundance has an important role in economic growth in natural resources rich countries. Meanwhile, the growth literature shows that human capital is an effective factor in economic growth. This paper investigates the relationship between natural resource abundance, human capital and economic growth in Indonesia. The paper first, investigated the relationships between related variables by cross section method and then the proposed model is tested by panel data for the period 2015 - 2019. The results show that natural resources have a negative relationship to economic growth. This indicates that the natural resource curse is also experienced by natural resource-rich provinces in Indonesia. Several of natural resource-rich provinces have low human capital and high poverty rates. Local Governments must reduce dependence on natural resources and shift the economy to a more productive and sustainable sectors.

Keywords: Natural Resources, Human Capital, Economic Growth

Topic: Economics

[ABS-211]

Will Indonesia Be Able to Reach High Income Levels through The Demographic Bonus?

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Abstract

The projection of the age structure of the population shows that during 2020 - 2030 Indonesia will enjoy a Demographic Bonus. Many studies have shown the effect of demographics on economic growth. Even so, there is still little that can explain the level of Indonesia's readiness to handle this demographic bonus period to become a high-income country. This study aims to predict the rate of economic growth that Indonesia can achieve during this demographic bonus period and the GNI value by 2030. The methods used in this study are regression analysis and path analysis by using structural equation model (SEM) approach. This study reveals the potential rate of Indonesian economic growth and the GNI level by 2030. By comparing with the standard level of high-income country we can determine whether Indonesia is included or trapped in middle-

income level. This study shows the implication of how Human Resources management can determine the level of Economic Development.

Keywords: Demographic Bonus- Middle-income Country- economic growth- national income

Topic: Economics

[ABS-226]

Exploring Conceptual Debates toward Non-Traditional Security: Searching for Indonesian Democratic Policing Context

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Abstract

The debate about the concept of security occurs between traditional and non-traditional ideas. In fact, the concept explored in the discussion is an 'extension' of the idea of security outside of traditional security, it brings up many aspects of matters related to security techniques. This study aims to discuss the conceptual debate of non-traditional security that has occurred for decades in various places in the world, based on a fundamental study approach. This research was conducted with a literature study approach, in the form of a meta-analysis study of various secondary sources of relevant journals, research reports, systematic reviews and literature surveys. Reform requires the police to make changes to the system, structure and culture of the Polri institution, as Polri Reform. The goal is to improve, change the image from militaristic to civilian police, where the police uphold human rights and civil society and become more professional and accountable. The results of this study found a solid foundation and argumentation and legitimacy in the implementation of democratic policing through the jargon of POLRI PROMOTER (Professional, Modern, Trusted). The impact gives confidence in practice in the field and provides arguments to answer critical questions surrounding the work of the Police.

Keywords: Non-traditional security- Democratic and Policing

Topic: Economics

[ABS-236]

The Impact of Celebrity Endorsement Approach to Halal Cosmetic Purchase: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

This study aims to explain the impact of celebrity endorsement on the purchase of halal cosmetics. Researchers used this type of qualitative research to find out more specifically about consumers' beliefs, views, and opinions in purchasing halal cosmetic products. The approach used in this study is Grounded Theory, an analysis of a phenomenon that can explain the phenomenon specifically, from the phenomenon studied utilizing data collection by memoing against the beliefs, views, and ideologies of participants. Researchers interviewed as many as 12 respondents of halal cosmetic users with more than two years of use. Hasil, this research shows that C Celebrity endorsement has a significant impact on halal cosmetic purchasing decisions regarding external factors, including popularity and attractiveness. The endorser's popularity is also determined by the number of social media followers and the ability to become a trendsetter. The beauty of endorsers also affects halal cosmetics consumers besides curiosity about beauty, good looking looks, and Islamic branding attached to a celebrity. Social media is an alternative that makes it easy for people to find all the information they want. Nowadays, almost all use social media, both young and old. Therefore, celebrity endorsements and social media have a practical impact on marketing a product to increase.

Keywords: celebrity endorsement- halal cosmetic products- purchasing decisions

Topic: Economics

[ABS-238]

Indonesia Economic Resilience and Economic Recovery Effort Post Pandemic of Covid-19

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Abstract

Pandemic covid-19 made world economic shock as well as Indonesian economy. This shock affected and maybe will remain long time. Nobody knows how long this pandemic will end. The objective of this paper is to examine financial vulnerability and economic resilience due to pandemic covid-19 shock in Indonesia. Examining these conditions, one can evaluate how strong Indonesian economy hit by the pandemic covid-19 and how long Indonesian economy can survive. The methodology used in this study are the examination of macroprudential indicators and economic resilience developed by UNDP, Bureau for Development Policy (2011) and Klimek

et al. (2019). The result of the study shows that Indonesia financial vulnerability is moderate condition, even though some indicators behave abnormal indicating potential currency crisis. Meanwhile, Indonesian economic resilience is quite good toward the pandemic covid-19. However, during the pandemic covid-19, Indonesian economic resilience declined as macroeconomic stability deteriorated significantly. It is recommended that health problem should be carried out first by decreasing the incident of positive covid-19. Tracing and massive test to suspected people should be the priority to slow down the spread of covid-19. Economic will be started after the slowdown of covid-19.

Keywords: Macroprudential, Economic Resilience, Pandemic of Covid-19

Topic: Economics

[ABS-253]

The Impact of Corporate Governance on Corporate Tax Avoidance in Indonesia

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Abstract

Taxes are the main source of income in Indonesia which aims to encourage sustainable and equitable economic growth. If the economy runs stably, then economic growth will increase from year to year. This research is based on the rise of tax avoidance phenomenon in Indonesia. Various aspects of corporate governance pressure have a strong influence on corporate tax avoidance. This study aims to examine the effect of corporate governance on tax avoidance. Variable corporate governance in this study is proxy with the Corporate Governance Perception Index (CGPI) issued by the Indonesian Institute for Corporate Governance (IICG), while tax avoidance variables are measured by the effective tax rate. The sample in this study were companies listed on the Corporate Governance Perception Index during the 2013-2017 period. This research used purposive sampling criteria and regression linier analysis. The results showed that the corporate governance variable had a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Corporate Governance Perception Index, Tax Avoidance

Topic: Economics

[ABS-271]

The Correlation Study of Analogical Reasoning Ability, Mathematical Creativity and Logical Operations of Elementary Prospective Teachers

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IAIN Purwokerto

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to find the relationship between analogical reasoning, mathematical creativity, and logical operations that develop in prospective teachers. The population of this study were students at fourth semester in one of state Islamic universities in West Java and one of state Islamic universities in Central Java. Using random sampling, it was obtained 47 elementary prospective teachers as a sample from the two universities. The results show that (a) there is a significant relationship between analogical reasoning and mathematical creativity, (b) there is a significant relationship between mathematical creativity and developing logical operations, (c) there is no significant relationship between analogical reasoning and logical operations.

Keywords: analogical reasoning, mathematical creativity, mathematical logical operations, prospective teachers

Topic: Education

[ABS-274]

Social Vulnerability Groups and Inclusive Policies Handling for Covid-19: Study of Social Change Perspective

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Abstract

The emergence of the Covid-19 epidemic that has infected all countries in the world, has caused extraordinary social changes in various aspects of people's lives. Starting from health, economy, politics to the culture of society. Since it was announced by the President that in Indonesia there had been positive cases of Covid-19 last March, it was implied by optimism that the virus would not spread in Indonesia, so it was not followed by policies that showed preparedness. In fact, what happened was a stuttering handling of Covid-19 in basic aspects. Indonesia has not put its pandemic response responses in a more humanist and inclusive policy framework, much of it still relies on economic logics. As a result, multiple vulnerable groups and new vulnerable groups emerged. The purpose of writing the article is to examine: 1) the characteristics of the Covid-19 pandemic disaster, which makes groups vulnerable to multiple groups and even has the potential to create new vulnerable groups, 2) Indonesian Government policies in dealing with these

vulnerabilities, and 3) some reflections on inclusive policies in dealing with the impact of the Covid pandemic -19 in Indonesia. The method used in writing articles is literature review.

Keywords: Social, Vulnerable Groups, Inclusive Policies, Covid-19

Topic: Education

[ABS-277]

Students Perceptions on Internship Program: Effectiveness and Problems

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Abstract

Teaching practice exercise is a central issue on training for university students to become professional teachers. This study aims to explore the students' perceptions about internship program Held by Faculty of Education (FIP), Muhammadiyah University of North Maluku (UMMU). This is a descriptive qualitative research. The research subjects were 40 students of English Department and Primary School Teacher Department (PGSD), FIP-UMMU. Data was collected through five-point likert scale and in-depth interviews. Findings showed that most students achieve a lot of experiences and benefits during the internship program such as reflecting critically on teaching methodology in actual setting, developing a school curriculum, and adjusting to school environment, school teachers, and the local community. It also gives them the opportunity to integrate theory with practice, design teaching aids and material then implement the lesson properly, and improve the classroom management. Problems faced by students during the internship are several junior and high school students have bad attitudes that make student-teachers are difficult to manage the class. Very view students-teachers also have less preparation before class, therefore they cannot deliver the lessons properly.

Keywords: Students, Perception, Internship,

Topic: Education

[ABS-23]

Ethnomathematics Based E-Module: The Exploration of Islamic Cultural Artifacts as a Source of Mathematics Learning

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the ethnomathematics form of Islamic cultural artifacts and determine the feasibility of e-modules as an initial design in online trials in junior high school mathematics learning. This type of research is the 4D development model with stages 1) definition, 2) design, 3) development, and 4) Disseminate. The subjects in this study were junior high school students. The instruments used in this study were observation sheets, assessment by student questionnaire experts, and evaluation tests. The data analysis technique used is a mixed analysis. The results obtained are ethnomathematics forms that emerge from Islamic cultural artifacts, which are forms and visualizations in the form of Bedug, Calligraphy, and Rebana, which can be used as a learning resource by the student's mathematics learning experience. Then these artifacts, after being integrated into e-module development, have a very positive potential, seen in the feasibility test by fulfilling the valid criteria with a score of 3.63, practical criteria with a score of 3.17, and the effectiveness test with a completeness score of 91%. Thus, it can be concluded that the ethnomathematics based e module has a very potential influence as a constructive learning resource for mathematics.

Keywords: ethnomathematics, constructive learning, Islamic cultural

Topic: Education

[ABS-24]

Analysis of Integrated Lecturing Event Recording System Based on Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) With Rapid Application Development (RAD) Model

Irfan Sudahri Damanik and Eka Irawan

STIKOM Tunas Bangsa

Abstract

The improvement of the student learning process in higher education is, of course, determined by technological developments. Semiconductor technology that can be integrated with various systems such as electronics and informatics. In the teaching and learning process, the implementation of conventional lecture minutes using paper media in universities has several problems. The possibility of damage, loss, human error, and the use of a lot of time to recapitulate lecture minutes. By designing a system for recording lecture minutes with attendance using RFID

(Radio Frequency Identification). RFID data is used to be integrated with database systems, data in the form of a unique number from the RFID card is used as a unique code for students so that when the RFID card is attached to the attendance device, the data will automatically be entered into the attendance database. This research develops information technology integrated with RFID, as well as analyzing system design using the Rapid Application Development (RAD) Model. The results of this analysis will be integrated with the Academic Information system so that it makes it easier to solve the problem of recording lecture minutes at universities

Keywords: RFID, RAD, Collage, Attendance, Lecture Minutes

Topic: Education

[ABS-25]

The Use of Booklet Media in Managing Bullying Behavior at the Lowest Class School

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Abstract

This study discusses the use of booklet media in overcoming bullying behavior in low-grade elementary schools. This research is motivated by the rampant bullying behavior done by school students. This study uses a 4-D research and development (R&D) method, namely: Define, Design, Develop, and Disseminate. The results of the study obtained validation from experts in the material, media, and language showed that the booklet that was developed met the valid criteria and was suitable for use. The results of the validation test by elementary school teachers in Bogor Regency, which consisted of 30 booklet teachers, were very suitable to be used did not need to be revised. The results of a large-scale trial to grade 3 elementary school students in Bogor obtained that the booklet media was valid and was suitable for use. The results of students' understanding of bullying at the beginning were very low, amounting to only 31.03 percent while after learning given using the booklet media rose to 72.41%. Thus, this media booklet can be used as early prevention of bullying deviant behavior. The use of booklet media with all its weaknesses and advantages is expected to bring a positive influence with the loss of bullying behavior that occurs among students so that harmony is established within the school environment and realizing the school as a safe, comfortable, and pleasant place. Also, the school as an educational institution becomes a place to gain knowledge and to develop one's maturity to be able to show that he is intelligent rationally, emotionally, socially, and spiritually

Keywords: booklet, bullying, low grade, elementary school

Topic: Education

[ABS-30]

Holistic Model for Guiding Good Design Quality in Learning Multimedia Design Development

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Abstract

Development of electronic learning (E-learning), learning resources are teaching materials and a variety of information developed and packaged in various forms based on information and communication technology and used in the learning process. For this reason, special techniques for subject design, techniques are needed. specific learning, special methodologies through various media, and special organizational and organizational arrangements. In multimedia learning, the design process requires design methods, development tools, inspection models and skills in Information Technology systems. It is necessary to formulate a Holistic Method which considers all related aspects in order to guide the quality of good design in designing Multimedia Learning. Implementing the findings of the Holistic Method formulation to build multimedia learning with good design quality. This study formulates the stages of multimedia development which include: Creative Brief, Design, Material Preparation, Scripting, Testing, Distribution. The multimedia software development process will be guided by 15 guiding elements which are grouped into 5 elements. CONTENT's first guiding element: Perception of meaning, Information Message, Storytelling. APPEARANCE's second guiding elements include: Aesthetic expression, Symbolic value, Material Medium. UTILITY ASPECT's third guiding element: Engineering Quality, Usability, Navigation Structure. USER CHARACTER's fourth guiding element: Biophysics, Psycho, Sosio Culture. DIDACTIC's fifth guiding element: Learning situation, Pedagogical strategy, Personalization. These guiding elements are used to produce good quality learning multimedia designs. The methodology is called Holistic Multimedia Development Model (HMDM).

Keywords: Design, multimedia, Learning Technology

Topic: Education

[ABS-34]

Analysis of students' creative thinking ability in solving mathematics problems

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze junior high school students' creative thinking skills in solving non-routine math problems. This type of research is qualitative with the case study method. Subjects were taken as two students with high category mathematics ability. The research instrument was an essay test with rectangular material settings, structured interviews, and field notes. The analysis technique used is the Miles & Huberman technique, which includes three activities, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results showed that the subject's condition met the four creative thinking indicators, namely fluency, flexibility, originality, and elaboration. This is demonstrated by the subject being able to provide several alternative answers, namely being able to visualize the shape of a rectangle and its size and see problems with different contexts and approaches. This condition allows students to be able to reach more complicated issues so that they have the potential to solve mathematical problems that are more dynamic and constructive

Keywords: creative thinking skills, math problems, rectangular material

Topic: Education

[ABS-317]

Development of Education Model for Gender Personal Perspective Jatil Dancer Obyog Reyog Ponorogo

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Abstract

One of the art variants of Reyog Ponorogo is Reyog Object. This variant of Reyog can be categorized as folk Reyog art, because the nature of the show is more dominant as folk entertainment, so it does not follow strict performance 'standards', as in the Stage version of Reyog (Garapan) performance. One of the dance components is the jatil (horse braid) dance which is performed by women. In this dance, what was originally a satirical visualization transformed into an 'erotic' dance and subsequently gave birth to a 'negative' image of the Jatil dancer as a cheap woman which then gave birth to exploitative and subordinative treatment. Meanwhile, on the other hand, Objectog's jatil dance contains very strategic character values to be used as a model for character education based on local wisdom of Reyog Ponorogo. Finding

character values in the Jatil dance, which are very strategic, to be used as a model for character education based on local wisdom Reyog Ponorogo. This study used a qualitative method with a feminist approach to find a character education model for the Jatil dancers. This study found the following findings: (1) patriarchal culture has created a negative image of the Jatil dancers- (2) the value of the character of the Jatil dance, namely self-confidence, optimism, never giving up, creative, and orderly is very strategic as a pillar of the gender perspective character education model- (3) the model of character education with a gender perspective based on the local wisdom of the Reyog Jatil dance as an alternative to develop character education for preventing and overcoming violence against female jatil dancers in Reyog Ponorogo art. A character education model with a gender perspective based on local wisdom of the Reyog Jatil dance, Objective, is an alternative character education development for prevention and overcoming violence against female jatil dancers.

Keywords: Model, Character Education, Gender, Women, Jatil Object

Topic: Education

[ABS-323]

The Dynamic Curriculum Development of Madrasah Diniyyah as Guardian of Islamic Science and Tradition in Banyumas Regency, Central Java, Indonesia

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Abstract

The curriculum development and implementation in madrasah diniyyahs is vary one to another based on the genealogy of Islamic science and tradition as well as socio-cultural context. In addition, there is also continuity and chance because of their historical processes. Historically, the existence of madrasah diniyyah since the 1980s to recently has tended to decrease in quantity (such as a reduced number due to non-operation or change of function) and the quality of their education. In line with these conditions, its role as a bridge for continuity of Islamic sciences and Islamic tradition of Indonesian Muslims becomes dynamics which brings some curriculum development enterprise. This paper analyzes the dynamics of curriculum epistemology, genealogy, and practices of madrasah diniyyahs in Banyumas Regency, a district with national reputation, student city, tourist city, and a prototype of transition community of traditional culture to modern one. It also analyzes in the context of Islamic science development, technological development, and socio-cultural background, including the COVID-19 pandemic situation. This research uses a thick descriptive qualitative method with an integrative approach among educational disciplines, sociology, and Islamic studies. The research found that each madrasah diniyyah which survives has a specific model in developing and implementing curriculum based on its scientific genealogy, religious ideology, and socio-cultural background.

Keywords: madrasah diniyyah, curriculum, learning, media literacy, socio-cultural

Topic: Education

[ABS-327]

What Students Say and Do to Support Their Digital Learning

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Abstract

Students with their various learning styles have no choice to conduct their digital learning through their autonomous learning skills. This study presents the investigation on the students' perception and their behavior to their autonomous digital learning activity. This study is a case study in relation to Covid-19 learning activities. There are 45 university students enrolled in this study with the same style of instructional model. From the data, it can be concluded that there are six aspects considered by the students. They are process, motivation, social media applications, access, effectiveness, and personal preference. From the six aspects, process is mostly highlighted by the students. They are full conscious that their digital learning requires their independence in achieving the learning goals. The social media application, e-learning platform and WhatsApp, are also considered by the students as one aspect that influence their learning. The internet access is viewed as one crucial problems of the students' digital learning since most of the students live in rural areas. Based on the students' responses on their learning motivation, the students share that they felt unmotivated and less focus on the online learning. Lastly, the learning is less effective for the students as they have more limitation to the internet connection. However, the students realize that they have to be more active to update themselves in order to keep up with the changes given by the lecturers. Therefore, a number of suggestions and implications are discussed around digital literacy, positivity in learning transformation, self-regulated learning, and reflective skills.

Keywords: digital learning, transformation, self-regulated learning, reflective learning

Topic: Education

[ABS-328]

Development of Reading Comprehension Ability Assessment for Students

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Abstract

Reading Skills courses for students in Higher Education, especially in the Indonesian Language Study Program at the University of Muhammadiyah Lampung are not easy to achieve in learning indicators. The measuring instrument used for the assessment is the manual assessment and it is not effective yet. The alternative to seeing the achievement of language learning outcomes is to use the right measuring instrument, namely the assessment instrument of reading

comprehension. This assessment is developed based on the concept / theory of reading comprehension. The objective of this study is: to develop an assessment instrument to measure students' reading comprehension skills for Indonesian Language Education students. The data collecting method is done through the Borg & Gall development method with five stages. First: Pre-Development- 1. Research and Information Collecting, and 2. Planning. Second: Development Stage- 3. Develop preliminary form of product, and 4. Preliminary field testing. Third: Final Stage- In this stage, the step 9 is used. Final product, is the final product. This research has limitations, namely the product in the form of an instrument as a new assessment tool until the validity test stage and the research can be developed again to be broader and more perfect.

Keywords: Assessment Development- Reading Comprehension.

Topic: Education

[ABS-329]

Education Technology in Islamic Students at Muhammadiyah Elementary School Bandar Lampung City

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Abstract

Since Mater until the end of 2020, teaching and learning activities cannot be carried out in the classroom. That is because there is a pandemic currently sweeping the world, namely Covid-19. The implication is that the use of educational technology that supports the online learning process is mandatory. So that the learning process can run anywhere and anytime at the same time. Not limited to time and space. There are many kinds of educational technology in the learning process. Google classroom, zoom, WhatsApp, google meet, Moodle are some examples. And there are many more that cannot be mentioned one by one. As the Muhammadiyah basic education institute uses your Rubelmu moodle. The learning facilities inside are quite complete. Materials, learning videos, assignments, can be accessed by students. So that the learning process continues, even with a pandemic like this now.

Keywords: Technology, Education, Al-Islam

Topic: Education

[ABS-331]

The Role of Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyah Development in Instilling Religious Values for Employees of Muhammadiyah University of Ponorogo

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Abstract

This research is motivated by the existence of the Development of Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah at the University of Muhammadiyah Ponorogo whose main purpose is to be the basis for spiritual or religious and moral strength for the entire academic community, but the implementation of these goals has not been going well, so this fact is what encourages the author. This study aims to determine the implementation, methods, roles and as a scientific reference material to improve the quality of Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah development programs in instilling religious values for employees of the Muhammadiyah University of Ponorogo. This research belongs to the type of field research (field research). Data collection was carried out using interviews, observation and documentation. Data analysis using descriptive analysis method. The results showed that: 1). The implementation of coaching can be increased to foster a caring attitude and the importance of following this coaching seriously. 2). The method used in this coaching is the method of individual and group guidance. Another method is by exemplary, habituation, advice, lectures, questions and answers, stories / stories and memorization. 3). The development of Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyah plays a significant role in instilling employee religious values. The role in the field of aqidah of employees has a straight foundation of belief, namely in the form of faith values, knowing and acknowledging that Allah SWT is His God who has the right to be worshiped and asked for help, and pray and pray only to Allah. Meanwhile, in worship, employees have been able to perform ablution, obligatory prayers and sunnah from movement to reading well then fasting, zakat, qurban and so on. While the role in muamalah employees can interact with residents of the environment around the employee's regulations and be able to carry out duties and assessments properly.

Keywords: Al-Islam, Kemuhammadiyah, Religious Values.

Topic: Education

[ABS-333]

Analysis of Metaphors on Variety of Journalism (Discourse Studies on the Jawa Pos Newspaper News)

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Abstract

One of the journalists' efforts to perpetuate the packaging of information to their readers is the use of metaphors. In essence, metaphor is a process of enriching or developing the lexicon of a language. This is also a form of language creative power in the application of meaning. (1) to explain the form and types of metaphors used in the news discourse of the Jawa Pos newspaper, (2) to explain the similarities between the vehicle and the tenor of metaphoric speech in the news discourse of the Jawa Pos newspaper. To analyze the forms and types of metaphors, the agih method is used, with the basic technique for Direct Elements (BUL) and advanced techniques of changing techniques and techniques of changing the form (paraphrasing). To analyze the comparison between the lexical meaning and the metaphorical meaning of the expressions under study, the equivalent method is used. The results of this study are (a) The forms and types of metaphors in the discourse of the Jawa Pos newspaper news can be grouped into four forms, namely the nominative metaphor, complementative metaphor, predicative metaphor, and sentence metaphor, (b) Metaphors in the discourse of the Jawa Pos newspaper news can be categorized into four types, namely anthropomorphic metaphors, animal metaphors, concrete-**Abstract** relation metaphors (RAK), and synesthetic metaphors, and (c) the similarities between vehicle and tenor- metaphor is created based on the similarity between the reference of something that is compared (tenor) with the reference of something that is used as a comparison (vehicle). in the news discourse of the Jawa Pos newspaper can be grouped into objective similarities and emotive. Based on the research results, it can be suggested that the use of metaphors in the mass media needs attention, especially for language researchers. In addition, it is necessary to prove the benefits of metaphorical speech for conveying ideas, it is also necessary to examine its weaknesses.

Keywords: Analysis, metaphor, journalism

Topic: Education

[ABS-78]

Islamic Political Theory of the Abbasid Daulah Period and Its Implications in the World of Education

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Abstract

The Islamic Political Theory of the Abbasid Daula Era was a complicated and tense political problem that was able to undermine the joints of the ummah that had been firmly built by the Prophet. The collapse of the Abbasids resulted in Islamic education also experiencing a setback, among which setbacks were marked by the development of Sufi teachings, then a narrowing of the Islamic education curriculum which had an impact on intellectual development. Describing the destruction of the Abbasid dynasty and its influence on the implementation of education in the Islamic world. This research uses library research. The collapse of the Abbasid dynasty was caused by two factors, the first was internal factors in the form of internal conflicts of the royal family, the emergence of military domination, financial problems, the establishment of small dynasties, the vastness of the territory, and religious fanaticism. The second factor is the external factor, namely the crusades and attacks by the Mongol army. The collapse of the Abbasids resulted in a decline in Islamic education, marked by the development of Sufi teachings, the narrowing of the Islamic education curriculum which had an impact on intellectual development. On the other hand, intellectuals did not develop due to the paradigm among the Muslims at that time that the door to *ijtihad* had been closed. With the collapse of the Abbasid empire there was no longer any possibility to tell the history of the Middle East from a central point of view. This has resulted in the emergence of new features in the separate Islamic world.

Keywords: Politics, Islam, Abbasids, Education

Topic: Education

[ABS-335]

Javanese Speech Politeness in Expressive Speech Act of Women Leader Utterance in Ponorogo Regency

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Abstract

Javanese speech politeness hold important role in the realization of Javanese speech act. There are three levels of Javanese speech politeness in this research that is very polite (KI), polite (KM), and impolite (Ng). This study revealed Javanese speech politeness in expressive speech act of women leader utterance in Ponorogo. This research used pragmatic qualitative approach, this study examined women leader in 8 urban and rural area in Ponorogo. The result showed that

expressive speech act consists of 49 % thanking, 27 % greeting, and 24 % apologizing. Three of kinds expressive speech acts mostly found in event language situation. Both in apologizing and greeting there is no Javanese speech politeness of expressive act in service language situation. Very polite and polite are high and impolite only found one in service language situation of thanking. The Javanese speech politeness influenced the use of expressive speech act in accordance with context or language situation. This research contributed to the next reference of pragmatic study especially in Javanese speech politeness and speech act.

Keywords: Pragmatic, Javanese speech politeness, expressive speech act

Topic: Education

[ABS-336]

Assessments on the Indonesian Students' Literacy and Numeracy Ability through the Scientific Literacy Test based on the Integrated Sciences

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Abstract

People's high literacy and numeracy levels are significantly influenced by the development of a nation. This study aims at developing the assessment instruments on Senior High School science program students' literacy and numeracy ability based on the integrated sciences. The literacy and numeracy indicators used were some indicators of the scientific and mathematics literacy achievements developed by PISA 2015. The literacy and numeracy test instruments were in the form of testlet consisting of 12 popular science readings containing 20 items measuring the literacy and 16 items measuring the numeracy. The instruments were tested to 310 XII grade students of SMAN 2 and SMAN 3 Tegal City. The test validity was examined using the Rasch model approach. The Senior High School science program students' literacy and numeracy test instruments have met the validity aspects both related to the material and psychometric aspects. The construct validity aspects with the Rasch model approach showed that the Senior High School science program students' literacy and numeracy test instruments were valid seen from the difficulty level and item appropriateness with the model. The literacy achievement of the XII Grade students of SMAN 2 and SMAN 3 Tegal City was 57.45 % while their numeracy achievement was 43.18 %.

Keywords: assessment. Literacy, Numeracy, Integrated Sciences

Topic: Education

[ABS-84]

Learning Via Website for Teachers and Students

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Abstract

Conventional education systems should be innovated by utilizing information technology. The use of books has been replaced by e-books, blogs and websites as learning resources and can be accessed anywhere and anytime. Moreover, learning during this pandemic requires teachers and students to use various online facilities such as websites. The purpose research is to provide training in the manufacture and use of web-based learning media and to describe the effectiveness of web-based learning media for teachers and students. This research uses research action research. In the process of the research action cycle, each cycle consists of four stages, namely problem diagnosis, action planning, action implementation, and action evaluation. The results of the n-gain analysis obtained the value of $g = 0.55$ by teacher and $g = 0.57$ by students. Based on the table of the n-gain criteria, the value is in the Medium category. The conclusion is that there is an increase in learning achievement after the use of web-based learning media in the learning process. Based on the research results, it was found that the Learning Via Website for Teachers and Students was very effective in use.

Keywords: Learning, Websites, Teachers, Students

Topic: Education

[ABS-340]

The Concept of Early Childhood Science Learning

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Abstract

Every individual has a great curiosity that is owned since birth and continues to develop throughout life. Facilitated and allowed independently improving knowledge through experience, and exploration can optimize the cognitive aspect. They improved learning through their own experiences in everyday life without the need to be dictated by adults. The concept of independent learning that is by the child's ability level breaks the teacher center learning and the assumption that children do not have any knowledge and are objects in the learning process. For this reason, it is necessary to have an understanding of the concept of appropriate science learning for early childhood. Matters related to early childhood science learning include (1) teacher competence in the science learning process, (2) basic concepts of early childhood science, (3) science learning program, (4) children's science learning process early age.

Keywords: Science, Early Childhood, Learning concepts

Topic: Education

[ABS-341]

Teacher Effort in Difable School to Improve Students' Life Motivation

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Abstract

This narrative research aims to determine the efforts of teachers at SLB Ma'arif Muntilan in increasing the life motivation of their students. Based on semi-structured interview data, we found that students with disabilities have difficulty communicating with the outside community. The inability of the community to understand students with disabilities makes students with disabilities less acceptable in socializing in a pluralistic society. This makes students less self-confidence. We conclude that schools use art in an effort to increase students' self-confidence. The talents possessed by students with disabilities are sharpened to create a sense of pride in themselves. Where this is the beginning in an effort to increase life motivation.

Keywords: difable, motivation, art

Topic: Education

[ABS-87]

The Effectiveness of QR-Code in Learning during the pandemic of Covid 19

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Abstract

The learning used in several campuses is considered to take a lot of time, mainly for listening and taking notes on learning material. It is time for learning technology innovation to be needed considering that currently students generally already have smartphones. Lecturers as teachers and books as learning resources are replaced with QR-codes that can be accessed anytime and anywhere. Especially during the pandemic period, it really supports learning innovation with QR-Code media. The purpose of this study was to describe the effectiveness of using QR codes as a medium in optimizing the learning process. This study is a pre-experimental research using a One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design. This research was conducted only in one particular class which was given treatment then the results were compared with the previous situation. The results of the n-gain analysis showed that the value of $g = 0.63$ was in the moderate category, learning motivation showed high results, and student responses showed positive results. The conclusion is that there is an increase in student learning outcomes after the use of QR Code in the learning process. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the use of QR codes was effective in optimizing the learning process.

Keywords: Effectiveness, QR-Code, learning, Covid.19

Topic: Education

[ABS-88]

Microsoft Office 365 as an Online Learning's Alternative during the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Covid-19 pandemic requires lecturers to do online learning so an alternative is needed to support learning. Microsoft Office 365 is an application that has many features that make the learning process easier. The purpose of this research was to describe the use of Microsoft Office 365 as an Online Learning Alternative during the Covid-19 Pandemic. This research was qualitative research with a descriptive approach. The research subjects were students of IAI Muhammadiyah Sinjai, Mathematics Education Study Program. Data collection techniques were questionnaires and interviews. Lecturers use several Microsoft Office 365 features in learning, namely Teams, Forms, and One Drive. Teams are used to create virtual classes, share materials, create assignments, quizzes, assessments, and virtual meetings. The form is used to create attendance lists and questions. One drive is used to store files and share links. The implication is making it easier for lecturers in the learning process because Office 365 has many features that can be used as an alternative to online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Microsoft Office 365, Online learning, Covid-19 pandemic

Topic: Education

[ABS-90]

The Influence of Leaders Interpersonal Communication on the Improvement of Work Discipline under the Communication, Informatics, and Encoding Office (DISKOMINFO) Sinjai Regency

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Abstract

Conversations within the organization can lead to contention. This is caused by the communicator's lack of understanding of the character of the communicant. As a result, the work atmosphere becomes uncomfortable and affects the work discipline of subordinates. Therefore, leaders need to have interpersonal communication skills to create a conducive organization so that subordinates can work with high discipline. This study aims to determine the effect of leaders' interpersonal communication on improving the work discipline of subordinates in the Communication, Informatics, and Encoding Office, Sinjai Regency. This research is a survey research using a quantitative approach. The data collection method used observation,

questionnaires, and documentation, while the data analysis was quantitative analysis with descriptive statistics. Interpersonal communication carried out by the leaders has a very big influence in creating the work discipline of subordinates in the Communication, Informatics, and Encoding Office, Sinjai Regency. The better the quality of interpersonal communication between leaders and subordinates, the more it can improve subordinates' work discipline, especially in all SKPDs in Sinjai Regency.

Keywords: Interpersonal Communication of Leaders and Work Discipline of Subordinates

Topic: Education

[ABS-353]

Reggio Emilia and Science Learning

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the implementation of Science Learning with the Reggio Emilia Approach in ABA 1 Kindergarten, Magelang City. This research is a qualitative descriptive study which was conducted for 1 month. The research subjects were the components of education at ABA 1 Kindergarten including: teachers, class students and parents of students. Data collection techniques in the form of observation, interviews, and documentation studies. Primary data is obtained through observation and interviews, while secondary data is obtained from documentation techniques. The data that has been collected will be analyzed using editing techniques, coding, data tabulation, and data analysis. Researchers also used data triangulation, validity, and reliability testing. The results showed that: 1) Kindergarten teacher ABA 1 had documented all the children's work- 2) Documentation is used as a basis for evaluation- 3) The plan for science learning activities is not entirely the child's idea and interest- 4) Implementation of activities needs to be adjusted with planning- 5) Need to increase collaboration / cooperation between teachers- and 6) Cooperation between teachers and parents needs to be optimized.

Keywords: science learning, Reggio Emilia

Topic: Education

[ABS-98]

Society 5.0 in Education: Higher Order Thinking Skills

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Abstract

The social life even in the world of education is increasingly experiencing changes with the technological innovation that is growing rapidly. Anticipating technological developments, in 2016 a new idea was presented namely the society 5.0 or better known as the Super Smart Society. Society 5.0 became one of the efforts of the Japanese government in dealing with global trends that emerged due to the Industrial Revolution 4.0, which during this revolution gave birth to many innovations in the industrial sector and society as a whole. In the educational world, to realize society 5.0, students must have three high abilities namely: problem-solving skills, critical thinking, and creativity. These three abilities are obtained through high-order thinking skills. The aims of the article are to describe the ability to think at a higher level to prepare students for society 5.0. The method used is the study of literature that uses a variety of sources of good references derived from the results of research and the results of other writers' thoughts which focus on society 5.0 and the high-order thinking skills.

Keywords: Society 5.0, Higher Order Thinking Skills

Topic: Education

[ABS-358]

Satisfaction of Level Higher Education Graduates in the Industrial Revolution Era 4.0

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Abstract

To realize the Vision and Mission to become a Excellent and Islamic University Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang establish a long term plan 2020-2024 in six stages. One of the stages is strengthening of national competitiveness and initiating internationalization. The intended national competitiveness is quality of graduate. The research aims to determine the level of satisfaction of graduate users to developing a curriculum and relevance to the business and the industrial world. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The population was taken from 1359 graduates in 2018 with a total sample size of 160 graduate users who filled out surveys in 2020. The technique of collecting data is through filling out an online survey tracer study on the website. The results showed that graduate users gave good and very good categories to graduates, namely having integrity 97.4%, expertise based on knowledge 96.8%, English language skills 57.7%, ability to use information technology 93.1%, the ability to communicate 96.9%, work motivation 96.7%, the ability to solve problems 94.4%, the breadth of insight between

disciplines 91, 7%, 97.4% teamwork and 98.1% honesty. From this research it can be concluded that the English language skills of Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang in 2018 as 57.7% in the good and very good categories then 42.3% is not good.

Keywords: Satisfaction, Higher Educational Graduates, Industrial Revolution 4.0

Topic: Education

[ABS-362]

Online Learning during the Covid-19 Pandemic: Opportunities and challenges

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Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

Covid-19 has an impact on the education's system. A sudden pandemic situation has an impact on changing the pattern of the learning system. Face-to-face offline learning is turning into distance learning through online learning. Behind the opportunities of online learning, this sudden change of course raises some problems. This article aims to review articles on the challenges and opportunities of online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. The research method used is a literature review from research articles on online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic published in 2020. The results of the review show that there are challenges and opportunities from the learning journey during Covid-19. Opportunities from online learning include flexible learning that can be done anytime and anywhere, not limited to place and time, student ideas that are expressed systematically and explicitly, student freedom to choose courses to follow and which assignments to do first, also learning documentation saved well. However, several challenges were also found, such as unstable internet access, the limitation of internet quota, availability of facilities, creativity of educators, limited participants in the courses, less interactive communication and others.

Keywords: Online learning, online learning opportunities, online learning challenges

Topic: Education

[ABS-363]

Study Analysis for Development of Discovery Learning Model Based on Naturalist Intelligence to Improve Student Science Literation

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the needs of the Development of Discovery Learning Model Based on Naturalist Intelligence. The research was conducted using a survey method. The research subjects were 20 Elementary Schools, involving 20 teachers and 180 students. The focus of the assessment is the teacher's response to the development of the Discovery Learning model based on naturalist intelligence and student scientific literacy. Data were collected by interview, questionnaire, observation. Data were analyzed descriptively quantitative. The results of the analysis show that (1) the principal supports efforts to develop a learning model as a form of adaptation to learning changes due to the COVID-19 pandemic, (2) the teacher supports and states readiness to be involved in development, (4) the students' scientific literacy is categorized as lacking. The implication is the development of Naturalist Intelligence Based Discovery Learning to Improve Students' Science Literacy

Keywords: Discovery Learning Model, Naturalist, Literacy Science

Topic: Education

[ABS-108]

Gender Analysis in Development of Economic and Education Sector in Bekasi Regency

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Abstract

Nowadays, world's attention towards gender-based development which accommodate women rights is getting bigger and more serious. Development has important roles in the progress of a nation. To manifest the goals of national development, the development must be comprehensive and sustainable, and not only rely on economic development, but also in all aspect such as human resource, social, education and etc. Gender development index (GDI) as introduced by United Nation Development Program (UNDP) in 1995 commonly used to measure GDI. Implementation of development programs in Bekasi regency has tried to put public welfare as the priority. But in fact, in justice and inequality based on gender still occurred. The objective of this research is to provide big data and reveal issues regarding to gender analysis which is collected simultaneously, actual and comprehensive in order to formulation of planning and decision

making related to sustainable development in Bekasi Regency has actual references. This research was descriptive analysis model by using combination of qualitative and quantitative data collected from particularly in the development in economic and education sector. Based on Gender Pathway Analysis founded that the GDI in Bekasi Regency is still low. Therefore, formulation of development in Bekasi need to involves gender analysis and gender mainstreaming concept into action. The implication, through this gender analysis, formulation of development in Bekasi needs to create more responsive gender in the development concept.

Keywords: Gender Analysis, Development, Education, economic, GDI

Topic: Education

[ABS-111]

Video Conferencing in Higher Education: A Case Study of Indonesian Lectures

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Abstract

The global pandemic of Covid-19 impacts all sectors of human life, including education. The teaching processes previously done face to face in the classroom have to be conducted online. It increases the utilization of video conferencing app in teaching activities in University to replace the face-to-face meeting. This study aims to investigate lecturers' perspective regarding the use of video conferencing in Indonesian Higher Education. This research was conducted using a qualitative methodology within a case study design. Three Lecturers from different universities in Indonesia participate in this research study. To collect data, online semi-structured interviews with the participants were conducted via WhatsApp. The data collected from the interviews were evaluated using thematic analysis. The findings of this research show that the three lecturers have positive attitudes towards the use of video conferencing in distance learning which they value because of the perceived benefits in teaching in terms of connecting lecturers and students wherever they are, improving creativity, new teaching experiences. Although the lecturer encounters several challenges in applying video conferencing in teaching process, such as interactions limits and technical issues (unstable internet connections, background noises, video delay), they have their own strategies to minimize these issues. Having aimed to provide lecturers' perception into the use of video conferencing in higher education setting, the findings of this study offer several recommendations for Indonesian lecturers, policy makers and future researchers.

Keywords: Video Conferencing- Distance Learning- Teaching- Higher Education

Topic: Education

[ABS-372]

Implementation of Arrangement of Variety of Play in Developing Children's Intelligence in Indonesia

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the implementation of the various play arrangements in developing children's intelligence. The research method used in this research is the survey method. This study used a questionnaire and observation sheet as a means of collecting data for research conducted at 21 PAUD institutions in the districts of Kebumen, Purworejo, Wonosobo, and Temanggung. Data analysis using quantitative descriptive. The results showed that 57.1% of PAUD institutions had arranged the types of play, 33.3% had not arranged the types of play, and 9.5% of the PAUD institutions had not arranged safety activities. The types of play were prepared by the class teacher with 14.3% as many as three types of games and 85.7% of the institutions preparing four types of games in one day. Arrangement of types of play is carried out in the morning before learning activities are carried out with 61.9% of teachers coming 30 minutes before learning activities. Based on the results of the study, it shows that 33.3% of PAUD units have not arranged the types of play with the four types of play every day because the teacher does not have enough time to arrange the games. Therefore, it is hoped that the teacher will prepare a lot of time to carry out learning innovations by preparing interesting types of play so as to increase children's motivation to play to maximize their intelligence.

Keywords: Arrangement of Variety of Play, Children's Intelligence.

Topic: Education

[ABS-375]

Theopreneurship Education in Pesantren

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to offer support to government programs in tackling the development of radicalism, and terrorism, which threatens the national integrity by entrepreneurship through pesantren. Therefore, the specific target of this study is to create an entrepreneurship education model, based on Theopreneurship, which involves the use of religious spirit to improve the soul and entrepreneurial behavior of individuals. This investigation used the following stages: 1). The creation of a draft prototype model for pesantren entrepreneurship education, based on Theopreneurship, 2). Conduct limit trials, and 3). Validate the model through extensive testing, and 4.) standardization. Furthermore, analysis was conducted using the Structural Equation Model, with a multilevel technique, comprising of endogenous and exogenous variables. This

multivariate analysis demonstrates the application of several models, including the Factor, Path, and Regression Analysis, in a compact manner.

Keywords: Theopreneurship, Education Model, Pesantren

Topic: Education

[ABS-376]

Cultural Analysis of Progressive Organizations at Muhammadiyah University in Indonesia (Dimension of Organizational Culture Assessment Instrument (OCAI))

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the current and future profile of a progressive organization at Muhammadiyah University in Indonesia. This study uses a descriptive design with a quantitative approach designed to solve the research problem proposed. The sample in this research is structural, permanent lecturers and permanent employees of Muhammadiyah University in Indonesia as many as 120 people, purposive sampling is selected by universities that have excellence accreditation achievements. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed using the Organizational Culture Assessment Instrument (OCAI) method. The results showed that the current organizational culture felt at Muhammadiyah University in Indonesia is a Cultural Hierarchy and the culture that is wanted or expected in the future is Klan Culture. These findings indicate that currently, the academic community perceives the organization as a structured and controlled place, there are formal procedures for activities carried out at universities and leaders act as coordinators who control and regulate everything that happens in the organization. However, in the future, the culture that is expected to occur in the Muhammadiyah University in Indonesia is that the organization becomes a fun place like one big family. Leadership is a mentor that provides facilities and guidance. To be able to integrate the Klan Culture following the expectations of progressive employees, the management of the Muhammadiyah University in Indonesia needs to prepare the following: 1) Developing employee empowerment- 2) Development team- 3) Job involvement- 4) Human resource development is progressing- 5) Openness of progressive organizations.

Keywords: organizational culture, organizational culture assessment instrument

Topic: Education

[ABS-120]

Utilization of the Wondershare Filmora Application in the Development of Arabic Language Teaching Materials Based on Local Cultural Approaches

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Abstract

Innovation and creativity of Arabic teachers are urgently needed in improving the language quality of students in this pandemic situation. The development of teaching materials through an audio-visual application in the form of wondershare filmora can be a solution to maintain and improve students' Arabic language skills while maintaining local cultural elements in the preparation of learning themes

Keywords: Wondershare Filmora, Arabic teaching materials, Local Culture

Topic: Education

[ABS-121]

Student Perceptions of Online Learning with Google Classroom in the Middle of the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Covid-19 pandemic is a worldwide event of the spread of the Sars-Cov-2 virus that has caused paralysis of human activity in all fields, including education. All students and students' study at home by doing distance learning or online learning (in the network). One platform that is affordable for all people is Google classroom. Google classroom provides support facilities to carry out online learning during the pandemic covid-19. The purpose of this study was to determine student perceptions of the online learning process by using google classroom in the middle of the covid-19 pandemic. The reason for doing this research is that no research has been done on students' perceptions of online learning in the middle of covid-19. So that this research can be used as a reference for the implementation of future learning if the covid-19 pandemic continues. The research method used is descriptive quantitative with a questionnaire instrument. The results of this study indicate that the majority of students is more than 50% feel that online learning using google classroom in the midst of the covid-19 pandemic can streamline learning, foster student self-learning initiatives, foster student interest in learning, and flexibility and time-efficient efficiency so that learning still running smoothly even though it was done remotely.

Keywords: Online learning, Google classroom, Covid-19 pandemic

Topic: Education

[ABS-378]

Wake Up Call Messages: Shadowing Technique with Listening Logs to Improve Students Oral Performance

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Abstract

The ability in oral communication is one of the goals in ELT in university levels. However, Lack of models and practices become considerable factors of why students sometimes find it so difficult. This prior study attempts to improve students' oral performance seen from their fluency, pronunciation, and accuracy. It employs a Classroom Action Research conducted through two cycles. 80 first-year students of Elementary School Teacher Education of UNIMMA, Indonesia were assigned as participants. The use of Shadowing Technique with Listening Logs was carried out within 6 weeks. Oral test was taken to assess students' oral performance through role plays. Conclusion drawing was supported with recordings submitted to LMS. Then data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative approach. Finding shows there was an increase of their oral performance seen from the mean score of pre cycle (67.5), cycle I (72), to cycle II (75). Then percentage of students passing the minimum criteria also increased from 60%, 78%, to 83% in each cycle. Hence, shadowing technique enhanced oral performance when assisted with listening logs. The results could be adapted by educators or parents when they attempt to improve their students speaking skills using shadowing technique.

Keywords: shadowing, oral performance, listening logs, CAR

Topic: Education

[ABS-379]

Alphabetical Dice Row: Exploration and Evaluation Tool of Student's Vocabulary Mastery

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Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta*

Abstract

Nowadays, developing educational games is a challenge to the educators due to the massive modern and non-educational games. This research was aimed to evaluate the value of 'Alphabetical Dice Row' as an exploration tool of students' vocabulary mastery, to carry out a trial of the game implementation to the students and to evaluate the performance of students on the gameplay. The research was carried out with research and development design. The

prototype of the game was evaluated by expert and game trial was carried out to the elementary school's students. Expert valuation of the game showed that the 'Alphabetical Dice Row' is an excellent game, but still lack in materials, looks and attractiveness aspects. The result of the game trial in the other side showed several difficulties of the students in playing the game. Some limitations such as dice design and limitation of letter were suggested as the major problem in the game application. Therefore, further improvements are required in order to maintain the 'fun' and 'attractive' aspect of the game. However, the game is currently applicable effectively as the evaluating tool of students' vocabulary mastery.

Keywords: attractiveness, dice, fun, game limitation,

Topic: Education

[ABS-124]

Public Appeal to the Muhammadiyah Elementary School in Purworejo District

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Abstract

This research is motivated by the phenomenon of the low attractiveness of the community in Purworejo district to send their children to Muhammadiyah elementary schools as a result of competition with low-cost public elementary schools. This study aims to analyze the marketing strategies of Muhammadiyah Elementary Schools in attracting public interest related to the attractiveness of students' parents in sending their children to SD Muhammadiyah. This research uses a qualitative type with a survey method. The survey was conducted on parents of students who send their children to Muhammadiyah elementary schools in Purworejo district. The results of this study include the first product has a positive effect on purchasing decisions. Second, price has a positive effect on purchasing decisions. Third, promotion has no effect on purchasing decisions. Fourth, place has no effect on purchasing decisions. Marketing mix has an effect on purchasing decisions. The combination of all the school's abilities in providing good educational products, affordable costs, good promotions and a comfortable place will make parents send their children to Muhammadiyah primary schools.

Keywords: Muhammadiyah Elementary School, Purworejo Regency

Topic: Education

[ABS-381]

Primary School Mathematics Learning During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Magelang City

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Abstract

The impact of covid-19 occurs in various aspects. One of the important aspects affected by Covid-19 is in the field of education. The learning process has a big impact on the field of education, due to changing conditions as a result of the application of physical distancing. This is the background for the need for information on the learning process during Covid-19. One of the subjects in the learning process is Mathematics. The purpose of this study is to describe the learning process of Mathematics during the Covid-19 pandemic in the city of Magelang. This type of research is qualitative with interview and observation methods. The results of this study indicate that the mathematics learning process during Covid-19 was carried out both online and offline. Online processes include Whatsapp, Online Meetings, Video Sending, Using Youtube, and Sending Voice Notes. The offline process is carried out by providing assignment sheets that are taken by parents to school. This research can provide information about various methods of implementing Mathematics learning in elementary schools, so that teachers have many references for teaching Mathematics in elementary schools.

Keywords: mathematics learning, primary school, impact of covid-19 on learning

Topic: Education

[ABS-385]

Organizational Citizenship Behavior in terms of Organizational Commitment to SMP Muhammadiyah Teachers in Magelang Regency

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Abstract

This study was conducted to find a relationship between elements of organizational commitment and organizational citizenship behavior (OCB). The hypothesis in this study is that there is a positive relationship between organizational commitment and organizational citizenship behavior (OCB). The research subjects used in this study were 110 teachers at Muhammadiyah Junior High School in Magelang Regency, selected by purposive sampling method. Data obtained from a scale to measure OCB and organizational commitment. The data analysis used was Structural Equation Models (SEM). The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between affective commitment to OCB. The results of this study indicate that the contribution given by affective commitment to OCB is 65 percent, the rest is influenced by ongoing

commitment and normative commitment. From the results of this study concluded that affective commitment is an important element in an organization in order to get better performance.

Keywords: OCB, Commitment, Organization

Topic: Education

[ABS-138]

Student Learning Readiness in the Pandemic Era

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Abstract

The pandemic era has made students unable to adapt to the current situation. This situation cannot be predicted when it will end, thus increasing student concern, especially distance or online learning readiness. Knowing student readiness in the pandemic era. Quantitative using a survey approach. The research results were analyzed using the SPSS software. Readiness of students in learning, especially distance learning in the pandemic era. They are ready to did virtual face-to-face learning process. Alternative or study material in preparing for distance learning.

Keywords: Readiness, learn, pandemic

Topic: Education

[ABS-394] Design Based Research on Integrating Digital Literacy and Students' Writing Skill to Enhance Their Writing Quality

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Abstract

Digital literacy is essential since digital tools are used almost in every aspect of life, especially in this era where people count on the tools to make them stay at home but still interconnected with people. These tools are various, yet not all students have used them to support their academic needs. This study is aimed at improving students' writing ability by integrating it with their digital literacy. A learning model involving students' digital literacy constructed by UNESCO is employed. It is also completed by the last step which is proofreading. The method employed is Design Based Research (DBR). The study is started by analyzing practical problems by researchers and practitioners. The second step is developing solutions informed by existing design principles and technological innovations. The next is doing iterative cycles of testing and

refinement of solution in practice and finally reflecting to produce 'design principles' and enhancing solution implementation. It is found that digital literacy competence significantly helps the students in enhancing their essay writing quality, which can be seen from the result of their writing score of the first and the second cycles. It can be seen that students' writing skill which is integrated with their digital literacy is able to improve their writing quality.

Keywords: Digital literacy, essay writing, design-based research

Topic: Education

[ABS-397]

Readiness and Sustainability of the Learning System E-Learning in Indonesia

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Abstract

The continuity of face-to-face learning encountered obstacles when the Covid-19 pandemic began to officially enter Indonesian territory on March 2, 2020. Policies to maintain distance (physical distance) were implemented to break the chain of virus spread, including learning that implements 'Learning from Home' through online learning. or electronic learning (e-learning) using hardware such as laptops, computers, mobile (hand phones, smart phones, PDAs) supported by an internet connection. Online learning is not yet commonly used in Indonesia, especially for elementary and high school levels, so it requires a variety of readiness to be implemented effectively and sustainably. This study aims to analyze the readiness and sustainability of learning systems with e-learning in Indonesia. The data technique is carried out by studying literature by searching national and international research journals related to online learning, policies and regulations related to online learning, and conditions that occur in the field through the official website. Analysis using Milles and Huberman which includes data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions / levers. The results show that Indonesia is not ready for online learning because of some internet network conditions that are not available in some areas, parents as learning companions from home do not have the skills that match or coincide with working hours, not all parents have economic capacity in providing facilities and targets for online learning, and the ability or skills of educators to use technology and information in online learning. The conclusion in this study is that online learning in Indonesia does not yet have complete readiness. Since 'Learning from Home' was rolled out to date, there are still a lot of schools going on, especially internet networks and skills in the use of communication and information technology to support online learning. Online learning can be evaluated continuously too.

Keywords: readiness, sustainability, learning system, e-learning

Topic: Education

[ABS-399]

The Philosophy of Education in the Culture 'Saycico' in West Halmahera District

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Abstract

Education must be part of the flexibility of changing times, capable face global competition, and still maintain the values of solidarity and mutuality believe as part of the concept of education. It absolutely requires prerequisites openness and political will by accommodating a socio-cultural approach. This study aims to reveal the development of education based on local wisdom in the 'Saycico' culture in West Halmahera district, North Maluku province. Research This is a qualitative study using the intended descriptive approach to explore and clarify the 'Saycico' culture in the district community West Halmahera, by describing a number of variables with respect to this problem. The phenomenon of this research is building wisdom-based education local 'Saycico'. This phenomenon is then implemented in life society so that it is always sustainable and continues to be carried out by every generation at the time to come. This study is not intended to test a specific hypothesis, but only describe the symptoms as mentioned above, namely a qualitative approach where researchers are not limited by certain measuring instruments. Research data were collected through observation techniques, in-depth interviews, and documentation techniques. This research data analyzed using continuous interactive qualitative analysis techniques. This research produces findings that, education and culture are related, namely with education can shape human beings who are cultured, and with culture, can guide humans to live according to the rules or norms that are used as guidelines in live life by exploring and applying a number of local wisdoms thriving in communities including 'Saycico'.

Keywords: philosophy of education, saycico

Topic: Education

[ABS-145]

Development of Character Integrated HOTS Based Learning Devices in The Covid-19 Pandemic Time Hot Themes and Its Transfer of Class V Elementary School

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Abstract

This study aims to: 1) develop character-integrated HOTS based learning tools, 2) determine the appropriateness of character integrated HOTS based learning tools, 3) determine students'

responses to character integrated HOTS based learning tools, and 4) determine the feasibility of learning using based learning tools. HOTS integrated characters. The type of research used in research is research and development using the 4D model (Define, Design, Develop, and Disseminate). The research subjects were grade V elementary school students for the 2020/2021 academic year. Data collection techniques by observation, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation. The instruments used in this study were validation sheets, student response questionnaires, and learning implementation. The data analysis technique used in this research is validity and reliability tests. The results of this research on the development of learning tools are: 1) the research produced learning tools in the form of eduscience magazines, edutoys media and authentic HOTS-based character integrated assessment instruments, 2) the overall validation results of the learning tools obtained a score of 3.60 in the very feasible category, 3) the results The student response analysis obtained a score of 94.28% in the very good category, and 4) the mean result of learning implementation was 95.30% with the very good category. So it can be concluded that the characterintegrated HOTS-based learning device is suitable for use in learning in elementary schools.

Keywords: Character, Elementary School, HOTS, Learning Device.

Topic: Education

[ABS-152]

Use of The Way Modeling Method Assisted by Temple Board Media in Learning Indonesian Language

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Abstract

This study was motivated by the low results of learning Indonesian which only reached an average of 53.75 were 3 (12.50 %) got complete scores. For this reason, it is necessary to improve learning to increase motivation, interest, and learning outcomes of class V Indonesian language participants at Public Elementary School Kedunghalang 3, Bogor City. The results of the first study obtained an average value of 72.71, there were 10 people (45.45%) completed. In the second study, the acquisition of the average value increased to 91.14. There were 21 people or 95.45% complete and 1 (4.55%) incomplete. The results of teacher observations to see the motivation and interest in learning in the first lesson 11 people (45.83%) and increased to 22 people (91.67 %) who are motivated and have an interest in learning in the second lesson. Learning outcomes using the modeling the way learning method and sticky board media can improve learning activities, learning outcomes, generate interest, motivation, and passion for learning, help students to learn independently, and be responsible.

Keywords: modeling the way, sticky board media, and Indonesian

Topic: Education

[ABS-154]

Implications of the Role Parental Assistance in Improving the Quality of Children's Learning During and After the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

study aims to determine the effectiveness of the role of parents in children's learning independence during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The objects of this research are the students' parents and students. Data collection techniques using observation and interviews. Structured interviews were conducted with a list of interview questions to be developed with related literature. The results of this study indicate that the role of parents as educators of children in learning, the role of parents in guiding children, the role of parents in providing motivation to learn, parents establish intense communication for children, parents are good examples for children, and there is a role. parents who provide variety and innovation in learning so that children do not get bored. However, there is still the role of parents who have not been maximal in providing children's learning independence, the contributing factors are located in the background of parents with low levels of education, a family that is not harmonious, the low level of the family economy, and the lack of awareness of the parents themselves, as well as facilities and infrastructure. which is less supportive of the learning process during the Covid pandemic 19.

Keywords: Implications, parental assistance, quality of learning

Topic: Education

[ABS-157]

Work Readiness: Review of the Influence of Industrial Practice and Vehicle Tune Up Competency

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of industrial work practices and vehicle tune-up competencies either individually or collectively on work readiness. This research is an ex-post-facto study with regression analysis. The population in this study amounted to 304. The sample used was 169 students with sampling using cluster random sampling technique. Data were collected using documentation, tests and questionnaires. The data obtained were then processed using the help of the SPSS 17.0 for windows computer program. The results showed (1) there is a positive influence between industrial work practices on job readiness as evidenced by the regression coefficient value of 0.404, the correlation coefficient of 0.308 and t count 4.184 > t table

(1.645) with a p-value of 0.00 <0.005, (2) there is positive influence between vehicle tune-up competence on job readiness, as evidenced by a regression coefficient of 0.329, a correlation coefficient of 0.420 and t count of 5.977 > t table (1.645) with a p-value of 0.00 <0.005, (3) there is a positive influence on industrial work practices and the competence of tune-up vehicles together on work readiness, as evidenced by the correlation coefficient of 0.468 and F count 23.309 > F table (2.99) with a p-value of 0.00 <0.005 and a coefficient of determination of 21.9%.

Keywords: industrial work practices, tune-up competence, job readiness

Topic: Education

[ABS-159]

Implications of Blended Learning for Learning Innovation During and After the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

In primary school education, the learning process which is usually done face-to-face between the teacher and students in the class is now being replaced by an online system to implement social distance. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic requires educators to be able to innovate in creating a learning process from a face-to-face learning process which is difficult to implement at this time. To overcome this problem, an innovation is needed in the learning process in order to improve the quality of teaching and optimize learning so that the material being taught reaches students. The results showed that one of the solutions to overcome this problem was blended learning which combined face-to-face learning and e-learning to allow students to repeat and deepen learning material anytime, anywhere by utilizing information and communication technology media. The purpose of this writing is as a reference for educators in order to be able to implement blended learning-based learning innovations using information and communication technology during and after the Covid-19 pandemic. The data collected in this writing uses literature study, interviews and observations. Through this writing, it is hoped that it can become a reference for teachers in making learning innovations at primary schools.

Keywords: Implications, Blended Learning, Innovation Learning

Topic: Education

[ABS-160]

Application of Think Pairs Share-Based Learning Model to Increase Middle School Students' Critical Thinking Ability

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Abstract

The objectives to be achieved in the learning process of speaking skills by developing a think pair share-based learning model, one of which is to improve the critical thinking skills of junior high school students. The design of this speaking model development is by adapting Borg and Gall's theory. From the results of the development of a Think Pair Share-based speaking learning model to improve the critical thinking of junior high school students, the results of expert validation obtained the results and were categorized as valid. In terms of practicality, the model applied to the speaking learning process is in a good category. Based on the criteria of validity and practicality, the model developed is feasible to be used as an alternative to developing speaking learning to increase students' critical thinking skills so as to produce more focused speaking skills and produce quality thinking.

Keywords: Speaking, think pairs share, critical thinking

Topic: Education

[ABS-162]

Corona Makes Me a Procrastinator: Correlates Personality in Predicting Procrastination

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Abstract

The emergence of the corona virus or covid-19 caused shocks throughout the world, both from a social, economic and educational perspective. one way to avoid the spread of covid-19 is by implementing school for home. Procrastination can occur in students who undergo school for home because the control of the learning environment and teacher control is lacking. For this reason, the role of personality supports in predicting whether students will procrastinate during school for home. The purpose of this study was to determine the role of personality in procrastination. 174 respondents (40 men and 134 women) who are currently undergoing school for home were used in this study. The instruments used were the Uni Procrastination Scale and the Big Five Inventory. Data analysis using multiple regression. respondents who admitted to procrastination after undergoing school for home were only $M = 10.6$. The results of data analysis do not support the research hypothesis, which shows that there is no personality role for

procrastination. the role of social support, especially parents, student motivation and self-regulated learning to consider when students undergo school for home.

Keywords: Corona, procrastination, personality

Topic: Education

[ABS-171]

The Effect of Group Counseling Services on Self-Confidence in Learning English of Primary School Students in Pandemic Covid-19

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Abstract

Covid-19 situation has a major impact on all elements of life, including education. The learning process changes, from face-to-face in class to virtual face-to-face. In addition, the approach taken has also changed. Similar to learning English in elementary schools, the application of the group counseling approach is to maintain and increase the self-confidence of elementary school students in learning English in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic situation so that it stays true. The purposes of this research is to find out the perspective of students and parents about the group counseling approach to increase students' confidence in learning English in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. The research method is qualitative methodology within a case study design. This research shows that the students have positive attitudes towards the use of group counseling approach to increase students' confidence in learning English in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. This research is to provide students perceptions into the use of group counseling approach to increase students' confidence in learning English in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic in primary education setting, the findings of this study offer several recommendations for Indonesian policy makers and future researchers.

Keywords: group Counseling, self-confident, English learning

Topic: Education

[ABS-181]

Psychological Problems of Parents in Learning Assistance During Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Indonesian government issued a policy of e-learning system to replace offline learning during this global pandemic. Parents must be adaptable quickly, being companions or second teachers, although not all parents are prepared for this changing. The important to note is the ability to be mentors and the psychology of parents. The purpose to find out the relation between the readiness of parents to accompany their children in e-learning by the parents' psychology sides (additional burdens, emotions, fatigue and stress). The method used is the chi-square test with SPSS application. Respondents were 215 parents of students by a questionnaire instrument (G-form) at Sulawesi island in random sampling technique. By the results of this research in using the chi-square method, there is a relation between the readiness of parents in e-learning assistance with the psychological sides of parents, such as emotions, fatigue and stress in the case study of parents in Sulawesi island. This research can be improved by expanding the sample to all islands in Indonesia and also as an education for parents to provide the variety fun learning assistants for their children by the qualified psychological readiness

Keywords: e-Learning, Covid-19, psychological parents, chi-square

Topic: Education

[ABS-183]

Disaster Mitigation in Physics Learning: Pedagogical Approach and Teaching Material Based on Higher Order Thinking Skills

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Abstract

Public education about disaster mitigation in Indonesia needs to be done in a comprehensive manner. One of them is through learning at school. This study aims to integrate disaster mitigation in physics learning using a pedagogical approach and teaching materials based on higher-order thinking skills. This research is part of the development stage (R&D), namely the field test. The research subjects were 82 students from several high schools in Kebumen and Cilacap districts. Theoretical exploration, research instrument and expert evaluation have been carried out based on higher order thinking skills (HOTS) on the aspects of students' evaluation

and analysis abilities. The data analysis technique is descriptive quantitative. The concept of wave propagation, momentum and impulse raised in the integration of disaster mitigation is able to increase student HOTS. It was found that the effectiveness of the pedagogic approach was included in the moderate category (N-gain of 0.31) and the effectiveness of the use of teaching materials was also in the moderate category (N-gain of 0.66). The results of this study can be used as a source of reference in teaching disaster mitigation in other physics concepts and other subjects in schools.

Keywords: disaster mitigation, pedagogical approach, teaching material, HOTS

Topic: Education

[ABS-184]

Design-Based of FBFRP-Technique in Writing Computerized English Essays in the Light of Contextual Teaching Learning

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Abstract

This study is aimed to construct a technique or procedure to guide how various English essay is written based on the principles of Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL): critical creative and self-regulative thought. Some designed procedures how to write computerized Essays in English are designed and tested. The goals are to create model technique called Forward-Back Forward Revising and Publishing Technique (FBFRP). It is aimed at helping students to write computerized Essay in English effectively in reference to Internet-Based TOEFL. The research and development (R and D) by Borg and Gall (2003) was applied and developed procedures by Tessmer (1993) was used. The whole validating process of the FBFRP technique were through self-evaluation, expert review, one- to-one, small group, and field test. The product is named FBFRP Technique. The result of validation shows that FBFRP technique is acceptable and can be used as a tool to help the test-takers under the learning principles: self-regulated, critical, and creative in writing computerized English Essays characterized by the CTL method.

Keywords: Design-based-English, Computerized Essay, CTL, FBFRP Technique, iBT TOEFL

Topic: Education

[ABS-192]

Types of Speech Acts in the Short Film Nilep (2015)

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the types of speech acts found in the short film Nilep (2015). The method in this research is descriptive method. The data in this study are in the form of illocutionary speech acts of speech interactions in the short film Nilep (2015). The steps taken in obtaining the data were by watching the short film, transcribing the utterances that appeared and reducing all the utterances to the types of speech acts. The research results found 29 speech acts types of speech, then the speech was filtered into 6 utterances based on the indicators. Based on the conclusion of the meaning contained in speech acts in the short film Nilep (2015), namely representative speech acts with indicators of showing and approving, directive speech acts with indicators of suggesting and commanding, expressive speech acts with indicators of blaming, and speech acts of declarations with indicators of deciding.

Keywords: Speech acts, type of speech, short film

Topic: Education

[ABS-193]

Scientific Literacy Ability Enhancement in Applying Appgeyser Web Learning Media of Sparkol Videoscribe During The Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Online learning and learning literacy during the Covid 19 pandemic is very important and very necessary. Online learning through cell phones is the main media for students in the learning and teaching process. Therefore, learning physics material for optical tools requires the use of interesting and effective online media by implementing Android-based learning media through web appgeyser learning media of sparkol video scribe to enhancement students' scientific literacy skills. This attempt is examined by a study using a quasi-experimental method pre -experimental design approach, which is one group pretest-posttest design using eleventh grade High school as the sample. The result shows that students happened to increase their scientific literacy skills up to 27,23 %, particularly on the ability understanding the concept of optical instruments categorized as 'very good.' The use of a modified appgeyser web media learning of sparkol video scribe media that is more attractive allows to significantly increase the ability of science processing.

Keywords: Scientific Literacy Ability, Appgeyser Web, The Covid-19 Pandemic

Topic: Education

[ABS-201]

Social Resilience Among Early-Primary Students: ACES Approach

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Abstract

The Indonesian government has established a policy that the learning process for all education levels continues during the pandemic using an online system, which means students carry out learning activities at home. The problem that arises is that the increasing number of COVID-19 infections in Indonesia indicates that the pandemic is continuing- we worry about children's social resilience in learning. The purpose of this research was to analyze the level of social resilience in learning at early and primary students in formal school during the pandemic period and how the influence of social structure on the level of resilience. The research method used a qualitative and quantitative approach. The survey was conducted on 115 early primary students' research respondents. The data collection instrument used to measure social resilience is the NMRQ Questionnaire (Nicholson McBride Resilience Questionnaire). The research results found that the early-primary student social resilience level was at a strong level, with an average score (44-48). A strong level indicates that most early and primary students can build resilience and change their perceptions from difficult conditions to pleasant learning conditions. NMRQ variable with socioeconomic status, NMRQ with health status, NMRQ with land and house ownership, and health status with education level only affect one direction. So that NMRQ does not affect the socioeconomic status, health status, land, and house ownership, and education level, but on the contrary, socioeconomic status, health status, land and house ownership, and education level affect NMRQ. These preliminary study results are used as the basis for decisions in creating a conducive learning environment to strengthen social resilience for students in several kindergarten and elementary school communities in Indonesia.

Keywords: Social Resilience, Early Primary Students, NMRQ method, ACES

Topic: Education

[ABS-212]

The Development of Android-Based Learning Media Using Crossword Puzzles to Improve Student's Vocabulary Skill

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Abstract

The aims of this study are to 1) develop Android-based learning media using crossword puzzles to improve vocabulary skills, 2) determine the feasibility of Android-based learning media using

English crossword puzzles from material experts and English learning practitioners. , 3) Knowing the response of class XI students of SMK Negeri 1 Sumenep to the development of Android-based English Crosswords Learning Media. The research method used is the ADDIE development method. The research subjects involved were students of class XI SMKN 1 Sumenep, while the object under study was the development of learning media in the form of Android-based learning media using crossword puzzles to increase vocabulary skills. The results of this study indicate that 1) the development of educational media for learning games based on Android crossword puzzles using the ADDIE development model, namely Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation 2) Media Appropriateness based on the material expert's assessment obtained a mean score of 4.82 or Very Feasible ' , the Media Expert's assessment obtained a mean score of 4.25 or ' Very Feasible ' , and the assessment of English learning practitioners obtained a mean score of 4.72 or ' Very Feasible ' . 3) Student responses to Android-based learning media by using crossword puzzles in English lessons obtained an overall mean of 4.50 in the 'Very Appropriate' category. Thus, it can be concluded that learning media based on android using crossword puzzles in improving vocabulary skills in English subjects are very feasible to be used as learning media 4) Based on the results of calculations using the gain score shows that android-based learning media using Crosswords puzzles in increasing vocabulary skills can improve vocabulary skills of class XI students of SMKN 1 Sumenep by 0.37. This increase is in the moderate category because the gain value is 0.3 ≤- g ≤- 0.7.

Keywords: Learning media, crossword puzzles, vocabulary

Topic: Education

[ABS-222]

Learning Construction for Prospective Teacher Students Based on Digital Literacy in the Era Pandemic Covid-19

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Abstract

The Covid-19 Pandemic Era demanded the ability, adaptation of digital media, and literacy of student teachers in online learning. Digital media-based learning is constrained and less attractive- mastery and scientific terms, ideas, and analysis of learning content are less constructive. This affects achievement, competence, and professionalism as a prospective teacher. Learn about digital literacy related to prospective teacher teachers- Learning in the Covid-19 Pandemic era, Abilities and factors influencing digital literacy skills, building fun, and integrative learning. Qualitative methods of case approach are used. Data were collected through observations, interviews, and documentation. Data validity techniques through credibility, transferability, reliability, validation. Flow analysis in condensation, display, and conclusion. Teacher-student candidates- using various types of digital media and applications in online learning. Digital literacy skills in the form of personal and social competencies, influenced by internal and external factors. Integration of online-offline learning, adaptation, and education of digital media, stakeholder collaboration, services and modeling, provision of learning support

facilities. Improving digital media literacy skills, the effectiveness of learning outcomes, supporting the realization of professionalism and success of prospective teachers. As a reference and development from different perspectives, it can enrich the wealth of knowledge in learning technology in universities in the era and after the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Keywords: Learning constructs, student teacher candidates, digital media literacy, the Covid-19 pandemic

Topic: Education

[ABS-401]

How are Parents Involved in Cultivating Children's Reading Interest

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Abstract

Talking about reading interest, it does not stop with the availability and literacy movement programs in schools alone. Because reading interest is built through a habituation process that has been carried out since childhood. So, it is most effective to start with the family. For this reason, parents have an important task so that every child has an interest in reading. When children have an interest in reading, it can be said that they have basic assets, namely a willingness to seek information, a willingness to be knowledgeable and a better ability to concentrate. The problem of reading interest is very much influenced by parenting patterns. Not many parents have the knowledge that the essence of parenting is to care for the child's learning nature. Parents understand that having a habit of like reading is better than being able to read. But how do you get the parents involved to grow the habit? not many understand it. Moving on from this phenomenon experienced by parents, this research aims to find forms of parental involvement in fostering children's reading interest. A total of 521 parents who have children aged 5 to 9 years are respondents who live in the DIY and Central Java regions. Characteristics of respondents are parents who have a fairly average distribution in terms of education from SD to S1 and 71% of the characteristics are working parents. Therefore, to reveal the meaning of the events that occurred, exploratory study research was used with an inductive approach in order to obtain information so that it could be mapped conceptually. The researcher made an instrument from a literature review study and its validity has been tested, namely for the data analysis technique used, namely descriptive analysis in order to describe the forms of parental involvement in fostering reading interest. From the validated instruments, 18 items show that parental involvement in developing reading interest is 3 things, namely parental involvement, namely modeling.

Keywords: Involvement, parent, reading interest

Topic: Education

[ABS-230]

Internalization of Ecopreneurship Values Through the Development of Poetry Anthology in Primary Schools

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Abstract

Covid-19 is an indicator of the ecological system imbalance. Indonesia is one of the countries affected by the Covid-19 when there are many problems that have occurred today. Based on the results of Global Competitive Index, there are three main problems in Indonesia: economic, environmental, and primary education. The ecopreneurship concept is considered a solution to solve the three problems faced by Indonesia country. So, there needs to be a comprehensive effort for implementing ecopreneurship concept in various fields. One of the interpretations ecopreneurship concept in primary education sector can be implemented through Developing Anthology of Poetry Based on Ecopreneurship Values. Therefore, this research aims for Developing Anthology of Poetry Based on Ecopreneurship Values to anticipative effort to face the main problems in Indonesia. The research method used a research and development (R&D) involving lecturers, teachers, and students in college and Primary School. This research describes the process of designing anthology poetry and the results of trials proving the anthology can be used as an alternative teaching material in primary schools in terms of language, content, pedagogical characteristics, conformity to ecopreneurship concept, and layout or images. The results of this research are expected to provide benefits to various parties, especially primary school teachers in developing innovative and creative teaching materials.

Keywords: Ecopreneurship, Poetry, Covid-19

Topic: Education

[ABS-231]

Parent Rearing Practice, Sex, and Child Social Adjustment

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Abstract

Children's social adjustment can be developed through environmental coding. The family environment is the first and foremost environment in the development of children's social attitudes. The knowledge, attitudes, behavior and characteristics of parents have an influence on the child's social adjustment ability. This article emphasizes studies to: (1) examine the effect of authoritarian, democratic, and permissive parenting on children's social adjustment, and (2) examine the ability of social adjustment from a gender perspective. The study subjects were 240, consisting of 120 boys and 120 girls. The method of collecting data on children's social adjustment used observation with time sampling techniques, while the data on parent rearing practice used

a questionnaire. The analysis technique in this research used Structural Equation Modeling SEM) with the Partial Least Square (PLS) technique with the help of the SmartPLS 2.0 application program. The results showed that the children's social adjustment can be explained jointly by the parenting style of authoritarian, democratic, and permissive parents by 78.5%. Authoritarian parenting has an effect on children's social adjustment as indicated by the t value of 2.685 ($p < 0.05$), democratic parenting of 8,043 ($p < 0.05$), and permissive parenting of 1,990 ($p < 0.05$). The effective contribution of democratic parenting to children's adjustment is the highest compared to authoritarian and democratic parenting (Effective contribution of democratic parenting: 48.6%, authoritarian parenting 16.1%, and permissive parenting 13.8%). There is a difference in the social adjustment ability of girls and boys as indicated by the t value of 11.686 with sig $p < 0.05$ and the social adjustment ability of girls is higher than that of boys as shown by the mean value of adjustment for girls' social adjustment of 5.650, while the average for boys is 4.000.

Keywords: Rearing practice, sex and child social adjustment

Topic: Education

[ABS-237]

Analysis of Students Mathematical Problem-Solving Ability in Graph Applications Learning using the MEAs approach

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Abstract

Problem-solving ability is one of the competencies that students must have. However, the level of student ability to address problems related to real-life is still low. This study analyzes the students mathematical problem-solving abilities after implementing learning using the MEAs approach in graph application. The research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive approach with the subjects of S1 Telecommunication Engineering students. Data processing uses triangulation in the form of data reduction, data exposure, and conclusions. Based on the study results, the research subjects had various levels of problem-solving abilities divided into three categories: high about 34.5% - moderate amounted to 27.6% - low at 37.9%. Based on the analysis results, students in the high category do not experience difficulties in fulfilling all indicators of problem-solving abilities. Most middle-category students experienced difficulties in looking back indicators, while students in the low category did not meet the indicators well.

Keywords: Problem-solving ability, MEAs, Graph Application

Topic: Education

[ABS-246]

The Influence of the Adiwiyata Program on the Curriculum Policy of Basic Education

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Abstract

The aims of this study were to determine the effect of curriculum constructs on the eco-school level basic education program to increase knowledge and understanding of environmental themes in the 2013 curriculum, environmentally friendly school services to eco-schools. The paradigm used with constructivist theory is in the form of qualitative and quantitative approaches with descriptive natural methods. This study involved 60 respondents for basic education's principles. The results showed that there was a positive influence with the systematic validity test steps ($N = 60$) between the eco-school program (X) on the curriculum policy (Y) resulted in ($r\text{-count}$) > than ($r\text{-table}$) of 0.2542, then continued with the reliable test (X: 0.649) and (Y): 0.811) resulting in a value > alpha Cronbach's 0.6 and the normality test with the one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, it was found that the significance value was 0,015 > 0.05 and a linear regression test that significance value: from the coefficient table, the significance value is 0.000 < 0.05 and the t-value is 3.697 > t-table 0.2144.

Keywords: Eco-School, Curriculum policy, basic education

Topic: Education

[ABS-13]

Reconstruction of Death Penalty Sanctions for Perpetrators of Corruption in Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption Article 2 Paragraph (2)

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Abstract

Corruption has been through an uncontrollable development, even in criminological studies, perpetrators of corruption have prepared legal instruments to deceive the prosecution of the public prosecutor because corruption seems to be a legitimate and legal transaction. In committing a corruption, often it is not done by an individual, even in groups, in a congregation with many relatives, especially in institutions, agencies such as the legislature. Seeing it is done in together or in one group as if at first the act was against the law, then it becomes the act that is not illegal was done because many people did it. This is what is interesting to study, in order the perpetrators are deterred and effective in preventing criminal acts of corruption, which in Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption Article 2 Paragraph (2) In the case of

criminal acts of corruption as referred to in paragraph (1) carried out in certain circumstances, the death penalty may be imposed. What is meant by 'certain circumstances' in this provision is meant as a deterrent to the perpetrator of the criminal act of corruption if the criminal act is committed when the country is in a state of danger under the applicable law, when a natural disaster that affects state as a whole occurs, as a repetition of the criminal act of corruption. or when the country is in a state of economic and monetary crisis. In this case, the researcher is interested in taking the formulation of the problem of proper reconstruction for Article 2 paragraph (2) of Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption to be effective. The legal methodology used is the juridical normative method. The approach used is the statue approach and the comparative approach. Types and sources of legal materials used are primary legal materials, in the form of legislation and secondary legal materials in the form of libraries in the field of law and scientific articles from both newspapers and the internet.

Keywords: Death Penalty Sanctions, Corruption

Topic: Law

[ABS-269]

The Analysis on 'Halal Hotel' Regulations in 5 Tourism Spots in Indonesia in Order to Enhance Indonesia's Halal Tourism

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Abstract

To develop Indonesia's halal tourism achievement, Majelis Ulama Indonesia issued Fatwa to standardize the halal tourism based on sharia principle. However, this only give the general principle. Hotel being one of important aspect to the tourism has the need to have a regulation to standardize the technical aspect. To find out the results of each advantages and disadvantage of hotel halal tourism regulations in the 5 regions order give recommendation to regulate halal hotel in Indonesia. This research employs an empirical and comparative approach by analyzing each of the selected regions regulations and the data obtained from the literature study and by interviewing sources and experts. Halal hotel regulations in various regions of Indonesia have their own classifications and standards. It is not clear whether the halal hotel referred to in various regulations is a sharia hotel or a Muslim friendly hotel. Also, there is no technical aspect standardization. This study would give recommendations to hotel halal regulation in order to protect consumer religious rights on tourism. This study relates to consumer protection aspect, tourism aspect, and law aspect, especially in Islamic Law and Public Governance.

Keywords: Islamic Law, Halal Hotel, Halal Tourism, Consumer Protection

Topic: Law

[ABS-287]

Dispute Resolution of Dental-Artisan Service's User Consumer

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Abstract

Teeth have a function as a tool for chewing on humans when someone has an accident on the part of their teeth and comes off, going to the dentist for teeth is quite expensive for some people who choose dentists to make dentures with Article 6 of the Minister of Health Regulation Number 39 of 2014 that the authority and authority possessed by the Dental artisan is to make partial and / or full loose dentures made of heat curing acrylic which meet the health requirements and improve partial or full removable dentures made of acrylic heat curing material without covering the remaining root of the tooth. But in fact, some Dental artisan do Dental work. The problem is resolving consumer disputes for dental artisan services when the dental artisan does work that is not in accordance with applicable regulations. It is feared that this problem will cause a problem in the dental and mouth health of consumers who use dental services. This study uses a qualitative normative juridical method with related analysis and as consumer safety. The results of this study explain that the dentist profession in Indonesia has an important role in making teeth at affordable prices and resolving disputes that can be carried out by consensus between the parties.

Keywords: Dispute Resolution, Consumer, Dentist Services

Topic: Law

[ABS-290]

The Enforcement and Effectiveness of the Regional Regulation on Family Resilience in Indonesia in Reducing the Rate of Early Marriage

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Abstract

The rise of early marriages in Indonesia causes the role of the family to be less than ideal. The role of the Regional Government in implementing policies in building family resilience requires legal instruments, in the form of regional regulations and the Family Resilience Development Policy implemented in line with national policies. Local governments have the authority to make Regional Regulations on family resilience. This research aims to study the effectiveness of the Regional Regulation on Family Resilience in reducing the rate of early marriage in Indonesia, strengthening family resilience. This research employs an empirical and comparative approach-the data obtained from the literature study and by interviewing sources and experts. We will analyze each of the regulations' effectiveness in regulating early marriages and family resilience.

We would also compare the regulations, finding each strength, weakness, problems, and challenges using Friedman's theory on legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. Regional regulation on Family Resilience is a great breakthrough for overcoming family problems and strengthening family resilience. Yet, it needs to compromise with legal cultures and legal structures surrounding it. Furthermore, more studies and research on this issue need to be conducted soon.

Keywords: family resilience, early marriages, regional regulation

Topic: Law

[ABS-40]

Legal Protection of Work Agreement Limited Duration Between Employee and Outsourcing Company (Parties Who Have Signed the Agreement) which was Placed in Oil and Gas Company and the Ideal Roles of CSR Regarding to Positive Regulation in Indonesia

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University of Mulawarman

University of Gadjah Mada

Abstract

The capacities among Government, Employer, and Employees have unequal bargaining power. The employer usually has greatest bargaining power among of them, followed by the Government, then the employees. But normally, the government should control and restrain the employer and employees. On business process, generally parties who are getting careless from our government are employees, because employees are used as a production factor only by employer who is not fully considered toward their welfare. This Legal Writing aims to answer the issues related to Manpower System especially toward Outsourcing Employee's Agreement in oil and gas company. Firstly, Scholar would like to know the critical or analyses toward Work Agreement Limited Duration. Then Preventive Protection toward Outsourcing Employees which was stated on Work Agreement Limited Duration and ideal roles of CRS to handle it. The method which was used in this Scholar Paper was Qualitative Research Method, a kind of Normative Legal Writing which was based on prescriptive library research concerning study of positive law. For the Primary Legal Materials, Scholar used references such as Act Number 13 Year 2003 regarding to Manpower, Legal protections of working, etc. And for Secondary Legal Material, Scholar uses books, journals, papers, newspapers, and report of legal writing. Then, for Tertiary Legal Materials, Scholar used references such as legal dictionary, dictionary Indonesian-English dictionary and vice versa, etc. In the end of Legal Writing, Scholar concludes that: (1) there are some weaknesses that have found on Work Agreement Limited Duration. Those weaknesses have infringed Positive Regulation in Indonesia. 2) outsourcing Employees do not get totally preventive protection toward themselves because they could not access the right and for their families. Scholar recommends that the supervision from Governmental Officer has to be strengthened up to avoid many forms of infringements.

Keywords: Work Agreement, Preventive Protection, Roles of CSR

Topic: Law

[ABS-301]

Analysis of Marriage Age Limits According to Positive Law and Islamic Law in View of Maqasid Ash-Sharia

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Abstract

This article discusses the minimum age limit for marriage according to positive law and Islamic law in a review of Maqasid Asy-Syari'ah, as we know in the Marriage Law No.1 of 1974 which has been amended by Law No. 16 of 2019. The age limit allowed in a marriage according to Law No. 16 of 2019 is that the male and female parties must be 19 years old. In the Compilation of Islamic Law it is also regulated in Article 15 paragraph (1), for the benefit of the family and marriage household, the bride and groom may only have reached the age stipulated in Article 7 of Law No. 1 of 1974. Meanwhile, according to Islamic law, the limit of marriage is the maturity of the prospective bride and groom and does not specify the minimum and maximum limits for marriage. There are differences in the category rules. The limit of the age of marriage according to positive law and Islamic law has become two different things that are done by the community, one side is that there are those who follow positive legal rules, namely getting married at the age of 19 but there are also those who are married at the age under 19 with the basis of following the rules of Islamic law that are not limited by age and only based on their age.

Keywords: Age Limits for Marriage, Positive Law, Islamic Law, Maqasid Asy-Syariah

Topic: Law

[ABS-305]

The Role of the State in Facing the Weakening of the National Economy Amid the Covid 19 Pandemic through Tax Incentives

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has weakened the national economic sector. Not only Indonesia, the weakness in this sector was also felt by other countries. The government has returned to

designing a strategy so that the economic recovery can run quickly. Thus, the country's economy did not return to a deeper correction. The Covid 19 pandemic had three major impacts on the Indonesian economy so that it entered into a time of crisis. the first impact is to make household consumption or purchasing power, which is the 60 percent support for the economy, fall deeply. This is evidenced by data from BPS which records that household consumption fell from 5.02 percent in the first quarter of 2019 to 2.84 percent in the first quarter of this year. The second impact, namely the pandemic, causes prolonged uncertainty so that investment also weakens and has implications for the cessation of business. The third impact is that the entire world is experiencing a weakening economy, causing commodity prices to fall and Indonesian exports to several countries to stop. Tax incentives are one of the policy steps that the government has taken in the face of an economic slowdown due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The government, in this case is the Ministry of Finance, stipulates several Government Regulations in Lieu of Law which took effect on April 1, 2020, some of which regulate the taxation of taxpayers in Indonesia. Therefore, this tax incentive regulation needs to be reviewed in terms of optimizing the empowerment of the business sector so that they can survive during the Covid 19 pandemic as it is today. To achieve this goal, this study uses an exploratory approach. With a qualitative exploratory method, this research produces analytical exploratory data. Activities in analyzing this include reducing the data obtained by looking at the concepts and developments in the application of the principle of justice in the imposition of e-commerce taxes and then presenting data that can provide a def

Keywords: the role of the state, the weakening of the national economy, tax incentives, covid 19

Topic: Law

[ABS-58]

Foreign Refiders and Their Problems in Indonesia

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Abstract

The presence of refugees in Indonesia requires serious attention. Social conflicts can arise as a result of psychological pressure as people who are not allowed to work even though they need living expenses, are not allowed to go to formal school even though knowledge is expected to change the future, health services are only obtained from UNHCR partner NGOs, also prohibited from owning property. The Indonesian government aims to protect and prioritize the rights of its citizens over foreign citizens. However, as a country that signed the Human Rights Declaration (although it did not ratify the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol on the Status of Refugees), Indonesia has a moral obligation to help fellow human beings by providing temporary housing and life assistance which of course is also not permanent and far from sufficient. The active role of the UN Security Council in realizing peace in areas of war conflict is the main solution, rather than just waiting for a third country to increase its quota to accept

Keywords: Problem, Foreign Refiders, Indonesia

Topic: Law

[ABS-319]

The Concept of Building Function Feasibility Certificate in the Job Creation Law Paradigm to Realize SDGs

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Abstract

The convoluted permit for a Building function feasibility certificate at the regional level becomes an obstacle to the process of building construction operations. The Job Creation Law comes with a building function feasibility certificate to Function at the central level to not get complicated and accelerate investment for the benefit of the community. Even so, the licensing of a building function feasibility certificate at the mid-level still leaves problems regarding the licensing mechanism and process. This study aims to analyze the building reliability licensing process in the Job Creation Law to obtain the most effective building management, licensing mechanism for realizing reliable buildings with a vision of sustainable development for the community welfare. This type of research is normative juridical with a statutory approach. The research results show that the simplification of the Building function feasibility certificate licensing in the Job Creation Law becomes the central government authority with verification carried out by the local government. The most effective licensing mechanism is to create a building certified testing standard to supervise verification at the regional level through a one-door integrated information system integrated between the central and local governments. Besides, it is also necessary to confirm the application of administrative sanctions by establishing a building reliability supervisory board. This research is expected to be useful in building law, state administrative law, and licensing law.

Keywords: Certificate of Building Function Feasibility Certificate, Job Creation Law, Sustainable Development

Topic: Law

[ABS-64]

Factors Causes and Forms of Juvenile Delinquency in Magelang District (Case Study in Polres Magelang)

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Abstract

The main problem in this research is juvenile delinquency which is getting more serious and troubling for many parties, especially in the Magelang Police jurisdiction which handles many juvenile delinquency cases. In this case the problems faced are factors that cause juvenile delinquency, forms of juvenile delinquency, efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency in

Magelang District. This study uses an empirical method with a research approach, namely the case approach. Sources of data obtained are secondary data sources, namely from libraries in the form of juvenile delinquency index documents, the Muhammadiyah University of Magelang library, and the internet. The method of analysis conducted by research using qualitative descriptive analysis. Based on the results of data analysis, it shows that: 1) the factors causing juvenile delinquency in Magelang District are social media factors- social environmental factors- family factor. 2). The forms of juvenile delinquency in Magelang District are sexual intercourse with children- brawl- violence against children- theft- appropriation- fraud or embezzlement- destruction- negligence leading to death- child abuse- beatings- sexual immorality- animals. 3). The efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency carried out by the Magelang Police are preventive measures: providing counseling and coaching in schools- conduct regular raids, patrols and guards at schools and collaborate with the community and stakeholders- in collaboration with the school by holding pesantren kilat. Repressive efforts: secure and sanction juvenile delinquents- if it causes a casualty, the police will fully hand over the victim's family whether it is peaceful or legally processed in accordance with the Child Criminal Justice System (UU SPPA) and Government Regulation Number 65 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Diversion and Handling of Children Not Aged 12 (twelve) Year.

Keywords: Keywords: Factors, Form, Juvenile Delinquency

Topic: Law

[ABS-67]

Indonesia Penal Policy of Information Disorder, The Paradigm Shift

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Abstract

Long before information disorder via online become a global problem, Indonesia has criminalized the distribution of information disorder. The prohibition is regulated in article XIV and XV Law No. 1 the Year 1946 which part of the Indonesia penal code. Punishment for breaking this prohibition is temporary imprisonment. However, the social situation and condition when Law No. 1 the Year 1946 issued were different from the current situation. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to analyze Indonesia penal policy-related information disorder and whether that penal policy suitable for the current situation and condition where the information disorder becomes faster and massif. Using documentary research and a comparative approach with Singapore who prohibited this conduct under the Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act year 2019, it shows that the Indonesia penal policy requires a paradigm shift to solve the distribution information disorder via online problems without violating the freedom of expression as a fundamental right. In the end, this research has good implications for planning penal policy in the future.

Keywords: information disorder, freedom of expression, penal policy

Topic: Law

[ABS-73]

The Mapping of Sharia Economic Dispute Decisions in Religious Courts

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Abstract

This article analyzes Law No. 3 of 2006, which has extended competence to the Religious Courts in the resolution of Sharia economic disputes. The research data came from the results of the judge's interview on the court's decision regarding the validity and competence of the judge. The author finds that in judicial legal considerations in case No. 2074/Pdt.G/2017/PA.Pwt gave rise to the theory that the restructuring of murabaha contracts should not be carried out on debtors who are unable to pay installments by the agreement and auction off collateral items that are correct and not deeds against the law. While case No. 2449/Pdt.G/2018/PA.Pwt in the musharaka contract reject the potential loss by referring to Fatwa DSN No. 43/DSN-MUI/VIII/2014, which states that the amount of compensation in the participation contract is the value of the real loss that must be experienced in a transaction. Legal discovery using the material and formal legal basis with the method of interpretation of the legislation and restrictive method by limiting or narrowing the interpretation of the legislation in the framework of prudence so as not to make a mistake in making a decision.

Keywords: Religious Courts, Dispute, Islamic Economics, Interpretation, Restrictive

Topic: Law

[ABS-79]

Legal and Human Rights Review of Domestic Workers Regulation in Indonesia

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Abstract

The situation of domestic workers in Indonesia is in a very terrible situation, even though the amount of domestic workers in Indonesia itself is very high. There are a lot of factors behind this situation and the reason why domestic workers in Indonesia high potentially discriminated against. First of all the main reason as the gate of all discrimination that happens to Indonesian domestic workers is because no regulation that regulates specifically about labour basic rights, decent work, and work safety guarantee. The absence of no regulation that regulates the protection of domestic workers potentially makes them potentially got exploited by the employer. Sometimes the exploitation itself happened unwittingly because of the absence of regulation. The absence of human rights standards about how the domestic worker's rights and mechanism of decent work make them very vulnerable get exploited. The form of exploitation like no work hours limit, extremely underpaid, absent of basic rights, prone to work accidents,

and get no social security. Those rights are very important to the domestic workers, so its fair to says that work without employment rights fulfilled is a form of exploitation. Then the other factor that happened because the absence of regulation about the protection of domestic workers is about the vagueness of work status. In Indonesia, still no regulation that regulates specifically about domestic workers, not even law no. 13 year 2003 on manpower because the definition of work relationship that stated is only between the businessman and the worker or employee. So because of that situation makes the domestic workers only have one option to secure their rights as a worker, which is to make an agreement or contract between them and their employer. And then the situation that makes becomes worst is so many domestic workers don't have any clue about the basic standard of decent work, employee rights, negotiation, and how to make a work contract. That some

Keywords: Domestic Worker, Labour Rights, Human Rights

Topic: Law

[ABS-365]

The Role of Health Minimum Service Standards Policy in improving Post-Pandemic Welfare

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Abstract

Health is a fundamental right of every human being, therefore every individual, family and society has the right to receive protection for their health. The government has responsibility for regulating and protecting the right to optimal public health. The government's responsibility in fulfilling the right to health is manifested in the provision of proper health facilities and facilities that are easily accessible to the public. The form of state responsibility in fulfilling the right to health includes legal responsibility, political responsibility, economic responsibility, moral responsibility and social responsibility. Increasing public welfare is the main goal of the government and local governments in Indonesia. To make this happen, the government compiles and implements various public policies such as Government Regulation No.2 of 2018 concerning Minimum Service Standards. This policy is a form of government commitment to ensure the fulfillment of basic services for all people, including the health sector. The Covid 19 pandemic has broad implications for all aspects of human life, be it social, economic, political, governmental and cultural. The pandemic has also hampered government efforts to improve the health status of the community. To anticipate this phenomenon, a strategy is needed to maintain the sustainability of health development goals. Minimum Service Standards are provisions regarding the type and quality of basic services, which are mandatory government affairs, which every citizen is entitled to at a minimum. As a public policy, the role of SPM in improving community welfare is urgent to be studied to formulate the contribution of the MSS health policy towards improving community welfare. This research used a statutory approach (legal approach) so that the problems and solutions are based on the construction of statutory regulations. The analysis

was conducted qualitatively and presented descriptively. This study produced formulations on the

Keywords: Public Policy, Minimum Health Service Standards

Topic: Law

[ABS-382]

Deconstructing the Concept of Community Empowerment in the Use of Village Funds in Borobudur District 2015-2017

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Abstract

This study aims to determine how the perception of the village government on the concept of community empowerment. This perception will lead to policies on the use of village funds. This research is based on the practice of using village funds, which are mostly used for physical development activities rather than for community empowerment. To achieve this goal, empirical legal research methods will be used with a sociological juridical research model. Through this research, it is hoped that it will be able to explore the perceptions of village government on community empowerment. The research location was determined purposively in 20 villages in Borobudur District. The data obtained through deep interviews will then be analyzed and presented qualitatively. The results showed that there was a change in perceptions of the dichotomous concept of empowerment towards development. This perception has resulted in a planning document, budgeting and reporting on the use of village funds. The policy for channeling village funds sourced from the APBN and APBD has succeeded in accelerating village development, but on the other hand it has also degraded the local values of village communities, namely mutual cooperation. Formulation of participatory village fund distribution policies based on local community values is very urgent to formulate and implement.

Keywords: Perception, Village Fund, Community Empowerment

Topic: Law

[ABS-135]

Handling of Covid-19 as a Non-Natural Disaster in Indonesia

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Abstract

This paper analyzes how Indonesia is handling global Covid-19 pandemic. This paper focuses on decision of the Indonesian Government to determine the Covid-19 pandemic as a non-natural national disaster. It addresses the questions: is the determination of the status of a non-natural national disaster adequate and consistently used in handling Covid-19 in Indonesia? to answer this question, this paper employed juridical normative by exploring the regulations and institutional approaches during the pandemic. This paper indicates three points- first, there is an institutional problem with multi leading sectors. Second, the lack of formal clarity - the regulatory materials are overlapping and too bureaucratic. Third, the lack of supervision as part of checks and balances from other branches of power. This paper is essential as part of the evaluation and lessons learned for better handling of Covid-19 in the future.

Keywords: Covid-19, Non-Natural National Disaster, the Indonesian Government

Topic: Law

[ABS-148]

Dealing with Blasphemy Laws in Indonesia: Blasphemy Law Issues in Indonesia and The Effectiveness of Law Enforcement

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Abstract

As a democracy, Indonesia, known as a majority of its inhabitants are Muslim, has made efforts to protect human rights, especially regarding religious rights. In human rights, Indonesia uses legal instruments as outlined in the 1945 Constitution. The right to believe and have a religion is an individual right that should not recognize minority and minority issues. However, conflicts related to blasphemy occurred because some saw the problem that a minority had become victims. Indonesia's protection rights become a minority a problem because in every incident of religious conflict, the approach is usually through harmonization in which minorities often become victims, and their rights to believe and depend on them are not fulfilled. The rights of religion and belief must be protected, which is a matter of concern for law enforcers in Indonesia. Law enforcers have attempted various cases restrictions related to blasphemy, such as the provision of Article 156 (a) of the 1965 Blasphemy Law. Other legal provisions related to blasphemy regulation are regulated on Article 28 paragraph (2) of the Indonesian Law No. 11/

2008 about Information and Electronic Transaction. Although in the Human Rights Act 1999 and Law No. 12 of 2005 concerning the ratification of the ICCPR, which has also guaranteed freedom of expression and restrictions on religious criticism, it has not been deemed appropriate to resolve various blasphemy issues that occur in Indonesia. Therefore, this research paper will discuss the comparative comparison of applying the blasphemy law enforced by the Indonesian state with other countries. Besides, seeing the extent to which law enforcement is seen from the universal application of human rights enforced in Indonesia and whether or not the articles contained in the Blasphemy Law in Indonesia are properly resolved in resolving various blasphemy issues in Indonesia.

Keywords: Blasphemy Law, Human Rights, Blasphemy Issues

Topic: Law

[ABS-158]

Regulation of Sexual Violence in Criminal Code

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Abstract

In the Criminal Code, sexual violence is identified with rape and sexual immorality. But in fact is more than that. This research to analyze sexual violence in Criminal Code and formulate the new concept in criminal law reform. This research is a normative study that uses a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. This research is part of penal law reform. The importance of reformulation of regulations on sexual violence is due to the protection of women's rights as the main reason as a form of justice and respect as a legal subject.

Keywords: sexual violence, criminal code

Topic: Law

[ABS-174]

Enactment and Development of Child-Friendly City Policies in Indonesia (Comparison between Three Eligible Cities for Children with Nindya Predicate and Three Eligible Cities for Children with Main Predicate in Indonesia)

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Abstract

Indonesia has governed the Child-Friendly City's regulation since 2011 through the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Children Protection Regulation. After being implemented for more than five years, none of Indonesia's cities and regencies have reached the Child-Friendly City's Status. The highest-ranking that was successfully obtained was the 'Utama' predicate. The purpose of this paper is to assess the applicability and development of local ordinances and policies of Child-Friendly Cities in Depok, Surakarta, Magelang, Sleman, Surabaya, and Denpasar. This research method is empirical and comparative with a qualitative approach-data obtained through literature studies and field research. Based on this research, Cities and Regencies in Indonesia, especially the satellite cities that support the Capital City, need assistance from the central government to realize Child-Friendly Cities in terms of development, funding, and infrastructure. This research will be useful for the development of the Regional Regulation on a Child-Friendly City in Depok City

Keywords: Enforceability, Development, Policy, City, Child

Topic: Law

[ABS-177]

Implementation and Effectiveness of Local Ordinances on Legal Aid to Secure Justice for Marginalized Community in Indonesia

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Abstract

Local Ordinances about Legal Aid is a follow-up of Law Number 16 of 2011 about Legal Aid. Legal aid for the marginalized community is a way to protect access to justice for all citizens. It is caused by the financial gap to fulfill the needs of advocates when facing legal issues. So, the government provides free legal aid to the marginalized communities that can not afford it. This local ordinance is an implementation of The 1945 State Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and also part of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (point 16). This research will identify, evaluate, and review the implementation and effectiveness of local ordinance on legal aid in

several regionals that already have the ordinances, such as City of Padang, Tasikmalaya, Cilacap, and Purbalingga. This research employs empirical and comparative methods with a qualitative approach. It finds that there are a small number of local ordinances about it. In some regionals, the regulation itself does not impact society due to the limitation of the budget availability and numbers of the legal aid advocates. The implication is that local ordinances on legal aid should and must secure access to justice for marginalized communities.

Keywords: Local Ordinances, Legal Aid, Marginal Communities.

Topic: Law

[ABS-250]

The Fundamental Rights to Freedom of Expression, and Its Limits in the Indonesian Constitution

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Abstract

Freedom of expression is currently under intense scrutiny in various parts of the world. Freedom of expression is also one of the basic instruments stipulated in Article 28 of the Indonesian Constitution. In fact, freedom of expression is often used as material in transgressing the limits of behavior and racist attacks and hoaxes in today's digital era. This study aims to elaborate the views of the right to freedom of expression in Indonesia with various other countries, as well as to create universal concepts and values for the limits of freedom of expression that can be accepted by the general public. The research method used is normative legal research using a conceptual approach and a comparative approach. As for the results of the research, freedom of expression both in Indonesia and in various other countries provides open space for action, but there are fundamental things behind it that need to be adhered to collectively and universally, the fundamental thing is the limitations and accountability of the impacts arising from freedom of expression. The limitations of expression in this case are hoaxes, racism, hate speech, incitement to riots, and many others, of which these actions have absolute consequences and responsibility.

Keywords: Fundamental Rights, Limits, Freedom of Expression

Topic: Law

[ABS-252]

Initiating the Plea Bargaining: An Effort to Optimize the Return of State Financial Losses on Corruption

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Abstract

The current orientation of law enforcers is still focused on punishing corruptors with imprisonment, while the return of state financial losses due to corruption is not optimal in its implementation. This study aims to examine the paradigm shift of sentencing in corruption which focuses on recovering state losses and their implementation. The paradigm shift of sentencing in several countries in the world has now shifted, including the application of the Plea Bargaining and Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA) by several countries, but in this article the discussion will focus on Plea Bargaining. This research is a legal research with document studies and uses comparative legal methods. The United States and Pakistan were selected as comparison countries, because the United States was the earliest country to implement Plea Bargaining, implemented many Plea Bargaining in its criminal justice system and had many studies on Plea Bargaining, while Pakistan was chosen as a comparison because it is a country that has implemented Plea Bargaining in the criminal justice system as an effort to optimize the return of state financial losses. This article will discuss the possibility of Indonesia implementing Plea Bargaining in law enforcement against corruption to optimize the return of state financial losses due to corruption.

Keywords: Corruption, Sentencing, Plea Bargaining.

Topic: Law

[ABS-262]

Structure of Pharmacist-Patient Communication Exchange at Primary Health Center: Observational Study in Indonesia

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Abstract

The prevalence of non-communicable diseases was dominated by hypertension (22,525,000,000) and diabetes mellitus (90,365,000,000). The prevalence of Type 2 diabetes mellitus increased from 6.9% in 2013 to 8.5% in 2018. The prevalence of hypertension in Indonesia increased from 25.8% in 2013 to 34.1% in 2018. They are the top priority of non communicable diseases control through Chronic Disease Management Program (Prolanis). Adherence of Prolanis participants in taking drugs impact on the success and achievement of therapy results. Counseling activities by pharmaceutical personnel can increase prolanis participant compliance in undergoing therapy. This research is a descriptive research. The instrument used in this study was the Roter Interaction Analysis System (RIAS) in the form of a communication evaluation method and a voice recording device. Sampling in this study using nonprobability sampling method with convenience technique. The method of collecting interaction data using a voice recorder when pharmaceutical personnel conduct counseling of prolanis patients. The results of the recordings at Puskesmas Muntilan 2 obtained a sample of 22 records, while the results of recordings at Puskesmas Tempuran obtained a sample of 26 records. The results of this study indicate that the proportion of communication between pharmaceutical personnel and prolanis patients at Muntilan 2 Public Health Center on task focused function is 126 utterances and socio-emotional function is 146 utterance. The proportion of communication between pharmacists and prolanis patients at Puskesmas Tempuran on task focused functions was 150 utterances and socio-emotional functions was 107 utterances

Keywords: Prolanis, Roter Interaction Analysis System, Task focused, Socio-emotional

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-263]

What is the Profile of Quality of Life for Controlled Patients Taking Antiretrovirals? An Observation in Indonesia

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Abstract

Number of those who have been affected by HIV and AIDS in Indonesia is around 242,699 and 87,453. The government provides antiretroviral therapy to reduce the spread of infections and mortality. Depression, stigma, the length period of therapy and suffering become factors reducing quality of life. Meanwhile, high CD4 values, educational background, social and spiritual support can improve the quality of life. The results of this study present a quality of life profile for PLHIV based on differences in antiretroviral therapy regimens. This research is an observational study. Data was collected by cross sectional method. The study involved as many as 66 HIV patients undergoing controlled therapy at KRT Setjonegoro Wonosobo Hospital. The instrument used was the WHOQOL HIV BREF indonesian version consisting of 6 domains. The average value of quality of life of PLHIV are physical domain (15.15), psychological domain (14.72), independence domain (15.20), social domain (15.45), environmental domain (14.43) and spiritual domain (15.27). Based on antiretroviral therapy regimens of quality of life with above average values found in PLWHA who underwent ZDV-3TC-NVP (3 domain), ZDV-3TC-EFZ (1 domain), ZDV-3TC-LPV (2 domain), TDF- 3TC-NVP (5 domains), TDF-3TC-EFZ (1 domain), TDF-FTC-NVP (5 domains) and TDF-FTC-EFZ (1 domain).

Keywords: Antiretroviral Therapy, WHOQOL HIV-BREF, Indonesia

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-264]

By WhatsApp, We Empower Millennial Attitude and Knowledge about the Use of Hand Sanitizers During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

During the Covid 19 pandemic, the use of handsanitizers has increased rapidly. Even so, not all people in society really understand about this liquid. Even millennials need a more detailed explanation about the use of handsanitizers for them. This paper describes our efforts in providing counseling about handsanitizers to millennials. We use whatsapp groups to interact with them. In the group, they threw a lot of confusion about the handsanitizer. We explain a

number of details about the mechanism of action, precautions against side effects, the composition of the handsanitizer, to the correct method of hand sterilization. This discussion rolled on 2-4 May, when the pandemic began to break out in Indonesia. At the end of the session, we confirmed that after the discussion they had proper attitude and knowledge about handsanitizer.

Keywords: Confusing to handsanitizer, Empowering effort, Whatsapp group discussion, Indonesia

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-270]

Indonesian Covid-19 Transmitted Density Population-Driven Likelihood Instead of Educational-Driven Population

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Abstract

Since the epidemic started in Wuhan, China, a new Chinese coronavirus, a relative of the SARS virus, has infected a million people worldwide. Until this article was published, more than 300000 people have contracted with the new Coronavirus. The aim of this study is to analyze the association between coronavirus disease and demographic structure among Indonesia province. This study was a descriptive study. The population data in this study extracted from the Indonesian Central Agency on Statistics published on 2020 and Covid-19 patient data extracted from Indonesian Official Central for Disease Control for Covid-19 data. In this study, we found covid-19 spread intensively in dense population provinces like Jakarta and the province in java island than un dense province. Educational background seemingly did not contribute to lower incidence of covid-19. Furthermore, since the pandemic outbreak in the Indonesian province, Coronavirus has infected fewer men and has caused fewer deaths than women. for government, it is obvious to take necessary action to avoid grouping people in large scale. A subsequent study might be done to confirm this finding

Keywords: Indonesian covid-19, dense population

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-275]

Family Barriers Treating Heart Failure Patients

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Abstract

Heart failure results in decreased bodily functions. The limitations experienced by patients have an impact on the ability to do self-management and self-maintenance. Families have an essential role in caring in the care of patients in hospitals and after admission. This research aims to export the barriers that families experience in treating heart failure patients. Qualitative design was chosen to get information by conducting in-depth interviews on 19 families of heart failure sufferers. Data analyzed using content analysis techniques on verbatim transcripts obtained from interviews manually. The study produced five themes, namely 1) lack of knowledge and pessimistic attitudes to be a family inhibition factor in treating heart failure patients, 2) nonpharmacological therapy is given to families to address heart failure complaints, 3) instrumental and emotional support provided by families in treating heart failure patients, 4) attitudes to surrender to God being a family force in treating heart failure patients, and 5) changes in the patient's health condition leading to a change in the role of heart failure patients in the family. The results concluded that families experience barriers in providing instrumental and emotional support due to a lack of knowledge and pessimistic attitudes due to changes in heart failure patients' conditions. The results of this study are expected to have implications for hospital services. Hospital management is expected to provide a particular nursing assessment form of family knowledge about the care of heart failure patients at home and health education for families to be of the interventions in patient care

Keywords: Barriers in care, Family, Heart Failure

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-281]

The Effect of Kersen Leaves Decoction on Cholesterol Levels in Adults

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Abstract

Hypercholesterolemia is a degenerative disease caused by fatty deposits in blood vessels. Hypercholesterolemia can lead to atherosclerosis and result in coronary heart disease. One of the non-pharmacological therapies for hypercholesterolemia is cherry leaf decoction. Purpose: to determine the effect of kersen leaf decoction on cholesterol levels in adulthood in Tampirkulon Village, Candimulyo District in 2020. Methods: This type of research was a quasi-experimental

study with a two group pretest-posttest design with a control group design. The sample used was 34 respondents who were divided into the intervention group and the control group. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. Results: Independent T test showed the effect of giving cherry leaf stew on cholesterol levels with a p value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: There is an effect of cherry leaf decoction on cholesterol levels in adulthood. Suggestion: Cherry leaf decoction can be used as a non-pharmacological therapy to treat hypercholesterolemia.

Keywords: Adult Age, Hypercholesterolemia, Kersen Leaves

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-283]

The Effect of Green Coconut Water (*Cocos Nucifera*) Before Aerobic Physical Activity on Pulse Recovery in Athletic Athletes

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Abstract

Athletics is a sport with many numbers of matches, every athlete can take 2 numbers, this requires a nutrient that can help restore the pulse faster, especially in running numbers. The objective of this study is to determine the effect of green coconut water on the decrease in recovery pulse at the 5th, 7th, and 9th minute. The research method used in this study is pre-experimental design with one-group pretest-posttest design. The population of the study was athletes in Pekalongan Regency with 13 total sample. Materials / research tools used are whistles, measuring cups, pencils, notebooks, green coconut water. The study was conducted in February 2020 at Widya Manggala Krida Stadium, Pekalongan Regency. This study uses two research variables: (1) independent variables: mineral water and green coconut water (2) dependent variables: recovery pulse (5th, 7th, 9th minutes). The research data analysis technique was independent t-sample test. The test was carried out at a significant level of $p = 0.05$. Statistical test results from the t-sample show that there is a difference in recovery pulse at the 5th minute ($p = 0.002$), recovery pulse at the 7th minute ($p = 0,000$), recovery pulse at the 9th minute ($p = 0.001$). The conclusion in this study is that there is an effect of giving green coconut water drink before aerobic physical activity on the recovery pulse.

Keywords: green coconut water, aerobic physical activity, recovery pulse

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-288]

The Characterization and Testing of Liquid Soap Preparation of Tamarillo Extract Nanoparticles as Antioxidants

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Abstract

The technology of nanoparticles is a formulating technology of a particle which dispersed on the nanometer size or scale per thousand microns. This study aims to characterization and produce the liquid soap preparation from nanoparticles of 'terong belanda' extract which is very good for the antioxidants. The extraction method used here is maceration using of methanol solvent. Meanwhile, the making of technology of 'terong belanda' extract nanoparticles used biopolymer-based nanoparticle method. It was formulated as a liquid soap. The result of particle size analysis is extract nanoparticle for about 183,4 um, the size of the nanoparticles in liquid soap has achieved 186,2 um. Moreover, the result of antioxidants activity test which was conducted by the free radical scavenger method of DPPH obtained IC50 nanoparticle liquid soap preparation of 47 ug/ml, compared with scorbut acid IC50 at 49 ug/ml. Besides, the results of the stability test for liquid soap nanoparticles, consisting pH (4,5-6), viscosity (3928 - 3930 poise), dispersibility (6-7 cm), stated there is no consistency changing of each formula. From organoleptic test, it resulted a light yellow from 'terong belanda' color, a characteristic soap odor and a physical condition with thick / semi-solid consistency. The last, it could be concluded from the nanoparticle's liquid soap testing- there is no changing of nanoparticles size. However, it resulted a strong antioxidant power and the stability of the preparation meets the SNI requirements.

Keywords: tamarillo, extract, nanoparticles, a liquid soap, antioxidants

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-289]

Association of Thyroid Hormone with Nutritional Status, Triglyceride Serum and Blood Pressure in Patient with Goiter in Clinic of Magelang Health Research and Development Center

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Abstract

Thyroid hormones affect lipid and glucose metabolism, blood pressure, and body weight, all of which are associated with various metabolic parameters- abnormal thyroid function may hence result in the development of metabolic syndrome. The aim of the present study is to evaluate the association of thyroid dysfunction with MetS and its components. Cross-sectional study of 83

participants who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Total cholesterol, LDL, HDL, TSH and free T4 concentration were measured in all subjects. BMI and blood pressure were measured. Concentrations of lipids and lipoproteins, free T4 and TSH were assayed. Mean age of the participants was 33.5 ± 8.6 of whom 6 (7.2 percent) subclinical hypothyroidism, 17 (20.5 percent) overt hyperthyroidism, and 17 (20.5 percent) had subclinical hyperthyroidism. Linear regression analysis showed positive associations for TSH with systolic, in addition FT4 was associated with BMI, systole and diastole after adjustment for age. Overt hyperthyroidism had significantly higher odds of hypertension after full adjustment for age and BMI (OR 5.557 (1.310-23.578), $p < 0.05$). Hyperthyroidism may induce hypertension.

Keywords: thyroid hormone, triglycerides, blood pressure, lipid

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-291]

The Effectiveness of Online Counseling Classes with Virtual Meetings and Video Counseling on Social Media Groups in the Toddler Class

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic poses an authentic challenge health system in the world. Current demands for health services make health workers have to modify health services, especially in providing education in the event of a pandemic. The appropriateness of using the media will determine the increase in knowledge and client satisfaction. Comparing the effectiveness of using virtual media-based online counseling classes and the use of instructional videos in social media groups in the toddler class. This study used a quasi-experimental design with a pre-test and post-test control group design approach. The population in this study was toddlers mothers. Collecting data using e-form. Increased knowledge of groups that were provided with counseling used virtual meeting method and groups that used counseling videos on group social media. There are differences in service satisfaction by using virtual media meeting and counseling videos in social media groups, especially in the media used (p -value: 0.000, CI: 0.289-0.836). There is significantly increased target knowledge. Extension based on virtual meeting is considered as a more effective media compared to the use of video extension in social media groups

Keywords: online counseling, virtual meetings, video counseling, toddler class

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-292]

Thyroid Function in Relation with Women of Reproductive Age Mental Health in Jogjakarta and Padang City

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Abstract

It is reported that psychiatric symptoms are frequently seen in thyroid dysfunction, whether anxiety or depression. But there still little attention for mental health status among patients of thyroid dysfunction. Reproductive women were among priority groups due to the optimal health condition necessary in preparation for pregnancy. We aimed to investigate relation of anxiety and depression with thyroid hormone levels. A cross-sectional study with reproductive age women (15-45 years old) conducted in plain (Jogjakarta- n=125) and mountainous area (Bukit Tinggi- n=243). Data on fT4, TSH, Beck's Depression Inventory (BDI) and Beck's Anxiety Inventory (BAI) were collected. We found that higher risk of depression related to disfunction in thyroid hormone (TSH <0.3 mIU/ml- AOR 3.538 95% CI 1.244-10.064) and also higher age (>35yo) reproductive women (AOR 4.598 95% CI 1.667-12.682). No differences of depression and anxiety between two cities. This study found the higher risk of depression in low TSH level and also in higher age of reproductive women. It is suggested to conduct assessment or simple screening for mental health status in patients with thyroid dysfunction to ensure their optimal mental health status.

Keywords: thyroid function, depression, anxiety, women or reproductive age

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-293]

Community Stigma and the Self Concept of the Family with Mental Disorder Patients in Kebumen District

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Abstract

Stigma is a negative view attached to a person given by the environment. Stigma is one of the inhibiting factors for healing mental disorder patients. Family with mental disorder patiens can be affected by the stigma given by the society and it will increase their psychological burden and affecting their self-concept. Objectives : To provide an overview of community stigma and family self-concept towards mental disorders in Kebumen district. It's a descriptive quantitative study with 247 respondents for community stigma and 58 respondents for self-concept of families. The sample was taken by using purposive sampling methods. This research used the CAMI (Community Attitude towards the Mental Illness) questionnaire and the Family Self-Concept

questionnaire as the instruments. The highest community stigma against people with mental disorders was in the aspect of virtue (humanistic and sympathetic views) with a mean of 34 (SD = 4), followed by the ideological aspect of mental health (acceptance of mental health services in the community) with a mean of 33 (SD = 4), the authoritarian aspect (view of people with mental disorders as a weak individual) with a mean of 29 (SD = 3), and the aspect of social restrictions (people with mental disorders is a threat to be avoided) with a mean of 28 (SD = 4). The highest stigma in society is virtue and the lowest is social restriction. The majority of families with mental disorders had a positive self-concept were 49 families (84.5%). It means the family of mental disorders patients has shown a positive result. The community services need to give continuous education to the community about negative stigma so the family with mental disorders patients will have a positive self-concept.

Keywords: community stigma, family self-concept, mental disorders patients.

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-50]

The Effectiveness of Crocatum Piper and Annona Muricata L Leaves Toward Leukorrhea in Hormonal Contraception Acceptors in the Working Area of Regional Public Service Agencies of Public Health Center in Tembelang

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Abstract

Leukorrhea is one of the early signs of the health problem of internal female reproductive that can impact cervical cancer. The purpose of this study is to determine the effectiveness difference of red betel plus soursop leaves decoction and soursop leaf decoction against leukorrhea in hormonal contraceptive acceptors in the working area of Regional Public Service Agencies of Public Health Center in Tembelang. It is pre-experimental research design with two groups pretest and post test design. The population is all of the hormonal contraceptive acceptors who had leukorrhea in the Regional Public Service Agencies of Public Health Center in Tembelang. The sample is 30 research subjects with vaginal wash treatment using red betel mixed with soursop leaves decoction and 30 research subjects with vaginal wash treatment using soursop leaf decoction. The place of research was at Midwife's Independent Practice of Niken Kinesti and Husnul Chabibah. The research was carried out on 15 August-15 September 2020. The samples were taken by using purposive sampling technique which the independent variable was vaginal wash treatment using red betel and soursop leaves decoction, and the dependent variable is Leukorrhea. The research instrument used was the observation sheet and the data were analyzed by using the T test. Before the treatment, all subjects had complaints of leukorrhea, after the vaginal wash treatment was carried out by using a mixture of Piper Crocatum and Annona Muricata L leaves decoction. There were 23 subjects recovered from leukorrhea and 7 subjects still complained of leukorrhea. In another place, the subject was treated by using soursop leaf (Annona Muricata L) decoction. 21 subject declared cured and 9 subject still have leukorrhea

complaints. The T test of the two treatments was statistically significant with Pvalue is 0.001. The decoction of red betel (*Piper Croratum*) leaf and soursop (*Annona Muricata* L) leaf is more effective in curing complaints of leukorrhea

Keywords: Effectiveness of *Piper Croratum* and *Annona Muricata* L, Leukorrhea

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-306]

Consumption of Fruits and Vegetables in Relation to Body Weight of Woman of Childbearing Age in Yogyakarta City

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Abstract

Riskesdas in 2018 reported that the less consumption of fruit and vegetables for people over 5 years old reached 95.5 percent. Meanwhile, the number of overweight and obesity continued to increase, reaching 35.4 percent. In 2018, prevalence of obesity in Yogyakarta City reached 26,9 percent, higher than national prevalence. Consumption of fruits and vegetables is one way of fulfilling balanced nutrition, maintaining health and maintaining body weight. Method. This study was a cross-sectional study of women aged 15-45 years old in Yogyakarta. Total sample was 263 WUS. Variables measured included body weight, height, and food frequency. Result. In this study, WUS with nutritional status was thin as much as 5,1 percent, normal 43,6 percent, overweight 32,1 percent and obesity reached 19,2 percent. Based on the results of the chi square test, it was found that there was a significant relationship ($p < 0,05$) between fruit consumption and body weight, while vegetable consumption did not have a significant relationship ($p > 0,05$) with body weight. Conclusion. Fruit consumption has a significant relationship with WUS body weight in Yogyakarta City.

Keywords: Consumption of fruits and vegetables, body weight, woman of childbearing age

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-311]

Implementation of Expanding Maternal and Neonatal Survival Program by the Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia in Determining Midwifery in Kebumen, Central Java, Indonesia

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Abstract

Maternal mortality rate has notably decreased after implemented the Expanding Maternal and Neonatal Survival (EMAS) program that was increased the effectiveness and accountability of the midwives' performance. The study aimed to investigate factors affecting the implementation of the Expanding Maternal and Neonatal Survival (EMAS) program with midwives' performance. This study applied a cross-sectional design. It involved 822 midwives. Data collection used demographic information about midwives' performance. The data were analyzed by bivariate analysis techniques to show the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. The applied statistical test was a non-parametric test of two independent samples with Chi-Square with a significance limit or p-values of <0.05 and 95% Confidence Interval (CI). There was a relationship between training, supervision, motivation and midwives' performance. The study revealed the detail values for training (p-value: 0.047, OR: 4.48, 95% CI: 1.016-19.723), supervision (p-value: <0.001, OR values: 6.83, 95% CI: 2.625-17.747), motivation (p-value: 0.002, OR: 4.08, and 95% CI: 1.709-9.756). Midwives' performance becomes an issue in the implementation program. Midwives have to improve their attitudes and motivation in working for the implementation of EMAS program.

Keywords: Midwifery, Expanding Maternal and Neonatal Survival program, Performance

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-315]

The Optimization of Antibacterial Production Time of Actinomycetes (J4 Isolate) Against Staphylococcus Aureus and Escherichia Coli

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Abstract

The cases of antibiotic resistance to bacteria in Indonesia are increasing. There are many cases of antibiotic resistance that cause death in patients infected with bacteria. The increase in cases necessitated the discovery of new antibiotics as an alternative to antibiotics that were already resistant. Many antibiotic compounds are found as a result of the secondary metabolism of a microorganism, namely bacteria. Bacteria that produce antibiotic compounds are located in the

rhizosphere of a plant. One of them is the rhizosphere of the red ginger plant (*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe var. *Rubrum*). The bacterial isolate that produces new antibiotic compounds in the rhizosphere of red ginger is Isolate J4. Isolate J4 can produce secondary metabolites in the form of antibiotic compounds after inoculation on Starch Nitrate Broth (SNB) medium and incubated in a few days to obtain optimal antibiotic compounds based on their activity. The purpose of this study was to determine the results of the antibiotic activity of secondary metabolites of isolate J4 in producing antibiotics against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* bacteria. Antibiotic activity profile was observed by looking at the relationship between the inhibition zone and the incubation time of these isolates. The results showed that isolate J4 obtained optimal antibiotic that inhibited the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria after incubation for twelve days with an average inhibition zone diameter of 14.3 mm, whereas for *Escherichia coli* bacteria after incubation for five days which is 12.3 mm in diameter.

Keywords: Antibacterial, *Escherichia coli*, Isolates J4, Rhizosphere, *Staphylococcus aureus*

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-61]

Analysis of Diabetes Mellitus Prevalence Number of the People of Horai-Quic, Maubesi, Ainaro, Timor Leste and its correlation with Their Lifestyle

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Abstract

Diabetes Mellitus is metabolic disorder disease where body prevents to convert carbohydrate into energy. This disease is mainly indicated by excessive glucose level in blood causing medical complications that may lead to deadly effect. The prevalence number of this disease increases persistently and more than 45% of the cases are undiagnosed. People of Timor Leste have lifestyle that strongly leads to the risk of suffering from Diabetes Mellitus. Some of the people did not receive proper formal education, some of them are jobless and their lifestyle is not quite healthy. In term of medical literacy, the people of Timor Leste do not have sufficient knowledge on this subject. Since Diabetes Mellitus may not indicate significant physical problem, people that start having this disease may not feel any serious problem. On the other hand, the facility of medical service is not really sufficient to provide initial diagnose on Diabetes Mellitus, and as a result, some of the people are not aware that they are suffering from the disease. A test was carried for the people of Horai-Quic, Maubesi, Ainaro, Timor Leste, aged 25 - 50 year. From the 47 people, it was diagnosed that 32 (68.09%) are suffering from Diabetes Mellitus. Some of lifestyles are described and analyzed, and their impact on the possibility of having the disease will be highlighted.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Prevalence Number, Diagnose, Lifestyle

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-321]

Development Strategy of Double Emulsion Formula for Erythropoietin Recombinant Per Oral Based on SWOT Analysis Approach: A Narrative Review

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Abstract

Recombinant human erythropoietin is a protein drug groups, which is not been per-oral due to low bioavailability. Double emulsion is a widely applied to improve enzymatic stability and permeability of protein drugs. Nevertheless, thermodynamic stability still being discussed. Therefore, a strategy to develop a double emulsion for rh-Epo is needed. This study aims at identifying and analysing as qualitative and quantitative of the strategic plans of double emulsion for rh-Epo based on SWOT analysis approach. Data were obtained from previous research publications relevant to the research topics. The strenghts, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats were identified and analyzed comprehensively using SWOT, internal and external factor analysis. Based on the results, the strategic plans were obtained by reducing droplet size and shifting charge droplet modification to achieve the best formula. The quantitative analysis of double emulsion for rh-Epo is considered to have low competitive power to face the treath from digestive tract environment. It is necessary to improve formula by strategies diversification, such as the microcapsules by complex coacervation.

Keywords: erythropoietin, protein, double emulsion, multiple emulsion

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-339]

Job Demands, Leaders' Support and Burnout of Nurses in Indonesia

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Abstract

One of the social service workers is a nurse who has a very demanding job. Job demands refer to the physical, psychological, social aspects of a job that require physical and psychological abilities on an ongoing basis which can lead to job stress, depression, and fatigue. Apart from being influenced by individual factors, burnout in nurses can be caused by external factors such as management, professionalism, social support, and the work environment and work demands. Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between job demands and

leaders' support with burnout of nurses in the inpatient room of Muntilan Regional Hospital, Magelang Regency. Methods: The research design used was quantitative with cross sectional survey data collection methods using a closed questionnaire. The three instruments used have validity and reliability values of more than 0.80. The sample in this study were 49 nurses in the inpatient room who were selected by random sampling. Data were analyzed statistically using the Spearman Rank Test. Results: There was a significant relationship with a strong positive pattern between work demands and burnout ($p = 0.001 - 0.05$ with $r = 0.490$), meaning that the higher the work demands, the greater the burnout. Meanwhile, for leaders' support for burnout, it is known that there is a significant relationship with a strong negative pattern between leadership support and burnout ($p = 0.001 - 0.05$ with $r = -0.526$) meaning that the more leaders' support, the smaller the incidence of burnout. Conclusions: Increase leaders' support to reduce nurse burnout through various activities such as clinical supervision of the head of the room, discussion of case reflections and increasing other work motivation.

Keywords: Work demands, Leaders' support, Nursing Burnout

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-86]

Habits Correlation of Vegetables and Fruit Consumption, Nutrition Intake, Physical Activity, and Family Support with Nutritional Status of Adolescents 16-18 Years Old

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Abstract

In the adolescence period, balanced nutritional intake should be fulfilled as a growth spurt of physic and change in body composition which significantly occurs in a short time. In case the consumption quality is inadequate, it would cause nutritional imbalances in the whole body, growth inhibition and triggers chronic diseases in the future such as overweight or obese. Therefore, this research aims to analyze habits correlation of vegetables and fruit consumption, nutrition intake, physical activity, and family support with nutritional status of adolescents. This method consists of proportional random sampling, questionnaire section, and data analysis using linear regression method. The result showed that fiber consumption and family support has significant positive relationship with body mass index/age. The final result of multivariate modeling analysis indicated that the independent variable was family support factor. This implies that each 1 point score increases in family support will enhance the body mass index/age score by 0.027 points. In conclusion that, the nutritional status of adolescents is most affected by the family support which indicated by a positive correlation with increased vegetables and fruit consumption. Hence, this research would be applicable to encourage better family nutrition in health education which created smart and healthy adolescents.

Keywords: balanced nutrition, body mass index, linear regression analysis, obesity

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-342]

Biopsychosocial Impact of Breast Cancer Patients: a Study of Literature Review

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Abstract

The highest incidence of cancer in Indonesia in women is breast cancer. Central Java is one of the provinces with the highest incidence. Some of the causes are family history of breast cancer, physical activity/sports, obesity, age at first birth, history of offering breast feed, and age of menarche. Cancer is a terminal disease that causes various impacts, including biological/physical, psychological, and social impacts, here in after referred to as biopsychosocial impacts. It is important to examine the importance of biopsychosocial impacts through an in-depth study based on data based on a literature review, where this data is useful for identifying these impacts that will form the basis of appropriate interventions against these impacts. The purpose of this literature review is to see the biopsychosocial impact of breast cancer sufferers in Indonesia. The literature review method uses secondary data from previous research on the biopsychosocial impact of breasts cancer in Indonesia, which was searched using the Google Scholar search engine and Pubmed from 2015 to 2020. The results of the literature review stated that 20 journals show the biological/physical impact felt by sufferers cancer is pain, nausea, vomiting, weight loss, hair loss, skin discoloration, and decreased appetite. The psychological impact that is felt is fear of death, anxiety, shame, depression, even to the level of suicidal thoughts. Conclusion. The impacts that occur in breast cancer sufferers are in the form of biological/physical impacts, psychological impacts and social impacts that require intervention to overcome them. Suggestion: it is necessary to do non-pharmaceutical therapy to deal with client complaints so that it can support the patients current medical therapy.

Keywords: Breast Cancer, Physical Impact, Psychological impact, Social Impact

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-343]

A Survey of Community Perceptions and Knowledge Toward Antibiotic Resistance: Case Study from Magelang, Indonesia

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Abstract

Dispensing antibiotics without a prescription is a major factor causing antibiotic resistance, this can lead to inappropriate use of antibiotics. Questionnaire based research were conducted with a focus on assessing people's knowledge and perceptions of antibiotic resistance. We conducted a cross-sectional survey and descriptive analysis study in October 2019 to people in Central Java, Indonesia. A total of 455 respondents were used in this study. Inclusion criteria included respondents older than 18 years who could speak Indonesian and were domiciled in Central Java. The self-administered questionnaire was developed as an instrument for data collection. The questionnaire included six sections: demographic data, 5 questions related to general information about antibiotic resistance, 5 questions relating to the benefits of antibiotics, 3 questions relating to antibiotic prescriptions, 4 questions relating to personal use of antibiotics, and 5 questions related to knowledge of antibiotic. There were also questions to which participants could respond with either to rate on a 4-point Likert scale. This study showed that 72.3% of respondents know about antibiotic resistance. The role of health workers in providing information related to antibiotic use and resistance is very important because 245 of respondents fully trust the advice of doctors or other health professionals. In conclusion, the existence of knowledge about antibiotic resistance can increase public awareness to be more aware of the dangers of resistance, and the perception of most people understand about antibiotic resistance so that it changes people's perceptions and behavior to use antibiotics appropriately.

Keywords: Perception, Knowledge, and Antibiotic Resistance

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-346]

Experience of Health Workers in the Implementation of Adolescent Friendly Health Services (DFHS) in Magelang

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Abstract

Adolescence is a time of crisis, physical, psychological, social changes that can cause a variety of serious health problems. The government developed the AFHS to encourage providers,

especially health center, to provide comprehensive health services, to suit and meet the needs of adolescents. Every health center is obliged to implement this AFHS, and its implementers are health workers who are given the responsibility of holding the program and must be able to meet the increasing needs and demands of adolescent health. Purpose: to explore the experience of health workers in the implementation of AFHS in Magelang City. Method: qualitative research design phenomenology. Purposive sampling of 6 participants. Data is collected using semi-structured in-depth observations and interviews. The analysis was conducted using Colaizzi. Result: Health workers' experience on the implementation of AFHS includes obstacles to AFHS implementation and the expectation of future implementation of AFHS. Emerging themes are internal barriers (limited and multiprogrammed implementing personnel, limited knowledge and capabilities as youth service officers, limited time implementing and reporting programs) and external barriers to AFHS implementation (limited funding, lack of cooperation in programs and sectors, inadequate service facilities for adolescents). The expectations of AFHS implementation include: budget increase, type of service focused on youth counseling, forming a special team of experts, services performed in school and outside the school, service facilities tailored to the needs of adolescents, the need for multimedia utilization in education, cross-program and sectoral involvement in implementation and money resulting in policies that favor teenagers. Conclusion: The results of the study can be used as a reference in improving the quality of AFHS in health centers.

Keywords: Experience, health workers, AFHS

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-91]

Effectiveness of Quercetin from Kenikir Leaves (*Cosmos Caudatus Kunth*) in Nanoemulsion Formula as an Antioxidant Using Rice Bran Oil

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Abstract

This study was an effort to obtain high yield of quercetin extraction from Kenikir leaves employing several extraction methods, which were maceration, percolation, soxhlation, and reflux, using methanol as solvent followed by quercetin incorporation into a nanoemulsion system with Rice bran oil (RBO) as the oil phase. The resulting nanoemulsion was tested with antioxidant activity analyses using DPPH (1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazil) reagent. The nanoemulsion preparation was produced from Kenikir leaf powder at 20% concentration. The characterizations of formula consisted of organoleptic tests, analyses of pH, particle size, emulsion type, and determination of quercetin content absorbed in the nanoemulsion system, as well as antioxidant activity testing. The results showed that the highest quercetin yield of 14.26 ppm was produced from the soxhlation method for two hours. The nanoemulsion preparation with 20% Kenikir leaf extract and RBO oil phase was good and stable. The formulations also exhibited 6.3 pH, O/W emulsion type, and 176.8 nm particle size. The absorption of quercetin in the nanoemulsion showed an %EE value of 99.99%, indicating the formulation's high capacity to

absorb quercetin. The antioxidant activity testing using DPPH assay produced an IC₅₀ value of 106.805 ppm.

Keywords: Kenikir (*Cosmos Caudatus* Kunth), Nanoemulsion, Quercetin, RBO (Rice Bran Oil), Antioxidant

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-93]

Formulation of Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) from Centrifugation and Spontaneous Fermentation Processes with Rice Bran Oil (RBO) for a Food Supplement

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Abstract

Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) is plant belonging to the Arecaceae family with a myriad of uses. Virgin coconut oil (VCO) is one of the products can be derived from this plant. The free fatty acid content, especially lauric acid, determines the quality of VCO. There are several methods of VCO production, depending on the raw material treatments and purification/separation processes. The common methods in use are centrifugation and fermentation to produce VCO that meets the Standard Nasional Indonesia (SNI/Indonesia National Standards). Those methods yield lauric acid contents at 45.1 - 53.2 %, and lauric acid is known to have antibacterial and antiviral potentials. This study aimed to produce VCO with lauric acid content that met SNI standards for food supplements to increase immunity by formulating it with Rice brand oil (RBO). RBO is known to contain vitamins, antioxidants, and fatty acids, such as linoleic acid, that are needed to boost the immune system and nutrient absorption. The coconuts used were choice fresh ripe fruits and prepared with the wet processing procedure. The research method included comparing centrifugation and spontaneous fermentation processes, with time of deposition and fermentation as the independent variable. The best yield of VCO was used in combination with RBO to generate nutritious food supplements. The centrifugation and spontaneous fermentation methods produced the best yields of VCO of 39% and 33% respectively after 24 hours of deposition. GC-MS (Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry) analyses were employed to determine the lauric acid contents in the resulting VCO. The results showed that the lauric acid contents were 52.1% for the centrifugation and 52.3% for spontaneous fermentation. The formulation of VCO and 5% RBO contained 46.519 grams lauric acid and 2.431 grams linoleic acid.

Keywords: virgin coconut oil, lauric acid, rice brand oil, antiviral

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-349]

Nanogel Innovation of Mangrove Leaf Extract (*Acanthus Illicifolius*) to Reduce Labor Pain

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Abstract

Labor pain is the main problem felt by mothers with high intensity. If left untreated, labor pain will cause complications for both the mother and the fetus. One of the efforts to deal with pain by using preparations derived from plants (mangroves) which is currently not used by the community. This study aims to optimize the mangrove leaves formed in nanogel preparations as pain relievers in labor. This study used a pre post test design with a control group. The sample was 60 women. The instrument used is the numeric rating scale and the hormone cortisol. The results showed that the mangrove leaf extract nanogels were effective in dealing with pain. There is a difference in the pain scale between the intervention group and the control group (p value <0.01). Nurses and midwives should use non-pharmacological therapies derived from plants such as mangroves (*acanthus illicifolius*) which are safe, effective and do not cause side effects to treat labor pain.

Keywords: *acanthus illicifolius*, extract, labor pain

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-350]

The Correlation Between Work Fatigue and Menstrual Cycle in Formal Sector Female Workers in Magelang Region in 2020

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Abstract

Workers in Indonesia are dominated by women. Female workers have multiple roles so they are at risk of experiencing fatigue. Work fatigue effect from heavy activity can caused hipotalamus dysfunction which can caused problem on GnRH secretion. It can also make menstrual cycle dysfunction. The aim of this research is to knowing the correlation between work fatigue and menstrual cycle. This research is quantitative survey with cross sectional. Samples are women workers of formal sector which include in inclusion criterias that are 103 peoples. Data analyzed with Spearman. Most of the respondents (36.9%) experienced heavy work fatigue. Most of the respondents (67%) experienced menstrual cycle disorders such as polimenorrhea (51.5%), oligomenorrhea (12.6%), and secondary amenorrhoea (2.9%). There is a relationship between

work fatigue and the menstrual cycle among female formal sector workers ($p = 0.001$ - $r = 0.384$). The company is expected to be able to consider worker rest periods to minimize work fatigue. Formal sector women workers are expected to notice their physical condition by managing their work fatigue, such as stretching during times work.

Keywords: female worker, menstrual cycle, work fatigue

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-351]

Assessment of Patient's Satisfaction and Trust in Pharmacy- Magelang/ Indonesia

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Abstract

Indicators of the success in pharmaceutical services at pharmacy can be seen from customer satisfaction which is influenced by trust in pharmacy. The existence of customer satisfaction related to pharmaceutical services is potentially important in-patient adherence to their health care. The aims of this study is to examine the relationship model of satisfaction and trust in pharmacy. This research is a quantitative study with a survey design using a cross-sectional approach. It was conducted in September 2018 on a sample of 252 customers of community pharmacies in Magelang, Indonesia. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling method. Data analysis using Partial Least Square Path Modeling (PLS-SEM). The results of hypothesis testing based on probability values ($p < 0.05$) indicate that the infrastructure, medication information and trust in a pharmacist had an effect on customer satisfaction. Trust in pharmacies that are influenced by consumer satisfaction can influence consumers to trust pharmacists. Trust is a service component that is dynamic in line with consumer needs following market conditions and pharmacy competition. Therefore, it must be considered

Keywords: Trust in Pharmacist, Trust in Pharmacy, Satisfaction, Pharmacy Customer, Indonesia

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-355]

The Sister Village Program: Evaluation of Refugee Camp in Deyangan Village, Magelang For Preparedness of Merapi Eruption

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Abstract

Merapi eruption is unpredictable and can happen anytime. Thus, in mitigation process, Magelang's Government is implemented a program, called the sister village program. The concept of this program is a village in disaster area has a sister village in safe area. Deyangan village is one of village that includes in the sister village program. It is a sister village for Krinjing village and also prepared a refugee camp for Krinjing's villagers. One of the most important in disaster management is the readiness of refugee camp. This study aim was explored the preparedness of the sister village and determined the preparedness in evacuating refugees. This study was a mixed method study using survey and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). For the survey, evaluation for the planning documents and the readiness of evacuation area was be done. After the survey, FGD was be done and involved the posko administrators, refugees and the village government. This research was conducted in Deyangan Village from October to November 2020. The result from the survey showed that between the contingency plan and the readiness of the sister village showed the suitability. The evacuation area was be provided in sufficient amount for the vulnerable groups from the village in the disaster-prone area. For the logistics, the preparation was good but the management was not optimal. For the education, there were an activity program and run well. But, in the economic and livestock programs, the preparation was not be done yet. The results from the FGD supported that the contingency plan was good. However, it was needed to prepare the sister village in the economic and livestock area. Result of this study can be used for the preparedness and evacuation program for Merapi Mountain. Thus, the loss of property and life from victims could be avoided with a good management. In addition, survivors could do their daily activities in the refugee camp as same as they did in their origin.

Keywords: Sister village, Magelang, merapi

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-359]

Media of Nutritional Education and My Plate is Based on Local Food to Help Improve Knowledge Mothers in Wonosobo District in Understanding Balance Nutrition Guidelines

Mohamad Samsudin*, Hastin D Kusumawardani, Slamet Riyanto, Yusi Dwi Nurcahyani, Ina Kusrini, Cati Martiyana, Asih Setyani, Marizka Khairunnisa, Diah Yunitawati, Ismi Setyaningsih, and Sri Supadmi

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Abstract

The government has tried to accelerate the reduction in the prevalence of stunting children through the My Plate (Isi Piringku) program, which is a movement to encourage public awareness, especially mothers, of the importance of regulating patterns and portions of food according to the needs of children. The My Plate (Isi Piringku) Program, which has a balanced nutritional message, was designed to raise local wisdom. Objective. This study aims to examine the acceptability of balanced nutritional guidelines and the contents of my plate. Method. Study design is a quantitative study with a quasi-experimental approach (pre-post design). Study location in Wonosobo Regency. Data collection through interviews using a structured questionnaire. The process of analyzing data by statistical tests. Results. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (PSP) of mothers of toddlers towards the concept of balanced nutrition and contents of my plate are generally still lacking. There is an increase in knowledge, where most respondents have sufficient knowledge and good knowledge about the concept of balanced nutrition and contents of my plate after one month getting counseling from the officers and nutrition counseling media in the form of my book contents, both in the treatment and control groups, but an increase in knowledge higher in the treatment group ($p < 0.05$). The same thing happened with the attitude and practice variables, statistically significantly different ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion. Local food potential and local wisdom can be developed to support my plate content program through fulfilling the nutrition of family members. The module contains the message Balanced Nutrition and Contents My plate is expected to help health workers and cadres in an effort to improve community knowledge, attitudes and better practices.

Keywords: local food, local wisdom, balanced nutrition, contents of my plate, stunting

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-107]

Pharmacist's Knowledge, Perception and Practice about Antibiotic Stewardship: a Survey in Indonesia

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Abstract

Antimicrobial resistance has become a world health problem, with various detrimental effects that can reduce the quality of health services. The contribution of Pharmacists in antibiotic control has been proven effective, therefore pharmacists need to expand their role to be directly involved in patient care. The aim of this study to evaluate the knowledge, perceptions and practices of pharmacists in antibiotic stewardship. The study was cross sectional design, by collecting data in August-September 2020 from pharmacists. Data were analysed using the Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis test with SPSS version 20.0. Of the 186-pharmacist average score of knowledge 4.25 SD 0.39, perception 4.32 SD 0.38 and practice 42.96 SD 6.36. Results show that 59.68% have good knowledge, 79.57% good perception and 99.46% good practiced on antibiotic stewardship. The Mann Whitney test showed a significant difference on the level of knowledge based on education level and the Kruskal-Wallis test showed a significant difference on the level of knowledge, perception and practice by workplace

Keywords: Pharmacist, knowledge, perception, practice, antibiotic stewardship

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-115]

The Psychological Disorder with Coping Mechanism in Patients Renal Failure Chronic who Underwent Hemodialysis in Muhammadiyah Gombong Hospital

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Abstract

Kidney failure chronicle is a disorder in the kidney which one symptoms found urium in the blood. Chronic diseases this causes the emergence of a psychological disorder that can affect their

koping mechanism. Purpose Finding out the information of psychological disorder and mechanism coping in patients renal failure chronic who underwent hemodialysis in Muhammadiyah Gombong Hospital. Method This research was descriptive analytic with the methods cross sectional. The subject this study were patients with kidney chronic failure who underwent hemodialysis in Muhammadiyah Gombong Hospital. The technique of collecting sample using random sampling with samples 75 person. The research instruments used Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale questionnaire, Anxiety and Depression Stress Scale questionnaire and coping mechanism questionnaire. The results of psychological disorders anxiety from most experienced mild anxiety as much as 36 person (48.0%), in the form of a disturbance depression at the most do not have depression or depression normal as much as 37 person (49.3%), in the form of psychological disorders stress most often not subjected to stress or stressed normal as much as 35 person (46.7%) and at coping mechanisms at the most experienced the coping mechanisms adaptive as much as 61 person (81.3%). Implication This research is recommended for improved psychological aspect in people with renal chronic failure who underwent hemodialysis and their coping mechanism in nursing care.

Keywords: Psychological, Coping Mechanism, Hemodialysis, renal chronic failure

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-371]

Literature Review: Spiritual Emotional Freedom Technique (SEFT) Therapy in Stress and Traumatic Management During the Covid-19

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Abstract

The Covid-19 that occurred in Indonesia had an impact not only on physical, economic aspects but also resulted in psychological problems such as stress and traumatics on society. It is necessary to make efforts to prevent and control stress and traumatic disorders. Spiritual Emotion Freedom Tehnique (SEFT) is a therapy developed from spiritual therapy and psychotherapy that can be used to manage stress and traumatic stress. The purpose of this literature review is to provide a description regarding the development of Spiritual Emotional Freedom Technique (SEFT) therapy as a stress and traumatic management therapy during the Covid-19 . Database searches via ScienceDirect, Pubmed and GoogleScholar. The keywords used in the search for this article were Spiritual Emotional Freedom Technique (SEFT), Stress, Traumatic, Covid-19 by getting 40 articles and only 6 articles used were used through objective analysis, topic suitability, research method used, size. samples, research ethics, the results of each article, and the limitations that occur. There are effective results of using Spiritual Emotional Therapy Fredom Technique in dealing with stress and traumatics during the Covid-19.

Keywords: Spiritual Emotional Freedom Teqnique (SEFT), Stress, Traumatic, Covid-19

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-374]

The Effectiveness of Motivated Spalk on Children's Anxiatiion Assessed from Science Development Study

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Abstract

Spalk or splint is a tool used to prevent bone deformity, stabilizes the infusion from shifting, prevents movement of the bone if there is a fracture. Spalk undergoes changes in shape according to the times and continues to change. This change can be accepted as a scientific development. Spalk with a new motif can also add a new atmosphere by giving the child the motif that is desired by the child. Giving this motive is proven to reduce the anxiety of the child being put on an IV while being treated in the hospital. Anxiety is a feeling that is often experienced by every human being when they feel afraid to face something. The incidence rate based on preliminary studies shows that out of 20 respondents, the highest frequency of children experiencing severe anxiety was 14 respondents (70%) and the lowest frequency of children experiencing moderate anxiety was 6 respondents (30%). Purpose: to determine the effectiveness of using patterned spalk on the level of anxiety in children who have an IV in the children's ward at RSUD Muntilan. Methods: The method used in this study was a quasi-experimental study using 2 groups of pres test and post test with a control group and an intervention group. Respondents in this study were 52 child respondents in the children's ward at RSUD Muntilan, by using purposive sampling technique. The measuring instrument used to measure the level of anxiety of children aged 1 to 6 years uses the SCAS (Spance Children's Anxiety Scale) and the observation sheet. Result: there is a significant effect on the level of anxiety of the child who is given. The act of using spalk is patterned in the intervention group with p value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: there was a positive effect on the children who were attached with patterned spalks, the children looked happy and the anxiety decreased compared to the children who only wore plain spalk wrapped in gauze.

Keywords: anxiety, patterned spalk, scientific development

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-119]

Healing Al-Quran Therapy to Increase the Frequency of Let Down Reflex in Breastfeeding Mothers

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Abstract

Every mother is required to provide breast milk except for mothers or babies who have special conditions such as a dead baby or a mother separated from her baby. This shows that breast milk is the right of every baby born, it is known that breast milk is the best food source for the baby's growth and development. However, in practice, not all mothers provide exclusive breastfeeding for up to 6 months for various reasons, including reducing milk production. One technique that can be used to increase milk production is to stimulate the mother's decline reflex. The relaxation method used is non-pharmacological therapy which is theoretically a method that can be used to stimulate the reflexes of breastfeeding mothers so that milk production increases. This research method is a quasi-experimental one groups pre-posttest design that will be used to measure the effect of giving Al-Qur'an relaxation therapy on the increase in let down reflex of breastfeeding mothers. 15 mothers will be taken as the research sample which will be measured by a reflex reduction checklist. The results showed that there was an effect of Al-Qur'an relaxation therapy on the increase in let down reflex in breastfeeding mothers.

Keywords: healing al-quran therapy, let down reflex, breastfeeding mothers

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-377]

What is the Evaluation of the Management of Acute Diarrhea in Children in Indonesia?

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Abstract

Improper management of diarrhea, either at home or in hospital, is one of the main causes of death in children with diarrhea. The problems that arise in the management of diarrhea in children in the hospital are the unclear classification of degrees of dehydration, parents do not know the administration of zinc tablets and the unclear discharge planning. this study aims to investigate the management of acute diarrhea in children in hospital in Indonesia. The method used is a case study. Subjects in this study were nurses who managed acute diarrhea. Data collection was carried out by means of observation, documentation and interviews. The results of this study are that there are five categories in the management of acute diarrhea, namely: assessment of diarrhea, feeding and breastfeeding, giving zinc, giving prebiotics and giving

advice. In conclusion, we found several strengths and weaknesses in the management of acute diarrhea in the hospital.

Keywords: Children, acute diarrhea, management

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-380]

The Effect of Finger Hold and Music Therapy to Insomnia in Elderly

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Abstract

Insomnia is one of the complaint felt by the elders. In Indonesia, prevalence rate of insomnia in Indonesia is arround 67 percent. Insomnia increases in women up to 40 percent at the age of fourty-fifty years old. The one of pharmacological therapy for insomnia is given finger hold and music therapy. Finger hold therapy will stimulate the release of the hormone melatonin and music will produce β- endorphin and encephalin substances, both of which can make the body relax, calm, reduce pain and cause feelings of pleasure. Purpose: To know the effect of finger hold and music therapy to insomnia in elderly at Ngadiharjo Village Borobudur Distric, Magelang Regency. Method: The research method used is quasy experiment with two group pre and post with control group. The sample used was 46 people and separted to the group there is 23 people. Sample technique used was proportional random sampling. Result: The differences in insomnia level after finger hold and music therapy in intervention group and control group is < 0,05 with p value 0,000. Conclusion: There is an influence of finger hold and music therapy on the level of insomnia in the elderly in Ngadiharjo Village, Borobudur Distric, Magelang Regency in 2019. Suggestion: Such therapy can be used as alternative therapy or complementary therapy to overcome insomnia the elderly.

Keywords: insomnia, finger hold and music therapy, elderly

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-126]

Revised Trauma Score (RTS) as a Predictor Mortality Severe Head Injury Patients in the Hospital PKU Muhammadiyah Gombong

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Abstract

The phenomenon of high head injury and a large mortality rate are in the spotlight. Knowing the prognosis of head injury by conducting an initial assessment or accurate system scoring is very important to know the progress, worsening of the patient's condition. Revised Trauma Score (RTS) is a trauma scoring system that assesses physiological functions capable of predicting the death of head injury patients. PKU Muhammadiyah Gombong Hospital in identifying trauma patients has not used trauma scoring specifically for trauma. Analyzing and identifying using only the observation sheet has not been able to show the severity of the injured or traumatized patient. The purpose of this study was to determine whether RTS was effectively used to predict mortality in severe head injury patients. This research method is a type of descriptive correlation research using a retrospective cohort study approach by taking medical record data from 2015 to 2019. Retrieval of data using observation sheets was carried out on April 20, 2020 at PKU Muhammadiyah Gombong Hospital. The study sample consisted of 87 patients with severe head injury according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Test Results of the 'Statistics Test' known that Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed) on the Fisher's Exact Test of (0.683 > 0.05). Thus the Revised Trauma Score (RTS) statistical test is not effective against the Predictors of death in severe head injury patients at PKU Muhammadiyah Gombong Hospital. In order to be a consideration in conducting trauma assessment, so that it is effective and can be used for immediate follow-up in the management of CKB so that the mortal

Keywords: Mortality, severe head injury patient, RTS

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-137]

Physical Properties and Antibacterial Activities of Spray Footsanitizer Combination of Coffee Seed and Ginger Extract with Variation of Stirring Speed

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Abstract

Foot odor is one of the most common body odor problems. This physical disorder is one of the habitual disorders of apocrine sweat and has the term Bromhidrosis, Bromhidrosis is a condition where a person's body odor is excessive than normal due to the secretion of apocrine sweat

glands located in the armpits, scalp, soles of the feet, between the fingers, and genitals. Prevention efforts can start from cleaning the feet using antibacterial soap and changing socks that are dirty or smelly. However, these efforts are considered impractical. So it is necessary to have a more practical foot deodorizing innovation, namely Footsanitizer Spray. Footsanitizer Spray in the market contains 70-95% alcohol. The active ingredient contains alcohol as an antibacterial because it has the highest effectiveness against bacteria. Excessive use of alcohol and chemicals can have health effects and irritant effects on the skin. Therefore, its use needs to be reduced by adding active ingredients from natural ingredients that can act as antibacterials, namely coffee beans and jehe rhizome. The formulation of Footsanitizer Spray, a combination of coffee bean extract and ginger root, has been successfully formulated. Based on organicoleptic testing, all Footsanitizer Spray formulas are liquid, light brown in color, have a distinctive aromatic odor and have a soft taste. The Footsanitizer Spray preparation also has good clarity and homogeneity. The results of the specific gravity test of the three formulas, namely formula 1, formula 2 and formula 3 respectively, are 1,043 grams / ml, 1,060 grams / ml, and 1,067 grams / ml. while the viscosity values were 1.91 cp, 1.63 cp, and 1.58 cp, respectively. formula 3 with stirring 1500 rpm has better antibacterial activity compared to other formulas.

Keywords: Footsanitizer Spray, Physical Properties, Antibacterial Activities

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-144]

Kaligesing Goat Productivity by Giving Fermented Animal Herbal Medicine

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Abstract

Animal herbal medicine fermentation is one of the technologies in the manufacture of animal herbal medicine. ingredients for making fermented animal herbal medicine by utilizing plants in the yard. This study aims to determine the effect of giving fermented animal herbal medicine to etawah crossbred goats to evaluate their productivity. This research was conducted at the Ngudi Mulyo Farmer Group, Kaligesing Purworejo Subdistrict, using 12 male Kaligesing goats for 2 months. The treatment in this study was to offer fermented animal herbal medicine using a randomized block design with 4 treatments and 3 replications. The PO treatment is a control that is without the addition of fermented animal herbal medicine. Treatment P1 was the dose of a fermented saturated animal as much as 50 ml, treatment P2 was the dose of saturated animal fermented as much as 100 ml, and treatment P3 was the dose of saturated animal that was fermented as much as 150 ml. The result of this study was that the weight gain showed a significant increase. The control treatment showed the lowest results when compared to other treatments. Feed consumption did not show significant results between treatments. Feed conversion equal to feed consumption did not show significant results between treatments. This conclusion indicates that the productivity level of the etawah goat which was given the herbal fermentation results increased body weight gain, but there was no change in consumption and

feed conversion. The suggestion in this study is to provide additional fermented animal herbal medicine at a dose of 50 ml to cross-bred goats every day to increase productivity.

Keywords: Productivity, Kaligesing Goad, Fermented Animal Herbal Medicine

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-167]

An Analysis of Women Center Care Needs

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Abstract

A biopsychosocial cultural service concept in midwifery service is a growth concept in order to increase the midwifery quality services. Generally, present condition imaging a physical focus in midwifery services. The study was conducted to get the information about the needs of women center care as a concept to produce a biopsychosocial and spiritual side of every women. A qualitative study was conducted to get the data. The results show that a comprehensive service in midwifery setting is need to built and improved. Most of midwives as informants in this study provide information that they need more information about the concept and the way to practice during giving the service in order to provide an excellent and valuable services.

Keywords: women center care, midwifery

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-197]

The Effects of Oral Supplementation of Bitter Melon (*Momordica charantia* L.) Leaves Extract on the VEGF serum Level in Diabetic Foot Ulcers: Randomized Controlled Trial

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Abstract

This study aims to study the oral supplementation of Bitter Melon (*Momordica charantia* L.) leaves extract on VEGF serum level in diabetic foot ulcers. Materials and Methods: Study used

the randomized, double blinded, placebo-controlled trial. Thirty patients with diabetic foot ulcer (DFU) with the score of PEDIS 1-8 fulfilling the criteria were divided into two groups: 15 patients in the treatment group were given the bitter melon leaves extract per oral at the dosage of 6 g/day-while other 15 patients in the control group obtained the placebo. The intervention was conducted for 4 weeks and the VEGF serum level was measured on the baseline and in the end of treatment. Data were analyzed using the paired t test and independent t test. Results: after 4 weeks of treatment, there was a decline in the baseline of VEGF serum level in the treatment group from 431.5 plus minus 248.5 pg/ml into 236.9 plus minus 158 pg/ml. Meanwhile, in control group, there was a decline from 382.4 plus minus 351.4 pg/ml into 191.6 plus minus 121.9 pg/ml. The results of the analysis on the effect of the oral supplementation of the Bitter Melon leaves extract on VEGF serum level were found insignificant $\alpha = 0.39$. The oral supplementation of bitter melon leaves extract was not proven to increase VEGF serum level to the DFU patients.

Keywords: Bitter Melon, Diabetes Mellitus, diabetic foot ulcer, *Momordica charantia* L., VEGF

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-199]

Adherence to Fluid Restriction and Quality of Life in Patients with Chronic Kidney Failure

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Abstract

Patients with chronic kidney disease should restrict the amount of liquid during their life. If they cannot control it, their body gets fluid overload and have harmful effects such as difficulty breathing and swelling. These problems can cause major changes in patients' lifestyle and their quality of life. Aim: find out the relationship of adherence to fluid restriction and quality of life in patients with chronic kidney failure. Method: This research used a descriptive correlation design with a Cross-Sectional approach. The sample of this study was 40 patients undergoing hemodialysis in PKU Muhammadiyah hospital of Gombong. It was conducted in March-April 2020. The respondents were selected by purposive sampling technique. Adherence to fluid restriction questionnaire and quality of life questionnaire were used as research instruments. Data were analyzed descriptively using the Spearman rank test. Results: Patients take control of fluid intake during the hemodialysis process in the adherence category (67,5%). Patients had a good quality of life category (65,0%). There was a significant relationship between adherence to fluid restriction with quality of life in patients with chronic kidney failure undergoing hemodialysis ($p = 0.001$). Conclusion: Patients had adherent to fluid restriction during underwent hemodialysis that they had a good quality of life. Recommendation: further study expected can measure knowledge of patients with chronic kidney failure about how to do fluid restriction when undergoing hemodialysis and at their home.

Keywords: adherence, fluid restriction, hemodialysis, quality of life, chronic kidney failure

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-213]

Family Characteristics and Parenting Quality in Relation with Secondhand Smoking Exposure at Home on Infants and Breastfeeding Mothers

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Abstract

Second Hand Smoking (SHS) exposure had a great impact on health, especially among vulnerable group like breastfeeding mothers and infant. No previous research found on the risk of lower parenting quality in relation to the risk of SHS exposure among infants. This research aimed to analyze the prevalence of SHS exposure at home in breastfeeding mothers and their infants in relation to family characteristics and parenting quality. A cross sectional study conducted in Magelang with 213 household which had infant as household member. SHS exposure at home and family characteristics assessed with questionnaire and parenting quality assessed with HOME-SF. Prevalence of SHS at home were 81.2%. Family characteristics related were higher sum of children ($t=-1.990$ - $p=0.048$), shorter birth spacing ($t=-3.692$ - $p=0.002$), younger age of mother ($t=-3.407$ - $p=0.001$) and father ($t=-3.527$ - $p=0.001$), and shorter years of father education ($t=-2.766$ - $p=0.006$), and also lower cognitive stimulation ($F=2.705$ - $p=0.046$). Several family characteristics and also quality of parenting identified as factors associated with infant SHS exposure at home. The high prevalence need attention for intensive health promotion and consistent implementation of smoke-free legislation to protect infant and breastfeeding mothers from SHS exposure at home.

Keywords: secondhand smoking exposure, infants, breastfeeding mother, parenting quality

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-220]

How Do People Manage Their Medicines at Home?

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Abstract

The management of drugs especially expired and damaged drugs in the community is important to pay attention to, because drug waste that is dumped carelessly can provide opportunities for irresponsible persons to reprocess drugs that have been discarded into fake/illegal drugs, so they can endanger others and the environment. This study aims to determine how the people in Magelang manage drugs especially damaged and expired drugs. This research is an observational study using a simple random sampling method. Questionnaires containing drug disposal sites, types of drugs stored, beliefs about where to dispose of drugs and who should be

responsible for drug waste were distributed using google form and directly visited people in the Magelang. Respondents who took part in this study amounted to 202 people. The results obtained in this study were that most people kept tablets/capsules (63.87%) as drug supplies (66.80%) with indications for colds and coughs (28.81%). The public believes (54%) that unused drugs can be disposed of in the trash (61.80%). The conclusion of this study is that many people (65%) have never received socialization about how to properly dispose of drugs so that many people dispose of drugs such as disposing of household waste in general, and people agree (43.1%) if the medicine/container those that are not used are returned to the health facility. By disposing of drug waste in health facilities will prevent counterfeit drugs, illegal drugs and environmental damage

Keywords: Dispose of Drugs, Expired Drugs, Manage Medicine at home

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-242]

Maternal Mental Health and Risk of Children Diarrhea and ARI in Indonesia

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Abstract

There are between 4.4 and 3.6% of the world's population who experience depression and anxiety. Data on Basic Health Research shows that the proportion of Indonesian people suffering from emotional mental disorders fell from 11.6 to 6% in 2013. Maternal mental health can affect children's growth and development. Purpose. To investigate the relationship between maternal mental health and the risk of children's diarrhea and ARI in Indonesia. Method. Data comes from the Indonesian Basic Health Research in 2013. The analyzed variables using logistic regression are the history of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and diarrhea, child and maternal characteristics. Findings. The prevalence of high common mental disorders (CMD) is 4.6%. ARI has a higher incidence compared to the incidence of diarrhea (40.6% and 11.9%). The analysis shows that maternal CMD is related to ARI history (OR= 2.12- 95% CI: 1.87-2.40) and diarrhea history (OR=2.36- 95% CI: 2.03-2.74). Implication. Maternal CMD is associated with the incidence of child illness and increases the risk of ARI and diarrhea. The intervention to increase the maternal mental health status needs to get more attention because it contributes to the child's health status.

Keywords: ARI, children, diarrhea, mental health

Topic: Medicine and Health Sciences

[ABS-203]

The Analysis of E-Prescribing System Acceptance in Hospitals in Palembang City Use Structural Equation Model-Partial Least Square

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Abstract

Electronic prescribing systems (e-prescribing) are designed to improve safety, quality and health efficiency. The use of electronic systems was originally intended to save paper (paperless), but on its development there are many benefits obtained from this system including reducing medication errors. The problems that was found during the used of the e-prescribing system become the basic for analyzing the used of the e-prescribing system in hospitals in Palembang city. The test is done by measuring the effect of the perceived easy of use and perceived usefulness variables on the intention of used variable. This study was conducted to test user acceptance of the e-prescribing system using the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). Factor influence testing was performed by using the Structural Equation Model (SEM). The evaluation data were obtained from questionnaires distributed to users of the e-prescribing system. The results showed that seven out of ten indicators on the perceived easy of use variable were significant and all indicators on the perceived usefulness variable were significant. The bootstrap estimation results concluded that the variables perceived easy of use and perceived usefulness had an effect on intention of used ($p = 0.000$). It can be concluded that perceived easy of use and perceived usefulness in the e-prescribing system that has been used by several hospitals in Palembang city have an influence on the intention of use.

Keywords: e-prescribing, Technology Acceptance Model, Structural Equation Model

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-256]

Digitalisation is (Not) Strictly Helping PKL to Survive

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Abstract

This Covid-19 pandemic teaches us a lot of things, especially that we have to pay attention to our less advantage community such as informal worker, small trader, street vendor (PKL) and else. Most people consider that those people need to adapt to technology in order to secure their business. On the other side, utilization of technology in all industries are unavoidable. Since the internet of things dominate the way of business, entrepreneurs are forced to be able to implement every element of technology to their businesses. The data in 2017 indicated that 53% business in the world both large business and small business have already depended their activities in technology and the usage of internet network (Insight, 2017) and this number is still enhancing. However, question arises, if digitalization is significant for both large and small enterprises, how about to stand alone business alike street vendors? Will the case still the same?. Mainly, the

privilege of digitalization has not been tested for street vendors especially to mobile street vendors whom going around neighborhood to sell their products. This is interesting since data in 2016 shows the number of street vendors in Indonesia reached 18,9 million. Roughly, digitalization may help street vendors to survive. Nevertheless, is it data talks? Or is it just an assumption?. For certain, this modern world needs a modern approach as well and digitalization is one key answer for that especially for business survival. This research will discuss deeper to the impact of digitalization to mobile street vendors and finally reveal whether digitalization is all they need or perhaps there is another approach required for them. The research will focus in Magelang which have countless mobile street vendors from food, snack to utility products. Qualitative perspective will be carried out for this research. It will start by collecting data of the number of mobile street vendors in Magelang. To limit respondents, purposive s

Keywords: Digitalisation, Entrepreneurship, PKL, Innovation, business sustainability

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-7]

Professional Empowerment and Organizational Commitment to Improve BUMDesa Competitiveness in the 4.0 Industry Era

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Abstract

The challenges in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 require employees to have high professionalism and commitment. Based on observations and observations, it is known that the level of competitiveness is influenced by professionalism and commitment. This study has the aim of (1) measuring the effect of employee professionalism on the competitiveness of Bum Desa in the era of industrial revolution 4.0, and (2) measuring the effect of employee organizational commitment on the competitiveness of Bum Desa in Bogor Regency. (3) measuring the influence of professionalism and employee commitment to the competitiveness of Village-Owned Enterprises (Bum Desa). The population of the study were the heads of Village Bum in Bogor Regency. This type of research is a verification research with an explanatory survey method, which explains the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable. The information obtained from the research variables will be analyzed in the research design. The data analysis technique used is SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) which is based on the evaluation of the interdependence relationship between variables with the first order confirmatory analysis technique. The results showed that commitment has a direct effect on professionalism with a regression coefficient of 0.98 and t count 9.01> 1.96. Commitment has a direct effect on competitiveness with a regression coefficient of 0.53 and t count 3.46> 1.96. Professionalism has a direct effect on competitiveness with a regression coefficient of 0.71 and t count of 6.55> 1.96. Commitment has an indirect effect on competitiveness through employee professionalism with a regression coefficient of 0.06 and t count 1.97> 1.96.

Keywords: commitment, professionalism, competitiveness

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-267]

Mental Health Recovery in SDGs Through the Empowering Family Communication in Palmerah Community Jakarta

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Abstract

Sustainable development goals (SDGs) are becoming increasingly important to the attention of all stakeholders. On a micro level, every family is being faced with mental health, even though its role is essential to building family welfare and happiness. This study analyzes the mental health recoveries among adolescents, such as addiction to Internet consumption through social media, websites, games, YouTube, Netflix, and live streaming. Action research was carried out on community communities in two villages involving 22 families as participants, and each family has one to four children. Ethnography is also used to collect data from observations, interviews, and researchers who are active in the community for three months. The first step is to identify the problem and then carry out an extension and mentoring program. Researchers applied a program to improve interaction and communication patterns in families, both dyadic and group. The empowering families and community are conducted through day-to-day coaching to the adolescents to improve communication patterns and relationships between family members, increasing knowledge about communication technology's function and strengthening cultural ties face-to-face and online. The results showed that mental health recovery loosened dependence on online games and the duration of screen chats. The community showed improved interaction and relationship patterns in family communication. Meanwhile, dimensions such as knowledge about the role of communication technology and cultural ties in the community are considered necessary by the community to improve adolescents' mental health. Future research is also discussed concerning multi-disciplines to discuss family harmony and technology-friendliness in daily life.

Keywords: Adolescence, Internet addiction, Family Communication, Mental Health, SDGs

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-273]

Kansei Factor in Developing Design of Women's Bag Materials of Combination of Doyo Woven Fabric and Genuine Leather

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Abstract

Typical East Kalimantan Handicraft is one of the fields that has a major contribution in improving the regional economy. Craft is one of the creative industry sectors and creative industries in

Indonesia contributes an average of 6.3 percent of GDP to the total National GDP with a value of Rp. 104.6 trillion in 2002-2006. However, there are not much product developments have been carried out by the UKM Crafts in East Kalimantan. There has been no attempt to develop products based on the customer preferences for handicraft products. These special East Kalimantan handicraft products can contribute to one of the East Kalimantan Regional Medium-Term Development Plans, namely the development of ecotourism as souvenirs or souvenirs. The previous research has been conducted to determine community preferences for doyo woven fabric bag . The result is that design of doyo woven fabric based on the design characteristics obtained from the research results are design alternative 1 with the composition of the handle product elements is a ring, the front half cover, the zipper pocket, the gusset, the connection with a strap and button and the material is a combination of a doyo ulap woven fabric and genuine leather. There has never been any research on the development of bags made of doyo woven fabric and genuine leather which are adjusted to the preferences of the community. The methodology used in this research is factor analysis is part of kansei engineering. From the research, it can be concluded that factors that influence people's preferences in choosing bags made of doyo woven fabric and genuine leather are the main factors: Emotional Appeal and Design with a variance of 29.003%, color factor with a variance of 16.624 %, design details factor with a variance of 11.864% and material factor with a variance of 9.728%.

Keywords: development, bag, factor, doyo woven fabric, genuine leather, East Kalimantan

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-31]

Impact of RPTRA Revitalization and PKL Organization on the Level of Happiness of City of Pematangsiantar

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Abstract

Merdeka Square is one of the area in the heart of Pematangsiantar, a child-friendly open public space which has been around for hundreds of years to be a low-cost stress realving site for the people. The purpose of this study was to discover the impacts of the Revitalization of Child Friendly Open Public Space (RPTRA), the Street Vendors Arrangement (PKL) and RPTRA Revitalization and PKL Structuring on the happiness level of the city residents. This research is an associative type, with a sample of 272 respondents, using incidental sampling. The results of this study 'have postive and significant effects on the residents' happiness: RPTRA revitalization, $t\text{-count} > t\text{-table}$ ($5.046 > 1.969$), the partial arrangement of street vendors, $t\text{-count} > t\text{-table}$ ($8.452 > 1.969$) and between the RPTRA revitalization variable and street vendor, $F\text{-count} > F\text{-table}$ ($246,889 > 3,029$). It turns out that happiness does not mean travelling, spending a lot of money on transportation, hotels, etc., but visiting a good City Park is another choice.

Keywords: RPTRA Revitalization, Street Vendor Arrangement, Happiness

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-295]

Personal and Political Correctness: a Content Analysis of Leading Politicians Instagram Account in Indonesia

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Abstract

Positioning political party opens a relationship between leaders and their stakeholders. It also exhibits a communication pattern and choice of channel on social media followed by new media users. A common theme in adopting relationship online is that social media platform needs more attention to be beneficial. This article looks at how leading politicians value Instagram as communication platform and how Covid-19 pandemic message communicated by the actors within the platform. Content analysis was conducted on five leaders of large political party in Indonesia to understand their value and communication code in their postings. From the data, the study revealed younger politicians tend to value the platform more than others in the way of following the trends and showing their personal characteristic instead of political and professional characteristic. The result of this study is important for politicians to be aware of social media utilization potentially impacted by communicating messages to calm and manage these pandemic situations.

Keywords: Instagram, Covid-19, content analysis, political party, politician

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-296]

Governmentality, the Discourse, and Indonesia's Family Planning Program

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Abstract

This paper aims to analyze how Foucauldian perspective sees the discourse of a happy-prosperous small family and the Family Planning Program in Indonesia. Those are integrated state programs of Indonesia government since 1970 to control the population. By using the concept of governmentality, Foucault saw this as a method to discipline the live over society using the regulation, discourse making, state apparatus and method to establish a very nurture circumstances for the neo-liberal economic stability in Indonesia. This paper argues that the process of governmentality, the Family Planning program, and discourse making of a happy prosperous small family are intertwined in to control population. This paper sheds light on how

they are being produced, how they go and how important they are in the implementation of Family Planning program Indonesia.

Keywords: Governmentality, A happy Prosperous Small Family, and Indonesia's Family Planning Program, Foucault, Biopower, Control Population

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-47]

PT Kai's Public Services in the New-Normal Era

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has a direct impact on the operational performance of PT KAI. The new normal policy with the implementation of health protocols which aims to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus has limited access to public services for PT KAI, especially for passenger train services, whose occupancy has been drastically reduced and has decreased its income by 38.9%. To provide prime public services, PT KAI must adapt to accommodate the public's needs for train transportation while still paying attention to passenger satisfaction as its customers by paying attention to safety, comfort and safety of passengers. This research method is literature study, using descriptive analysis, namely providing education and understanding to readers, and the type of data used in this study is secondary data. The results show that PT KAI has implemented service standards in accordance with the Circular of the Ministry of Transportation Number 14 of 2020 concerning technical instructions for railroad transportation control during the adaptation period for new habits to prevent the spread of COVID-19. which includes: operation of rail travel, passenger capacity and health protocols in which the requirements for passengers and operators of railway infrastructure and facilities are regulated. The results of this study also reveal that there is still a lack of public awareness in adhering to health protocols, but PT KAI always conducts regular education, socialization and simulation of SOP Health Protocols to the public, service users and employees of PT KAI.

Keywords: Public Service, Service Management, New Normal

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-318]

The Feminist Saga: A Risk or an Opportunity for Indonesian Womenpreneur Towards Feminist Attitude in Twitter?

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Abstract

Performance of the social media communication system can be analysed by creating suitable digital method approach, measurement and models. The communication perspectives is shown by utilizing features in Twitter conversation and navigation system and image-based measurements together. This study report on the findings about the practical use of Twitter in womenpreneur accounts in Indonesia to reveal their interpretation and image production of Feminist concept. A digital methods approach to womenpreneur Twitter accounts are obtained. The data is qualitatively analyzed in relations to feminism concept. These are integrated to more accurately obtain communication data for the Feminism concept. It shows color scheme, topic, and event organizing as channel to interpret concept of feminism. In addition, the importance of gender is used to support the attitude information of the communication. Feminine image and relatable topics were key contributors to their own interpretation of the concept of feminism. The results advocate for a more nuanced understanding of the relation between social media conversation and social media users, as indications of awareness of feminism discipline.

Keywords: Twitter, Feminism, womenpreneur, social media, Indonesia

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-70]

Strategy for Strengthening the Capacity of Muslim Communities during the Covid-19 Pandemic: Analysis of the Nahdhatul Ulama (NU) PIlanthropic Activity Program

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has an impact on poverty, health, education, socio-economy and religion. Various attempts were made by the Indonesian government to provide protection and even various mass organizations were involved, both religious and non-religious. This study aims to explore strategies to strengthen the capacity of mosque-based rural Muslim communities. This research method uses a qualitative design. Data collection techniques using FGD techniques and observation. The subjects of this study were the LAZIS-NU daily administrators at the district level. The results of this study indicate that the strategies to strengthen the capacity of the Muslim

community include: first, educational communication through the use of traditions in community ritual groups. Second, community empowerment with a rural partnership project pilot model-third, advocacy for mosque-based Muslim communities.

Keywords: Strategy, Capacity, Muslim Society, Pilanthropy-LAZIS-NU

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-74]

Design Man's Bag Using Doyo Weaving and Sulam Tumpar

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Abstract

Home industry handicraft products continue to experience a decline in sales in the current Covid-19 pandemic conditions. One way to survive in this condition is to innovate products to increase profit. This innovation can be done through the use of existing raw materials to produce products that are different from before. Doyo weaving is a typical Dayak woven fabric made from doyo plant fibers whose habitat is widely found in East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. Doyo weaving can be combined with traditional regional embroidery, namely sulam tumpar. This embroidery has an interesting characteristic in terms of the motifs that characterize the regional culture. The use of doyo weaving and sulam tumpar is often used in handicraft products and women's fashion products. To help solve the problem so that sales of doyo and sulam tumpar handicraft products continue to produce, it is necessary to design a man's bag product that uses doyo weaving and sulam tumpar so that the market of these crafts increases. The purpose of this research is to design a new product by applying additional materials from doyo weaving and sulam tumpar on a bag used for man. The method used in this research is the Nigel Cross product development method. Initial data were collected through a questionnaire from 50 male respondents as a basis for product development. The result of this research is a man's bag product made from doyo weaving and sulam tumpar which can be used for formal and casual events.

Keywords: man's bag, doyo weaving, sulam tumpar, motif

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-75]

Climate Change, Community Resilience and Livelihood Strategies in Karimunjawa Islands, Central Java

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Abstract

It should be admitted that climate change has a detrimental effect on the areas in Karimunjawa islands, and the people who suffer terribly are the most vulnerable groups. Climate change is marked by frequent occurrences of drought and huge waves, which affect agriculture and fisheries. These sectors are the major means of livelihood of the majority of households in Karimunjawa Islands. This article assesses the farmers and fishermen's capacity for adaptation and resilience in order to handle the risks of climate change. A case study method is used in this article to dig up information on how the communities learn from past experience, knowledge and efforts enabling them to change their understanding for the better for their continued existence/survival, for adaptation or tenacity in facing climate change. In-depth interviews were held with several key informants selected from purposive and snowballing samples. Key informants were those who were regarded as people with knowledgeability about data and information appertaining to climate change in Karimunjawa, as individuals, heads or members of a household or a community. This research produced a multidimensional vulnerability index, which was used to analyze the differences between households in the absorption and effectiveness of their coping strategy and adaptation in facing the stresses caused by climate change. The results of research also show that intervention that aimed to build resilience of the farmers' and fishermen's households was directed towards increased household incomes, diversification of the means of livelihood and enhanced food security. In order to step up resilience to climate change, there was variation among households in adopting a combination of the act of independent adaptation such as restraining the cost of living, modifying food consumption, and relying on social networks.

Keywords: climate change, vulnerability, coping strategy, adaptation, resilience, Karimunjawa islands

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-81]

Analysis Facilities, Customer Value on Passenger Satisfaction of Jakarta's Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) Train using the PLS Model

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Abstract

On April 1, 2019, the Jakarta Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) Train has officially operated. Several problems have been complained by passengers, namely regarding the perception of ease of transactions and customer value, where these things are very important to meet customer satisfaction. This research uses PLS 3.0 software by analyzing the validity & reliability test, as well as the t test. The results of the analysis were obtained to test the validity and reliability of all of the values that were valid & reliable. Meanwhile, the t test shows that the variable customer value has a positive effect on passenger satisfaction. Likewise, the facilities variable has a positive effect on passenger satisfaction. Even though the results have been good, it is recommended that the MRT Jakarta Train Management can provide even better passenger satisfaction, such as providing facilities for persons with disabilities and need to add seats to wait and also integration packages with other transportation modes.

Keywords: Facilities, Customer Value, Passenger Satisfaction, MRT Jakarta

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-104]

Physical Determinants of Women's Soccer

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Abstract

The physical factor in women's soccer is very important for the players who play it. Having a good physique for soccer is very important because having a good physique can demonstrate technical skills and tactics in the game of football. The training done by women's soccer is very different from men's soccer. Coaches need to provide the best exercises to be able to develop physically for players. There are several physical biomotors that need to be developed in order to get a good physical. To find out the dominant physical can be known by looking at the forms of training provided by the trainer. The process of training by the coach is a development of techniques, tactics, mental as well as physical for female soccer players. The training models provided by the coach are also supporting factors for female soccer players. Knowing the physical factors determining women's soccer achievements are expected to be able to contribute to the development of other training models that can truly develop the physical female soccer players.

Keywords: Women's Soccer, Physical Fitness, Training.

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-106]

Mitigation of Covid-19 Outbreak in Indonesian Poetry

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Abstract

This research aims to describe knowledge form of outbreak disaster mitigation in Indonesian poetry. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach through phenomenological hermeneutics of Paul Ricoeur as a meaning interpreter. In addition to understanding poetry as a text discourse, epidemiological study is used to reveal covid-19 outbreak mitigation that emphasizes human efforts toward outbreak control and prevention. Epidemiological study is used because the objectives of investigating outbreak among society is to control and prevent the recurrence of the outbreak. The Michel Foucault's archaeological study of knowledge is also used as an instrument to reveal knowledge in poetry. It is used because the language in poetry becomes an instrument for articulating power when the power itself has to take the knowledge form. The reason is because the knowledge is defined in the form of the construction of discourses statements, including discourses about covid-19 outbreak mitigation constructed in Indonesian poetry as knowledge. The data of this research are couplets, typography, diction, images, and concrete word related to the mitigation efforts of covid-19 outbreak disaster found in poetry. The source of this research is 50 poetry by 50 Indonesian authors themed around Covid-19 and published in national newspapers, online media, and poetry anthology book published since January to August 2020. The results of this research show four types of outbreak mitigation knowledge in poetry, namely agent source control, cutting a link in the chain of transmission, host power-increase, and primordial prevention.

Keywords: outbreak mitigation, covid-19, Indonesian poetry, construction of knowledge, the archaeology of knowledge

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-364]

Communication Model for Pharmacists and Patients in the Chronic Disease Management Program in Magelang Regency

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Abstract

The Chronic Disease Management Program (Prolanis) is a health care system and a proactive approach to health care for patients suffering from chronic diseases. The first objective of this program is to encourage couples with chronic diseases to achieve an optimal quality of life with an indicator of 75%. Second, prolanic patients at the First Level Faskes have 'good' results on specific examinations of Type 2 DM and Hypertension according to the Clinical Guidelines. Prolanis is also carried out at the Primary Level Fasks in Magelang Regency. One of the supporting factors for the success of this program is patient compliance in taking medication.

This is evidenced by the existence of a consultation program on monitoring adherence to taking medication into prolanis activities at the First Level Health Center. When viewed from the point of view of communication science, this activity creates a health communication context. Therefore, communication skills of pharmacy personnel are needed to convey explicit educational messages in such short conversations. However, the form of communication that occurs between the pharmacist and the patient takes the form of a formal conversation. Delivery of drugs between pharmacists and patients. Thus, it is important to conduct research to identify and provide an overview of the model of health communication patterns that occur in the prolanis program between pharmacists and patients. So that one of the goals of prolanis is to create patient compliance in taking medication. In this study, the phenomena above will be explored using the theory of Patient-Centered Communication by Debra Roter and Judith Hall. Patient-Centered Communication describes a patient-centered communication model that includes four key elements, namely data gathering, patient education and counseling, partnership-building communication, emotional responsiveness. Meanwhile, the method used in this study is a qualitative

Keywords: Communication model, Patient-Centered Communication, Prolanis

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-125]

The Alternatives for Urban Green Space in Riverside Area of Banjarmasin to Create a Sustainable City

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Abstract

Green space as one of the indicators of a sustainable city in the riverside area is very important to Banjarmasin, the city of thousands of rivers. However, due to the limited space, no other form of urban green space founded in the riverside area of the city other than greeneries. This research aimed to identify the alternatives of urban green space in the riverside area that will be useful towards a sustainable city. A descriptive qualitative method was used in this research. Series of field research and observation was done, and interview with the local people. The data then analyzed with the triangulation method. The result shows that urban green space in the riverside area in Banjarmasin must accommodate the space of the river to create some forms of green space such as floating communal space and the green corridor along the river. A greener neighborhood is important for a sustainable city. This research can be useful for planning urban green space in riverside cities in Indonesia, especially in Kalimantan where a lot of cities are directly connected to the local river. Planning and design for riverside cities should consider to put more attention to connect its green space and river.

Keywords: urban, green space, riverside, sustainable city

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-141]

Analysis of information literacy on Difable Students

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Abstract

Information literacy at that time can be defined as a person's ability to read and write something that is being discussed, heard and stated. Information literacy activities are not only given to normal people but also information literacy can be used, applied to people who have special needs (diffable) because basically they are able to absorb information just like other normal humans. The purpose of this study was to determine the analysis of information literacy among disabled people at the State University of Malang. The research method used is a descriptive qualitative approach. Descriptive qualitative research is research that is used to gain an in-depth understanding of an issue / problem in its natural setting, where during the research the researcher focuses on analyzing the information literacy of students with disabilities based on their psychological, cognitive, and demographic conditions. The results of this study were found from the context of the information needs of students with disabilities of UM, that they have an interest in other fields such as music, sports, chess and tend to seek information in accordance with that field. In the context of information seeking behavior on students with disabilities, they already have a need and they do a search, the media used is the internet. From the aspect of information processing and Use, it was found that they evaluated the information. Suggestions for further researchers or other researchers, it is hoped that the results of this study can be used as a reference or source in conducting research related to information literacy in students with disabilities.

Keywords: information literacy, Diffable

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-398]

The Power of Incumbency: Abdul Gani Kasuba's Strategy to Win the Voice of the Makean Ethnic Group in South Halmahera in the 2018 North Maluku Governor Election

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Abstract

Sociological factors that base ethnic identity in each political context in the region, elections for governors, mayors, and regents have always been vital in political struggles at the electoral level. Likewise, in the political tradition in North Maluku Province, the ethnic sentiment is an instrument used to get electoral support. In the 2018 gubernatorial election in Kayoa District

South Halmahera, ethnic instrumentation did not work because the incumbent governor, who had a Tobelo-Galela ethnic background, managed to win votes in the group. The Makean-Kayoa ethnic group surpassed the other candidates with the Makean-Kayoa ethnic background. Thus, the research question is how the incumbent governor's political strategy in winning the Makean ethnic group's vote. Base on SWOT analysis, the political method is used to use incumbent figures, implementing programs, and party machines to influence voters.

Keywords: Power of Incumbency, Strategy, Governor Election

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-194]

Documented Migrant Workers, Communication Model and Mobile Phones Use

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Abstract

Indonesia is the biggest sending country for migrant workers compared to other foreign labors. According to the Malaysia's Ministry of Home Affairs in a 2015 report, there were 728,870 or 39% of Indonesian workers in Malaysia. Because of distance, they rely on mobile phones to maintain their relationship with the family. Communication through cellular phones is crucial to gain social and emotional support after being apart from their beloved ones. This thesis aims to find out the communication model and the mobile phone use of Indonesian migrant workers and their families at the host village. It is a qualitative research in which at least seven migrant workers were interviewees of this research - the informants comprising four documented-female workers and three documented male workers who work in Penang, Malaysia. The informant selection uses the snowball sampling technique. All respondents confirmed that communicating with families using a mobile phone as a form of loving expression for the family. They usually discuss their daily life, financial management, family needs, and expectations. Each informant stated that such a communication bond is a costly activity. To solve the problem, they buy a top-up package with a free conversation bonus.

Keywords: Indonesian migrant workers, remittance, mobile phone

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-200]

Structural Model of Smart Integration of Green Open Space and Slaughterhouses

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Abstract

Green Open Spaces is often ignored by policymakers, leaders, and developers because of the lack of human resources, environmental knowledge, and capacity to use the possibilities of Green Open Spaces as a complete and multi-functional urban system. In the other hand, another land use, a slaughterhouse, bring out several environmental problems, e.g. wastewater management, water contamination, and air pollution. this study aims to formulate a structural model of smart integration of green open space and slaughterhouses. Two methods, i.e. the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) methods and the analysis of Interpretative Structural Modeling (ISM) were used. PCA was used to find the factors and sub-factors important in awareness of Information Technology (IT) Governance of Green Open Spaces Integration and Slaughterhouses. The data were collected through interviews with three competent experts in the field of IT Governance, Green Open spaces, and Slaughterhouses. The best suitable data that has been gathered from these experts are then considered and processed using ISM. The result analysis found some findings, namely: (a) the key goal component is pollutants absorbed by Green Open Spaces, (b) the keys that are needed as the program components are Information and Communication Technology and Infrastructure-internet-Human Resources, (c) the key constraint components are funding and control, (d) the key institution component is Government, and (e) key action plan component is utilizing digital technology. Green-Open-Space and Slaughterhouse can be supported and integrated through the consideration of some key components.

Keywords: Smart Integration, Green-Open-Spaces, Slaughterhous, PCA- ISM

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-202]

MDG's, the State, and Data Accuracy of Sexual Violence In Indonesia

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Abstract

The number of violence against women in Indonesia continues to increase every year, whereas the elimination of violence against women is one of the SDG indicators. The data released by the National Commission on Violence Against Women and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection confirmed this situation. The problem is, although the two state institutions regularly release data on violence against women, the data released does not nationally represent the data on violence. This study aims to find reasons on why data on violence in Indonesia cannot

be used as material for policy making. By using ethnographic methods, this study found a number of facts why the data on violence in Indonesia is so unreliable. At the ministry level, the main constraints are with the forms that are difficult to fill in, the model of tiered bureaucracy that is useful for reporting, but with the higher the level, the less violence data there are, the limited number of registrars. Whereas National Commission on Violence Against Women data are constrained by a centralized and voluntary data collection model, that more than 65% of partners do not return the data collection forms. This results in both the Ministry and the Komnas Perempuan data being just the tip of the iceberg of the problem of violence against women in Indonesia.

Keywords: violence against women, domestic violence, women's rights, human rights

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-215]

Environmental Sense of Gen Z in Online Communities: Exploring the Roles of Sharing Knowledge and Social Movement on Instagram

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Abstract

Although various studies have addressed environmental concerns, few studies use the cohort perspective to address them, mainly Gen Z online communities. The future of the earth is reflected in the awareness, thoughts, and actions of young people towards the environment. This article analyzes interaction, online community formation, and examines knowledge sharing and social movement on Instagram among Gen Z in various countries. The online survey results revealed that Gen Z Instagram users (n = 258) interacted online to discuss environmental sustainability, SDGs, and the 'save the earth' campaign as a form of knowledge sharing and social movement. The research sample was taken from social media-based environmental care communities on Instagram with an age range between 19 to 29 years in various countries. The analysis was conducted empirically with descriptive statistics that describe Gen Z's attitudes, actions, and engagement on social movements. Research also shows the environmental sense among Gen Z regarding SDGs issues such as good health and well-being, poverty reduction, environmental sustainability, biodiversity conservation, and plastic litter oceans. Members of Gen Z show a relatively deep concern for the future of the earth because they associate it with themselves and their future. Gen Z community in Instagram shows deep concern about the negative implications of a development that exploits nature, unbalanced ecosystems, and the human ignorance of environmental sustainability. The implication of this research is to provide recommendations for future research in a multidisciplinary manner, examining the need for Gen Z leadership in building sustainability development from one generation to the next.

Keywords: environmental sense, gen Z, Instagram, online community, sharing knowledge, social movement

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-218]

Health Communication Issues of the People in Street Situation During Pandemic Covid-19

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Abstract

The phenomenon of people living in the streets is found in various cities in Indonesia. As in other cities, Yogyakarta also faces the same problem. In times of pandemic, people in the streets face an even worse challenge. This poses other concerns, such as the threat of homelessness, poverty, and inadequate access to health care. The aim of this research is to analyze the health communication issues of the people on the street situation during pandemic Covid-19. This research uses qualitative method with life story approach. Age growth influences and impacts the welfare of people in a street situation. People in the street situation are faced with new challenges such as health issues, family disputes, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and unplanned pregnancy (KTD). The situation in Covid-19 resulted that people in the street situation having trouble obtaining health assistance. The actors involved need to build interpersonal trust with people in street situations. The approach used to gain the trust of people in street situations can use informal communication. Especially on issues related to health communication.

Keywords: People in the Street Situation, Pandemic Covid-19, Health Communication Issues

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-221]

The Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Student Entrepreneurship

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Abstract

Covid-19 in 2020 has an impact on various aspects of human life. The economic aspect is one of the dominant aspects affected by Covid-19. Many employees and laborers have been dismissed and even dismissed due to imbalance economic conditions. Moreover, the existence of physical restrictions adds to the adverse effects of economic conditions. Other conditions in the education sector are also affected by the economic impact because the burden of paying semester money is getting heavier. Entrepreneurship is one of the things that is expected to be able to minimize the worsening economic conditions due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. The purpose of this study is to find out how many students who are entrepreneurial are affected by Covid-19 and how their readiness is in mitigation if this happens again with a similar case. The research method uses descriptive analysis with a questionnaire method and interviews of student entrepreneurs at the University of Muhammadiyah Magelang. The results showed that the effect of Covid-19 directly affected 42% of entrepreneurs, and the remaining 58% had no effect. The influence and

absence of Covid-19 includes several factors, including the production model, raw materials, marketing model, market share, and of course how much dominance of similar products is.

Keywords: entrepreneur, entrepreneurship, human life

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-233]

The Empowerment of Home Assimilation Reporting Supervision System Application (SAPPAR) Against Children of Correctional Assisted Residents

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Abstract

One of the issues in the COVID-19 pandemic is the liberation of prisoners in order to control the spread of the COVID-19 by rescuing the child inmates through the program of assimilation and integration. This program is under the supervision of the advisor community using the SAPPAR application (System Application for Monitoring and Reporting of the House Assimilation) which has been disseminated by the local office (Kanwil) of the ministry of law and human rights (Kemenkumham) in West Java, Indonesia. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of SAPPAR as an assimilation program of the correctional inmates (WBP). This application is used to facilitate the monitoring and supervision of children inmates while performing assimilation in their house. The study of sociological law (socio-legal research) was conducted to describe the phenomena of assimilation program during the COVID-19 pandemic for the child inmates correctional. A qualitative approach and descriptive data analysis were conducted. The study focuses on the legal analysis and psychological behavior of the child inmates during assimilation as well as community behavior analysis when receiving inmates back to their environment, the interaction between children, and the community assistance.

Keywords: Assimilation, Children of Assisted Residents, SAPPAR Applications

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-254]

Implementation of the Role of Higher Education in the Vocational Sector in the Penta Helix Model

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Abstract

The penta helix is a systematic model of cooperation between the five supporting elements. The five elements are the strength of the government, society / community, academic, industries and the media. The element of academic in this case are universities actually also have a big role in today's conditions. Universities can play a role as a producer of innovative research results and products that can be used in other elements in the penta helix model. Vocational education program are more likely to produce innovative works that are sourced from the use of their laboratories and workshops. The problem in this study is how to describe the role of universities, especially in the vocational education program, in their role as one of the elements in the penta helix model. The purpose and benefit of this research is to get a synergy relationship from the role of vocational colleges to other elements in the Penta Helix by taking one of the case studies in the Samarinda State Polytechnic Product Design Study Program. The method used is a research approach using a qualitative approach. This type of research is descriptive research to describe in detail a series of data obtained through observations and interviews that have been conducted. The results of this study are a description of the role and realization of the implementation of the Penta Helix model in each of its elements related to the processes that occur in vocational colleges in the existing case studies.

Keywords: Penta helix, vocational, synergy, elements

Topic: Other Social Sciences and Humanities

[ABS-6]

Validation of the Indonesian version of the Future Time Perspective (FTP-I) Scale: Study on Student Sample

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Abstract

There is growing attention in the measurement of future time perspective in the last couple of decades. This concept has been demonstrated helps people to manage and achieve goals. These goals, including acquiring knowledge, extending social networks, and managing positive emotional experiences. The scale was initially developed in the Occidental countries and widely used there. The authors aimed to translate and validate the Future Time Perspective (FTP) scale into Indonesian language and testing the psychometric properties of the scale. Four hundred

thirty-one psychology students were recruited to complete the Indonesian version of the scale. Analysis of the scale's internal consistency, construct and factorial validity were performed using the Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA). The EFA analysis confirmed the two-factor model of the 10-item FTP-I scale as the best solution, which represented the opportunities on future outcomes and the limited perspective of time. Implication and future recommendation of the current study are discussed.

Keywords: Future time perspective, Exploratory factor analysis, Indonesia, Student, Validation

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-39]

Teachers Well-being for Reguler Teachers in Teaching Inclusive Elementary School

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Abstract

This study aims to obtain the meaning of Teachers' Well-Being from the phenomenon of regular teachers who teach in an inclusive elementary school. This research uses a Qualitative-Phenomenological approach. The Data Collection Methods are Interviews and Observations through WhatsApp. The subjects of this study are two regular teachers who teach in an inclusive elementary school- in one class that they teach, there are more than two students with special needs. Subject I (EA) is a teacher with a total of 27 years of teaching experience. In 2016, she taught in an inclusive elementary school. At first, she felt tired with the increasing workload and was also surprised by the tantrum behavior of her special needs students. In 2019 she taught grade 1, properly handled five special needs students. Meanwhile, Subject II (WS), who has taught for 16 years in an inclusive elementary school, feels bored at work and wants to have new teaching experiences in other schools. In 2019 she taught grade 6, properly handled 11 special needs students. EA and WS were able to teach well and have an affection for their special needs students because of their experiences and training programs. Both of them have a good relationship with all of the students, fellow teachers, and school principals. Based on the experiences that they have, both of them felt that being an inclusive teacher is a noble job that has an advantage in terms of patience and sincerity. The novelty of this study is the gratefulness that felt by regular teachers from their teaching experiences in inclusive elementary schools.

Keywords: Teachers' Well-Being, inclusive elementary school, students with special needs

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-57]

Work-Life Balance and Job Satisfaction in Worker Women in Yogyakarta

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the relationship between work-life balance and job satisfaction in 134 worker women in companies X and Y Yogyakarta by proposing a hypothesis, there is a positive relationship between work-life balance and job satisfaction in worker women in Yogyakarta. This study uses a job satisfaction scale that is job satisfaction survey adapted from Spector (1985) with Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.930$ and work-life balance scale measured by work life balance scale adapted from Fisher, Bulger and Smith (2009) with Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.795$. Analysis of the data used using the Pearson Correlation technique showed that there was a positive and significant relationship between work-life balance and job satisfaction in women who worked ($r = 0.352$ and $p < 0.000$), meaning that the higher the level of work-life balance of a person the higher the level of job satisfaction, and vice versa. Thus, the hypothesis proposed in this study is accepted. Work-life balance influence to job satisfaction equal to 12.39%, while the rest 87.61% other us the influences of other variables that are not researched.

Keywords: work-life balance, job satisfaction, women worker

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-76]

Resilience of Students in Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya University Whom Had Character Building Program in Facing Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Since March 2020, Indonesia has been fighting Covid-19 pandemic that effects people's live in almost all aspects. Difficulties are inevitable and to survive, human must have to ability to bounce back from adversity, frustration, and misfortune (Ledesma, 2014). In Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya University, every students learn about character building which contains several themes such as problem solving and empathy. Thus themes were aimed to help them shaping good quality within. This study aimed to find out the level of resilience of students in this pandemic situation. Literature review and descriptive statistic were used to gain information about the level of students' resilience. Online questionnaire were given in order to collect data needed for this research. Most of students were able to bounce back and handle difficulties they met during this pandemic. Character Building as a subject on college helped students develop resilience within.

Keywords: Character Building, Pandemic, Resilience

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-100]

Youth Virtue Self-Esteem and Positive Presentation in Social Media Instagram

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Abstract

This research originated from the phenomenon of using Instagram where many people use Instagram to express themselves. problems can occur when the use of Instagram is excessive, because there is a potential for data leakage. The leaked data can be misused by other parties for personal gain. The research intends to analyze self-esteem and self-presentation. Especially regarding what forms of self-esteem are looking for, and self-presentation like what young Instagram users do?. Research subjects were 110 teenagers using Instagram based on filling out questionnaires (self-esteem and self-presentation). Data analysis used variance analysis techniques, especially comparing the total average score on variable aspects. The results of the self-esteem analysis found that the four aspects analyzed had different mean values, then virtue was the form of self-esteem that was most sought after. Likewise, a comparison of the five aspects of self-presentation found that positive presentation was the dominant method for the subject. This research is expected to be useful theoretically in the field of psychology social, and in practical terms it can provide an overview of self-presentation on media social Instagram

Keywords: Self presentation, Positive, Virtue, Instagram

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-109]

Aggressive Behavior Psychological and Islamic Perspective

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Abstract

Aggressive behavior can be interpreted as behavior that aims to hurt others. Aggressive behavior is divided into physical, verbal, and relational. This behavior is not only detrimental to others but also to himself. This behavior if not prevented and dealt with quickly will have a negative impact in the future. In the view of Islam, aggressive behavior is found in the Quran and hadith, as it is explained in surah An Nisa 111 which means And Whoever commits a sin only earns it against himself. And Allah is ever Knowing and Wise. This research aims to systematically identify aggressive behavior through psychological and Islamic perspectives through the Qur'an as well as the prophet's hadith. This research is qualitative research with a library research approach. The approach of scientific integration-interconnection is used on the assumption that between religious sciences with science can contribute as an alternative to answering and explaining human problems. It is something Maqasith Sharia (Purpose of sharia) that the teachings of Islam

are the self care and disobedience of others. The results of this study show that the Qur'an and hadith provide an integrative and holistic conceptual picture of aggressive behavior. In the study of aggressive behavioral psychology is influenced by behavioral, psychoanalyst, cognitive, and humanist approaches that can be integrated with the approach of the Quran and Hadith. Both concepts, both psychology and the Qur'an, both see aggressive behavior as negative behavior because it harms others, and the teachings of the Quran and Hadith are explained in the concept of psychology. For further research with the same topic can study with Islamic figures who are concerned in psychology studies.

Keywords: aggressive behavior, psychological approach, Islamic approach

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-387]

Analysis of Panic Buying Behavior from Fear of Covid19 and Citizen Trust

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Abstract

Early in 2020 China, Japan, and dozens of other countries were busy with a terrible and deadly disease outbreak, Novel Coronavirus Diseases (COVID-19) or commonly known as the coronavirus is a virus that attacks the human respiratory system which has characteristics similar to the SARS virus (WHO, 2020). Then, the spread of this virus is very concerned about it because of its very rapid spread through air media or fluids from the respiratory tract (Zhu, 2020). This phenomenon has a significant impact on life globally. Anxiety, panic, and public fear of the virus create a new lifestyle that must be controlled by oneself. The health, economic, educational, political, social, and psychological impacts are felt by all people in all countries. The obvious psychological impact is panic buying, self-control, trust in the government, and fear of COVID19. This study aims to determine the role of fear of COVID19 and citizen trust to panic buying behavior. The research conducted using quantitative correlation methods, involving research respondents with a minimum sample of 536 people. The character of the research response was at least 18 years old and affected by Covid19. Data processing using Multiple regression with the help of SPSS software. The research result shows that panic buying build from fear of COVID and citizen trust. Both fears of covid-17 and citizen trust have a simultaneous role in panic buying. However, in the partial role only fear of covid which have a role to panic buying, while citizen trust has not role to panic buying.

Keywords: Citizen Trust, Fear of Covid19, Panic Buying

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-161]

Migrant Students Dilemma: Place Attachment as Role Mediator Between Residential Satisfaction, Pro Environmental Behavior and Intention to Move

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Abstract

When individuals feel attached to a place and feel satisfied in the theory will take care of the place and do not want to move. This research was aimed to determine the role of residential satisfaction on pro-environmental behavior, and intention to move for migrant students and to know the role of place attachment as mediator between residential roles satisfaction with pro-environmental behavior and intention to move. This research used a quantitative study, the sampling technique used accidental sampling, total data of 401 migrant student. The research instrument used was residential satisfaction scale, place attachment scale, new ecological paradigm (NEP) scale and intention to move scale The analysis technique used is a multiple regression analysis. The results of this study indicate that residential satisfaction has a positive role to place attachment. The place attachment does not have a significant effect on pro-environmental behavior. The residential satisfaction does not have a significant effect on pro-environmental behavior. Place attachment has significant role to intention to move and residential satisfaction has significant role to intention to move. Form the results of this study, it was found that pro-environmental behavior, place attachment, residential satisfaction, and intention to move among migrant students. Education was needed due to continuing to carry out pro-environmental activities in their residences, both temporarily and permanently

Keywords: Intention to move, migrant students, pro-environmental behavior, place attachment, residential satisfaction

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-282]

Islamic Building Pattern of Inclusive Paradigms- Implications in the Construction and Practice of Learning at Islamic Senior High School- Diponegoro Purwokerto, Muhammadiyah 1 and Al Irsyad Al Islamiyyah

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IAIN Purwokerto

Abstract

Potraits of harmony between coreligionists or interfaith community have been disturbed by 'amok' phenomenon that concerned public, recently. But It was happened even in the social

community that strong of their religiosity. One aspect that seems from this problem is there are ineffective religious building at the school. The pattern of religious building at the school was affected the understanding and students's religious attitude. This article describes and explore the pattern of inclusive paradigm Islamic Building which focuses on curriculum contruction implications and learning practice in senior high school that associate under the auspices of Islamic organization in Purwokerto. The research data were obtained form observation, interviews and documentation. The results showed that the construction of the Islamic Building curriculum at Diponegoro Purwokerto Senior High school which is under the auspices of the Nahdlatul Ulama refers to the substance of religious teachings based on the Qur'an, as sunnah, ijma, qiyas, with a strong religious tradition and refers to the curriculum of the ministry of education by opening wide. Variants of the opinions of scholars in their studies, so that they are more open to differences. Whereas at Muhammadiyah 1 Purwokerto Islamic Senior High School is more based on the basis of the text of the Qur'an and Hadiths strictly with the curriculum construct oriented to the decision of the Muhammadiyah Tarjih Council, so that the practice of teaching also refers to the view of the organization. Meanwhile at IT Al Irsyad Al Islamiyyah Purwokerto Islamic Senior High School based on efforts to pay attention to the middle ground in the basic context of the scriptures and religious traditions. The curriculum construct tends to converge between Nahdlatul Ulama and Muhammadiyah, so that in practical learning it tends to open dialogues with various religious discourses.

Keywords: Religious Education, Inclusive Paradigm, Curriculum

Topic: Religious Studies

[ABS-300]

Al-Ghazali's Educational Media on the Concept of Qalb (Heart) in Sufism

Suwito

IAIN Purwokerto

Abstract

This study aimed to explore and discuss the educational media used by Al-Ghazali (d. 1111 AD) relevant to essential concepts in Sufism. This study focused on describing the idea of qalb (Heart) used by al-Ghazali. The role of the qalb in Sufism is very urgent in human life and for every Muslim. Because of this, Al-Ghazali has been very intense in describing this complex concept in the long discussion in his book. The explanation of qalb is fascinating and unique because al-Ghazali has managed to break down complex concepts into simple ones using the media he used. There are at least four media used to explain the miracle of the existence and the role of qalb in humans, namely 1) cities and their apparatus, 2) mirrors, 3) fortresses, and 4) lakes. The data of this study were collected by a literature study, especially in the book *Ihya 'Ulum al-Din* Part III, and *Bidayat al-Hidayah*. The collected data were then read through Learning Media Theory, namely Dale's Cone of Experiences Theory. The results of the research showed that al-Ghazali used the media to convey Sufism concepts, such as 1) media objects familiar to people living in the 12th century (such as mirrors, fortresses, and lakes), 2) environmental media such as the

environment of the community and the role of the apparatus. The media used by al-Ghazali can stimulate a detailed mental image from the lowest to the highest levels of ability, namely imagination (al-quwwah al-khayaliyah), estimation (al-quwwah al-wahmiyah), and thinking (aqliyah), which in Bruner's term is called symbolic, iconic, and enactive.

Keywords: Sufism, qalb, al-Ghazali, Islam, media

Topic: Religious Studies

[ABS-303]

The Problems of Digital Da'wah during the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Currently the world is in crisis due to the emergence of Covid-19 and it has an impact on the lives of all sectors of people's lives. Da'wah is an urgent problem because it involves the human need for life motivation to increase individual religiosity as religious beings in the midst of life difficulties due to the impact of Covid-19. Da'wah always has opportunities and challenges in its implementation to determine plans and strategies. Da'wah is a need of everyone, especially Muslims, so that the preachers use various ways to convey the message of da'wah. In real life, the implementation of da'wah using online or digital media has been going on for a long time, but over time in Covid-19 the amount of use of digital media has become very dominant. Research on digital da'wah problems in the Covid-19 era, researchers used qualitative descriptive methods to collect problems in the application of digital da'wah in the Covid-19 period. The problem of digital da'wah includes several things, including the capacity and capability of preachers, the physical and social environment, the level of education, da'wah strategies, community responses, and da'wah media. Through this research, an important solution was found to solve the problem of digital da'wah in the Covid19 pandemic, namely digital training for preaching, preaching motivation, the use of multi-purpose da'wah, awareness of parents and educators to play a role in Islamic da'wah.

Keywords: Digital Da'wah, Pandemic Covid-19, Media Da'wah

Topic: Religious Studies

[ABS-347]

Halal Tourism in the Perspective of Indonesian Muslim Scholars: A Case Study in Magelang Regency

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Abstract

The issue of halal is an important requirement for a Muslim, including tourism. In Indonesia, there has been a discourse on halal tourism recently, because of the needs of the Muslim community who are known as the majority of the population in Indonesia. Therefore, this study tries to look at the perspectives of Indonesian Moslem scholars regarding this issue. This research is a descriptive-qualitative field research. The research method uses in-depth interviews to see their views on the issue. From the results of the research, it was found that 55.6% of the scholars agreed with the regulation of halal tourism, because this would improve the economy of the people (55.6%) and was the guidance of Islamic law (55.6%). When asked about matters related to halal tourism, the scholars revealed 3 things, namely tourist destinations, culinary spots, and lodging (hotels). Regarding the Borobudur temple, the scholars disagree (33.3%) on making the area a halal tourist destination, because the place does not belong to Muslims, but is a legacy of Buddhist civilization.

Keywords: halal tourism, Indonesian Ulama, Islamic law

Topic: Religious Studies

[ABS-354]

Analysis of the Strategy of Islamic Philanthropy Institutions to Increase Muzakki Loyalty (Study At Lembaga Amil Zakaf Dana Kemanusiaan Dhuafa (LAZ DKD) Kota Magelang)

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Abstract

The amil zakat institution has grown rapidly in Magelang. Among these institutions, some are LAZ at the national scale, provincial scale, and district or city scale. The large number of amil zakat institutions creates a synergistic relationship as well as competition between them. Each institution must try to win the competition, especially in relation to the institution's service to muzakki. Purpose of the study: This study aims to describe the strategy implemented by LAZ DKD to increase muzakki loyalty so that they continue to pay their zakat funds through LAZ

DKD and not move to other institutions. This study is the result of qualitative descriptive research. The theory used is the theory of customer satisfaction. The results showed that LAZ DKD has implemented a strategy that aims to increase muzakki loyalty so that they always pay their zakat funds through DKD, both in terms of brand loyalty and institutional loyalty. The implication of this study is to provide recommendations to LAZ to always maintain and increase the loyalty of muzakki through programs that can convince them to remain loyal to the institution

Keywords: Customer Satisfaction, Muzakki Loyalty, Amil Zakat Institution

Topic: Religious Studies

[ABS-373]

The Inclusivism of Religious Figures Amid a Plurality of Beliefs

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Abstract

In Indonesia, there are six official religions recognized by the government, namely Islam, Christianity, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism. An inappropriate pattern of interaction between religious communities has the potential to cause conflict in the name of religion which endangers the unity of Indonesia. Religious absolutism is often accused of being the most dominant trigger in any horizontal conflict that occurs in plural societies. There are three types of typology offered by the religious community, namely exclusive, pluralist, and inclusive. This study aims to determine the typology of religious figures in the theological aspect. This research used descriptive exploratory method by conducting in-depth interviews with non-Muslim religious leaders (Christians, Catholics, Hindu, Buddhists, and Confucians) related to five things, namely: religious absolutism, religious authoritarianism practices, belief in the truth of the scriptures, beliefs the truth of religious worship/rituals and interfaith marriage. The results showed that the religious leaders had an absolute exclusive view in the theological aspect. The results of this study need to be juxtaposed with previous research on the inclusivism of religious leaders in political, social, and economic aspects. Previous research has found that religious leaders have inclusive views in non-theological aspects. For this reason, it can be concluded that religious figures have an inclusive typology. It is hoped that the understanding of religious inclusivism possessed by religious leaders can be transmitted to the respective religious communities to prevent horizontal conflicts in the name of religion.

Keywords: inclusivism, figure, religion, plurality

Topic: Religious Studies

[ABS-178]

The Problems of Digital Da'wah during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Tri Ermayani, Rofiq Nurhadi, and Edi Sunjayanto Masykuri

Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo

Abstract

Now the world is in crisis due to the emergence of Covid-19 and it has an impact on the lives of all sectors of people's lives. Da'wah is an urgent problem because it involves the human need for life motivation to increase individual religiosity as religious beings in the midst of life difficulties due to the impact of Covid-19. Da'wah always has opportunities and challenges in its implementation to determine plans and strategies. Da'wah is an essential of everyone, especially Muslims, so that the preachers use various ways to convey the message of da'wah. In real life, the implementation of da'wah using online or digital media has been going on for a long time, but over time in Covid-19 the amount of use of digital media has become very dominant. Research on digital da'wah problems in the Covid-19 era, researchers used qualitative descriptive methods to collect problems in the application of digital da'wah in the Covid-19 period. The problem of digital da'wah includes several things, including the capacity and capability of preachers, the physical and social environment, the level of education, da'wah strategies, community responses, and da'wah media. Through this research, an important solution was found to solve the problem of digital da'wah in the Covid19 pandemic, namely digital training for preaching, preaching motivation, the use of multi-purpose da'wah, awareness of parents and educators to play a role in Islamic da'wah.

Keywords: Digital Da'wah, Pandemic Covid-19, Media Da'wah

Topic: Religious Studies

[ABS-205]

Integrating Religious Moderation Value Through Learning Process in Islamic Higher Education (Analysis to the Lecturer Perspective)

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Abstract

Islamic Higher Education are required to develop religious moderation throughout all campus components, especially for the students by integrating the values of religious moderation in the learning process. therefore, it is important to see how the lecturers' perceptions are and how the strategies they use to integrate religious moderation in the learning process. this paper aimed to know how is the lecturers voice and perception toward integrating religious moderation value in Islamic Higher Education and how to implement the value in learning process. This study used a qualitative descriptive approach through observation and interviews to the lecturers at Islamic institute of Muhammadiyah Sinjai. The researcher found the fact that most of the lecturers had read the literature about religious moderation, only a small part who had never read it, most had not applied it to the learning process and a small proportion had begun to integrate it into the learning syllabus and integrated it into the courses that they taught. For the institution it can be a reference to provide a wider understanding of religious moderation in Islamic higher education, and for lecturers it become a motivation to always study and understand religious moderation and to try to make innovation and integrate certain values in the learning process.

Keywords: Integrating, Religious Moderation, learning process, Islamic higher education

Topic: Religious Studies

[ABS-224]

Reception of the Qur'an Based on Muhammadiyah Television Media

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Abstract

In this pandemic era, the practice of Al-Qur'an receptions has become limited. With this situation, through TvMu, Muhammadiyah succeeded in perceiving the Al-Qur'an based on telecommunication media. The presence of Al-Qur'an receptions in the media even adds to new

practices in the study of Al-Qur'an receptions. To know the practice and typology of the Qur'an reception on TvMu. To find out the implication to the society and the scientific discourse of the Qur'an and its interpretation. Qualitative. The object of research: The practice of Al-Qur'an reception on program broadcasts on Muhammadiyah television. Data collection: Observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis: Content and media analysis. Reception of Al-Qur'an based on telecommunication media. The forms of Al-Qur'an receptions in television Muhammadiyah, namely the program of selected verses, advanced islamic studies, Al-Qur'an therapy, divine revelation, and religious zone. Typology of Al-Qur'an receptions on Muhammadiyah television, which includes 3 things, hermeneutical, aesthetic, and functional receptions. The development of the practice of Al-Qur'an receptions. The discovery of new media based on telecommunication media in perceiving the Qur'an during a pandemic. The wider community can easily access programs from the practice of Al-Qur'an receptions because television is a community-friendly medium. New studies in Al-Qur'an scholarship.

Keywords: Reception of the Qur'an, Muhammadiyah Television, Media

Topic: Religious Studies

[ABS-255]

Reconstructing Family Resilience and the Covid-19

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Abstract

During the COVID-19 pandemic, people have to stay at home all days, including working from home and accompanying children's learning. In this situation, phenomena of economic negative impacts, stress and frustration leading to physical and psychological domestic violence that have negatively impacted on family resilience. This paper aims to study how to construct family resilience. Data were acquired from the 'Pengantin Al-Qur'an: Kalung permata buat anak-anakku', written by Quraish Shihab. The data were analyzed descriptively by using gender theory. The main finding is to reconstruct multi-functional family institution, which may be able to sustain family life in all conditions, without standardizing the roles of husbands and wife, but emphasizing on compromise and equality. Even though these last two words are emphasized by Shihab, they are always wrapped in differences in functions and responsibilities, so that there is a standardization of roles between husband and wife so that equality is unconceived. The implication of this research is that it doesn't support the achievement of one of the targets of the sustainable development goals (SDGs), which is a commitment of the Indonesian government to reduce inequality.

Keywords: family resilience, covid-19, gender, patriarchy, and Quraish Shihab.

Topic: Religious Studies

[ABS-403]

Traffic Accident Characters in Indonesia (Time and Place Perspective)

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Abstract

Motor vehicle accidents are quite high in Magelang. According to data from the Magelang Police Traffic Unit, the number of traffic accidents in Magelang Regency during 2017 to 2019 was 2,684 cases. If viewed annually, there is always an increase, on average 100 cases per year. This fact the author tries to see from the perspective of time and place of traffic accidents. The importance of this research is to reveal the relationship between time and place with traffic accidents. This study uses primary data and secondary data, which researchers obtained from the field where the traffic accident occurred and the data available at the Polres Magelang. From the research, it was revealed that the effective working time was between 06.00-12.00 and 12.00-18.00 WIB or from 06.00-18.00 WIB the higher number of motor vehicle accidents occurred in Magelang. And judging from the scene: On busy roads and straight roads, there is a higher incidence of motor vehicle accidents in Magelang. As a conclusion, the authors stated that it turns out that at a certain time and place, motorized vehicle traffic accidents are very high in Magelang.

Keywords: traffic accident, motor vehicle, time and place perspective

Topic: Law

[ABS-404]

Influence of Demographic Characteristics, Rice Cultivation Methods, and Value Chain Attitude on Operational Efficiency of the Organic Rice Industry in Thailand

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Abstract

This research aimed to study the influence of demographic characteristics, rice cultivation methods and value chain attitude on operational efficiency of organic rice industry in Northeastern Thailand. Field survey research was employed for this study. Data were collected from 300 samples who have been involved in the value chain of the organic rice industry in the Northeast of Thailand. Data analysis by using the 4 stages of Inferential Statistics which are: Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), Path Analysis, Structural Equation Model Analysis (SEM). The results showed that the demographic characteristics of the farmers, rice cultivation methods, and value chain attitude influenced on the operational efficiency of the organic rice industry in Northeastern Thailand.

Keywords: Value Chain, Organic rice, Operational efficiency, Competitive Competency

Topic: Economics

[ABS-405]

The Creation of Distribution Channel, Marketing Activities, and Partnership Networks for Community Enterprises in Thailand

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Abstract

This research aimed to study the creation of distribution channels, marketing activities, and partnership network of community enterprises case studies in Thailand. The qualitative research and participatory action research were used for this study. Data was collected by in-depth interviews, observation, and participatory research from 12 groups of community enterprises which produced agricultural products with traditional technology and knowledge. The results demonstrated as follows: 1) Creation of distribution channels, it was found that the community enterprises should sell their products through exhibitions/booths, direct sales or network marketing, and modern channels such as convenience stores and supermarkets; 2) Creation of marketing activities, it was found that the enterprises should create awareness of their agricultural products through trade shows, seminars, conferences, and social media; 3) Creation of partnership network, it was found that the enterprises should apply the contractual agreement alliance, joint venture alliance, and equity alliance for building more partnership networks. Recommendation from the research results, the community enterprises must keep ongoing activities to exchange trade negotiations with trading partners. Moreover, they should look for the new business partners to expand their markets and potential customers. Simultaneously, the government agencies should help the community enterprises by raising income generation with a policy to support low-interest funding sources and find sustainable markets both inside and outside the country.

Keywords: Distribution channel, Marketing activities, Partnership network, Agricultural products, Community enterprise

Topic: Economics

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