

Program Book



The 6th
International Conference On
Educational Research and Innovation

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND INNOVATION TOWARDS THE INDUSTRIALIZATION ERA IN THE 21ST CENTURY



Institute of Research and Community Services Yogyakarta State University

August 30 - 31, 2018

Improving The Quality Of Educational Research And Innovation Towards Industrialization Era in The 21st Century



PROGRAM BOOK

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND INNOVATION (ICERI 2018)

Improving the Quality of Educational Research and Innovation towards the Industrialization Era in
the 21st Century

August 30 - 31, 2018 | LPPM | Yogyakarta State University



Organized by:
Institute of Research and Community Services Yogyakarta State University

MESSAGE FROM THE RECTOR OF YOGYAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullah wabarakatuh.

May peace and God's blessings be upon you all.

Welcome to Yogyakarta, Indonesia!

It is a great honor and pleasure for me to welcome you all to the Sixth International Conference on Educational Research and Innovation (ICERI 2018) held in Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta (UNY). On behalf of UNY, let me extend my warmest greetings and appreciation to all speakers and participants who have managed to come to Yogyakarta to attend this conference. It is a privilege for us to have the opportunity to organise this conference in which educational researchers and practitioners get together to share ideas, experiences, expectations, and research findings.

In the industrialization era universities play an important and strategic role, as centres for the development of science and technology. Universities become the main sources and references for the development of the industrial society. It is in line with the three pillars of universities, namely teaching, research, and community services. In addition, improving the quality of local wisdom-based education through research innovation becomes a must so that children of the nation as the product of education become smart individuals who are not uprooted from their noble culture. Research which constitutes the generator of the universities' dynamics, will show its quality when the findings can be used as references or bases for the growth of new industries that will result in social, economic, and educational policies which can create a dignified society.

The universities' responses in supporting the industrialization must be made optimum to achieve the country's development goals. So far the research findings of universities, research institutes, schools, and practitioners have not been optimally utilized to lead the growth of industry and dignified society yet. The research findings only end at the scientific publication and

do not continue to contribute any real benefits to the changing process of the industrial society yet.

The Sixth International Conference on Educational Research and Innovation (ICERI 2018) is aimed at spreading lecturers, researchers, and teachers' ideas, experience, and research findings to improve the quality of research for discovering and developing knowledge. This is in line with our commitment to improve impacts by encouraging our academics to do research and published the findings not only in the locals journals, but also journals that have regional and international impacts. With this commitment UNY has a number of program priorities such as conducting more international conferences, cooperating with internationally reputable publishers, and major international indexing agencies.

To conclude, I would like to express gratitude to all parties who have worked hard to make this conference happened. I would also like to wish you all a fruitful discussion during the conference and an enjoyable stay in Yogyakarta.

Wassalamu'alaikum warrahmatullah wabarakatuh.

Yogyakarta, August 30, 2018
Rector of Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta,

Prof. Dr. Sutrisna Wibawa, M.Pd.

MESSAGE FROM THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Assalamu'alaikum warrahmatullah wabarakatuh.
May peace and God's blessings be upon you all.

First of all allow me to extend my warmest greetings and welcome to you all to the 6th International Conference on Educational Research and Innovation, organized by Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. The conference is held for two days – August 30 and 31, 2018.

Raising the theme – **Improving the Quality of Educational Research and Innovation towards the Industrialization Era in the 21st Century** -, this conference is designed to spread lecturers, researchers, and teachers' ideas, experience, and research findings to improve the quality of research for discovering and developing knowledge. Hopefully, this conference will contribute innovative thoughts and proactive strategies to improve the society's life systematically and sustainably as the proofs of the findings of more qualified educational research and innovation.

For your information, we will proudly present two keynote speeches, three plenary presentation sessions and three parallel presentation sessions. The Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia and the Minister of Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia will speak as the keynote speakers. Five outstanding speakers in the field of character education and educational research have been invited. They are Prof. TAN Chuanbao (Beijing Normal University, China), Prof. Dr. Zulqarnain Bin Mohamed. (University of Malaya, Malaysia), Prof. Dr. Sutrisna Wibawa, M.Pd. (Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia), and Jane S. C. Liu, Ph.D. (Chaoyang University of Technology, Taiwan).

We have done our best to prepare for this conference. So, my highest appreciation and heartfelt thanks to all committee members. As to err is human, shortcomings may occur here and there. On behalf of the committee, I would therefore like you all to accept our apologies.

At the end of my foreword, I would like to kindly request the Rector of Yogyakarta State University to officially declare the conference open.

To conclude, let me wish you a productive discussion and a fruitful conference.

Wassalamu'alaikum warrahmatullah wabarakatuh.

May peace and God's blessings be upon you all

Yogyakarta, August 30, 2018
Head of Research Institute and Community Service of
Yogyakarta State University

Dr. H. Suyanta, M.Si.

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**COACHING GAMES FOR UPGRADING PERFORMANCE MODEL (CGFU-PM)
NEW PARADIGM FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION 4.0167**

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**Developing Instruments for Measuring the In-Service English Teachers'
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**RUNDOWN OF THE 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND INNOVATION (ICERI 2018) UNIVERSITAS NEGERI YOGYAKARTA**
 “Improving Quality of Educational Research and Innovation towards the Industrialization Era in the 21st Century.”
 August 30 – 31, 2018

Thursday, August 30, 2018

TIME	AGENDA	PRESENTER	VENUE
07.30-08.00	Registration		
08.00-08.30	Conference Opening		Ballroom
08.30 – 10.00	Keynote Speech 1	1. Ir. Agustina Erni, M.Sc. Deputi Bidang Kesetaraan Gender. Plt. Deputi Bidang Partisipasi Masyarakat. (Policies on Education for Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection of the Industrialization Era in the 21st Century)	Ballroom
10.00 – 10.30	Coffee Break		
10.30 – 13.00	Plenary Session 1	2. Prof. TAN Chuanbao (Beijing Normal University, China) (Utilizing Findings of Educational Research and Innovation to Develop Educational Policies) 3. Prof. Dr. Sutrisna Wibawa, M.Pd. (Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia) (Policies on Local Wisdom Based-Educational Research and Innovation towards World Class University)	Ballroom
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch Break		

TIME	AGENDA	PRESENTER	VENUE
14.00 - 15.00	Keynote Speech 2	4. Prof. Drs. Muhammad Nasir, Akt, M.Si, Ph.D. Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia (Educational Research and Innovation-Based Human Resource Development to Improve the Nation's Competitiveness)	Ballroom
15.00–15.30	Coffee Break		
15.30 -17.00	Parallel Session 1	Parallel Presentations	Parallel Rooms

Friday, August 31, 2018

TIME	AGENDA	PRESENTER	VENUE
07.30-08.00	Registration		
08.00–10.00	Plenary Session 2	5. Jane S. C Liu, Ph.D. (Chaoyang University of Technology, Taiwan) (Diffusion of Findings of Educational Research and Innovation through Universities' Business Incubators) 6. Prof. Dr. Zulqarnain Bin Mohamed (University of Malaya, Malaysia) (Improving Research-Based Education, and Community Services towards Research University)	Ballroom
10.00 – 10.30	Coaching Clinic on Scopus Publication Coffee Break		Ballroom
10.30 – 12.00	Parallel Session 2	Parallel Presentations	Parallel Rooms
11.30 – 13.00	Lunch Break/Friday prayer		

TIME	AGENDA	PRESENTER	VENUE
13.00 – 15.30	Parallel Session 3	Parallel Presentations	Parallel Rooms
15.30. – 16.00	Coffee Break		
16.00 – 16.15	Conference Closing		Parallel Rooms

PARALLEL SESSION SCHEDULE

Room 1 Session 1; Time 15.30-17.00 (August 30, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
1	Mr. Norhidayat	Universitas Mulawarman	Correlation of the understanding of local history, critical thinking ability and the ability of the creative thinking with the patriotism attitude of senior high school students banjar regency	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
2	Dr. Wasidi Wasidi	Bengkulu University	Developing an emotional intelligence instrument for teacher student	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
3	Mr. Rusmansyah	Lambung Mangkurat University	Validity and Reliability of Science Critical Thinking (SCT) Learning Model to Improve Critical Thinking Skill and Self-Efficacy of Chemistry Teachers Candidates	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
4	Dr. Monika Gultom	Cenderawasih University	Digging out students' thinking skill using papuan contextual pictures in jayapurateaching context	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 1 Session 1; Time 15.30-17.00 (August 30, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
5	Dr. Ahmad Qurtubi	UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta	Perceived educational benefits: perspective of students with low-family income level	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
6	Dr. Jackson Pasini Mairing	Palangka Raya University	Place values and three-digit subtraction by hand-on activities	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
7	Mr. Fakhir Irsyadi	Telkom University	Implementation of Learning Together Method with LTSpice Simulation to Enhance Student's Comprehension in Electric Circuits Course	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 1 Session 2; Time 10.30-12.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
1	Ms. Isnawati	SMP Negeri 6 Banjarmasin	Validity and Reliability of Collaborative Based Science Learning (CBSL) Model to Improve Critical Thinking Skill and Responsibility of Junior High School Students	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
2	Dr. Ernita Siallagan	Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Kesatuan	The effect of organizational culture into the performance of the department head of the private universities at east of jakarta	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
3	Dr. Adi Suryani	Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS) - Surabaya	Social Transformation and Development Sustainability: Challenges and Dynamics in Dolly Community Education	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
4	Ms. Astrini Eka Putri	Mulawarman University	Digital graphic novel as a media of learning history in the era of digital literacy	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
5	Dr. Endang Susilanin gsih	Universitas Negeri Semarang	The Effectiveness of Multiple Representation Oriented Learning Material	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve

Room 1 Session 2; Time 10.30-12.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
			with Project Based Learning to Improve Students' Chemistry Learning Outcomes	Quality of Education in the 21st Century
6	Ms. Dewi Dewantara	Physics Education, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat	Development of simple machines props using environmental friendly materials for class viii junior high school	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
7	Ms Nurul Aini	Universitas Negeri Malang	Response students of fashion education program at universitas negeri malang on multimedia learning subject grading basic level	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 1 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
1	Ms. Hesti Wijaya	Yogyakarta State University	Resource-based Learning: A Paradigm Shift in Materials Design	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
2	Ms. Esti Nofiani	Yogyakarta State University	Scientific Approach-Based Convertible Book Media to	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve

Room 1 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
			Improve Nationalism Character. Is It Necessary?	Quality of Education in the 21st Century
3	Mr. Dadan Rosana	Yogyakarta State University	Improving academic competence among pre-service teacher on assessment development dimensions of conceptual and procedural thinking	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
4	Mr. Riki Perdana	Yogyakarta State University	Accidental teachers mistakes in solving physics prblems: teachers didaktogenic	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
5	Ms. Naafi Awwalunita	Yogyakarta State University	What has happened in mathematics class?: a study case in primary schools with high international benchmark on timss in indonesia	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
6	Ms. Nidya Indrilla	Yogyakarta State University	Two Approaches in Teaching Writing Skill: Do They Offer New Insights in Enhancing Students' Writing Ability?	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
7	Ms. Witrias Swestika Nugrahayati	Yogyakarta State University	The Facts of How Slow Learner Learning in Their Inclusion Class	Educational Research and Innovation in Best

Room 1 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
				Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
8	Ms. Refrilia Ulfah	Yogyakarta State University	Voices of Nursing Students in English Material Development Oriented to Learners' Characteristics	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
9	Ms. Tiara Wahyu Rahmawati	Yogyakarta State University	The Effect of Academic Supervision and Participation in MGMP and Training on the Competency of the Social Science Teachers of Junior High schools in Sleman District.	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
10	Dr. sujarwo sujarwo	Pendidikan Luar Sekolah FIP UNY	Increased Student Participation Through Experience-Based Learning	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
11	Ms. Helti Maisyarah	Graduate School Yogyakarta State University	Intercultural coursebook: accounting students' needs toward reading materials in higher education	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 1 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
12	Ms. Riwayani	Yogyakarta State University	Using online simulation in problem-based learning for improving scientific argumentation	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
13	Mr. adhi setiawan	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	Teaching laboratory in developing teacher digital literation	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
14	Mr. Atus Syahbudin	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	Inovation in interdisciplinary subject for preserving mountainous forest ecosystems	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century
15	Mr. Ilham Eryk Pratitis Robinson, and Ms. Sri Winarni	Yogyakarta State University	Development a playing activity models in phisical education in elementary schools to improve multilateral abiility	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 2 Session 1; Time 15.30-17.00 (August 30, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
1	Ms. Siti Luzviminda Harum Pratiwi Setyawan	Mercubuana University Jakarta	Incorporating outdoor learning into school system in indonesia by integrating design and frameworks: a preliminary study	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
2	Prof. Siti Irene Astuti Dwiningrum	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	Strengthening resilience to disrupting effects of social media in education: challenges for the 21st century	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
3	Ms. Bella Setiowati	Yogyakarta State University	Speaking materials based on islamic value: a needs analysis	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
4	Dr. Dayat Hidayat	Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang	Community empowerment through social entrepreneurship training based on partnership network	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
5	Ms. Noor Aeni	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	Developing Film-based Supplementary Materials for English Learners	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve

Room 2 Session 1; Time 15.30-17.00 (August 30, 2018)

No	Presenter	Affiliation	Title	Topic
				Quality of Education in the 21st Century
6	Dr. Sumardi	University of Jember	Reading Habit Development with ICT Support for Students With Specific Learning Disabilities in Jember	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
7	Ms. Tias Ernawati	Universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa	A process skills approach and its influence on the natural science learning outcomes viewed from the ability to communicate	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 2 Session 2; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Affiliation	Title	Topic
1	Dr. Enny Zubaidah	Yogyakarta State University	Quiet Book Media Development to Increase Early Reading and Writing Ability in Class I Elementary School	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
2	Ms. Stofiani Susana Lima	Yogyakarta State University	Teachers' Perception on the Implementation of Knowledge, Skill, Attitude, Value and Ethics	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve

Room 2 Session 2; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Affiliation	Title	Topic
			(KSAVE) in AllPlus English Language Course and Training	Quality of Education in the 21st Century
3	Rianensi Oktavia	Yogyakarta state university	Models Therapy Activation And Relaxation Based Culture of Pencak Silat for Autism	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
4	Ms. Nusrotus Sa'idah	Nahdlatul Ulama Islamic University Jepara	A study on affecting factors in language assessment course using problem-based learning study on affecting factors in language assessment course using problem-based learning	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
5	Ms. Ridha Ayu Karisma Dewi	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	Developing English Materials based on Integrated Performance Assessment	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
6	Dr. Dwi Rahdiyanta Rahdiyanta	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	The Effect Of Work-Based Learning Model To Improve The Quality Of Vocational Education In Indonesia	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 2 Session 2; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Affiliation	Title	Topic
7	Siti Patonah	Program Doktor Pendidikan IPA Universitas Sebelas Maret	Designing of model science technology learning cycle (stlc) based material teaching to enhance student critical thinking and environmental awareness	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 2 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Affiliation	Title	Topic
1	Ms. Zul Aini Rengur	Yogyakarta State University	The effectiveness of using comic strips to increase students' reading comprehension for the eighth grade students of smpn 1 pundong	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
2	Mr. Thomas Adi Tri Nugroho	Yogyakarta State University	The Effectiveness of A Mobile-Based Interactive Learning Multimedia in Critical Thinking Ability	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
3	Ms. Weppy Widyastiarni	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	An Analysis on Coach Ken Carter's Speech Acts in Coach Carter Movie	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to

Room 2 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
				Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
4	Ms. Ofie Luthfiah Fitriani	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	The effectiveness of pq4r (preview, question, read, reflect, recite, review) in reading comprehension skill	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
5	Ms. Curnia Karim	Yogyakarta State University	Developing Interactive Learning Multimedia for Reading and Writing of Tenth Graders	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
6	Ms. Faninda Fitri Rahmawati	Yogyakarta State University	Why Should Course Review Horay?	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
7	Mr. Sutiyono	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	The Strategy of "Padepokan Karakter" in Improving Critical Thinking Skills on Youth Citizens in The 21 th Century	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
8	Ms. Rini Agustiniingsih	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	Authentic Assessment Model in Problem Solving Learning for Kindergarten	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 2 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
9	Mr. Patrisius Mutiara Andalas	Sanata Dharma University	Connection Pedagogy: A Pedagogical Shift for Millennial Learners in The Digital Era	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
10	Mr. Donald Samuel Slamet Santosa	Satya Wacana Christian University	Critical Thinking in Problem Based Learning	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
11	Bambang Setiyo Hari Purwoko	UNY	Development of Online Learning Materials of CNC Programming Based on Visual Spatial Intelligence by Blended Learning Approach	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
12	Mr. Nakhnu Pujileksana	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	Sport tourism management the government and private in the district banyumas	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century
13	Mr. Muh Tamimuddin H	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	Online learning as an alternative for mathematics teachers' continuous professional development in indonesia	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 2 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
14	Ms. Dena Damayanti	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	Carpon: local wisdom integrated with character education for primary students	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 3 Session 1; Time 15.30-17.00 (August 30, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
1	Mr. Arif Rahman Aththibby	Universitas Muhammadiyah Metro	Tpack as innovation of learning science laboratory of indonesia	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
2	Dr. Krth Sujito M.Pd.	IAIN Surakarta	Using Analogy variation to improve scientific understanding of remedial students' with different cognitive style on higher educational research methodology course	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
3	Ms. Auliya Hidayati	STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat	Practicality of basic electronic 1 module integrated character value based on conceptual change teaching model to	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve

Room 3 Session 1; Time 15.30-17.00 (August 30, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
			increase students physics competency	Quality of Education in the 21st Century
4	Mr. Agusriandi Agusriandi	Institut Pertanian Bogor	Social Network Analysis to Identify Collaboration Pattern of Student	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
5	Mr. Bartolomeus Kristi Brahmantia Putra Putra	Sebelas Maret University	Effectiveness of instad teaching model in improving students' critical thinking with high and low level academic achievement	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
6	Ms. Adhis Tessa	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	Learn from women villages and the struggle of the above inquiry of self name in land certificate	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
7	Ayub Budhi Anggoro	Yogyakarta State University	Development of blended learning model based on student learning style in vocational high school lathe machining practice	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 3 Session 2; Time 10.30-12.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
1	Ms. Lia Novita	IPI Garut	Teacher's Strategies in Teaching ESP Based Reading Using Translation	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
2	Ms. Ermila Mahariyanti	Yogyakarta State University	The effectiveness of using quipper school teaching materials towards students' cognitive outcomes of eleventh grade students of mipa	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
3	Ms. Gustin Windriyana	Yogyakarta State University	Ngss: a standard to improve planning carrying out investigation skill and crosscutting concept	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
4	Ms. Wulan Ambar Pratiwi	Yogyakarta State University	Science learning tools oriented on next generation science standard	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 3 Session 2; Time 10.30-12.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
5	Ms. salfayana putri arita	Yogyakarta State University	Vocabulary correlation with ability reading in the 3rd grade elementary school class	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
6	Dr. Kokom Komariah	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	The strength of women leaders in the improvement of education quality	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
7	Ms. Desi Sugiarti	Yogyakarta State University	Multiple intelligences-based instructional activities: an innovation to value the students' individual strength for best speaking english learning experience	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 3 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
1	Prof. Endang Susantini	Universitas Negeri Surabaya	Metacognitive Strategy to Train Pre-Service Teacher's Skills in Constructing Biology Learning Resources	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
2	Fachrini Habiby	Yogyakarta State University	Effectiveness of Implementation of Work Skills Education Program: An Empirical Study on Wedding Makeup Training to Reduce Unemployment in Sumatera	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
3	Mr. Eka Adytianto	Yogyakarta State University	Development of Science Learning Tools Oriented on Next Generation Science Standard	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
4	Ms. Erwin Fertina	Post Graduate Programe of Science Education Yogyakarta State University	Developing Students Work Sheet Based on Laboratory Investigation-Scientific Safety to Improve Students Practical Skills of Islamic Secondary School	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
5	Ms. Ryan Oktarini	Yogyakarta State University	PQ4R and Collaborative Strategic Reading: The Effectiveness on Reading Skills	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 3 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
6	Ms. Lady Wahyu Hapsari	Yogyakarta State University	Adapting Next Generation Science Standard to Improve Using Mathematics-Computational Thinking in Science Learning	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
7	Ms. Zun Nuraini Karim	Yogyakarta State University	The Needs of English Writing Materials: A Perspective From SMA PGRI 1 Ngawi	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
8	Ms. Ika Kurniawati Khasanah	Yogyakarta State University	ESP for Vocational High School Students of Electricity Installation Engineering Study Program: A Needs Analysis	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
9	Ms. Wiji Kurnia Asih	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	A needs analysis of development of hots-based interactive multimedia	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
10	Ms. Dwi Safriani Pangestika	Yogyakarta State University	Elevating the practical skills of junior secondary school students through the use of a 5e learning cycle based science practical guidebook	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 3 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
11	Ms. Hartini Hartini	Yogyakarta State University	Students' Perception and Their Accomplishment in Essay Writing Class	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
12	Serafin Wisni Septiart		Acceleration of school and family partnership in the informal learning context to establish character of children in elementary school in yogyakarta	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
13	Ms. Choiriah Ayu Lestari	Yogyakarta state university	Applying content-based instruction and task-based instruction as methods in writing learning process	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
14	Ms. Yustina Novi Kurniati	Yogyakarta state university	Stem approach in natural science learning to improve critical thinking skill and science process skill for junior high scholl students	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 4 Session 1; Time 15.30-17.00 (August 30, 2018)

No	Presenter	Affiliation	Title	Topic
1	Mr. Wahyudi Wahyudi	Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana	The Analysis Of The Students' Creative Thinking Ability In Mathematics As Viewed From Their Learning Style And Educational Background	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
2	Mr. Agus Purnomo	State University of Malang	Motivation to learn independently through blended learning	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century
3	Mr. James Attah	Federal college of education technical bichi	Problem of implementation and innovation in the teaching and learning of business education in colleges of education in kano state, north west nigeria	Educational Research and Innovation to Develop Universities' Business Incubators
4	Dr. Wahyu Hari Kristiyanto	Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana	Prospects of physics learning media based on android: strategic studies entering the industrial era in the 21st century	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century

Room 4 Session 1; Time 15.30-17.00 (August 30, 2018)

No	Presenter	Affiliation	Title	Topic
5	Mr. Sofhian Fazrin Nasrullo	Universitas Gadjah Mada	A Framework of Educational Feedback System with Statistical Method and Sentiment Analysis	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century
6	Ms. Refa Lina Tiawati R.	STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat	Implementation of Indonesian for Foreign (BIPA) Teaching Material this Multicultural-Oriented in the Course of BIPA in STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century
7	Mr. Rasyid Hardi Wirasasmita	Universitas Hamzanwadi	Evaluation of E-Rapor Usability using Usability Testing Method	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century

Room 4 Session 2; Time 10.30-12.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
1	Ms. F. Shoufika Hilyana	Universitas Muria Kudus	Implementation of e-learning schoolology to improve the character based on aneka	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century
2	Ms. Mila Chrismawati Paseleng	Fakultas Teknologi Informasi, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana	Higher education students' attitude in involving the cognitive processes on the utilization of social media	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century
3	Ms. Kiromim Baroroh	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	The implementation of e-learning on populist economics course to improve students' self-discipline	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century
4	Dr. Suhartini	Yogyakarta State University	The potential of plants and animals in the homegardens in minggir and godean as the learning resources of biodiversity	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century

Room 4 Session 2; Time 10.30-12.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
5	Ms. Putu Nanci Riastini,	PPs UNY	Enganging balinese culture and technology in digital era: an idea to foster primary teachers' competencies	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century
6	Ms. Siti Aisyah	Universitas Sebelas Maret	The Relationship between Family Social Support and Self Disclosure with Resilience to People With Acquired Physical Disability in Early Adulthood	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century
7	Indah Wijaya Antasari	IAIN Purwokerto	Kuda Pustaka as a Movement on Building Children's Literacy	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century

Room 4 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Affiliation	Title	Topic
1	Mr. Muhammad Saleh	Graduate Program Yogyakarta State University	The Need Analysis of Pencak Silat Speed Kick Instrument	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century
2	Mr. Arisendo Ferry Sanjaya	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	Developing Teaching Media on Basic Volley Ball Technique for Junior High School Students	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century
3	Mr. yudha rello Pambudi	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	Football Skills: Training Methods and Motor Educability	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century
4	Mr. Rian Desta Sintoko	Universitas negeri yogyakarta	Effects of Fixed Target Practice and Changes Target Practice, Power on Shooting Accuracy Football	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century
5	Mr. Yudi Pratama	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	Whole Part or Mini Games, which one is the most effective training method to improve forearm passing ability in volleyball?	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century

Room 4 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Affiliation	Title	Topic
6	Mr. Mousafi Juliasandi	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	The Characters of Primary Students in Coastal Tourist Destination Beach Area	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
7	Ms. Yulia Bherlinda	Yogyakarta State University	Schoolpreneurship Model in Terms of Production Unit Management, Canteen Unit, and School Cooperative at SMKN 2 Godean and SMK Muhammadiyah Wonosari	Educational Research and Innovation to Develop Universities' Business Incubators
8	Ms. Ratih Kartika	Yogyakarta State University	Exploring Relationship between School and National Based-Tests	Education Comparison across Institutions, Regions, Countries through Research and Innovation
9	Yanto Sidik Pratiknyo	Universitas Gajah Mada	Inventions in Technology and Education from Professor Hardjoso Projopangarso: A Phenomenology Research	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century
10	Apri Nuryanto	Yogyakarta State University	Effectiveness Of Social Media Integration In Micoteaching	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 4 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Affiliation	Title	Topic
11	Dr. Marzuki Marzuki	Yogyakarta State University	Character Education Model Based on Prophetic and Nationality Values in Higher Education in Indonesia	Education Comparison across Institutions, Regions, Countries through Research and Innovation
12	Ms. Sri Palupi	Yogyakarta State University	Needs analysis for a cooperation system of diploma in hospitality with industries	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century
13	Mr. L. Hendrowibowo	Yogyakarta State University	Traditional games to develop children character in kindergarten	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
14	Ms. Mami Hajaroh	Yogyakarta State University	Development of the assessment instrumen of the child-friendly school policy in elementary schools.	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 5 Session 1; Time 15.30-17.00 (August 30, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
1	Mr. Ady Ferdian Noor	Muhammadiyah University of Palangkaraya	The meaningful learning of the 1st and 2nd precepts of pancasila to improve the character of pgsd students	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
2	Mr. Muhammad Minan Chusni	UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung	The Effect of Laboratory Processing Capability and Science Literacy of Readiness Become a Professional Pre-Service Physics Teachers	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
3	Ms. desi handayani	Universitas Negeri Padang	Factors Determining Difficulty Learning Taxation, Study to Accounting Diploma Program Politeknik Negeri Padang	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
4	Mr. Yanto Sidik Pratiknyo	Sekolah Teknik Tinggi PLN	Teach Ethics in Vocational Education: An Experimental Research	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
5	Ms. Andari Puji Astuti	Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang	Ready to teach in the 21'st Century? - Reflections on a Pre-service and in-service Chemistry teacher using a PaP-eR	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
6	Mr. Heri Susanto	Universitas Lambung Mangkurat	Program and Relevance of Character Quality in The Implementation of Vocational Curriculum School (SMK) In Tabalong Regency	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies

Room 5 Session 1; Time 15.30-17.00 (August 30, 2018)

No	Presenter	Affiliation	Title	Topic
7	Mr. Stefanus Christian Relmasira	Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana	An Analysis Of The Impact On Elementary Teachers Of An Aid Program Delivered In Indonesian Papua	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies

Room 5 Session 2; Time 10.30-12.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Affiliation	Title	Topic
1	Ms. Seftirina Evina Sinambela	Medan State University	Indonesian Adolescents' Reading Habit and Development of Literacy Skills	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
2	Ms. Nunik Sugesti, M.Hum and Prof. Sugirin, M.A., Ph.D	Yogyakarta State University	Developing Instrumentes for Measuring The In-Service English Teachers' Knowledge of, Beliefs About, and Attitudes Towards Postmethod Pedagogy	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
3	Ms. Febrina Siska Widyaningtyas	Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	Redesign of Technological Pedagogical Science Knowledge (TPSK) Based on Local Culture	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies

Room 5 Session 2; Time 10.30-12.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
4	Dr. Emy Budiastuti	UNY	The Development Of Assessment Instrument For Academic Culture Of Learning In Uny	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
5	Dr. Ariefa Efianingrum	Yogyakarta State University	Cultural Awareness of Generation Z to The Development of Multicultural Education	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
6	Dr. Rukiyati Sugiyo	Yogyakarta State University	The Development Of Social Capital For Character Education In Society	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
7	Dr. Atiek Zahrulianingdyah	Yogyakarta State University	Educational management model and nutritional training society-based for productive age women at Banaran village, Gunungpati, Semarang	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies

Room 5 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
1	Mr. Zulkarnain	Yogyakarta State University	Local Tradition As Social Capital Of Citizens Harmony In Indonesia	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies

Room 5 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
2	Mezzayu Luna Pramatarindya	Yogyakarta State University	Improving Professional Competence for Economic Teacher	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
3	Dr. Lusila Andriani Purwastuti	FIP UNY	liberalisme and Philosophy Pancasila in The Education	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
4	Fitri Rahmawati	Yogyakarta State University	The Effect of Learning Quality, Industrial Work Practice, and Academic Factors on Employability Skills Among The Students of Vocational High School	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
5	Mr. yan iqbal	Yogyakarta State University	Social Capital and School Principal Roles in Improving School Quality of SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
6	Mr. Dwiko Febrama Rizki	Yogyakarta State University	Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors: An Investigation Of Students	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century

Room 5 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
7	Mr. Afrima Deri	Yogyakarta State University	Management of Education and Student Sports Training Center (PPLP) Pencak Silat Riau Province	Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to Improve Quality of Education in the 21st Century
8	Wiwit Muhammad Husni	Yogyakarta State University	Contribution of The Parents' Authoritarian Parenting to The Stress of Primary School Children	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
9	Prof. Badrun Kartowagiran	Yogyakarta State University	The Work Performance of The Graduates of 3-YP Vocational High Schools and Its Follow-Up	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
10	Dr. pujiyanti fauziah	Yogyakarta State University	Mapping The Learning Style of Learning Mentors in The Formal and Informal Education in The Province of Yogyakarta Special Region	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
11	Prof. Slameto	Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana	Increasing Primary School Teacher's Professionalism through Professional Teacher Education (PPG) Program to Create Child-Friendly Schools as Viewed from Autonomy,	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies

Room 5 Session 3; Time 13.00-15.00 (August 31, 2018)

No	Presenter	Afiliation	Title	Topic
			Commitment, and Self-Development	
12	Mr. Muhammad Nursa'ban	Yogyakarta State University	Spatial Critical Thinking Factors on Geographic Metacognitive Assessment	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
13	Ms. Gusmira Wita	Yogyakarta State University	Exploratory Analysis of Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) in The Sociology Learning	Educational Research and Innovation to Formulate Quality Educational Policies
14	Mr. Faiq Yudha Miftakhul Rizqi and Ms. Rachmah Laksmi Ambardini		The Effectiveness Of Combination Stretching Pnf And Cryotherapy To Prevention Doms In Lower Extremity.	Technology in Humanity and Social, Sports, and Science Studies to Improve Quality of Education and Industries in the 21st Century

What if "Dynamic Society" becomes the Norm?

The Arendt Dilemma and Its Way Out in Contemporary Ethical and Educational Life

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Abstract

The Arendt Dilemma, one of the greatest dilemmas in contemporary ethics and education, is that we have abandoned almost everything, but meantime we cannot break away from some premise of the certainty at any time in our ethical life and moral education. This Arendt Dilemma is manifested not only in the subversion and struggle of traditional ethics in our personal life, but also in the question and confusion of traditional political identifications in our social life. The core root of this trouble can be summed up in the fact or feature of our society that the "dynamic society" has become the norm in this era. Understanding and dealing with this Arendt dilemma properly requires us to develop the comprehensive judgment rather than single judgment in ethical life, and construct rather than destroy the educational logic in the educational process.

Keywords: Arendt Dilemma, single judgment, comprehensive judgment.

Hannah Arendt (1977, pp.191), in *Between Past and Future*, formulates a universal problem of modern society—"The problem of education in the modern world lies in the fact that by its very nature it cannot forgo either authority or tradition, and yet must proceed in a world that is neither structured by authority nor held together by tradition."

As far as I am concerned, what Hannah Arendt has formulated is not just confined to a social fact of a certain "modern world"; more importantly it reveals one of the most significant dilemmas of contemporary ethics and education: we can negate almost everything, whilst ethical life as well as moral education cannot be separated from the premise of certainty. The above situation is the so-called Arendt Dilemma addressed in this article. And the way to understand and cope with Arendt Dilemma has become one of the most important issues that contemporary society and education has to face.

1. The factual representations of the Arendt Dilemma

Within the context of our daily life, the most specific and salient representation of the above-stated Arendt Dilemma can be depicted through the following two aspects:

1.1. The personal-life domain: The holistic subversion of traditional ethics and the ensuing struggle

In traditional ethical life, an individual will consciously or unconsciously abide by certain definitive ethical rules. For instance, Chinese society has once followed "the Five Cardinal Relations" (五伦 FIVE LUN) for a long period of time: Between parent and child, there is to be affection (亲 QIN) ; between ruler and minister, rightness (义 YI) ; between husband and wife, differentiation (别 BIE) ; between elder and younger, precedence (序 X) ; between friends, trust (信 XIN) (Mencius, cited in Pak, 2008, pp.388). According to Mencius, education-related institutions were established in the Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties (2146BC-256 BC) respectively, all functioning to teach people the Five Cardinal Relations, albeit with different titles. People of three dynasties learnt the same set of ethical rules together, and that was how people got to know the wisdom of human relations well. Accordingly, many Chinese thinkers, especially those of the Confucian school, put special emphasis on the education of human relations. The Chinese people lived in this system of ethics for more than two thousand years, until the advent of modern society. Yet in contemporary China, the relation between the ruler and minister no longer exists, and the rule regarding the other four relations has also been wholly subverted. The relation between husband and wife is a good case in point. If we discuss such topics with an urban youth (in Beijing, Shanghai, or Shenzhen) , who happens to be at an age for marriage, he or she will in turn asks us: why do we have to get married in the first place (why does 'relation between husband and wife' necessarily exist)? And we will be at a loss for words.

In contemporary times, the phenomenon of holistic moral subversion is not unique to China. Globally speaking, homosexual, bi-sexual relationships and its marriages have been "tolerated" or accepted by an increasing number of people in some societies, and even the self-destructive lifestyles such as

drug-using is regarded as within the domain of personal freedom and thus deserve to be "de-morally-labeled" by some philosophers.

Ethical life and its educational foundation have been shaken to its core in contemporary society. However, people cannot live their life without the existence of basic regulations, and moral education should not use the method of not imparting any moral positions to children, nor should it adopt a position that resonates with the school of *Values Clarification*, which only requires the teacher to help children to clarify their pre-existing values (and thus only eschews, rather than solve, the value problems). This is one of the most conflicted conditions that experienced by people in the contemporary society.

1.2. The social-life domain: the absolute questioning and its ensuing confusion of traditional political identification

The so-called traditional political identification can be simply categorized into two main types: the identification with political institutions, and the identification with national states. The former is based on political ideology, while the later is based on lineage and culture. Currently the two main types of political identification are all subject to unprecedented crisis of uncertainty.

Around the globe, although the forces of inertia of capitalistic discursive hegemony still exists strongly, not only the real-life events such as Occupy Wall Street Movement and the worldwide financial crisis (which, in my view, is by nature a kind of crisis of political institutions), but the universal distrust towards the certainty of capitalistic ideology initiated by post-modernism, implies the gradual decline of definitive or absolute utopian thinking that started from the Enlightenment. Therefore, the 'thin democracy' resides in different societies in different forms (political indifference and non-participation, or violent, destructive participation). Within the nation-state identification dimension, characteristics which are represented by "the Rose Revolution" kind of thinking all boil down to the fact that political identification takes precedence over the nation-state one (in terms of this, we are able to detect similar logics in certain radical political claims recently from Hong Kong, Taiwan and mainland China). The problem is that the misery of nation-states will eventually reverse some simple and radical political ideological choices, the proof of which can be easily found in the "political revolutions" in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Within the grand China, this conflict manifests itself in a more absolute sense: on the

one hand, China as a nation-state has been at its peak in terms of economic and social development, and on the other hand, the pro-independence of Taiwan, Hong Kong, Sinkiang (Xinjiang) and Tibet will at times grow rampant. More absurdly, in Hong Kong and Taiwan, some people are not only against the Communist Party and Socialism system politically, but become opponents of national identification such as "China", "Chinese" , "Chinese culture" and so on.

The two above-mentioned negations of traditional political identification are at once the cause and the consequence of education. Thus, to explore the ways out of the dilemma is the responsibility of education, and it further requires the efforts of the society at large. In terms of education alone, undoubtedly the essence of ethical life is about the appropriate negotiations of relations between one and his self, one and his counterparts, as well as one and the society. If an individual's identity cannot be confirmed, and that the relationship between the individual and the nation or state is in intense tension and uncertainty, how should we answer the basic questions of moral education, such as who should teach? Whose values should be taught? Who should receive the teaching? What kind of characters should be cultivated? This is the second representation of the Arendt Dilemma.

2. The social roots of the Arendt Dilemma

The social roots and the crux of the Arendt Dilemma can in fact be attributed to the reality that the particular traits of a "dynamic society" have become the common scene of the society, which is a characteristic of our times.

2.1. The "dynamic society" means more than a kind of "turbulent times"

Along the course of human development, "turbulent times" such as the Spring and Autumn Period, the Five-Dynasty Period (in ancient China) and the French Revolution always exist, and a society of such times can be seen as a certain "dynamic society". However, this "dynamic society" in the sense of "turbulent times", is by nature nothing more than the transitional period of two stably-developing eras. In stark contrast, in terms of both the economic basis and the superstructure, in contemporary times, the "dynamic society" has become the norm, or a kind of stably-existing societal or epochal characteristic: some traditional industries, which have lasted thousands of years, disappear rapidly, whereas some newly-developing industries that

have never been heard before are quickly burgeoning; a pre-existing interpersonal relationship has not been reinforced, whilst a new relationship has already taken place; some traditional ideas have been thoroughly overthrown, yet the some new values and ideas are filled with uncertainties in themselves...Therefore, the previously stated phenomenon, namely the holistic subversion of traditional ethics in the personal-life domain and the absolute questioning of traditional political identification in the social-life domain, is nothing but a demonstration that "dynamic society" has become the norm.

2.2. The other side of the "dynamic" nature of modern society is the so-called "diversity"

Actually, we can say that "dynamic" and "diversity" are two sides of the same coin, serves mutually as cause and effect of each other. Since values are uncertain, then different choices of values are justified to exist logically. In a sense, one century ago Dewey's empiricist analysis of ethical rules illustrated the "dynamic" of human life, as well as signaled the "diversity" of values that might come out of the differences in experience.

Therefore, as far as contemporary education and social life is concerned, the most urgent question is as such: **how do we deal with the Arendt Dilemma when the "dynamic society" has already become the norm?**

Many scholars in China responded that education should "teach young people how to choose", including promoting moral education and establish the spirit of openness, democratic styles and the awareness of self-examination and so on (eg. Wu, 1999). However, the abstract principles such as "the spirit of openness, democratic styles, the awareness of self-examination", albeit correct, have not absolutely, specifically and concretely answered the question of how "teach young people how to choose" can be achieved in the contemporary "dynamic society".

3. The possible ways of dealing with this Arendt dilemma properly

Following the above question, what are the possible ways out for ethics and education when the "dynamic society" has become the norm? Moral education is simultaneously "morality" and "education", and thus logically speaking, we may need to search for solutions according to the two dimensions, namely the construction of ethics and moral education.

3.1. Comprehensive instead of single judgment in ethical life

In certain specific historical epochs, because the society itself is stable (even when it is 'turbulent' it is the transitional period of two stable eras), a certain mode of thought can fit the need of societal development to a great extent. For example, the Confucian ethics used to be the dominant culture of the Chinese society for more than two thousand years, and the political philosophy of Liberalism and the ethics of Deontology have had dominant influence on the establishment of capitalist civilization in some Western societies. And exactly because of this, enlighten the mass like seers and saints used to be the essential pursuit of function of many ideology constructions.

However, as the "dynamic society" has become the norm in contemporary society, it has led to the changes, pluralism and complex ethical situation, and many value problems cannot be solved by a single value judgment, and comprehensive judgment has become an inevitable choice in the face of the changes and complex situation. For instance, in terms of making ethic-related choices, we particularly need the comprehensiveness resulted from Deontology, Utilitarianism and Virtue Ethics which have been critiquing each other for a long time. We not only need to maintain reverence and deference towards 'Categorical Imperative' from the stand point of Deontology, but also need a thorough evaluation of moral consequences with the help of Utilitarianism; and whether it is the observance of Categorical Imperative or the evaluation of moral consequence, certain generally-acknowledged virtues on the part of the behavioral agents are needed. From the perspective of political philosophy, political stances such as Liberalism, Republicanism and Communitarianism, throughout their long-time mutual oppositions, not only reveals each other's shortcomings, but also illustrates the rationality of viewing public life in a comprehensive manner. The contemporary construction of political life not only requires the combination of wisdom of Liberalism, Republicanism and Communitarianism, but also requires a thorough consideration of the historical rationality inherent in the socialist political propositions. It is very tough, but only by achieving this can we explain and transform the society effectively.

There is a very interesting case in studies on mainland China. Many Western political scientists, especially the liberal fundamentalists, generally regard the socialist China as "the demon of totalitarianism". But meanwhile in the Western world there is also such a person as John Naisbitt (2010) who openly announces that China has been developing a kind of "Vertical

Democracy" (Naisbitt maintains that the political decision-making of China has been struggling to reflect people's will, through a combination of "from top to bottom" and "from bottom to top" ways), and that the form of democracy is far from the Western "Horizontal Democracy" characterized by *separation of powers* and *checks and balances*. And in order to cope with the unprecedented complexity of contemporary society as well as its development, based on Naisbitt's opinion, maybe the future China still needs to accomplish the combination of "Vertical Democracy" and "Horizontal Democracy". The so-called "Chinese path" can be understood to be a "comprehensive judgment" in the sense of political philosophy which is based on the complex reality.

In a nutshell, gone are the days when we would preach the single truth (single judgment) in a godlike manner in terms of value selection. Considering different modes of thinking, and initiating a comprehensive judgment which caters to both the theoretical correctness and the real-life possibilities is the proper way to deal with challenges caused by the transition of the society as well as the diversely-developing values. Of course, the so-called "comprehensive judgment" not only possess openness in terms of space, but also in terms of time, and thus the increasing variables of time should also be taken into consideration even if the complexities of the current stage have been explored to the fullest. Specifically, when it comes to the selection of contents of moral education, only when moral education is open and dialogue-inclined towards the young can it elicit value consensus of a definitive nature, and the 'morality' that is taught by moral educators can be sincerely accepted by the new generation.

3.2. Adopting a constructive rather than destructive educational logic

In moral education, adopting a constructive rather than destructive educational logic on the 'pedagogic' level or in terms of formality is as important as making comprehensive instead of single judgment in terms of contents.

Since the dynamic society has become the norm, moral education, or even all areas of education should regard "teach young people how to choose" as their mission, and cultivating "critical thinking" has become the consensus globally. However, due to many people's misunderstandings of the "critical thinking", the educational life has gradually formed a kind of destructive

educational logic: Critical thinking is doubting and denying everything. This point can be easily confirmed through a series of phenomenon, such as moral nihilism caused by the immoderate negations of ethical rules, the political life that is filled with "angry citizens", as well as the either-or, throat-cutting spiritual states of difference political stances.

"Critical thinking appears as a primary aim of education over most of the world today. It is often described as a detached, skeptical, and analytical process, and many people believe that its main use is to win arguments. However, critical thinking is best thought of as a dedicated search for meaning and understanding."(Nel Noddings & Laurie Brooks, 2017, p1) Nel Noddings told us recently. More than a decade ago, Terry McLaughlin, the late president of Philosophy of Education Society of Great Britain, professor of Institute of Education, University College of London, also specifically pointed out during his speech in China that critical thinking itself needs a certain standard, and that if we attempt to doubt or challenge all standards critical thinking can no longer stand. Hence, critical thinking does not equal pure negation, but instead implies certain bottom lines of civilization; critical thinking should be about criticizing and challenging pre-existing conclusions and at the same time contains constructive innovation. In order to help students develop a complete form of criticality, and to enhance them to think as owners and mature citizens rather than slaves or coldblooded 'others', thinking and practices regarding independence, cautiousness and constructiveness are of great significance. Therefore, some educators in China believe 'critical thinking' should be translated into Chinese as "cautious thinking" (慎思) and "a cautious mode of thinking" (审慎性思维) .

The complete understanding of "critical thinking" is but one example of a constructive rather than destructive educational logic. A constructive rather than destructive logic is a kind of idea of education practices, and should be implemented in all the parts of education. In *Between Past and Future*, Arendt has actually provided a very constructive way out for the dilemma facing contemporary ethics and education from an educational perspective: "That means, however, that not just teachers and educators but all of us, so far as we live in one world together with our children and with young people, must take toward them an attitude radically different from the one we take toward one another. We must decisively divorce the realm of education from

the others, most of all from the realm of public, political life in order to apply to it alone a concept of authority and an attitude toward the past which are appropriate to it but have no general validity and must not claim a general validity in the world of grown-ups." (Arendt, 1977, pp.191-192) At the same time she emphasized: "Education is the point at which we decide whether we love the world enough to assume responsibility for it and by the same token save it from that ruin which, except for renewal, except for the coming of new and young, would be inevitable. And education, too, is where we decide whether we love our children enough not to expel them from our world and leave them to the own devices, nor to strike from their hands their chance of undertaking something new, something unforeseen by us, but to prepare them in advance for the task of renewing a common world" (Arendt, 1977, pp.193)

John Naisbitt (2010, pp.5) especially appreciates an argument of Thomas Kuhn, which is "You can't use an old set of language to understand a new paradigm." I believe this adage of Kuhn is also suitable for our understanding of contemporary society and moral education, in that we obviously cannot utilize the thinking experience of any past time, stable or turbulent time, to analyze the contemporary society and moral education in which **the dynamic has become the norm**. Although to get more specific and definitive answers we are still in need of more and deeper efforts, in order to understand and cope with the Arendt Dilemma, we should undoubtedly develop a comprehensive and proper ethical thinking as well as an educational logic that is suitable for the characteristics of contemporary society.

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sociological reflections. *Journal of East China Normal University (Educational Sciences)* 17(3): pp.10-18. In Chinese.

Author

Dr.TAN Chuanbao, Professor of the Faculty of Education(FOE) and the founder director of the Centre for Citizenship and Moral Education (CCME) at Beijing Normal University, and the president of Chinese Academy for Moral Education (CACME).

Professor Tan's research has primarily focused on moral education, citizenship education and teacher ethics.

Professor Tan's dissertation *Aesthetic View on Moral Education* (1996) and other books such as *Belief Education and Moral Education* (1998), *Studies on Ethics for Teachers* (2000), *Towards New Teacher's Ethics: Explorations of Professional Ethics of Teacher* (2009), *Conspectus of Citizenship Education: International Experience, Historical Transition and China's Choice* (2011), *Romanticism: Freedom and Duty: Chuanbao Tan's Lectures on Moral Education* (2012), *Case Studies on Diagnosis of School Moral Education Problems* (2012), *Esthetics is the Future of Education: Inquiring into the World of Moral Education* (2015) and *Educating for Happiness: Chinese Education Criticism* (2015) are highly reputed in China. He also published book *Educating "Good" Citizens in a Globalizing World for the Twenty-First Century* (co-editor, Sense Publishers, 2015) and papers in English in the areas of moral education, citizenship education and professional Ethics of education.

Using Findings of Educational Research and Innovation to Develop Educational Policies

—The View from My Study on Moral and Citizenship Education in Mainland China



Chuanbao Tan

Professor of Faculty of Education
Director of the Centre for Citizenship & Moral Education
Beijing Normal University



Main points:

1. Three types of participation of my BNU colleagues.
2. What is the best methodology (philosophy) we deal with relationship between researchers and policy-makers?
3. What shall I suggest based on my experience and thinking on China's ME & CE researches?



Three types of participation of my BNU colleagues

Type A. Cynical and radical.

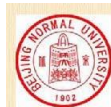
Lost the opportunity to influence top-level design of National Curriculum Reform (1998-2002).

Very bad relation with policy-makers.

Fight against everything.

Misunderstanding of the relationship between scholars and government (or officials).

徐一嘉 庚子年秋
北京師範大學
教育學部
徐一嘉 庚子年秋



Three types of participation of my BNU colleagues

Type B. No researcher's position and Flatter.

Lost stand to influence top-level design of Teacher Education Reform (2007-2018: free-charge normal school students- public-funded education for normal university students).

Very "good" relation with policy-makers.

Give applause to almost every policy proposal from Ministry of Education (PRC).

Misunderstanding of the relationship between scholars and government (or officials).

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教育學部
徐一嘉 庚子年秋



Three types of participation of my BNU colleagues

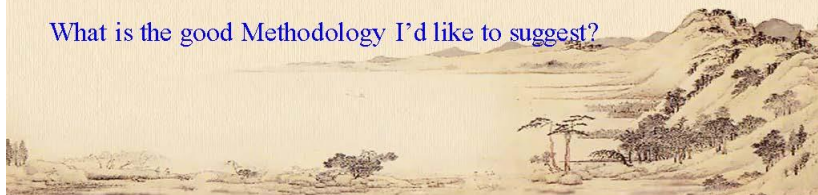
Type C. Moderation and comprehensive.

Reforms of DEYU (moral and citizenship education, and so on) and our participations (Limited, but very effective).

Negotiation, without losing the researcher's position.

What is the good Methodology I'd like to suggest?

徐振一 敬啟者 此次教改 實屬艱鉅 且關係重大 凡我同仁 務請 踴躍 參加 庶幾 改革 成功 此致 敬禮 徐振一 啟



Diffusion of Findings of Educational Research and Innovation through Universities' Business Incubators

Dr. Jane, LIU SU-CHUAN



*The 6th
International Conference on
Educational Research and Innovation*

Diffusion of Findings of Educational Research and Innovation through Universities' Business Incubators

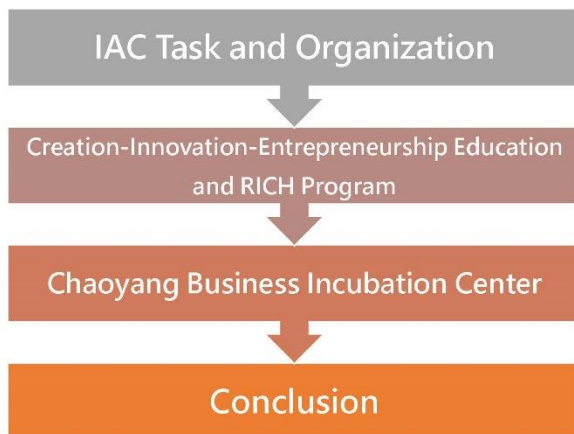


朝陽科技大學
Chaoyang University of Technology

Dr. Jane, LIU SU-CHUAN,
Associate-Dean Of IAC Office
Director of Business Incubation Center,
Assistant Professor, Dept. of M&A;
Chaoyang University of Technology

2018.08.31, Indonesia

Outline



IAC Task and Organization

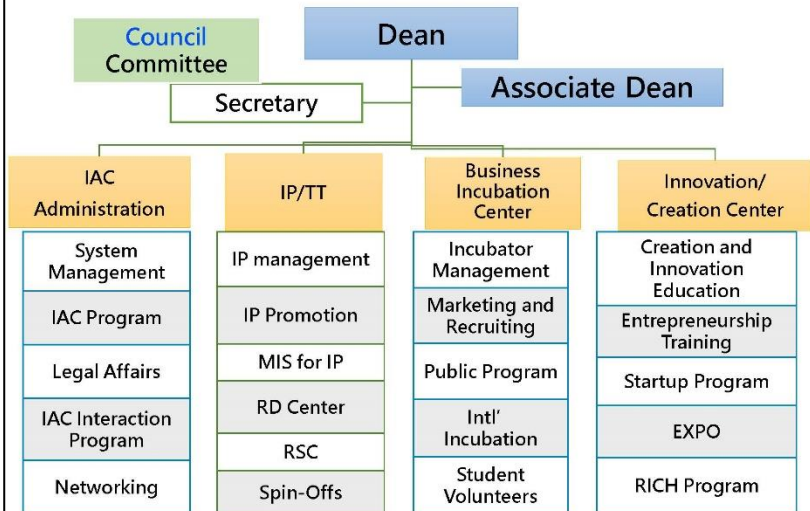
CYUT-IAC oriented practical teaching University

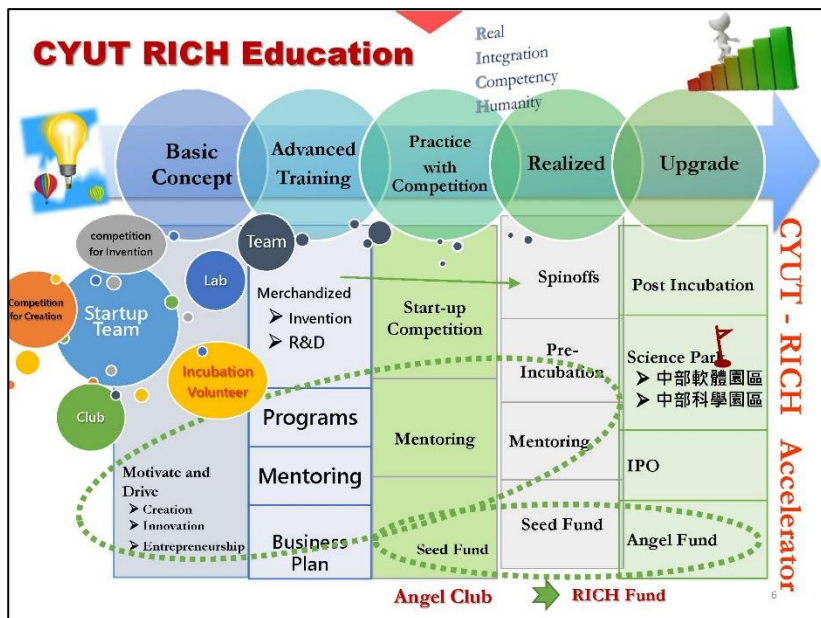
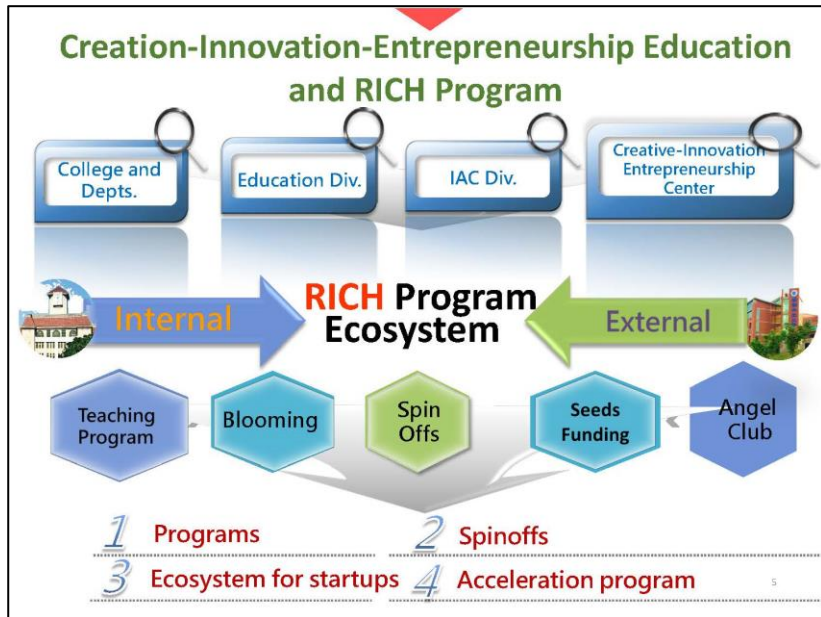
5 colleges, 5 Phd Programs 、22 Graduate/Depts. 600 Factulties, 17,000 students 、183 IP, with outstanding performance



3

IAC Task and Organization





【1】 Creation and Entrepreneur Programs

1. **40+ seed teachers** for creation and entrepreneurship education
2. **Creation Course** (Required for all freshmen)+ advanced courses + Forum + Summit: 8,000+ per year
3. Invention **awards**: (270 accumulated to 2018/8)
61G+89S+36C+36 specific award+
>20 national/international Startup competition Champions
5. **Student startup/Incubation Volunteers** and new startup teams:
20+ per year



【2】 Technology Transformation and Spinoffs

1. 2015 TT to **JENISA Bio Tech**(易宏)Company ,600000 shares @NT 10→2015 IPO (#7421 · @NT38) ·
2. Student startup 「**Taiwan Senong**」 TT 15,000 shares.
2015 IPO #7488 · @NT60 ·
2017 Series A USD 3 Million



【3】RD Centers and IP

Outstanding Programs

- 1.(Green Tech and Agriculture)
2. Advanced Design
3. Food Safe Program
- 4.Pollution Treatment and Recycling Program
5. Disaster prevention technology
6. Teenager Service Program
- 7.Kids Music Education
- 8.Smart Tec
- 9.Machine Tool Design
10. Aged people service Program



Outstanding RD Centers

1. Pheromone Center
2. Grain Inspection Center)
3. Advanced Agriculture Center
4. Non destructive Testing Center
5. Plant Disease Inspection Center



IP

- 1.IP:Invention:128,New Type-41 Overseas:6
 2. In Process 40(overseas 9)
- To 2018/8/1

【4】Ecosystem

1. Spinoffs rules.
- 2.RICH Angel Fund: NT 100 Million(US 300K)
- 3.2015/10 Crowd Funding (We Bakers)
- 4.2016.7.19 Angel Club: VC + Alumni+ Bankers....



【5】 Incubation and Acceleration

1. 2015,2017 **Outstanding Incubator** by SMOEA
2. 2016 **Top #2 of the World and #1 of Pacific Asia** University Incubator by UBI, Sweden
3. **Softlanding** MOU with SetSquared (England,#1), DMZ(Canada, #3) and 3IE(Chilly, #17),YSU
- 4.2016 Certified by **Taipei Exchange** (TPEX) to evaluate for **GISA** (創櫃板)company. CBIC is the only incubator to get the certification.



Cyut Business Incubation Center(SINCE 1998)

MAJOR TASKS: Integrating and Executing the Industry-Academia Collaboration Businesses between CYUT and the Industrials in Central Taiwan.
Incubating New Star-ups

ENTERPRISE INCUBATED :150+ (Accumulated)
23: In incubating, SURVIAL RATE:80%+

RELATIVE FIELD: Bio-Tec, Agriculture, E-Commerce, Green Tec, Health Care, Machinery, Design....

EMPLOYEE:10+ VOLUNTEERS(40+)+MENTORS(200+)



Move to CTSP in 2006 with the incubator building.



UBI INDEX METHODOLOGY

The first and most reliable global ranking of
Top University Business Incubators

評比標準分為3大面向，
60+ KPI'S

GLOBAL BENCHMARK 2015 - UNIVERSITY BUSINESS BUSINESS INCUBATOR

**Innovation Incubation Center
Chaoyang University of Technology**

#2

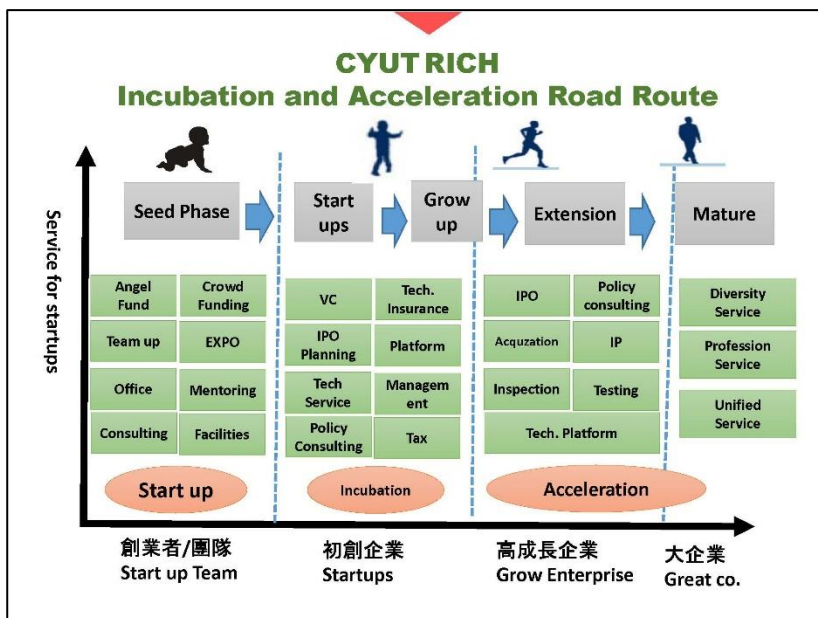
67 COUNTRIES FROM 5 GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS

- EUROPE: France, Germany, Norway, Sweden
- SOUTH AMERICA: Brazil, Peru, Costa Rica, Argentina
- ASIA & OCEANIA: China, India, Japan, Australia
- AFRICA: Egypt, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda
- NORTH AMERICA: Canada, Mexico, United States

Value for Ecosystem, Value for Client, Attractiveness, Knowledge Development, Access to Finance, Access to Network, Access to Market, Access to Talent, Access to Resources, Access to Services, Access to Support, Access to Information

#	Incubator	University
1	SETsquared/United Kingdom	University of Bath/University of Bristol/University of Exeter/University of Southampton/University of Surrey
2	Innovation Incubation Center ,CYUT/Taiwan	Chaoyang University of Technology
3	The DMZ at Ryerson University/Canada	Ryerson University
4	1871/United States	Northwestern University/University of Chicago/University of Illinois/Loyola University/Illinois Institute of Technology/DeVry University
5	PoliHub Startup District & Incubator/Italy	Polytechnic University of Milan
6	Innovate Calgary/Canada	University of Calgary
7	INiTS Universitäres Gründerservice Wien /Austria	Vienna University of Technology/University of Vienna
8	ATP Innovations/Australia	University of Sydney/Australian National University/The University of New South Wales/University of Technology Sydney
9	YES!Delft/Netherlands	Delft University of Technology
10	Uppsala Innovation Centre/ Sweden	Uppsala University/Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
11	UtrechtInc/Netherlands	Utrecht University/University Medical Center Utrecht/University of Applied Sciences Utrecht
12	Huazhong University of Science and Technology National Science Park/ China	Huazhong University of Science and Technology

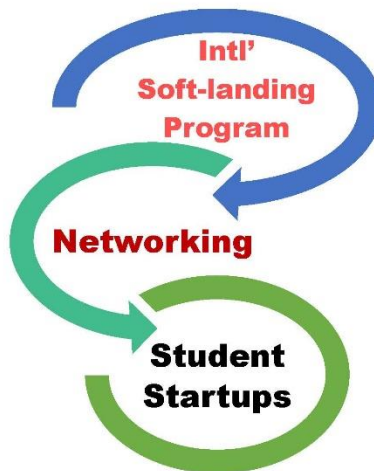
13	Instituto Genesis PUC-Rio/ Brazil	Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro
14	Business-Incubator of National Research University Higher School of Economics/Russia	National Research University, Higher School of Economics
15	National Taiwan University Innovation Incubation Center/Taiwan	National Taiwan University
16	TEC Edmonton/Canada	University of Alberta
17	Instituto Internacional para la Innovación Empresarial (3IE)/Chile	Universidad Técnica Federico Santa Maria
18	ITU SEED (ITU CEKIRDEK)/Turkey	Istanbul Technical University
19	China Agricultural University National University Science Park/China	China Agricultural University
20	Hefei National University Science Park/China	Hefei University of Science and Technology/Anhui University/University of Science and Technology of China
21	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology Business Incubation Center/Taiwan	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
22	BLC3 Incubadora/Portugal	University of Coimbra/University of Minho School of Technology and Management of Oliveira do Hospital/University of Beira Interior/University Nova Lisbon/Catholic University of Portugal
23	Parque Tecnológico de la Salud de Granada (PTS Granada)/Spain	University of Granada
24	Chrysalis/Chile	Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Valparaiso
25	Instituto Pedro Nunes (IPN)/Portugal	Universidade do Coimbra



Abilities for Student Volunteers Trained in the Incubator



Practical Incubation Programs for Student Volunteers



18

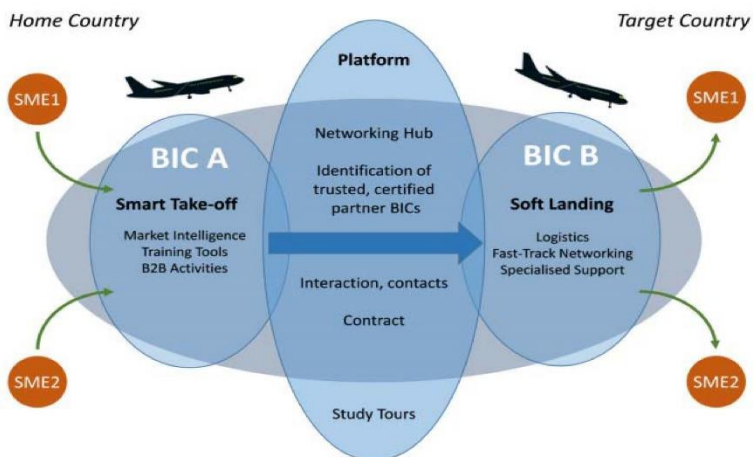
International Incubation Program

For 1.Customer 2.Benchmark 3.Networking



19

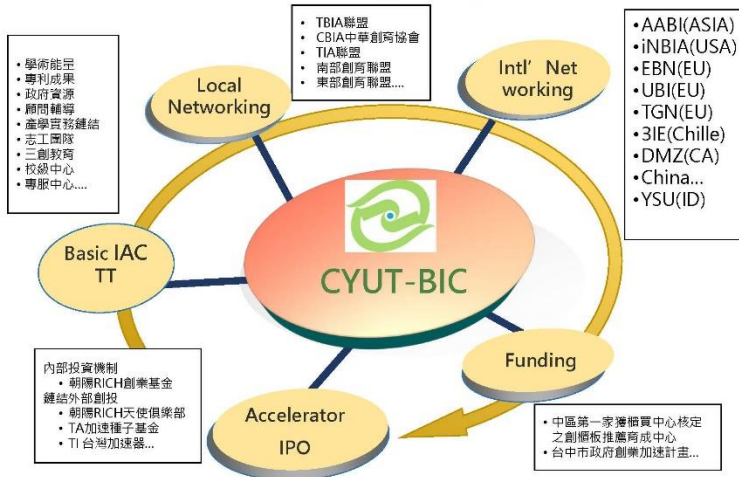
International Pilot Project



International interaction



Networking Program



Student Startups



Conclusion

Education & Startups & Incubation

*To be angel,
to Teach, Educate and Incubate
them to be someone!
Then share their performance and success.*



TRANSFORMATIVE LEADERSHIP TO SUPPORT THE POLICY ON LOCAL WISDOM – BASED EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

Basikin

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Local wisdom-based educational research and innovation is regaining its place in the last decades. Researchers are looking back at the values among their local society as another direction in research and innovation. Among the rapid development of information and technology resulting in an era of disruption, local wisdom is believed to be the cure to a more balanced life. Relaying on local wisdom, however, does not seem to create a promising future for a more ‘civilized’ pace of innovation. This study is a preliminary study on the implementation of program priorities in Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta aiming at investigating the impacts of a transformative type of university leadership on academics participation on research and innovation. Data sources are 28 international conference websites conducted in Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta and onversations with the academics regarding the conduct of the conferences. Document and conversation analyses on program priorities implemented in Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta provide a view on how academics in the university embrace innovation. Findings suggest that there two different drives of academics in embracing innovation i.e. choices and compliance. Different types of the drives imply on different leadership types to be implemented in the university – the transparent, participative, and collegial leadership to promote autonomy supports among the academics.

Keywords: transformational leadership, autonomy supports, educational innovation

THE MEANINGFUL LEARNING OF THE 1st AND 2nd VALUES OF PANCASILA TO IMPROVE THE CHARACTER OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER EDUCATION STUDENTS

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Abstract

Based on the observation, students of Primary School Teacher Education Department, when they were a student in high school, their learning activities are focused on cognitive and less to affective aspects and psychomotor skills, caring less when praying, less confident, less familiar with their classmates, less caring about friends, and dressed less tidy. Research subjects of the research were 46 students. The data of this study are conducted from students and lecturers on Pancasila subject, and completion of data through the questionnaires. This study used a qualitative approach and kind of case research strategy. The result of the study is converted to Sudjana's theory, the first value of Pancasila, believe in the one Supreme God, students was very confident to be able to exude confidence and a committed attitude towards God Almighty and give birth to a religious Indonesian man who can develop tolerance to realize live harmony. Of course, there is still the following sure of it. It is very lacking in the sense of the meaning of one principle. The second value, Just and civilized humanity, this student really have personality and behaviour that rotate high humanistic value with the characteristic of a human personality constraint besides as an individual being also social human being. Therefore, it is realized by means of meaningful learning, including personality education based on the mental revolution movement.

Keywords: meaningful learning, values, pancasila, character

MAPPING THE LEARNING STYLE OF LEARNING MENTORS IN THE FORMAL AND INFORMAL EDUCATION IN THE PROVINCE OF YOGYAKARTA SPECIAL REGION

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Abstract

Non-formal education is growing very rapidly in Indonesia, and non-formal education teachers have a very vital role. But research on pamong is very limited. This study aims to develop a learning style questionnaire and map the learning styles learning mentors. The research method is done by survey. The results showed that the learning style questionnaire was good, the learning style of pamong consisted of: First, 64.00% of the learning mentors had adopted the theoretical style. Second, 18.00% of the learning mentors had adopted the activist style. Third, 16.00% of the learning mentors had adopted the reflector style. Fourth, 2.00% of the learning mentors had adopted the pragmatic style.

Keywords: mentors, instrument validity, learning style,

THE EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE INTO THE PERFORMANCE OF THE DEPARTMENT HEAD OF THE PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES AT EAST OF JAKARTA

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Abstract

The objective of this research was to find out the effect of organizational culture into the performance of the department head of the private university in the East of Jakarta. The research applied methodological survey that is path analysis. Data was collected from 86 respondents which selected by simple random sampling. The findings of the research shows there is a positive effect of organizational culture into the performance of department head. The findings lead to the recommendation to maintain the organizational culture in order to improve the private university performance in general and performance of the department head in particular.

Keywords: organizational culture and performance

PLACE VALUES AND THREE-DIGIT SUBTRACTION BY HAND-ON ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

The second graders of elementary school can only learn mathematics using manipulative materials. This research aimed to describing hand-on activities of a second grader to understand place values and three-digit subtraction operations using manipulative materials. The subject was Geget (pseudoname), a second grader of a state elementary schools in Palangkaraya, Indonesia. The materials used were sticks and three boxes. The sticks could be tied into small bunches of ten sticks representing place value of the tens, and large bunches of ten small bunches representing the hundreds. The boxes were inscribed with “the units”, “the tens” and “the hundreds” representing the corresponding place values. The researcher guided the subject by instructing her to perform some tasks, and to solve some questions (problems). The guidance was based on enactive, iconic and symbolic stages. The results showed that using manipulative materials, sticks and boxes, could help the subject meaningfully understand the concept of place values and three-digit subtraction operations. The subject determined the subtraction result and started by checking the sufficiency of the digits of each place value to be taken, then subtracted it from the front.

Keywords: enactive; manipulative materials; place values; subtraction operations; construction understanding

DIGITAL GRAPHIC NOVEL AS A MEDIA OF LEARNING HISTORY IN THE ERA OF DIGITAL LITERACY

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Abstract

The impact of globalization on education demanded the Government should prepare a global society that is able to adapt technological advances and revelation. One of the Ministry of Education and Culture policy is the literacy movement as capital formation of human resources quality, productive and competitive power, characteristic, and nationalists. The movement itself is a literacy reading and writing activities related to knowledge, language, and culture. At the current time, learning the history of need different innovations to facilitate students in learning history in the era of digital literacy. The important thing for the Betterment of the quality of learning history, not only on the material to be learned but also about how the material can be delivered properly. Required an innovation in learning so as to give the impression that more learning is becoming more interesting and fun but still solid content. Advances in science and technology have affected the use of media of instruction in schools and other educational institutions. Digital graphic novel as a medium of instruction serves to convey the message or information from the material learned in the process of learning in the classroom. In this context, the process of learning refers to the process of communication between the students and the learning media (in this case the digital graphic novel). The learning process will bring the maximum result if the material submitted with the chronological arrangement. developing a digital graphic novel as a medium of learning is one form of innovation in learning history.

Keywords: digital graphic novel media, learning history, media literacy, digital learning

A FRAMEWORK OF EDUCATIONAL FEEDBACK SYSTEM WITH STATISTICAL METHOD AND SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Sentiment analysis has long and widely used in attempt to know public sentiment towards an entity, including in education, specifically in evaluation of learning. The key to success of sentiment analysis is use of right method and data are valid. The Essay for analytical data are sometimes made carelessly but method used to eliminate this data only using stopword removal and no tendency to recognize pattern of user behavior. In addition, sentiment analysis results also require a comparison with other evaluation system. This study makes framework educational feedback system that can generate qualitative data from essay and quantitative data from performance assessment questionnaires. Data obtained from lecturers evaluation by students in Educational Higher School of Muhammadiyah Kuningan. Qualitative data processed with sentiment analysis using Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithm, but first performed similarity removal in preprocessing stage to remove essay that made carelessly. Then quantitative data processed with statistical method. Each output is a score that can be correlated to measure relationship between them. As a result, sentiment analysis with SVM able to produce 91% sentiment accuracy and correlation between performance score with sentiment score is 0,73 which means have a high relationship.

Keywords: educational feedback system, sentiment analysis, support vector machine, similarity removal

THE EFFECT OF ACADEMIC SUPERVISION AND PARTICIPATION IN MGMP AND TRAINING ON THE COMPETENCY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHERS OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS IN SLEMAN DISTRICT

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Abstract

This study aimed to reveal the effect of academic supervision and, teacher participation in subject matter, teacher forum (MGMP) and training on the competency of the social science teachers in District of Sleman, either partially or simultaneously. This research was quantitative and associative causal research with the ex-post facto approach. The population was 183 social science teachers in Sleman Regency. A sample of 85 teachers was established using the purposive sampling technique. The data collection used a questionnaire and teacher competency test. Technique validity testing was performed through expert judgment and Confirmatory Factor Analysis with SPSS support, while the reliability testing used Cronbach's Alpha. The data analysis used the multiple regression analysis (MRA). The result of the research shows that there are positive and significant effect of academic supervision, teacher participation in MGMP, and training on SMP teacher competency in Sleman District either individually/ partially or simultaneously. The implementation of maximal academic supervision can improve teacher competency well. Teacher participation in MGMP activities and active training also able to increase teacher competency maximally. So, the academic supervision, teacher participation in MGMP, and training can be applied well to improve teacher competency. All of program very important for teachers for the present and future to increase knowledge, skills, attitudes and productivity of teachers in 21st Century

Keywords: academic supervision, participation in MGMP, training, teacher competency

IMPLEMENTATION OF LEARNING TOGETHER METHOD WITH LTSPICE SIMULATION TO ENHANCE STUDENT'S COMPREHENSION IN ELECTRIC CIRCUITS COURSE

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Abstract

Electric Circuits is one of mandatory courses in electrical engineering. This course consists of basic electronic components, modeling concept and circuit analysis in direct current (DC) or alternating current (AC) which are fundamental for various advance courses. However, this course gives a significant contribution to student's failure at every term. The data, from last term, show that 16.02% of 256 students got D, E and T (DET) grade. That is exceed 15%, a standard set by Telkom University. This research proposes a fusion method between Learning Together method (LT) and software (LTSPICE) simulation. LT method's aim is to leveling knowledge for each student meanwhile software simulation's is to give a better understanding for students and verify their work.

The purpose of this research is to find a suitable learning method which can reduce DET index and to increase student's achievement in electric circuits course at Telkom University. This research is an action research which is designed in two cycles. Each cycle consists of four steps: Planning, Acting, Observing and Reflecting. The research data are obtained from observation form, assignment and exam results (pretest and posttest). These results showed that the proposed method can increase student's achievement about 3% in final exam compared with a mid-term exam and it successfully decreased DET index about 5% compared to previous term results.

Keywords: Learning Together Technique, Action Research, Engineering Education

IMPLEMENTATION OF INDONESIAN FOR FOREIGN (BIPA) TEACHING MATERIAL THIS MULTICULTURAL-ORIENTED IN THE COURSE OF BIPA IN STKIP PGRI SUMATERA BARAT

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Abstract

This study aims to describe and explain 1) the implementation of BIPA learning, 2) the development of Indonesian Language teaching materials for Foreign Speakers by students of BIPA-based course materials based on local wisdom, 3) implementation of strategies and efforts that can be done by BIPA students in STKIP PGRI West Sumatra. This research is a naturalistic cognitive research with a form of stuck case study with purposive sampling technique. Research data were analyzed using interactive analysis model. From the results of the research are as follows, 1) the implementation of BIPA learning in the subject of teaching materials BIPA has directed the students to develop BIPA teaching materials with four language skills and linguistic. 2) development of BIPA teaching materials in BIPA teaching materials course directs BIPA teaching materials to cultures that incorporate their multicultural elements of local wisdom. which contains folklore, phrases, pantuns, chants, dances, traditional games or in the form of certain ritual ceremonies, customs, clothing and dresses, and food way of eating.3) the strategies and efforts undertaken will be by using BIPA learning method with the help of learning media BIPA.

Keywords: Implementation, Teaching materials, BIPA Learning, and Multicultural (Indonesian Culture)

DEVELOPING AN EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE INSTRUMENT FOR TEACHER STUDENT

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to develop the valid and reliable emotional intelligence instrument for teacher student. The benefits of this development was the availability of emotional intelligence instrument teacher candidates that can be used to educational institutions. This research followed the Gable method. The construct of emotional intelligence instrument was judgment by seven experts. Pilot phase carried out on 630 teacher students on Bengkulu University. Data were analyzed by using content validity, CFA, IRT PCM, concurrent validity, convergent validity, and reliability coefficient. The result showed that emotional intelligence instrument has content validity index of 0.814. The instrument has a goodness of fit statistics The instrument of emotional intelligence eligible partial credit model. The concurrent validity of 0.366. The convergent validity of emotional intelligence was 0.806. The reliability coefficient of 0.699. Thus emotional intelligence instrument has qualified content validity, concurrent validity, and convergent validity, and reliability coefficient.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, content validity, CFA, concurrent validity, convergent validity, reliability coefficient

THE WORK PERFORMANCE OF THE GRADUATES OF 3-YP VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS AND ITS FOLLOW-UP

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Abstract

The fourth industrial revolution and globalization have led to the strong intention to improve the performance quality of three-year vocational high school graduates (3-YP VHS). The improvement can be made precisely if it is initiated with research on graduate work performance. Therefore, this research aims to describe the work performance of the 3-YP VHS graduates and ways to follow it up. This research was conducted at

11 3-YP VHS's, 13 business sectors and industrial sectors with the respondents consisting of school principals, teachers, students, and alumni of vocational high schools working in industries. The data were collected through a questionnaire, observation, and interviews, and analyzed using the descriptive technique completed with the qualitative one. The result of this research shows that in general the work performance of 3-YP VHS graduates is in a high category, except for the ethics which needs improvement. In addition, there are skills needed by industries but not developed in school, including a special skill to accomplish a task and managerial and public speaking skills. On the other hand, there are subject matters not directly needed by industries but developed in school, including social science, arts, electric installation, heavy instrument operation, introductory test analysis, and map measurement. Based on this result, there is a need to revise the curriculum, i.e. by including materials on special trainings which are interesting to students and relevant to the development of job market. It is also necessary to improve classroom instruction and evaluation by integrating character aspects in teaching and evaluation.

Keywords: work performance, graduate, 3-YP VHS follow up

EVALUATION OF E-RAPOR USABILITY USING USABILITY TESTING METHOD

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Abstract

E-rapor is a desktop-based application used to process students' final grades. There are some obstacles in using *e-rapor*, so it is necessary to evaluate of usability aspects using usability testing method. The purpose of this study was to evaluate *e-rapor* from the use side of effectiveness, efficiency, and user satisfaction. The population in this study is 577 people. The sampling technique used was a stratified random sampling with a total sample of 30 people (15 novice users and 15 expert users). Data collection techniques in this study using performance measurement, think aloud, and SUS questionnaires. The method used for data analysis is descriptive statistics and t-test. The results of this study show that: (1) *e-rapor* is not effective in terms of usage, because there are still many errors made by the user in completing the task (with completion rate <90%), (2) *e-rapor* in terms of use is efficient, because there is no time difference in completing the task on the user's novice and expert (not significant with $p < 0.05$), (3) unsatisfied user in using *e-rapor*, with mean score of SUS 64,26 <68. Recommendations for improvement of *e-rapor* in this research are: (1) improvements in data base design, (2) the need for additional help modules on *e-rapor*, and (3) improvements in import and export value format features.

Keywords: E-Rapor, Usability Testing, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Satisfaction.

SOCIAL CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENT SUSTAINABILITY: CHALLENGES AND DYNAMICS IN DOLLY COMMUNITY EDUCATION

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Abstract

After Dolly prostitution was closed in 2014, Dolly community has been changing and transforming. These changes are not only for renewing their physical environment and abandoning the prostitution image, but also changing and empowering Dolly community. Recently, Dolly community are transforming their values, characters, morality, work related skill, attitude and experience. They are encouraged to participate in various provided learning activities. These empowering actions aim to enable Dolly community to survive through their new conditions and grow. Dolly community transformation poses challenging and dynamic community education. Thus, this study aims to explore several dynamics in empowering Dolly community through qualitative method. The data are collected through direct observation, depth interview and focus group discussion. The study indicates that there are several fundamental community empowerment aspects should be addressed for changing and developing Dolly. The first aspect is developing community education targeted and aimed to transform and restructure Dolly's mindset to create more creative, hard working and productive society. The second factor is the availability of education for increasing Dolly's youth working skills and characters. The third aspect is the involvement and participation of all community elements as learning facilitators to support Dolly's empowerment through experiential learning, enrichment, coaching, modeling, mentoring, embedding and industrial partnership programs. The fourth factor is developing infrastructure to support growth of Dolly's small and middle-sized home industries. It is expected that the vibrancy of learning opportunities may change and transform Dolly's mental, character and working-skill to overall improve Dolly's capacity to develop and be self-sustained.

Keywords: Dolly, social changes, empowerment, community education, development sustainability

PERCEIVED EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS: PERSPECTIVE OF STUDENTS WITH LOW-FAMILY INCOME LEVEL

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Abstract

This paper examines the benefits of education perceived by students with low-family income levels by measuring the university missions as the tested variables, eg academic (research administration), research and development, link-and-match (employment), and social (scholarships and public services) missions. The study sites are 8 universities in Jakarta with population of students who receive scholarships and low-income student benefits. The results showed that the universities were mostly focusing on obtaining new students, educating students about research and improving students' careers including research and non-research benefits as mission accomplishment. Based on the academic mission, the research finding indicated that the students prioritized to obtaining the education gain and pursuing an urban career which confirmed by university staffs. Other findings are also surprising because the universities rarely focusing on fulfilling social (eg. Scholarships) and link-and-match (job career and employment) missions to support low-income students. Even though the four missions of educational missions have been regulated, however, the eight universities considered the entire missions as voluntary policies to achieve education quality.

Keywords: family level, income, education quality, link-and-match, mission

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF *MULTIPLE REPRESENTATION* ORIENTED LEARNING MATERIAL WITH PROJECT BASED LEARNING TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' CHEMISTRY LEARNING OUTCOMES

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Abstract

Learning material is one of components in learning that its existence can improve students' learning outcomes. The Existence of learning material that has low quality, so making learning material needs consideration. The formulation of research problem is how the effectiveness learning material multiple representation oriented? This research for intended to analyze the effectiveness learning material multiple representation oriented towards improvement of students' learning outcomes and know the students' responses to learning material multiple representation oriented. The implementation of multiple representation oriented learning material is done in colloid system chapter through Project Based Learning (PjBL). This research use 46 of sample with mix method research design. The result show that implementation of multiple representation oriented learning material is effective to improve students learning outcomes from 18.41% become 85.12%, N-gain is 0.82 include in high category.

Keywords: multiple representation, PjBL, prestasi belajar

DEVELOPMENT OF SIMPLE MACHINES PROPS USING ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLY MATERIALS FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

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Abstract

This study is based on the lack of frequency of application of learning media and no simple machines props. Implementation of props can help teachers in delivering material. This research and development aim to describe the feasibility of simple aircraft props made from environmental materials. The specific objectives of this study are to describe (1) the validity of props, (2) practicality of props, (3) the effectiveness of props. This research and development use ADDIE design. The resulting product is a simple machines material props using environmental materials. The props were tested in 31 student's of class VIII of Canaan Christian Junior High School. The instruments used are validation sheet, response questionnaire and learning result test. Data were analyzed descriptively from quantitative data obtained. The results showed that visual aids (1) are very valid, (2) practical, and (3) effective. The result of research and development of simple machines props on science learning with sub material lever, pulley and inclined for junior high school students can be concluded that simple machines props made from environmentally friendly, suitable for students of class VIII Junior High School.

Keywords: props, simple machine, environmentally materials

THE RESPONSE OF FASHION DESIGN STUDY PROGRAM STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MALANG ON MULTIMEDIA LEARNING OF BASIC GRADING COURSE

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Abstract

This research was conducted to see the response of fashion design study program students of Universitas Negeri Malang on multimedia learning of basic grading course. Multimedia learning of basic grading course has been through the process of validation, both from media experts, materials and linguists. This research includes descriptive research with quantitative approach. Its population is S1 student of Fashion Design Department which have just finished grading course, the sample used is saturated sample or all the population is sampled, that is 50 students. The result of the research shows that multimedia learning of basic grading course is very good or feasible to use. Thus, multimedia learning of basic grading course is suitable to use for lecturing in grading course, especially in Fashion Design Department of Universitas Negeri Malang.

Keywords: responses, multimedia, grading, basic level

THE ANALYSIS OF THE STUDENTS' CREATIVE THINKING ABILITY IN MATHEMATICS AS VIEWED FROM THEIR LEARNING STYLE AND EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

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Abstract

This research is a qualitative research that aims to describe mathematical creative thinking ability viewed from students' learning styles and educational background. The subjects of this research are 26 preservice teachers. The data of this research were taken from the questionnaires, tests, and interviews. The research design uses triangular qualitative. The result shows that the subjects possess different creative thinking abilities as seen from the perspectives of learning style and educational background. Most of the subjects (12 students) have low creative ability (46.1%). They are not yet able to apply the four aspects of the mathematical creative thinking. The subjects from high ability category have already done all of the aspects in creative thinking, except the originality aspect. They still used the same way of solution. The subjects from medium category also have done the four creative thinking aspects, except fluency and originality aspects. The highest mathematical creative thinking aspect was achieved by subjects from Senior High School (Natural Sciences class) with auditory learning style. The second high achievement was made by Madrasah Aliyah (MA) students with auditory style, and the next was from Vocational High School with auditory learning style too. Out of the four mathematical creative thinking ability aspects, the flexibility, originality, and elaboration aspects should remain to be the attention of teachers.

Keywords: mathematical creative thinking, learning style, educational background

READY TO TEACH IN THE 21st CENTURY? - REFLECTIONS ON A PRE-SERVICE AND IN-SERVICE CHEMISTRY TEACHER USING A CORE AND PAP-ER

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Abstract

Science educators in the early 21st century are facing a myriad of issues. To prepare students to face the 21st century, it is necessary to have teachers who can inspire the learning process. This study aims to provide an overview of readiness and advice for pre-service and in-service chemistry teachers to face the 21st century in terms of pedagogical and professional competence. This research is a qualitative research with case study design. To achieve the above objectives, this research is carried out with a qualitative approach with case study design. Information is collected by: (1) documentation, (2) interview, and (3) observation. Information sources are determined from key informants and continued with other informants in snowball. Collected data were analyzed by: (1) data reduction, (2) presentation data, and (3) conclusion. The results of the study indicate the importance of learning groups for educators and the need of scientific writing training in order to teach well in the 21st century.

Keywords: Teaching and Learning, PCK, CoRe, PaP-eR.

INTERCULTURAL COURSEBOOK: ACCOUNTING STUDENTS' NEEDS TOWARD READING MATERIALS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

The research aimed at analyzing accounting students' needs in learning English by incorporating intercultural aspects. The research design was a descriptive quantitative research. The research was conducted in Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Business and Economic, the University of Bengkulu. The respondents were 83 accounting students of 2016/2017 Academic Year and one English lecturer. A semi-structured interview, students' questionnaire, and lecturer's questionnaire were used to collect the data. The data were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. The result of the data analysis shown that 1) be able to communicate intercultural became students' necessity, 2) eight themes were chosen as the theme in intercultural course book, 3) small group learning was the most preferred learning method, and 4) the role of teacher chosen by students was the facilitator of learning sources.

Keywords: needs analysis, intercultural reading materials, accounting students.

RESOURCE-BASED LEARNING: A PARADIGM SHIFT IN MATERIALS DESIGN

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Abstract

This study addresses multiple outcomes, namely process, implications, and possible future directions for developing English for specific purposes (ESP) materials in particular and English learning materials in general, which ponder the dilemmatic issues in education. These are related to the abundance types of learning resources (both static and dynamic) that are sometimes not systematically evaluated and optimally utilized to support learning, the rapid growth of ICTs which at the same time diminishes civilization in human interactions, the emerging digital natives who acquire and process information in a different way, and the lack of coursebooks which integrate various learning resources. To these ends, we developed a model of resource-based learning ESP materials for mechanical engineering, evaluated the developed materials holistically, and considered the feasibility of the developed materials as well as the potential of RBL materials development for other fields. A sample of 92 mechanical engineering college students was involved as the primary data source. Three experts at ESP and materials development, RBL, and mechanical engineering participated in the preliminary field testing. Results suggested that the developed RBL ESP materials were appropriate in terms of curriculum, contents and tasks, instructional and technical design, and the quality of the learning resources.

Keywords: learning resources, resource-based learning; ICTs in English language learning, materials development; higher education

USING ANALOGY VARIATION TO IMPROVE SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING OF REMEDIAL STUDENTS WITH DIFFERENT COGNITIVE STYLE IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY COURSE

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Abstract

This study was aimed to see the difference of the slow students' learning achievement taught using two different analogies: written and oral analogy by considering learners' cognitive style. The cognitive style in this study was moderator variable. This study used experimental design using factorial design 2x3. Each of the two classes of slow learners consisted of 30 students were assigned into 3 smaller groups to match with their cognitive style falling into three classifications: field independent, neutral and field dependent cognitive style. The six groups were given treatment for about 4 meetings. The study revealed three findings. First, learning achievement of the subjects given oral analogy was higher than the subjects given written analogy. Second, the learning achievement of the subjects having field Independent cognitive style was higher than the learning achievement of the subject with neutral and field dependent cognitive style. Third, there was no significant interaction between the different analogy types with the subjects' cognitive style towards learning achievement improvement.

Keywords: analogy variation, cognitive style, slow learners

TEACH ETHICS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION: AN EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

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Abstract

The background of this research of ethics learning in vocational education for students of Institute of Technology (STT PLN) is the very importance to give a specific knowledge guide to the students in the future work for Good Corporate and doing clean business in the global environment. The objective of this research is to answer a question, can ethics be taught. The methodology of research applied is experimental research using pre and post test with control group. The class has two groups of students, first already accepted for work in a company and others are not. The pretest of both groups is significantly different, but in the post test after treatment, the both score of groups are increase significantly with no difference between two groups. The result of research is that the ethics can be taught even in different groups which gave the same high score significantly.

Keywords: ethics, vocational, teaching

INDONESIAN ADOLESCENTS' READING HABIT AND DEVELOPMENT OF LITERACY SKILLS

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine reading habit of Senior High School students and its relation to the development of literacy. This study is descriptive quantitative research. The instruments of collecting the data were observation, documentation and questionnaire. The source of the data was the students of XI Grade in SMU IMMANUEL Medan in 2017/2018 academic year, and the existing reading material used today. This study found Senior High School Students have positive view toward reading, all of them agree that reading is important for their future. They were also aware with the importance of English as the lingua franca to communicate in the 21st century. Unfortunately, English learning process in SMU IMMANUEL is still using traditional process. The teacher is teaching for the test, the students see English as a set of complicated rules to memorize. Reading material in the current text book is read by translated word by word and never discussed their reading, as a means to learn English. It is also found that number of books in School Library is not directly correlated with the improvement of literacy rate; it is the teachers who have biggest impact toward student's literacy rate. These students spent hours to read articles in English through digital social media but they do not consider this as 'good reading' since it is not school-related material. The study concluded that adolescent students' literacy rate will improve if the school provide sufficient time and place for students to read their preferred material.

Keywords: students, reading, literacy, study, English, material.

TPACK AS INNOVATION OF LEARNING SCIENCE LABORATORY OF INDONESIA

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Abstract

21st century education produces culture for the principals of teachers, students and the environment to integrate technology, pedagogy, and content mastery (TPACK) into a single entity. One way to achieve learning goals that are in line with 21st century learning that is also a form of industrial revolution 4.0 is laboratory-based learning and integration of IT use in science learning. The purpose of this research is to find out the best formulation in the use of technology that can be considered in laboratory-based learning.. Many options to implement the application of technology in laboratory-based learning including virtual lab, remote lab and MBL. This study used the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method. It is used in this article will illustrate the advantages and disadvantages of each type of technology commonly used in science-based laboratory learning in the world. Therefore, the role of teacher / educator is important to design and select the right technology in building learners' knowledge. Based on the results of each analysis Technology (virtual lab, remote lab and MBL) is not perfect, it needs modification in order that the learning objectives, the use of technology and the local conditions can work optimally. Educators need to emphasize that what is more important is that learning activities are not located within the mastery of computer technology but in their educational practices.

Keywords: laboratory, science, TPACK.

ACCIDENTAL TEACHERS MISTAKES IN SOLVING PHYSICS PROBLEMS: TEACHERS DIDAKTOGENIC

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Abstract

There are many studies was conducted to analyze the relation between teacher's knowledge and student's achievement. But, none of the study that discuss about teachers accidentally-mistakes in solving physics problem. The aim of this study is to describe didaktogenic or the teacher's mistake which accidentally happened that can cause students misconception based on gender. The participants of this study were 6 man teachers and 6 woman teachers who represented six subdistricts in Pontianak City. They were asked to assess about several physics problems by answer, correct and incorrect. Three concepts in the study were Newton's First Law, Newton's Second Law, and Newton's Third Law. There were eight questions represented the concepts. The Results reveals most of teacher's comments have didactogenic both men and women. There are five (5) men and four (4) women had didactogenic on Newton's First Law, All participantson Newton's Second Law, six (6) men and five (4) women on Newton's Third Law. According to the results of this study, the man teachers have more didaktogenic than woman teachers. Incorrect answer can make teachers do more didactogenic than correct answer. This study recommends in order to analyze cause and impact of teachers didaktogenic, and how to decrease it.

Keywords: teachers didaktogenic, Newton's law

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN MATHEMATICS CLASSROOM: A CASE STUDY IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH HIGH INTERNATIONAL BENCHMARK ON TIMSS IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This paper describes the results of a case study aimed at determining mathematics teaching and learning processes conducted in the primary schools with high international benchmark on TIMSS. The study explores the classroom activities and also investigates the role of the teachers. Case study method was used in this study. Open-ended interviews were used. The responses from the subjects were recorded, and notes were also taken. The data were first transcribed and double-checked for grammatical errors. The major finding of the study was that cooperative learning, problem/project-based learning and positive reinforcement were generally applied. All teachers mentioned about how they used cooperative or problem/project-based learning in their mathematics classes. All of the teachers also mentioned about giving their students positive reinforcement during mathematics class. The significance of this study to teaching and learning mathematics is to find out how to apply the method to teach mathematics in primary schools despite all of the challenges. It becomes the most important step to get a successful mathematics teaching and learning in primary school. Therefore it is important that teachers should find the best way to choose a proper method for their own mathematics classroom.

Keywords: cooperative learning, problem/project-based learning, positive reinforcement, effective teaching, mathematics, primary schools.

THE FACTS OF HOW SLOW LEARNER LEARNING IN THEIR INCLUSION CLASS

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Abstract

Education is a medium for processing input (students) in order to become a quality output. Reality assumes that existing students are heterogeneous. All kinds of characteristics of students have the same right to gain knowledge in the formal education system. This is where the role of inclusive education needs to be reviewed more in depth. Moreover, based on observations in primary school, many students detected slow learner and joined the regular class. Thus, this study also aims to describe how the implementation of slow learner learning in inclusion settings. The sub-components include planning, core, and evaluation or follow-up in learners' learning. The approach used is qualitative descriptive. Research subjects were second grade teachers, special escort teachers, principals, and learner learning learners. Data collection includes observation, interviews, and documentation. Analysis of data used data reduction, data display, and verification. The validity of the data is tested through technique triangulation as well as source. The results showed that the second grade teacher performed the same learning between regular students and slow learner students. This can be seen from planning, implementation, to evaluation or follow-up. There is no special RPP for slow learner students. Learning components include methods, media, tests/evaluations, assessments used are also the same as other students. One special treatment for slow learner students is the addition of time to complete the task after school.

Keywords: learning implementation, slow learner, inclusion.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE PARENTS' AUTHORITARIAN PARENTING TO THE STRESS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

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Abstract

Authoritarian parenting is one form of parenting applied by parents in educating their children. Through authoritarian parenting, parents have full authority in determining the various actions that the child should perform.. Communication is a one-way walk that is parents to children. Children are less likely to be given the opportunity to determine what action to take on a self-made decision. These conditions are considered to give negative pressure on the child. Responding to the issue, this study aimed to determine the contribution of parents authoritarian parenting to the stress of the fifth graders of elementary school in the central area of Yogyakarta. This study applied quantitative approach with correlational research type. The sample of this research were 155 fifth graders from 6 elementary schools in the central area of Yogyakarta City. The sampling technique used proportional random sampling. The form of the scale instrument was used to collect the data. The findings of this study were analyzed using Pearson product moment then displayed in the form of statistical figures supplemented with interpretation. The results shows that parents' authoritarian parenting style contributed to stress raising in the fifth grade elementary school students in downtown Yogyakarta. Parents' authoritarian parenting contributes to stress in children by 37.9%, while the other 62.1% is contributed by other factors. The parenting form of parents by demanding the children to get a high score report into the form of parents authoritarian parenting that most bring out stress conditions in primary school children.

Keywords: parents' authoritarian parenting, stress

VOICES OF NURSING STUDENTS IN ENGLISH MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT ORIENTED TO LEARNERS' CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract

This study aims at investigating the needs of nursing students of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta University in learning English that was conducted as the beginning stage of developing supplementary English materials adjusted to the learners' characteristics due to the high demand of professional nurses. This study is a descriptive quantitative research which used questionnaires as the instruments to gather data. The questionnaire was administered to 23 nursing students in order to reveal students' needs of English learning. The results of the data analysis show that nursing students need English materials covering listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills. Meanwhile, in regard to the career purposes, students need to shape their communicative skills adjusted to their field of study, such as recognizing the medical instructions (81%), producing spoken discourse appropriately in conversation with the patients related to patients' health condition (56,76%), inferring the information from patients' medical reports (70,27%), and producing acceptable medical reports (86,49%). In terms of learning needs, students preferred to work in pairs (37,8%) and chose discussion as the most preferred activity (83,7%). For the topic of the learning materials, the highest preferred topic is medical treatment and patient care (51%) followed by health problems, nurses duties, nutritious food, and nurses' duties.

Keywords: needs analysis, ESP, material development, supplementary materials, English for nursing.

TEACHING LABORATORY IN DEVELOPING TEACHER DIGITAL LITERATION

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the conceptualization developing digital literacy skills with laboratory. The learning of the 21st century brings digital literacy oriented to the theory and practice of teachers. This discourse is oriented in digital and teaching laboratory. Teachers resilient come from resilient college education and produce a resilient school. Teachers resilient need a strong school. This paper offers a clear and theoretical-grounded teaching laboratory for effective learning in a digital environment. An integrative framework for digital literacy as a starting point for much-needed teaching laboratory development. The two basic strategies are the first strategy of digital skills in teaching through a laboratory. The second strategy concerning the conceptualization of integrative laboratories can be reduced to tools of materials and work procedures. Discourses concerning tough school teachers, learning styles and multiple intelligences between modern, book-based digital culture and blended learning.

Keywords: teaching laboratory, digital literacy

REDESIGN OF TECHNOLOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE (TPSK) BASED ON LOCAL CULTURE

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Abstract

This research is a literature study and the method used is Systematic Literature Review (SLR). The advancement of the educational world demands a renewal of knowledge and skills in accordance with the demands of the development of 21st century education. Teachers must be able to integrate between content, pedagogy, and technology by lifting culture local in classroom learning practices. Local culture-based learning is used by teachers who must be adapted to the subject matter presented under the curriculum. The important thing here is how students are able to understand and master the concept of science through local culture using current technology. The design of the learning model begins with a redesign of TPSK integration indicators. Redesign of Technological Pedagogical Science Knowledge (TPSK) Based on existing Local Culture can be used by teachers as a reference in developing learning model that integrates technology, pedagogy, knowledge. TPSK in science learning should be tailored to the needs and facilities available in schools.

Keywords: redesign, TPSK, local culture

INCREASED STUDENT PARTICIPATION THROUGH EXPERIENCE-BASED LEARNING

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Abstract

Experience-based learning is a learning that emphasizes the participation of learners as the focus of its development. This study aims to improve student learning partition. This research is an action research with the subject of research is a third semester student amounting to 40 people majoring in Outside Education of Yogyakarta State University. Data collection is done through observation, interview and FGD. Data analysis technique that is done is using qualitative descriptive analysis technique. The results of the study show that experiential learning process is carried out through the components of objectives, materials, strategies, learning steps (concrete experience, observation and reflection, the formation of abstract concepts and generalizations, testing of new concepts and situations), media, learning and evaluation resources.

Keywords: learning, experiences

TO WHAT EXTENT DO ISLAMIC VALUES MATTER IN ENGLISH MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT?

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Abstract

Learning material is an important thing in the teaching and learning process. Before learning materials are developed, the needs analysis should be taken as the important stage. The aim of this research was to get the data of learners' characteristics. In order to develop speaking material based on Islamic values. This research is a descriptive research. Which used questionnaires as the instrument delivered to eighteen students of English Club in Pesantren Assalafiyah Mlangi. Another data was collected by interviewing the English tutor as supported data. The result of this research shows that most of students were in the pre-intermediate level of English proficiency. Through the response of the questionnaire, it can be concluded that learners need proper materials, not only to improve their speaking skills but also to cover Islamic values. For the topic most of students preferred Islam broadcast in daily life, the success stories of Muslim and noble character. Various activities such as playing games, watching a short movie, role playing, having discussions and others are also needed to improve the quality of the teaching and learning process by making the student enjoy the lesson.

Keywords: needs analysis, speaking skills, Islamic value, english club

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT THROUGH SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING BASED ON PARTNERSHIP NETWORK

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Abstract

This study aims to discuss community empowerment through social entrepreneurship training based on partnership network. The research was conducted to analyze 1) automotive mechanical skills entrepreneurship training process, 2) partnership network pattern, and 3) community empowerment in Community Learning Center (CLC) “Cepat Tepat” in Karawang regency, West Java province. The study was conducted using a qualitative approach with case study method to clearly illustrate the process of social entrepreneurship training based on partnership network to empower the social and economic of the learning community. The findings of the research show that 1) the training of automotive mechanic skills is a learning process that aims to improve the knowledge, skills and the formation of social entrepreneurship attitude of learners. The program aims to foster the learners to have knowledge and skills in the automotive field and social entrepreneurial attitude to develop their business. 2) The partnership scheme applies the principle of welfare to achieve maximum results for both parties. The partnership of the training program was conducted with various parties, both government and private. CLC managers are able to obtain and maintain a very high trust from various partners. 3) The effect of social entrepreneurship training on automotive mechanic skills is the opening of opportunities that will impact the increase in the learners’ income.

Keywords: community empowerment, social entrepreneurship training, network partnership

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS' ATTITUDE INVOLVING COGNITIVE PROCESS IN USING SOCIAL MEDIA

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Abstract

The utilization of social media in learning process has been applied in higher education. In fact, the use of social media is most effective by involving six levels of the cognitive process. This study aimed to provide an overview of the use of social media by the college students for learning purposes as well to measure their cognitive process when using the social media. The quantitative approach was applied in this research using data from the self assessment questionnaire. The result showed that students mostly used a blog on social media with the involvement of all cognitive domain levels. Nevertheless, it needed to be prepared the strategy to maximize the cognitive process in the level of understanding and evaluating. Utilize social media for knowledge discussion is considered to enhance students' engagement and the instructor has a prominent role in promoting learning through social media.

Keywords: attitude, student, domain cognitive, cognitive process, social media, learning

READING HABIT DEVELOPMENT WITH ICT SUPPORT FOR STUDENTS WITH SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITIES IN JEMBER

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Abstract

This study aims to help improve the reading habit, especially among dyslexia. The method used is quantitative through observation, interviews, and questionnaires. Talent is a guideline that can be learned by all children. Dyslexia is not a defect, but rather a reading disorder that should be part of the program's educational progress. The ability to read is an important part of a dyslexic child to master the intelligence of others. Despite the fact that, at 3% of children in Jember, including disability, and literacy in Indonesia just 0.01%, but there is a learning strategy with ICT-assisted flow by 12 steps and the percentage of willingness to read the interview, so it can help children learning disabilities to make a habit of reading. 50% of the research results in some schools have increased inclusion Jember marked an increase in the child's ability to read a variety of literature, for cognitive and psychomotor intelligence

Keywords: education, disability, ICT, dyslexia, reading habit

INVENTIONS IN TECHNOLOGY AND EDUCATION FROM PROFESSOR HARDJOSO PROJOPANGARSO: A PHENOMENOLOGY RESEARCH

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Abstract

The deceased of Prof Hardjoso Prodjopangarso used traditional technology approach in inventing the apparatus or equipments to solve many problems especially in the rural society in term of water sanitation and its related that consist of shower, washing, toilet, drinking water and other water usage. Even the names of his inventions tend to mystics, such *Ki Panca Sahir* / Mr Five Magic (jets water purifier), *Nyi Bunga Sahir*/ Mrs Flower Magic (air bubbles water purifier), *Cak Kilang Sahir*/ Brother Refinery Magic (spray water purifier), *Ki Datuk Sahir*/Mr Progenitor Magic (uplift and rotating sprinkler) etc, all of the inventions are scientifically proven and can be replicated in his laboratory in University Gadjah Mada or other universities, by students as regular practicum as a way to disseminate his inventions. His inventions are also researched by other experts to be presented in local or international conference and journals. The urgency of this research is that inventions and especially of the process in inventing should be documented scientifically.

Keywords: hardjoso prdjopangarso, traditional technology, invention

A PROCESS SKILLS APPROACH AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE NATURAL SCIENCE LEARNING OUTCOMES VIEWED FROM THE ABILITY TO COMMUNICATE

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to describe the influence of natural science learning outcomes among the users of process skills approach viewed from the ability to communicate in the class. As a quasi-experiment, this research was held in SMP Negeri 11, Yogyakarta involving the eighth graders in the 2016/2017 academic year. The data collection methods included documentation, questionnaire and test of science learning outcomes. The Anacova test was used to analyze the data from which the $F_{\text{count}} = 20.759$ and $p = 0.000$ could be obtained. The average score of the natural science students' learning outcomes using a process skills approach is higher than that of the natural science students' learning outcomes using an expository approach. Thus, there is a very positive influence of the process skills approach on the natural science students' learning outcomes in terms of the communication ability.

Keywords: Process skills, Learning outcomes, Science, Communication.

QUIET BOOK MEDIA DEVELOPMENT TO INCREASE EARLY READING AND WRITING ABILITY IN CLASS I ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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Abstract

The purpose of this research and development are: (1) to produce Quiet Book Media to increase early reading and writing ability in class I elementary school which is declared feasible by media expert and material expert. The model used in this study is research and development (Research and Development) adapted from Borg & Gall (1983). This study only until validating test by media and material experts, this research will be done in the next year. Data collection techniques used are interviews and validation test of media experts and material experts. The subjects of this study were five elementary schools in Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY) involving ten classes in class I elementary school. Each school represents each district. The result of this research is Quiet Book media to increase early reading and writing in class I elementary school which is valid with score 3.92 that in a good category and score of 3.7 with good category. From expert media and material result, Quiet Book Media declare to use in experiment test on class I elementary school.

Keywords: quiet book media, reading and writing, students of class I, elementary school

THE EFFECT OF LABORATORY PROCESSING CAPABILITY AND SCIENCE LITERACY OF READINESS BECOME A PROFESSIONAL PRE-SERVICE PHYSICS TEACHERS

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Abstract

This research aims to describe the state of readiness of physics teachers candidates are graduate from PTKIN to greet corporate world, especially in education. Aspects of observed in this research is effect of skill of laboratory processing and science literacy of quality physics teachers candidate. The research was conducted by collecting related management data capabilities of laboratory and science literacy of students as graduate by PTKIN and to be a teacher. Subjects in the research are students of physical education at UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung in three batches. The data in this research were collected by spreading the instruments in the form of a multiple choice test and essay for determine the ability of students theoretically in the terms of management of laboratory and science literacy. Second instrumen was a questionnaire the contains of the questionnaire were statments about attitude to do prospective teachers in the implementation of learning. The collected data were analyzed using multiple regression analysis to determine the effect of skill of laboratory processing(X1) to readiness professional physics teacher (Y) and the same analysis was also conducted to clarify the effect of the science literacy (X2) to readiness professional physic teachers (Y). The result of this research are expected to be reference to make improvements in the course have a planning for prepare professional physic teachers. Generally, the research give a conclusion that laboratory processing capability and science literacy do not give effect to readiness become a professional pre-service physics teachers.

Keywords: processing, laboratory, literacy, science, teachers.

TEACHERS' PERCEPTION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF KNOWLEDGE, SKILL, ATTITUDE, VALUE AND ETHICS (KSAVE) IN ALLPLUS ENGLISH LANGUAGE COURSE AND TRAINING

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Abstract

This qualitative study is designed to investigate teachers' perception of the implementation of KSAVE framework of 21st century skills (ways of thinking, ways of working, tools of working and living in the world) in non-formal education context. Using a descriptive qualitative study, interview and questionnaire are conducted to collect the related data from two teacher respondents. The result of data analysis indicates that KSAVE as the framework of 21st century skills is fairly implemented in AllPlus Language Course and Training Institution Yogyakarta. In detail, ways of thinking and living in the world categories are fairly implemented; ways of working category is well implemented; whereas tools of working category is poorly implemented.

Keywords: KSAVE, 21st century skills, teachers' perception, non-formal education

MODELS THERAPY ACTIVATION AND RELAXATION BASED CULTURE OF PENCAK SILAT FOR AUTISM

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Abstract

Autism in Yogyakarta has increased 25% in the last 10 years. Current available therapy hasn't become an effective solution in decreasing this number. Indonesia as a multicultural country, doesn't have tradisional therapy related to autism. Substantially, pencak silat is a part of four unity, catur tunggal as it's reflected in IPSI emblem, trisula. Where each of the three trisula's edge symbolize arts, self defenses, and sports, and the handle symbolize mental spiritual elements. Culture of pencak silat based relaxation and activation therapy for autism has a characteristics which has been modified to the autism's condition. Balance system in the form of psychoneuroimmunology is a concept multivariable complementation that reflects in behavior, nervous system, hormones, and immune system. Purpose of this research are 1) to analyze activation therapy methods, and pencak silat culture based relaxation and activation therapy models for autism, 2) to design pencak silat culture based relaxation and activation therapy models for autism, 3) to develop pencak silat culture based relaxation and activation therapy models for autism. Benefit of this research are improvement in quality of autism's life, could be used as literature in making a policy in education of school for autism, this research can be used as literature in another research. In this research, used a research and development metode (RnD). Therapy effective for autism is pencak silat culture based relaxation and activation, it is concept balance system in the form of psychoneuroimmunology.

Keywords: autism, pencak silat, psikoneuroimunology, therapy

ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT FOR ACADEMIC CULTURE

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Abstract

Academic culture is one indicator of the quality of education. The phenomenon that occurs in academic cultural colleges has not received attention in learning. This is seen as a low discussion culture both among lecturers and students, has not fully created an academic environment. Academic culture will encourage a more effective and efficient learning so that academic quality will be successful in accordance with expectations. The aims of this research are to develop instrument used to measure academic culture of learning in State University of Yogyakarta and to create valid and reliable measurement instruments for academic culture in learning. It uses development method with Plomp model which consisted of five stages presented in a diagram of development cycle. The five development stages were preliminary investigation; design; realization/construction; test, evaluation and revision. The samples were 42 lecturers and 58 university students. The expert judgement is used to validate the instrument and Kappa il used to analyze the reliability. The results show that: (1) Drafting measurement instruments for academic culture in learning. The development results referring to Plom model are preliminary investigation, design, test construction, instrument validation; (2) Instrument validation shows that the instruments developed are valid or each items of the instrument precisely measure academic culture in learning. The reliability index is 0.84 which means the value of reliability index meets the requirement for the reliability index is ≥ 0.70 . Based on the tryout instrument on lecturers and students, the result is 100% lecturers and students totally agree that academic culture in learning starts to be initiated. The instrument developed can be connected to quality standard and give recommendation to improve teaching as well as learning in campus.

Keywords: instrument development, academic culture, learning activity

AFFECTING FACTORS IN LEARNING USING PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING MODEL ON LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT COURSE

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Abstract

Problem Based Learning is one of the innovative learning methods that prioritizes students' critical thinking skills through group performance so that they can know the ability of students to start empowering, sharpening and testing their ability of thinking as a whole. This research is aimed at describing factors affecting learning using PBL on Language Assesment course. The method used is survey by identifying or describing facts, opinions, attitude, and behaviour. The research subject is the students of fifth semester with amount sample research are 60 students. Taking sample research by purposive sampling with criterion students who join language assessment class. The results of this research are showed that there are four factors which affect learning using PBL in Language Assesment course. They are : (1) learning planning; (2) metacognitive ability; (3) PBL learning strategies through discussions and team work; and (4) external learning.

Keywords: problem-based learning, language assesment, survey method

CULTURAL AWARENESS OF GENERATION Z TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION

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Abstract

In the globalization era, it is essential to have interaction and adaptation competences to diverse cultures. These competences have been being required skills for the people in order to respond speedy changes in the industrial revolution 4.0 era. However, younger generation does not have those cultural competences yet. The elements forming those cultural competence include ethnic, religious, linguistic, racial, and gender diversity. Cultural competences are the important elements to form a multicultural perspective. The purpose of this research is to map the profile of cultural competences of the students' of Yogyakarta State University (UNY). The populations of the study were the students of UNY and the samples were the students of four different faculties in UNY. Data analysis used was quantitative analysis using T Test statistic. The results of research indicate that there is difference of the students' cultural awareness based on scientific background, such as social humanities and science. This difference requires a program that develops the students' cultural competences in accordance with the diversity of the students' backgrounds.

Keywords: competence, cultures, generation z, globalization

EXPLORING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCHOOL AND NATIONAL BASED-TESTS

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Abstract

The purposes of this study are to explore the relationship between the school based-test and National based-test results and to prove whether the school-based results can predict the average obtained on National-based results. This study used quantitative method with cross-sectional survey. It focused on the relationship between two variables; the average of school results as independent variable or predictor and the average of National examination as dependent variable. The data were collected for 1446 students from six high schools. The random sampling was adopted to select the schools. The data used in this research were collected using documentation. The data were analyzed by using linear regression. As level of significance, the researchers preferred .05 with SPSS 16. The findings of this study proved that there is no strong correlation between the school based-test and the National based-test average. However, the school results cannot be used as good predictors of National examination results.

Keywords: correlation, school-national test, linear-regression, predictor

THE EFFECT OF WORK-BASED LEARNING MODEL TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This study aims to find: (1) appropriate work-based learning model to improve the quality learning of the machining process in vocational education;; (2) the effect of the implementation of the learning model on work-based learning model of the attitudes and work achievement of students. This study is a research development continued with the experiment. This research was conducted in the machining industry in the region of Yogyakarta and Central Java and in the Study Program of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia. The population of this study was all students who are taking courses complex machining processes, totaling 78 students. These samples included 33 students is determined by purposive sampling technique. The experimental design used is the posttest-only control design. The instrument validation is done by expert judgment. The data were analyzed with descriptive analysis and t-test, with a significance level of 0.05. The results showed that: (1) The model of work-based learning that developed is suited to improve the quality of learning outcomes in the machining process on vocational education; (2) Attitude and work achievement of students in the experiment class is better than the control class.

Keywords: work-based learning model, machining process, vocational education.

SPATIAL CRITICAL THINKING FACTORS ON GEOGRAPHIC METACOGNITIVE ASSESSMENT

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Abstract

Spatial critical thinking factors for metacognitive geography at senior high schools are still debatable among experts and practitioners in Indonesia. This study aims at developing these factors as a comprehensive and accurate assessment tool using structural equation model. An exploratory factor analysis has generated 15 point factors in three dimensions. Logical validity to measure factor strength is assessed by 9 experts and obtains Aiken index of 0.85 indicating a very good validity and fitted item factors. A confirmatory factor analysis on operational field testing uses LISREL and involves 595 subjects resulting in a value of chi square = 330,47 with df = 90, p-value = 0,000, RMSEA = 0,071, indicating the relationship between factor constructs. Maximum measurement equations have obtained $t = 4.78$ which is higher than 1.96 significance level of 5%. It means that 15 point factors have significant influence on the dimensions. The dimensions of spatial critical thinking generated on geographic metacognitive tests include: 1) concept comprehension, 2) concept application, and 3) creativity of producing ideas. The core of each factor is as follows: 1) application of concepts, 2) locations, 3) distances, 4) approaches, 5) equations, 6) disaster mitigations, 7) concept maps, 8) interactions, 9) map instruments, 10) auras, 11) regions, 12) hierarchies, 13) patterns, 14) spatial associations, and 15) inquiries.

Keywords: spatial, critical thinking, geography, education, test, metacognitive.

DESIGNING OF MODEL SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY LEARNING CYCLE (STLC) BASED MATERIAL TEACHING TO ENHANCE STUDENT CRITICAL THINKING AND ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

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Abstract

It is important for prospective elementary school teachers to have critical thinking skills and environmental concerns so that they can better teach their students. Environmental awareness for prospective elementary school teachers can be prepared through appropriate learning models, but the number of learning models is relatively small. The purpose of this research is to design the learning model with the target variable to melatih critical thinking skills and environmental awareness. The research procedure used is the DBR developed by Reeves (2008). At this stage focus on stage 1 that is initial analysis. The method used is post test group control design. The sample in this research is divided into 2 groups: the inquiry study group and the learning cycle learning group. A total of 73 students of primary school teachers in this study. The results show that inquiry learning needs to be developed along with learning technology cycle model to be able to empower the critical thinking and environmental awareness..

Keywords: designing, STLC learning model, material teaching, critical thinking, environmental awareness

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING COMIC STRIPS TO INCREASE STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION FOR THE EIGHT GRADE STUDENTS OF SMPN 1 PUNDONG

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Abstract

This research was aimed to find out whether the use of comic strip was more effective than the use of conventional media in increasing students' reading comprehension. This research was a quasi-experimental research which involved two groups, there were the experimental group and the control group. The samples were two classes of the eight grade students of SMPN 1 Pundong, Bantul, Yogyakarta. The variables of the research were comic strip as the independent variable and the students' reading comprehension as dependent variable. The data collection used a pre-test and post-test. Data analysis was ANCOVA. The result of the research shows that the use of comic strip was more effective than the use of conventional media in students' reading comprehension. It can be seen from the result of LSD test with a mean difference of 0.265 and a significance of p 0.00 was lower than 0.05.

Keywords: comic strips, reading comprehension.

ENGAGING BALINESE CULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY IN DIGITAL ERA: A REVIEW TO FOSTER PRIMARY TEACHERS' COMPETENCIES

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Abstract

Qualified elementary teachers are teachers who have competencies that meet the demands of the 21st century and the industry revolution 4.0. The 21st century competencies are ICT competency, cultural competency, the competency to implement culture-based learning, and personal competence in the form of self efficacy. One way for developing such competencies in the digital age is by developing a learning resource which integrates Balinese culture with technology. This learning resource helps the elementary teachers to produce a new teaching style in the classroom that can boost their competencies, thereby quality learning that meet the demands of the 21st century can be realized.

Keywords: elementary teacher competency, balinese culture, technology

INNOVATION IN INTERDISCIPLINARY SUBJECT FOR PRESERVING MOUNTAINOUS FOREST ECOSYSTEMS

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Abstract

Mountain forest is one of the remaining natural forest types in the tropics. Economic needs and the lack of forest villagers' knowledge around the mountain forests often lead to deforestation. Therefore, efforts to prevent and community empowerment are needed to conserve the remaining natural resources. Field study and community services are two experience-based lectures that can be used to improve students' knowledge and skills and empower communities. This research aims to formulate an interdisciplinary subject on the mountain forest. In 2015-2017, data of students' understanding were collected on field study of Forestry Faculty of UGM in National Park of Mount Merapi, Mount Lawu, and Nature Reserve of Mount Ijen. Samples were taken $\pm 10\%$ of the total field attendees/years. Variables observed in the form of description in student practice report and information from key persons. The data were then analyzed descriptively. The result shows that the implementation of interdisciplinary subject is needed for the enrichment of knowledge and student insight. This enrichment should address (1) forest ecosystems, biodiversity and, climate change, (2) Mountains: landscapes and formation processes, (3) springs and watersheds, (4) mountain flora: native and invasive species, (5) herb and shrubs potentially natural medicines and dyes, (6) mountainous fauna, (7) domesticated mountain species and ethnobotany, (8) natural disaster in the mountains, (9) problems of mountain forest villagers, (10) education and empowerment of forest villages, (11) mountain environmental services, (12) agriculture and silviculture of mountain forest, (13) social collaboration in the mountains, (14) mountain forests in several countries.

Keywords: mountain forest, forest ecosystem, interdisciplinary subjects, field study, community services

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PQ4R (PREVIEW, QUESTION, READ, REFLECT, RECITE, REVIEW) IN READING COMPREHENSION SKILL

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Abstract

Globalization affects all aspects of life. The influence of globalization makes various challenge and poblems, one of them in education. In education, language has an important role, because language exists in all aspects of life. Learning Indonesian language there are four language skills developed, such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing. One of the important language skills is reading, through reading we will make it easier for us to understand the information, indirectly will make easier to write the information, and it can also improve the reader's memories. Teacher have an important role to improving students' reading comprehension skill. Teachers as educators are expected to choose and apply the appropriate learning model to improve students' reading comprehension. One alternative to improve reading comprehension skill by using PQ4R (Preview, Question, Read, Reflect, Recite and Review) learning model. PQ4R offers learning concepts that optimize students' ability through meaningful organizing of information and involves the student's active role in learning. The purpose of this studies to describe how to implement PQ4R learning model and the importance of applying PQ4R learning model to improve reading comprehension skill. This research use literature study from some books and articles in journal to see importance reading comprehension skill and how PQ4R learning model able to construct their reading comprehension skill. The existing research shows that the PQ4R learning model can improve students' reading comprehension skills. The result of existing research have been enough reason to support PQ4R can be applied and disseminated in education.

Keywords: PQ4R learning model, reading comprehension skill, language

LOCAL TRADITION AS SOCIAL CAPITAL OF CITIZENS HARMONY IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Religious harmony in postmodern era is a necessity as well as the challenge of religions and the state in maintaining and building a harmonious state in the daily life of citizens. Religious harmony does not takken for granted but the religious harmony is caused by factors both historical, cultural, customary and government factors. This study uses ethnographic field studies. The research was conducted in Teluk Mutiara distric of Alor Regency. According to this research there are several factors that cause Indonesian citizens in Alor District to be harmonious in religious life. The first local wisdom is strong tribe kinship with the term "*Sepuluh, tiga, tujuh*" among tribes on Alor Island. The second is a culture of inter-religious and tribal marriages that last decades since religion has not been present in the land of Alor until now maintained. The two forces of local wisdom as a great social capital in building unity and inter-religious kinship so that the creation of public tolerance in Alor society. This kinship not only led to the interrelation of relationships among women but also the emergence of loyalty to the identity of Alor community.

Keywords: religious harmony, tribe, local tradition, inter-religious

WHY SHOULD COURSE REVIEW HORAY

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Abstract

Developing countries are beginning to spur themselves to advance education according to 21st century skills needs. The needs of 21st century skills change the paradigm of thinking from high-order thinking skill cannot be taught become the importance of teaching higher-order thinking skills early on elementary students. The newest teaching models emerge and trying to improve the quality of 21st century education needs that focus on developing students' high-order thinking skills. The purpose of this study are to describe: (1) how to implement Course Review Horay model; (2) the importance of applying Course Review Horay model to develop analytical thinking skills. This article is a literature review study. This type of research covers a series of activities ranging from reviewing library collections both online and offline. Existing research suggests that the Course Review Horay can enhance students' thinking skills. This paper will present research on the implications of Course Review Horay model on thinking skills and learning activities in elementary students in Indonesia. The results of existing research have been enough reason to support Course Review Horay can be introduced outside Indonesia. Hopefully, Course Review Horay can be disseminated and applied to educators around the world to support 21st century education.

Keywords: course review horay, high-order thinking, analytical thinking, 21st century skill

IMPROVING PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE FOR TEACHERS

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Abstract

Professional competence has been listed as one of four components for being professional teacher in Indonesia. This competence refers to the ability of mastering the learning materials that can guide students to achieve the standard of competence which is arranged by the National Education Standards of Indonesia. Therefore, professional competence plays an important role to achieve the learning goals. This study aimed at finding out a relationship of training, principal leadership, motivation, compensation, work ethic, utilization of information, communication & technology towards teacher professional competence. The research results showed that training, principal leadership, motivation, compensation, work ethic, and utilization of technology, information and communication had a positive relationship with the professional competence.

Keywords: professional competency, teachers

THE STRATEGY OF "PADEPOKAN KARAKTER" IN IMPROVING CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS ON YOUTH CITIZENS IN THE 21th CENTURY

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Abstract

Young citizens are vulnerable to global developments in the 21st century. Increasingly sophisticated technology is a massive globalization process that tends to be massive. The country's borders are fading due to the ever-evolving technological sophistication. Cultures from different countries can be accessed and dispersed quickly through modern technology. As a result, there is an unbalanced cultural acculturation. There is a new cultural influence on the native cultural values of Indonesia. This causes a lot of problems of character irregularities that occur in young citizens. One solution to overcome to filter the influence of foreign culture is to instill critical thinking in young citizens. Critical thinking is thinking that involves the ability to analyze, evaluate, rate, and solve a problem. Semarang State University as an institution of higher education has the responsibility of creating graduates with character. Innovation conducted by State University of Semarang is creating Padepokan Character. Character Padepokan is the result of innovation in the field of character education. One focus of Padepokan Karakter is to develop value-based learning model to strengthen student thinking. This study aims to identify qualitatively the strategy of Padepokan Karakter with value-based value-based learning model as an effort to strengthen the critical thinking character of the students. This research is a supporter of the theory of critical thinking that includes the ability to analyze, evaluate, assess, and solve a problem.

Keywords: Character Matching Strategy, Critical Thinking Skills, Young Citizens

MOTIVATION TO LEARN INDEPENDENTLY THROUGH BLENDED LEARNING

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Abstract

Blended learning combined with mobile learning is an effort to facilitate the limited space and time of study for students in seminar courses. This course has the purpose of learning achievement in the form of students able to identify problems, build a frame of mind, and design research methods that fit the problem. There are 37 students who attend this class for the duration of each meeting 4 JS (equivalent to 200 minutes). This course is presented in the 6th semester to prepare a research proposal for students in the 7th semester, so each of them must make a research proposal that suits their interests. The impact is every week there are 37 texts that must be read and commented by lecturers. To streamline the manuscript process, google spread sheet used as an online communication medium. The methodology design used was experimental with the subject of 37 students for 14 meetings. Data collection using observation techniques and questionnaires. Single tabulation analysis is used to see the effectiveness pattern of learning. The results show that google spreadsheet facilitates learners in preparing research proposals. 97% rated this media as effective as measured from, 1) saving paper in the preparation of the proposal, 2) knowing friends who have the same theme so that can compose the discussion group, 3) open to comments so as to instill mutual respect, 4) responsibility to self alone for his work.

Keywords: blended learning, motivation

AUTHENTIC ASSESSMENT MODEL IN PROBLEM SOLVING LEARNING FOR KINDERGARTEN

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Abstract

This study aims to produce an authentic assessment model in problem-solving learning for children aged 5-6 years. Specifically, the purpose of this study is to find out: 1) the feasibility of the authentic assessment model, and 2) the results of the students' ability assessment in problem solving learning for children aged 5-6 years. The research and development used adopted the ADDIE model (Analyze, Design, Develop, Implement, and Evaluate). The research subjects consisted of eight teachers and 44 students. The number of research subjects using purposive sampling technique. The study was conducted in 4 schools of Kindergarten in Yogyakarta City. Validation of research instruments conducted by expert judgment. The data were collected using questionnaires and observation sheets. Questionnaires are used for data retrieval on aspects of practicality and effectiveness of authentic assessment models. Observation sheets are used for data retrieval on aspects of the implementation of the assessment process. The data analysis of the research was done by using descriptive statistic technique, inter-rater reliability, inter-item correlation, and intra-class correlation. The results of the research are: 1) the authentic assessment model developed is feasible to use because it meets the requirements of practicality, effectiveness and its implementation, and 2) the result of ability assessment from 44 students in problem solving learning are: 19 students (43,2%) get value with criterion growing very good, 16 students (36,5%) with growing up expectations, 8 students (18,3%) with start growing, and 1 student (2%) with not yet growing.

Keywords: development model, authentic assessment, problem solving, 5-6 years.

EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK SKILLS EDUCATION PROGRAM: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON WEDDING MAKEUP TRAINING TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT IN SUMATERA

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Abstract

Work Skills Education Program (WSE) is the government's program to give free work skills based education to the people. This program is aimed at the people who have not had any job or those who did not/quit school so that people have the provision of skills to get a job. This research was aimed at evaluation the effectiveness of WSE program in the training that was run by Institute of Course and Training (ICT) in Deli Serdang Regency that was visualized from the WSE program success achievement. This research provided information to the stakeholders as an example to increase the quality of WSE program. The data was gathered through three types of questionnaire such as questionnaire A (leader) questionnaire B (instructure) and questionnaire C (student). The sample were 65 respondents who were taken from 3 ICT in Deli Serdang Regency. The results suggest that overall the WSE program has been effectively implemented, but there are still many participants who have not worked after the training, sustainability after the end of the program needs to be done, business capital supports should be provided for the participants, guiding for graduates so that participants are guided to work in the world business/industry, and need to improve learning based on the needs of the labor market.

Keywords: program evaluation, program effectiveness, work skills education program, decreasing unemployment, achievement of program success.

SCIENTIFIC APPROACH-BASED CONVERTIBLE BOOK MEDIA TO IMPORVE NATIONALISM CHARACTER. IS IT NECESSARY?

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Abstract

In globalization era, nationalism is one of the important characters to be owned by the next generations. Through nationalism character building in education, it is expected that it plays a role as fortress of a country towards various negative globalization impacts. The present research aims to develop needs assessment on thematic learning towards nationalism character building as the initial data for application of scientific learning-based convertible book media. The method used in this research was survey. Data collection technique used observation, interview and questionnaire. The subjects of this research were 30 teachers and 150 fourth graders. The finding of interview method shows that teachers used lecture and advice to build nationalism. It was considered as less effective to build nationalism for students. Supported by the results of the questionnaire that show students did not understand the diversities. Based on the observation results, the learning only focused on teacher and student handbook without using media optimally. Therefore, it is suggested that scientific-based printed media according to curriculum 2013 is needed as a supporting facility which helps nationalism character building for students.

Keywords: media, convertible book, scientific approach, nationalism

THE EFFECT OF LEARNING QUALITY, INDUSTRIAL WORK PRACTICE, AND ACADEMIC FACTORS ON EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS OF VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

In Indonesia, many Vocational High School (VHS) graduates are unemployed. The problems, according to most companies are related to the low level of employability skills of the graduates. Thus, the study reported here is considered to be important. It aimed to examine factors influencing employability skills of students in Culinary Department, VHS on Tourism, in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. More specifically, it aims (1) to examine the effect of learning quality, industrial work practice, and academic factors on employability skills of VHS students and (2) to formulate a relationship between these three factors and employability skills.

The study was correlational and ex post facto research. It was conducted from January to May 2018 among students of Class XI of Culinary Department of VHS on Tourism in Yogyakarta, which implemented industrial work practices. Data were collected by a survey using questionnaires. The collected data were analyzed using a descriptive analysis, a regression analysis, and a path analysis.

The findings show that 1) learning quality directly influenced academic factors with a coefficient of 0.176; 2) employability skill of students in the Culinary Department, VHS is directly influenced by learning quality and industrial work practice directly with the coefficients of 0.148 and 0.491 respectively.

Keywords: learning quality, industrial work practice, academic factors, employability skills, the Culinary Department of VHS of Tourism

NEEDS ANALYSIS FOR A COOPERATION SYSTEM OF DIPLOMA IN HOSPITALITY WITH INDUSTRIES

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Abstract

Vocational education has an important role to prepare tourism workforce, especially in culinary industries. However, in many three-year diploma courses (diploma, henceforth) in hospitality, there was a gap between graduates' competence and qualifications required by industries. Generally, diploma in hospitality had not yet attempted to identify (1) the potentials to offer to partners, (2) scopes of cooperation with industries, and (3) a comprehensive cooperation system. This study aimed to gather data and information about cooperation systems with industries and to identify the context, including input, process and output as components in a cooperation system. This study was research and development. The procedures were adopted from Borg and Gall which consisted of ten stages. However, this study employed and was classified into three stages, namely (1) a preliminary study, (2) the development of a cooperation system, and (3) the field testing of a cooperation system. The results showed that (1) cooperation systems held by three diploma in three different universities, namely Yogyakarta State University (YSU), Ambarrukmo Tourism Institute of Yogyakarta (STIPRAM Yogyakarta), and Social Prosperity Academy of AKK Yogyakarta (AKS AKK Yogyakarta), with industries were less effective and did not have rigid standards; and (2) as components of a cooperation system, input referred to the goals to achieve, process included strategies to achieve the goals, while output was effective and efficient implementation.

Keywords: needs analysis, cooperation system, diploma in hospitality, industries

SOCIAL CAPITAL AND SCHOOL PRINCIPAL ROLES IN IMPROVING SCHOOL QUALITY OF SMA MUHAMMADIYAH 3 YOGYAKARTA

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Abstract

During this social capital is often used for economic interests, but not optimal in the field of education, especially the utilization of social capital for the improvement of school quality. Therefore the role of principal in utilizing social capital for school quality improvement is needed. Thereby interested researchers to know the elements of social capital in schools that have utilized social capital and how the leadership role of the principal in improving the quality of school.

This research is qualitative research and located in SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta. These Research subjects are school Principal, teachers and students. Data collection uses observation techniques, interviews and documentation. data validity uses tringulation technique, data analysis uses interactive model scheme with some steps: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, then ended by conclusion.

The research findings show that (1) Elements of non-existing social capital consists of: a) trust: b) relationships: c) Values and norms, (3) School principal roles in improving school quality are found in school culture aspects, and they are: a) physical culture: maintaining, repairing and supplementing school buildings: b) religious culture: guiding spiritual attitude through mandatory prayer in congregation: c) achievement culture including teachers and students who have participated in the Olympics and conducting supervisi activities.

Keywords: principal, social capital

DEVELOPMENT OF BLENDED LEARNING MODEL BASED ON STUDENT LEARNING STYLE IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL LATHE MACHINING PRACTICE

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Abstract

Geometric quality of products of lathe machining practice of Vocational High School students is ever decreasing and presently included in low category, due to the low learning quality. This research is aimed to: (1) develop a blended learning model accommodating students' learning style in accordance with VARK model; (2) reveal the feasibility of a developed blended model to be applied; (3) reveal the teaching with the developed blended learning model; (4) reveal the effectiveness of developed blended learning model in practice of the lathe machining in Yogyakarta Special Region. It used research and development approach. The research was conducted by following ADDIE model procedure by Branch, namely: (1) analysis; (2) design; (3) development; (4) implementation; (5) evaluation. Relevant data were obtained by using observation, interviews, documentation, and measurement. In obtaining the data, observation and assessment sheets were used. The results of this research are as follows. (1) the developed blended learning model that accommodates student learning style of VARK model consists of a syllabus, lesson plan, and learning modules with visual type, auditory, read/write, and kinesthetic in print and/or digital form. (2) the developed model is feasible to be applied (3) the result of implementation of teaching using the developed model a whole was in a very good category, and included in the blended learning category (4) The result of the effectiveness test show that the teaching with the developed blended learning model proved effective, in term of student learning outcomes using blended learning model.

Keywords: blended learning, learning model, learning style, lathe machining practice

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SELF DISCLOSURE WITH RESILIENCE TO PEOPLE WITH ACQUIRED PHYSICAL DISABILITY IN EARLY ADULTHOOD

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Abstract

Permanent physical disability due to acquired factors have a major impact on individual psychological conditions. This study aims to determine (1) the relationship between family social support and self disclosure with resilience, (2) the relationship between family social support and resilience, (3) the relationship between self disclosure and resilience to people with acquired physical disability in early adulthood.

The sample in this study is all members of the population of 52 beneficiaries in the BBRSD Prof. DR. Soeharso Surakarta. The instruments used were resilience scale ($r_{xx} = 0,932$), social support scale ($r_{xx} = 0,940$) and self disclosure scale ($r_{xx} = 0,796$). The result of multiple linear regression analysis showed a strong relation between family social support and self disclosure with resilience, with value $F_{count} = 34,438$ ($> F_{table} 3,187$); sig value 0.000 ($p < 0,05$) and value of $R = 0,764$. $R^2 = 0,584$ or 58,4%, with effective contribution of family social support = 46,2944% and self disclosure = 12,1104%. Partially, there is a strong correlation between family social support and resilience ($p < 0,05$; $r_{x1y} = 0.736$) and there is a moderate relationship between self disclosure and resilience ($p < 0,05$; $r_{x2y} = 0.522$).

The conclusion of this study is that there is a significant relationship between family social support and self disclosure with resilience to people with acquired physical disability in early adulthood. Also, there is a positive and significant connection between family social support and resilience and between self disclosure and resilience to people with acquired physical disability in early adulthood.

Keywords: resilience, family social support, self disclosure

THE NEED ANALYSIS OF PENCAK SILAT SPEED KICK INSTRUMENT

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Abstract

Pencak silat is a sport that requires a fast movement, so as to measure the speed of the attack require a measuring instrument or instruments, but if the practitioner requires it to support his training program. Thus, this study aims to analyze the needs of the coach on the instrument pencak silat kick speed as seen from the implementation and conditions of supply of the instrument. The object of this study were 11 informants consisting of 10 coaches and 1 head of laboratory tests measuring sport Faculty of Sport Science, Yogyakarta State University. The method used is qualitative analyzes information from multiple sources. The collection of data obtained through interviews and documentation of the coaches and the head of the laboratory. The data analysis is conducted qualitatively by gathering information and then reducing it to obtain the conclusion of the coach needs related special kick speed measurement instrument pencak silat. The results of this study indicate that pencak silat kick speed measurement during a stopwatch to count the number of kicks for 10 seconds without the use of instruments more objective, valid, and reliable. The coach also stated the importance of such an instrument in measuring the ability of athletes. Head of the laboratory also explain the lack of instruments for measuring speed, especially pencak silat kicks. Based on these results it can be concluded that the coach needs a kick speed measurement instruments pencak silat.

Keywords: instruments, speed, kick, pencak silat.

DEVELOPING TEACHING MEDIA ON BASIC VOLLEYBALL TECHNIQUE FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

The objective of this research is to develop a teaching media on basic volleyball technique for junior high school students. Using research and development design, this research has developed a teaching media in the form of motion picture or video. Assessed quality from the video that have been achieved e.g. (1) according to both of the subject matter experts the media is qualified as “excellent with average score of 4,75, (2) according to media expert qualified as “excellent” with the average score of 4,48, (3) overall assessment by students qualified as “excellent” with average score of 4,47 and (4) assessed by three P.E teachers the media is qualified as “excellent” with average score 4,49. On the effectiveness test the teaching media reached the score 4, 85 on the pre-test and increased on the post-test reaching the score as high as 8, 23. There is an increase of 3, 28 points on the average score after the post-test. Therefore, this research can conclude the development of teaching media on basic volleyball techniques for junior high students is effective to elevate the knowledge of Junior High School Students on the teaching process on the volleyball subject matter.

Keywords: media, Junior High School, basic volleyball technique

NGSS: A STANDARD TO IMPROVE PLANNING CARRYING OUT INVESTIGATION SKILL AND CROSSCUTTING CONCEPT

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Abstract

Globalization has an impact to education sector, the example is next generation science standards to make science learning more meaningful and face the challenges for the future. This study was to determined the effectiveness of science learning using NGSS oriented to improve planning carrying out investigation skill and crosscutting concept: cause effect. The science learning teaching materials developed in this study were lesson plan, worksheet, and assessment of planing carrying out investigation and crosscutting concept. This research was a quasi-experimental and used a non equivalent control group design. The populations were all year 8 students of SMP Negeri 3, Tempel. The samples in this study were 32 students of class VIII A, and 32 students of class VIII B, as experimental and control groups, respectively. The experimental and control groups were treated by next generation science standards and conventional learning materials, respectively. The data in this study was analyzed using MANOVA test. The result of the study showed that the next generation science standards teaching materials indicated a significant effects toward the planing carrying out investigation and crosscutting concept of junior high school students with the significance level of 0.05 (95%).

Keywords: next generation science standards, planning carrying out investigation, crosscutting concept, Manova.

SCIENCE LEARNING TOOLS ORIENTED ON NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARD

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Abstract

The aims of this research were to identify the appropriateness of the development of the science learning tools oriented on Next Generation Science Standard and analyzed to improve asking questions – defining problems skills. Asking questions – defining problems is one of the main skills in Next Generation Science Standard. Science learning tools which are developed in this study are the lesson plan, science worksheet, and assessment asking questions – defining problems. This research method is Research and Development. The result of the research is the validation of the development of Next Generation Science Standard oriented IPA learning tools by expert judgements, and science teachers. The research method employed used a 4-D model consisting of define phase, design phase, develop phase, and disseminate phase. The result of the research from the validation of the development of Science Learning tools oriented on Next Generation Science Standard by expert lecturers, and science teachers. Data collection techniques in this study applied non-test techniques. Instrument validation analysis in this study used V'Aikens. Research results show that the developed lesson plan with Aiken's V value of 0.93, science worksheet with Aiken's V value of 0.92, and assesment asking questions – defining problems with Aiken's V value of 0.9. The results showed that the leligibility of the science learning tools oriented on Next Generation Science Standard was categorized as appropriate and effective to improve asking questions – defining problems skill.

Keywords: Asking questions – defining problems, Next Generation Science Standard, Science learning tools

VOCABULARY CORRELATION WITH READING ABILITY IN THE 3rd GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASS

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the relationship of mastery of vocabulary with the ability in reading in grade III primary school. This research uses quantitative approach with correlation research type. The population in this study were all students of class III located in sub district Ulee Kareng Banda Aceh academic year 2017/2018 consist of 340 students. The sample in this study was 172 people of grade 3 using random sampling technique. Data collection in this study using tests that is a question and nontest using behavior. Data analysis technique in this research used inferential statistic with normality and linearity test. The result of this research is there is a positive relationship between vocabulary mastery with students' reading ability in class III elementary school with result 0,887 place which mean has a very Strong Correlation Coordinator.

Keywords: vocabulary, reading ability

STUDENTS' PERCEPTION AND THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENT IN ESSAY WRITING CLASS

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Abstract

Writing is one of four skills learnt in English learning. It becomes a significant skill in the higher education since students are required to produce many types of essays in this level of education. Yet, some students stated that they have difficulty in essay writing class. Thus, the researcher conducted this study to reveal students' perception and accomplishment in their essay writing class. This study is a mix qualitative quantitative study in the form of case study. There were twenty seven Agribusiness students who became the participant of this study. The study was conducted at Language Training Center of Yogyakarta Muhammadiyah University. The instruments for collecting the data were interview guidelines and students' paper writing final exam score. Based on the interview, 40,76% students stated that their highest difficulty was in discovering ideas, 14,81% students stated that brainstorming (pre- writing) was their highest difficulty, 14,81% students stated that organizing the idea is their highest difficulty and the rest, 29,62% students stated that writing the first draft became their hardest part of writing process. Whereas for the paper writing final exam score, introduction was the aspect that had the lowest score. While three aspects of mechanics (spelling, punctuation and capitalization) got the highest score.

Keywords: perception, accomplishment, essay writing class

EFFECTIVENESS OF INSTAD TEACHING MODEL IN IMPROVING STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING WITH HIGH AND LOW LEVEL ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

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Abstract

Students' Critical Thinking Skills can be nurtured by implementing a teaching model in which students are provided with the opportunity to inquiry work, Inquiry-Student Team Achievement Divisions (INSTAD) teaching models may work effectively. This research aims to investigate: (1) the influence of INSTAD teaching model towards critical thinking skills compared with Guided Inquiry teaching, STAD and conventional teaching model; (2) the influence of academic achievement on critical thinking skills; (3) the interaction of teaching models and academic achievement on critical thinking skills. A nonequivalent control group design with pretest and posttest were used to get data on Critical Thinking Skills using an essay test based on facione' critical thinking skills indicator. Participants in this research are 194 students eleventh grades in Surakarta, Indonesia. An intact group technique was applied to determine the sample of this study after passing the normality and homogeneity test, then each sample group was divided into the High Academic group (HA) and Low Academic group (LA). The data analysis technique using AnCova with the significanty value 0.05%. The result indicates that: (1) INSTAD was confirmed the most potentially teaching models to improving students' critical thinking skills; (2) Students in HA group have higher students' critical thinking skills than students in LA group; (3) INSTAD, on an equal level with guided-inquiry teaching, significantly increases the students' critical thinking skills. Compared with other three methods, INSTAD was confirmed the most effective improving the Critical Thinking Skills in HA group and LA group.

Keywords: critical thinking skills, guided Inquiry, INSTAD, STAD

APPLYING CONTENT-BASED INSTRUCTION AND TASK-BASED INSTRUCTION AS METHODS IN WRITING LEARNING PROCESS

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the effect of Content-based Instruction (CBI) and Task-Based Instruction (TBI) on students' language learning, especially in writing skill. Though this study, researcher tried to find out some points, such as: 1) determining the students' writing skills, 2) identifying a method which is more effective among using CBI, TBI and conventional method in teaching writing, and 3) linking the theory and practices to help English teachers understand deeper and maximizing their comprehension of CBI and TBI. The theoretical framework was based on the Richards' theory in his book *Communicative Language Teaching Today* which claims that CBI and TBI as the kinds of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) which are based on the learning process instead of the product. This was experimental study which used three classes; two classes are the experiment classes and one class is the control class with 25 students for each class. Pre-test and post-test as the primary instruments to determine the students' writing skills at the eleventh grade. Based on the findings, teaching writing by using CBI as a learning method is more effective than TBI. It is shown by the post-test result between CBI and TBI. The use of CBI increased the students' writing skills including how to organize the paragraphs into a whole text.

Keywords: Content-based Instruction (CBI), Task-Based Instruction (TBI), writing

DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE LEARNING TOOLS ORIENTED ON NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARD

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Abstract

Next Generation Science Standard (NGSS) is a science standard used in the United States. This standard important because it's specially for science learning tools oriented to NGSS develop 21st century skill and has similar to Curriculum 2013. This standard is adapted in science learning because it is expected to easily measure students' processing skills in a specific theme. Science learning by a process must be measured by students' specific skills and comprehension feasibility of NGSS-oriented science learning tools. The tools are lesson plans, science worksheets, and assessments. This is Research and Development (RnD). The data was obtained by validation of learning tool by expert dan use the conversion of score to analyze the data. The result of this study show that average of lesson plan validation reach 3.5 with very good category, the validation of science worksheet is 3.4 with good category and the validation of assessment is 3.7 with very good category. The validation result show that NGSS-oriented science learning tools is feasible using in science class.

Keywords: science learning tool, next generation science standard

DEVELOPING STUDENTS WORK SHEET BASED ON LABORATORY INVESTIGATION-SCIENTIFIC SAFETY- TO IMPROVES STUDENTS PRACTICAL SKILLS OF IN ISLAMIC SECONDARY SCHOOL

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Abstract

One of the 21st century skills-based learning is learning with psychomotor skills (practical skills). Improving practical skills needs an appropriate teaching materials. Students work sheet is one of the teaching materials that aimed to trigger and help the students to do learning activities in order to mastering and understanding, skill and or attitude. This research was aimed to produce the students work sheet based on *Laboratory Investigation-Scientific Safety* that feasible and effective to improve the students practical skills of Islamic Secondary School. This research and development (R & D) used Borg & Gall (1983) model with modification of eight steps; (1) preliminary study, (2) planning, (3) product development, (4) limited trial, (5) product revision, (6) field test, (7) product revision (final product improvement) and, (8) limited dissemination. The data were collected by non-test techniques which included using product validation instrument, students quotionnaire to response work sheet, practical skills observation sheet. Field trials were conducted using pretest-posttest control group design with 35 subjects in the experimental and control classes. The data were analyzed using normality test, homogeneity test, and t test.

The results were: (1) the students work sheet based on laboratory investigation scientific safety was considered good and proper by expert, science teacher, and peer reviewer with mean value 89,5, (2) the students practical skills improved to be 89.5 after using students owrk sheet. Practical skills improvement was evidenced by the acquisition of a t test significance value of 0.000 less than 0.05. Overall, it can be concluded that product based on laboratory investigation scientific safety focused theme of human digestive system was feasible to be used in learning and effective to improve students practical skills of islamic secondary school.

Keywords: students work sheet, laboratory investigation-scientific safety, practical skills

PQ4R AND COLLABORATIVE STRATEGIC READING: THE EFFECTIVENESS ON READING SKILLS

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to identify the most effective strategy used for teaching reading skills, especially reading comprehension for students who had difficulty in comprehending reading texts. This study was designed as a quasi-experimental research. There were two groups in this study namely control and treatment groups. There were three variables which were used to be tested in study, namely PQ4R, Collaborative Strategic Reading, and Direct Instruction. The participants were Grade X of 1 Godean Senior High School who were selected by using cluster random sampling who has homogenous reading skills level. The qualitative data were collected by doing interview to the English teacher and observation in the class during the teaching and learning process. The quantitative data were collected by conducting pretest and posttest in the students' reading skills, especially in reading comprehension. The result of the pretest and posttest analysis showed that there was difference in the participants' reading comprehension achievement in those taught using PQ4R, Collaborative Strategic Reading, and Direct Instruction. The mean of pretest score of PQ4R group was 61,75 and the mean of posttest score was 71,63. The mean score of the Collaborative Strategic Reading group was 63,32 and the mean score of posttest was 75,50. The mean score of pretest of participants taught using Direct Instruction was 62,5 and the pretest was 68,38. Among the three teaching strategies, there was differences in the effectiveness in the students reading skills. Students taught using CSR showed more understanding in comprehending the text for they worked in small groups.

Keywords: reading skills, CSR, PQ4R

ADAPTING NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARD TO IMPROVE USING MATHEMATICS-COMPUTATIONAL THINKING IN SCIENCE LEARNING

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Abstract

To overcome various challenges in the implementation of the 2013 curriculum, one of the efforts that can be done is to adopt the education standards of other countries. National Research Council (NRC) United States publishes a science education framework contained in Next Generation Science Standard (NGSS). The adoption of NGSS in the 2013 curriculum aims to optimize the development of practice skills in the 2013 curriculum. This study determined the effectiveness of science learning using NGSS to improve using mathematics-computational thinking and crosscutting concept understanding. The science learning teaching materials developed in this study were lesson plans, worksheets and assessments to measure using mathematics computational thinking. To improve the skill of using mathematics-computational thinking using NGSS-oriented learning materials, used quasi-experiment with one experiment and one control group. The results include the validation of teaching tools NGSS oriented based on expert lecture, science teacher, and student in preliminary field testing. The average of lesson plan validation reach 3.75 with very good category and the average of science worksheet is 3.68 with the very good category. The result of the instrument feasibility assessment by the validator on the skills of Using Mathematics-Computational Thinking and Crosscutting Concept Understanding shows declared valid. The validation result show that, this science learning media using NGSS oriented are feasible using in science class.

Keywords: Next Generation Science Standard, Using Mathematics-Computational Thinking

THE NEEDS OF ENGLISH WRITING MATERIALS: A PERSPECTIVE FROM SMA PGRI 1 NGAWI

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Abstract

One of the crucial aspects in English language teaching is concerned with so called English language teaching or ELT materials. Since English language is one of international languages, Indonesian government has included English language into the educational curriculum. The aims of this study are (1) to identify students' target needs, and (2) to identify students' learning needs of students grade XI in SMA PGRI 1 Ngawi. This research is included as a survey methodology study. The subjects are senior high school students of SMA PGRI 1 Ngawi grade XI and the English teacher who teach English language. Finally, this study found that (1) the target needs of students are necessities, wants, and lacks, and (2) the learning needs of students are teacher's role and students' role during the learning and teaching process.

Keywords: ELT, writing materials, need analysis

ESP FOR VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF ELECTRICITY INSTALLATION ENGINEERING STUDY PROGRAM: A NEEDS ANALYSIS

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Abstract

In the global industrialization era, has obtained much attention in English language teaching in vocational high school. ESP is considered as one factor to facilitate vocational high school students so that they become competent and are able to compete in their global working lives. This study is a part of research and development under the issue of developing English reading materials by applying English for Specific Purposes (ESP) for students of vocational high school. It aims at finding out the needs of vocational high school students of electricity installation engineering study program in developing the English reading materials. This is based on evidence that a great number of the existing English textbooks for vocational high school students, specifically reading materials, do not meet the student needs and do not apply ESP. This leads to students' disinterest in reading and failure at understanding texts. To achieve the objective, there were 31 eleventh graders in Batang Regency of Central Java involved as the sample of this study. A survey with questionnaire and interviews were administered to gather the data. The gathered data were analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. In reference to the data analysis, two findings are documented. First, the students' necessity towards ESP materials was reflected on their response which expecting the reading materials with the topic relevant to their study program. Second, the reading materials should help the students to tackle their difficulties in reading through various reading activities.

Keywords: ESP, reading materials, vocational high school, needs analysis

A NEEDS ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPING HOTS-BASED INTERACTIVE MULTIMEDIA

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Abstract

This article is a part of Reserach and Development research under the issue of Developing Interactive Learning Multimedia to Promote Higher Order Thinking Skills to teach Reading for Senior High Schools in Science Major. The product is developed due to the nonexistance of appropriate learning media that promote Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS). Needs analysis is a step in the research which aims to obtain the information in used to design the developed media. This information obtained from the needs analysis are used as data to develop the media. A questionnaire was written as the instrument to collect the data. The participants of this research are senior high schools students. The result of the research are valuable implications for interactive multimedia development that romotes higher order thinking skills. In relation to the Educational Research and Innovation in Best Practices to improve quality in the 21st century, the value of this study is to give addition in the form of interactive multimedia which promote higher order thinking skills.

Keywords: higher order thinking skills, HOTS, interactive multimedia, needs analysis

AN ANALYSIS ON COACH KEN CARTER'S SPEECH ACTS IN *COACH CARTER* MOVIE

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Abstract

English plays an important role in this modern era. As one of the most used language in the world, English becomes one of the compulsory courses that students need to learn at their schools. There are many media that can be used to learn English. One of the media is by using movie. Movie is considered as an interesting medium which provides the students with pragmatic aspects of a language. This research aimed at finding out types of speech acts, identifying language functions uttered by Coach Ken Carter in *Coach Carter* movie that can also be found in senior high school curricula, and discover the model of role play by using the speech acts uttered by Coach Ken Carter that can be implemented in classroom. The researcher conducted a qualitative research and employed a content analysis on the movie script in order to collect the data. The data were then analyzed and categorized by using Parker's and Searle's theories of speech acts. The researcher found out eight types of speech acts uttered by Coach Ken Carter namely direct, indirect, literal, non-literal, direct and literal, direct and non-literal, indirect and literal, indirect and non-literal speech acts. There were four out of five speech acts expressed by Coach Carter, namely directive, assertive, expressive, and commissive speech acts that could be found in curricula. The researcher presented two activities that could be applied in classroom by using Coach Carter's speech acts which were in the forms of role play and discussion.

Keywords: speech acts, movie, role play

METACOGNITIVE STRATEGY TO TRAIN PRE-SERVICE TEACHER'S SKILLS IN CONSTRUCTING BIOLOGY LEARNING RESOURCES

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Abstract

One required competence that should be perceived by pre-service teachers is being skilful in constructing innovative learning resources. The use of metacognitive strategy along with the assistance of Self Understanding Evaluation Sheet (SUES) could be an essential effort for pre-service teachers mastering the competence. This study aims to (1) train pre-service teachers' skills in constructing biology learning resources, (2) contrast the obtained scores of the developed learning resources given by lecturer and the pre-service teachers, and (3) describe the pre-service teachers' responses after getting metacognitive learning process. There were 39 pre-service teachers enrolled in the fourth semester studying biology education at Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia. The procedure of implementing metacognitive strategy covered stating pre-service teachers' schemata, determining beliefs, writing the latest obtained knowledge, contrasting the knowledge, and scoring self-understanding using SUES. Results showed that (1) the pre-service teachers were skillful in constructing biology learning resources with average score 81, (2) there was no difference between the scores given by lecturer and the pre-service teachers, and (3) the pre-service teachers actually got many benefits after the learning process using metacognitive strategy such as easing them to assess their understanding and to know essential concepts.

Keywords: metacognitive strategy, SUES, biology learning resources

LIBERALISM AND PHILOSOPHY/PANCASILA IDEOLOGY IN THE EDUCATION

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Abstract

Following the end of the Second World War and the unification of very many islands into one nation, Sukarno, who later became President of the new Indonesia, introduced the political philosophy of Pancasila as the foundation for the new State. The word Pancasila is based on two Javanese words that together mean five principles, and these five principles were essentially a fusion of liberalism, socialism, nationalism and monotheism. The paper is to describe a study of Pancasila values and its implementation into the national education system in Indonesia compared to the ideology of liberalism education. The research method used content analysis. Sample determination based on probability method and in quota sample situation. The sample is taken from the manuscript in the Discussion of the Draft Law on the National Education System which consists of four books. The analysis unit uses syntactic and semantic units. Data analysis uses qualitative content analysis, with steps from Mayring, which begins with the determination of material up to interpretation. Validity used includes semantic validity. Reliability uses stability. The result is Pancasila values has been deducted as a mere formal juridical polity with a tendency of liberalism and capitalism. Faith, piety, and moral virtues have become a contradictory terms in the parliament and society that resulted in the deduction of religion education. The conception Pancasila education philosophy in the National Education System Act is a dialectical contextualization of the values of liberalism, socialism, nationalism and monotheism in reformation era in Indonesia. Humanisme religius menjadi konsep utamanya.

Keywords: pancasila, liberalism, philosophy, formal juridical, education

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF E-LEARNING ON POPULIST ECONOMICS COURSE TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' SELF-DISCIPLINE

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Abstract

This classroom action research aimed to investigate the implementation of e-learning in improving the students' self-discipline on populist economics course. The subject of this research involved 108 students majoring in Management at Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. This study was based on the model of Kemmis & McTaggart comprising steps of planning, implementing/acting, observing and evaluating, analyzing and reflecting. The data collection techniques used were observations, interviews, documentation and questionnaires. To ensure the validity, data source and method triangulation techniques were employed in this study. The findings showed that the utilization of e-learning can improve the students' self-discipline. The students' habits indicating self-discipline in e-learning were evident in studying the materials, participating in the discussion forums, and submitting the assignments. E-learning has been well implemented for populist economics course. When the students have been familiar with this present e-learning system, the lecturer may implement self-paced independent study and also asynchronous interactive approaches to learn further.

Keywords: e-learning, economics course, self-discipline

THE STRENGTH OF WOMEN LEADERS IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION QUALITY

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Abstract

The capabilities of women as leaders recently are still doubted by many people. Unfortunately, the number of women leaders, quantitatively, is still far below than that men. This research aims to identify the strength of women leaders in schools in improving education quality. It uses qualitative method based on grounded theory, which is performed in various education levels in Yogyakarta, Indonesia from April until September 2015. The data was gathered through in-depth interviews in order to formulate the leadership strength items. To maintain the data validity, some credibility standard steps were performed, such as performing data triangulation. The results show that there are seven aspects of women leader strengths, which are: (1) school leadership qualification aspect lies in physical maturity, competence, and formal legality, (2) performance aspect is the ability to do assignments in supporting the school performance, (3) character aspect which are unambitious, honest, patient, exemplary, and able to behave decisively. (4) leadership style which tend to be democratic, maternal, and collegial, (5) managerial aspect in achieving the school's vision and mission, (6) mental, spiritual, and religious aspect, and (7) family support aspect as an external force in performing their activity as a leader. It can be concluded that women achieve leadership strength.

Keywords: leadership strength, women leader, education quality, improvment

AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT ON ELEMENTARY TEACHERS OF AN AID PROGRAM DELIVERED IN INDONESIAN PAPUA

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Abstract

In 2014, an Australian Aid program commenced implementation in Indonesian Papua. The Government Partnership for Development (GPDF) program engaged with teachers, principals and teacher educators from a range of schools and institutions in Indonesian Papua. This professional learning/training program was presented by lecturers and associated staff from an Australian university. The program offered a range of sub-programs in two-week blocks within the Papuan regency. This research has a focus only on the teacher participants. Data were also collected from colleagues of the GPDF teachers who were at the same school yet not as recipients (non-GPDF teachers) of the teacher training program, enabling a comparison. The Y-chart has been used in published research by [1] ensuring any difficulties with language intent were avoided. Native Indonesian speakers (from Papua) were trained as enumerators, further showing that the problems of the local languages were clearly understood by the researchers who were from Central Java and Australia. The study found differences between the GPDF and non-GPDF teachers in many dimensions that were reported. It was noted that the GPDF teachers were frequently having rigorous conversations and exchanges with non-GPDF teachers, leading to positive changes in pedagogical approaches for both groups. There was a singular research question: To what extent did the program make a difference to educators who participated in the teacher training?

Keywords: pedagogy, professional learning, y-chart, GPDF, non-GPDF

DEVELOPMENT OF ONLINE LEARNING MATERIALS OF CNC PROGRAMMING BASED ON VISUAL SPATIAL INTELLIGENCE BY BLENDED LEARNING APPROACH

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Abstract

Students' habits access information online, accommodated in learning CNC Programming using Blended Learning (BL). The aim of this study; (1) produces the teaching materials of the CNC Programming based on spatial visual intelligence for BL; (2) measuring online and face-to-face learning achievements after using the teaching materials; (3) test the correlation of online learning and face-to-face learning achievement; (4) examine the difference in achievement between students who tend high spatial visual and low spatial visual. The teaching materials development method refers to the instructional design of Dick and Carey model. The data collection of achievement using multiple choice tests and performance tests. Descriptive analysis is used to describe the achievement of online learning and face-to-face, product moment correlation formula to calculate the magnitude and direction of correlation of online learning and face to face learning achievement, and t-test to test the difference of achievement between students who tend to visual spatial height, and visual spatial low. The results showed; (1) taching materials of CNC programming based on spatial visual intelligence containing G-code in two-dimensional images, G-code display with video and animation, quiz, task compiling G-code into CNC programs, and simulating CNC program excusions; (2) using this resource, 32 students (80%) were able to achieve the competence of CNC programming; (3) there is a positive correlation between online learning achievement and face-to-face learning achievement; (4) there is a difference in achievement of CNC programming between students who tend to be high visual spatial and low spatial visuals.

Keywords: CNC programming, teaching materials, visual spatial ability, blended learning

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT OF THE CHILD-FRIENDLY SCHOOL POLICY IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

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Abstract

Policy evaluation is necessary to carry out to determine the success of the policy implementation in achieving its objectives. For evaluation purposes, a set of valid and reliable measurement instruments is needed so that the data obtained can provide a true picture of the object being measured. The child-friendly school policy implemented in elementary schools is needed to be evaluated. For the purpose of the evaluation, it is necessary to use a child-friendly school assessment instruments (CFS-AI) linked to the socio-cultural context of the society where the policy is implemented. This research developed an instrument to measure the success of a child-friendly school policy with the CIPP evaluation model (Context, Input, Process and Product). The researcher used quantitative-qualitative approach as suggested by Onwuegbuzie (2010), a development of an assessment instrument through quantitative and qualitative approaches with mixed-methods analysis. The quantitative data were analyzed through exploratory factor analysis by using SPSS program. The results show that the child-friendly school assessment instrument (CFS-AI) developed in 4 aspects of the assessment has fulfilled the requirements of validity and reliability, so CFS-AI met the standards to measure the success of the implementation of child-friendly schools in elementary schools. This instrument is comprehensive, precise and consistent to measure the implementation of child-friendly school policy.

Keywords: instrument, evaluation, child-friendly schools, elementary school

IMPROVING ACADEMIC COMPETENCE AMONG PRE-SERVICE TEACHER ON ASSESSMENT DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS OF CONCEPTUAL AND PROCEDURAL THINKING

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Abstract

This study aims at improving the academic competence of pre-service science teachers on the assessment development of conceptual and procedural dimensions knowledge in integrated science learning. The research method used Clasical Test Theory and Item Respons Theory to examine the test items as well as Research & Development (R & D) to develop a model of academic improvement for pre-service teachers. The R & D method included a spiral model with 5 (five) development phases, namely (1) define, (2) design, (3) demonstrate, (4) develop, and (5) deliver. The result of univariate test of F on the treatment showed that the significance level below 0.05, it mean the model use of academic improvement for pre-service teachers influence the conceptual and the procedural ability. Meanwhile, Partial Eta Square (PES) scores of conceptual and procedural abilities were 0.084 and 0.747, respectively, it mean that the model use affected the conceptual ability of 8.4% and 74.6% for the procedural ability. The academic competence of pre-service teachers, especially the ability to develop the assessment instruments for conceptual and procedural knowledge dimensions on integrated science learning, was not high. There were 12.5% of them who were able to obtain the test scores above 60 (from the maximum score of 100) and it increased into 23% after learned using the model.

Keywords: academic competence, pre-service teacher, conceptual and procedural knowledge

TRADITIONAL GAMES TO DEVELOP CHILDREN CHARACTER IN KINDERGARTEN

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze character education learning based on traditional games in ABA Jeruk Wudel Kindergarten, Pembina Kindergarten, Jepitu and Ariwacana Kindergarten, Gunung Kidul (Indonesia). This research uses phenomenological approach. The encouragement of traditional games-based character education learning in kindergarten is caused by the existence of many digital gadgets-based games which are individual. The digital games could be reduced and diverted to the traditional games, where the traditional games contains the nation noble value. Character education learning in kindergarten is done by instilling a habit of mutual respect with friends. Initially, character education learning through traditional games was difficult and faced many obstacles because the students are already used to play with toy produced by factory. However, in the end, children in kindergarten can accept traditional games introduced by teachers. Thus, teachers can instill character in children. Character values that can be inculcated through traditional game learning activities include: religious values, independence, mutual cooperation, integrity, and nationalism.

Keywords: traditional games, character

STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE TO DISRUPTING EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN EDUCATION: CHALLENGES FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract

Dehumanization and devaluation have become common themes in the educational development process in the 21st century; the digital age, in which social adaptation to prepare a generation responsive to accelerating technological changes is required. Moreover, this era marked with increasing use of social media which consequently disrupt the educational process. Strengthening resilience is one of the efforts needed to proactively address those problems and challenges. Here, we conducted an explorative study to analyze the main issues and advantages of social media in educational process, and finally to design resilience-enhancing strategies related to those issues. In this study, qualitative approach by observation, interview and focus group discussion with the students of Faculty of Education (FIP) from various parent educational backgrounds as subjects, was performed. We found that: 1) social media influence both macro and micro social dynamics with its advantages and disadvantages; 2) campus environment and personal resilience are needed to address the challenges of educational process in the 21st century. To sum up, strengthening resilience enables students to assess the advantages and disadvantages of social media and utilize them as effective learning media.

Keywords: moral, resilience, school, education in the 21st century, dehumanization, social media.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL CAPITAL FOR CHARACTER EDUCATION IN SOCIETY

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Abstract

Social capital emphasizes the community together to achieve the goal of improving the quality of life and continue to make changes and adjustments continuously. In the process of change and efforts to achieve the goal, the community is always tied to the values and norms which are guided by reference behave, act and behave and relate to others. Some of the reference value and the element which as the spirit of social capital among others, participatory attitude, attitude caring, giving and receiving, trust are reinforced by the values and norms that support them. Therefore, social capital is important to be developed to enhance living values in the society. The research is aimed at answering two main questions: 1) how is social capital within social life? and 2) how does the development of social capital overcome the problem of national character? The subject of the study was the inhabitants of Yogyakarta municipality, Indonesia. The subject are citizens with different socio-economic backgrounds. The study reveals some points: Firstly, problem in character education could be solve by social capital development . Secondly, social community with social capital can be used as a social energy to overcome nation's character crisis. Thirdly, social capital for character education can be done with a micro approach in social life. It could be conclude that social capital development could improve good character of the citizen.

Keywords: social capital, character, education, living values, norms

INCREASING PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER'S PROFESSIONALISM THROUGH PROFESSIONAL TEACHER EDUCATION (PPG) PROGRAM TO CREATE CHILD-FRIENDLY SCHOOLS AS VIEWED FROM AUTONOMY, COMMITMENT, AND SELF-DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Improving teacher's professionalism to create Child-Friendly Schools plays a very important role. One way to upgrade this ability is through Professional Teacher Education (PPG) program. The objective of this research is to measure the level of effectiveness of the program to increase teacher's professionalism in order to create Child-Friendly Schools and to find determinants for the program effectiveness, namely, teacher's commitment, autonomy, and self-development. The research obtained data from 31 teacher participants of the program. This research is the inferential quantitative research. The data collection was done by a scoring scale consisting of 23 items already tested valid and reliable. Data processing used SPSS version 20. This research revealed that the level of effectiveness of the PPG program, which was administered by Rayon 112 State University of Semarang in the effort of improving the teachers' professionalism to create Child-Friendly Schools, was at the high level; and two models of internal factors were also found, i.e., (1) self-development and (2) teachers' autonomy at the same time. Teacher's commitment, however, was excluded from the model.

Keywords: professionalism, PPG, personal development, commitment, teacher's autonomy

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF COLLABORATIVE BASED SCIENCE LEARNING MODEL TO IMPROVE CRITICAL THINKING SKILL AND RESPONSIBILITY OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

The Collaborative Based Science Learning (CBSL) model is a collaborative science-based learning that is used in science learning to improve the critical thinking skill and responsibility of junior high school students. The syntax of CBSL model includes: 1) Motivation and problem orientation, 2) Collaborative-based critical thinking activity, 3) communicating the results of collaborative critical thinking activity, 4) Advance practice of critical thinking and responsibility, and 5) Reflection. The purpose of this study is to analyze the validity and reliability of CBSL model that has been developed to improve the critical thinking skill and responsibility of junior high school students. The validity and reliability data of CBSL model is obtained through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) activities. The single measures inter rater coefficient correlation (ICC) and Cronbach's coefficient alpha was used to analyze the validity and reliability of the CBSL model. The results showed that CBSL Model has fulfilled the validity requirements ($\alpha = .86$) and reliability ($\alpha = 1.00$), so the CBSL Model qualified the validity and reliability. The implication of this research is that the valid and reliable CBSL models can be used to improve students' critical thinking skill and student responsibility theoretically. Further research can be conducted to test the practicality and effectiveness of the CBSL Model to improve the critical thinking skill and responsibility of junior high school students.

Keywords: validity, reliability, collaborative, critical thinking skills, responsibility

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF SCIENCE CRITICAL THINKING LEARNING MODEL TO IMPROVE CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS AND SELF-EFFICACY OF CHEMISTRY TEACHERS CANDIDATES

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Abstract

The Science Critical Thinking (SCT) learning model is a science process skill-based chemistry learning that is used in chemistry learning to improve critical thinking skill and self-efficacy of chemistry teacher candidates. The purpose of this study is to analyse the validity and reliability of SCT Learning Model that has been developed to improve critical thinking skill and self-efficacy of chemistry teacher candidates. SCT learning model syntax covers: 1) problem orientation; 2) scientific activity; 3) presentation of scientific activity result; 4) critical thinking task completion; and 5) evaluation. The data validity and reliability of SCT Learning Model was obtained through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) activity. In order to analyse the validity and reliability of the SCT Learning Model, researchers used single-action interrater coefficient correlation (ICC) and Cronbach's coefficient alpha. The results showed that the SCT Learning Model has fulfilled the validity requirements ($r\alpha = .87$) and reliability ($\alpha = 1.00$), so the SCT Learning Model meets the validity and reliability requirements. The implications of this study is that the valid and reliable SCT Learning Models can be used theoretically to improve critical thinking skill and self-efficacy of chemistry teacher candidates. Further research can be conducted to test the practicality and effectiveness of the SCT Learning Model to improve critical thinking skill and self-efficacy of chemistry teacher candidates.

Keywords: validity, reliability, critical thinking skills, self-efficacy, chemistry teacher candidates

PROSPECTS OF PHYSICS LEARNING MEDIA BASED ON ANDROID: STRATEGIC STUDIES ENTERING THE INDUSTRIAL ERA IN THE 21st CENTURY

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Abstract

The purpose of this study describes the study of the application of physics-based learning media android in the 21st century industrial era. The study presented through the stages of cognitive theoretical study of students, practical studies android application development, and application of strategic studies of android as a medium of physics learning based on students' cognitive profiles. The results showed that the cognitive theoretical study of students put the learning media as a source of information that acts as a stimulant in the process of information processing. Application of physics-based android-based learning media made using various software through workmanship on the computer such as Adobe Flash CS6 ActionScript 3.0 and then done deployment to APK with Adobe AIR facility that can be installed in the smartphone is a category of multimedia learning. The concept of dual code that explains that the processing of information can be through two lines of visual and audio can occur to mutually reinforce the stimulus understanding of information content becomes very instrumental in the design of this learning media. Common concept errors in the contents of instructional media in the form of computer simulation animation can be a reference in the development of the application of physics learning media correct. The conclusion is the application of physics-based learning media android becomes a strategic thing in realizing the expectation of educational achievement in 21st century industry era in the form of digital literacy by taking into account the concept of physics and multimedia learning.

Keywords: android, learning media, physics, dual code, industrial era, digital literacy

CHARACTER EDUCATION MODEL BASED ON PROPHETIC AND NATIONALITY VALUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

National education in Indonesia aims to increase faith, piety, and noble character of all citizens. This shows that education in Indonesia gives attention to character education. An alternative effort is needed to support the realization of the educational objectives. This research aims to describe the implementation of character education at the Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta (Yogyakarta State University) or UNY and to formulate a model of character development of students through character education based on prophetic and nationality values. This is a research and development (R&D). Data were collected by using observation, questionnaires, interviews, FGD, and documentation techniques. Data analysis used descriptive analysis technique. The results showed: (1) UNY had been doing the development of student character through character education, especially based on prophetic and nationality values. UNY started with a vision and mission formulation that is based on character values, followed by the creation of policies, programs, and real actions in order to cultivate the values of the targeted characters; (2) The model of character development of students based on prophetic and nationality values is a model of development of existing models with emphasis on the specification of the values of the prophetic and nationality character supported by strict regulations and reinforced by the commitment and exemplary of leaders, lecturers, employees, and a conducive culture of character.

Keywords: character education, prophetic values, nationality values, Islam

EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT MODEL AND NUTRITIONAL TRAINING SOCIETY-BASED FOR PRODUCTIVE AGE WOMEN AT BANARAN VILLAGE, GUNUNGPATI, SEMARANG

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Abstract

Family is the spearhead in establishing a good quality human resource, both physically, socially, emotionally and spiritually. Up to now, mother plays an important role, especially in the procurement and distribution of food in the family. It is assumed that if the mother has knowledge and good nutrition, then the daily nutritional of the family will be fulfilled. However, the phenomenon faced in developing countries today remains the same, low level of health, especially in productive age women. This is one of the reasons for the high mortality rate of pregnant women and childbirth in developing countries including in Indonesia. The question is how to overcome the problem? The aims of the study are to: (1) describe and analyze nutritional knowledge, (2) describe and analyze the knowledge of foodstuff, (3) describe and analyze the food processing technique, (4) describe and analyze knowledge about anemia, (5) build model of education and nutrition training to overcome anemia, and (6) produce teaching material of nutrition training. The sample in this research are productive age women who live in Banaran Gunungpati Village. Methods of data collection are using questionnaires, structured interviews, documentation and practice. The results of research show that the level of knowledge of nutrition: 19 women (79.16%) in good category, 2 (8.33%) in medium category and 2 (8.33%) in less category. Knowledge of food ingredients: 13 women (54.15%) in good category, 9 women (37.5%) in moderate category, 2 women (8.33%) in the less category. Food processing technique: 17 women (70.83%) in good category, 5 women (20.83%) in medium category, 2 women (8.33%) in less category. Knowledge of anemia of 13 women (54%) in either category, 7 women (29.16%) in moderate category, 2 women (8.33%) in the less category. The results indicate an increase but the ability and skills of preparing the menu and cooking still need to be improved and need assistance to change behavior and better nutritional attitude.

Keywords: management model, nutritional education and training, anemia

FOOTBALL SKILLS: TRAINING METHODS AND MOTOR EDUCABILITY

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Abstract

The observations on the ground by the researcher together with SSB coach Siginjai, Mr. Dermawan Siregar, analyzed that some athletes such as defensive, middle, and attacking players still make some mistakes themselves such as 30% passing is still not accurate, 30% dribbling can still be won by opponents, 30% control, and 40% of the kicks have not been directed towards the goal. Based on direct observation, the researcher looked at the training process, the training method given was not in accordance with the age and needs of the athlete individually or it could be said not to apply the individual principles in each exercise. This research compares the influences of drill training method and tactical training method on football skills. 32 school athletes aged 14-15 years old participating in this study were grouped into 4 groups by using ordinal pairing technique. Each group was trained using drill training method (n=16) and tactical training method (n=16). Training was conducted 3 times a week in 90 minutes for each meeting. The IOWA Brace test was applied to measure the motor educability while David Lee skill test developed by Subagyo Irianto was adopted to examine the football skills. For data analysis purpose, this study applied a two-way ANOVA. Results of this study indicate that drill training method has greater influence on football skills than does tactical training method on football skill with $0.047 < 0.05$ significance level. Furthermore, athletes with high motor educability level has better football skill than those with low motor educability level on $0.001 < 0.05$ significance level. The results also indicate significant influence of training method and motor educability on football skills with $0.043 < 0.05$ significance level.

Keywords: drill training, football skill, motor educability, tactical training

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE METHOD AND POWER ON SHOOTING ACCURACY FOOTBALL

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Abstract

This research compares the effect of fixed target practice and change target practice on shooting accuracy football . 24 school athletes aged 13-15 years old participating in this study were grouped into 4 groups by using ordinal pairing technique. Each group was trained using fixed target practice (n=12) and change target practice (n=12). Training was conducted 3 times a week in 90 minutes for each meeting. The vertical jump test was applied to measure the power while widiastuti test was adopted to examine the shooting accuracy football. For data analysis purpose, this study applied a two-way ANOVA. Results of this study indicate that fixed target practice has greater influence on shooting accuracy football than does change target practice on shooting accuracy football with $0.004 < 0.05$ significance level. Furthermore, athletes with high power level has better shooting accuracy football than those with low power level on $0.003 < 0.05$ significance level. The results also indicate significant influence of training method and power on football skills with $0.032 < 0.05$ significance level.

Keywords: fixed target practice, changes, target practice, Power, shooting Accuracy football.

PRACTICALITY OF BASIC ELECTRONIC 1 MODULE INTEGRATED CHARACTER VALUE BASED ON CONCEPTUAL CHANGE TEACHING MODEL TO INCREASE PHYSICS STUDENTS COMPETENCY

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Abstract

This research is motivated from the unavailability of teaching materials in accordance with the characteristics of students. Teaching materials that are developed not only to make the student into a person who has a high intellectual, but also be able to educate students into a figure who has the character values. The Basic Electronics Module 1 is developed based on that. The developed module integrates character values and conceptual change teaching models so that students are able to build their own scientific knowledge based on learning experiences. In this research, it is seen that the basic electronics module practicality 1 integrated the character values based on the conceptual change teaching model. Practicality is seen from the instrument of practicality and module implementation by lecturers and students practicality. From the result of the analyzed instrument, it was found that the basic electronics module 1 integrated the character values based on the conceptual change teaching model used has a very practical category.

Keywords: practicality, basic electronic 1 module, character values, conceptual change teaching model

DEVELOPING SPEAKING LEARNING MATERIALS ORIENTED TO MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES: FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE

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Abstract

It is not unsafe to conclude that needs analysis is always crucial to a development study as it is the key to the successful and meaningful learning. In addition, learners' individual strengths should also be taken into consideration in order to allow them to experience a joyful learning. In connection with this, a Research and Development study, of which aim is to develop the Multiple Intelligences (MI)-based English speaking activities, has been conducted with 30 students of a secondary school participated in the data collection. This paper is a manifestation of the initial stage of the study namely the needs analysis stage of which intention is to find out the students' target needs, learning needs, and major intelligences and then develop the learning activities based on them. The conclusion drawn based on the analysis of the quantitative data from the questionnaire and MI test filling supported by the interview are that: (1) English speaking skills are considered important to be mastered by the students, (2) Science and Technology, also Arts and Culture, are the most preferred topics of discussions, (3) The students' level of English proficiency is intermediate mid, (4) The students expect to improve their future-job-related vocabulary and confidence to communicate with English native and non-native speakers upon learning the materials. Regarding the MI theory, the students' musical intelligence, bodily-kinesthetic, intrapersonal intelligences, and existential intelligence were well-developed. The realization of the individual strength of the students is an innovation in education practices in terms of the value of empathy.

Keywords: multiple intelligences, needs analysis, innovation, speaking activities, individual strength, English.

CARPON: LOCAL WISDOM INTEGRATED WITH CHARACTER EDUCATION FOR PRIMARY STUDENTS

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Abstract

Carpon is one of local wisdoms in the form of literary works which can communicate various messages and moral values to be learned, especially by primary students. One of *carpon* that used as learning materials is *carpon Di Pipir Tajug*. This study aimed to describe character educational values in *carpon Di Pipir Tajug* through the intrinsic elements of the story and the suitability of *carpon Di Pipir Tajug* as a learning material for primary students. The approach used was descriptive qualitative research with data analyzing technique in steps as follows: 1) data comparison, 2) data categorization, 3) data presentation, and 4) inferencing. Research results found out that *carpon Di Pipir Tajug* contains character educational values including: religious values (cleanliness, natural awareness), integrity (honesty, excellence, politeness, righteousness), teamwork (helping, affinity), and independence (discipline, bravery, passion in learning). These values were shown through plot, theme, characters, and settings. Besides, *carpon Di Pipir Tajug* can be classified as suitable learning material for primary students since it teaches many righteous values using easily understandable language. By using the local wisdom, which is *carpon*, the learning process based on character education would hopefully be successfully delivered to primary students through easily comprehensible language.

Keywords: should Carpon, character educational values, learning material, local wisdom.

THE CHARACTERS OF PRIMARY STUDENTS IN COASTAL TOURIST DESTINATION BEACH AREA

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Abstract

The phenomenon of coastal tourism causes the changes in various aspects of coastal society. The changes affect to not only adults but also to the students of elementary school. Character education which is appropriate for students of elementary school is a way for getting them ready to face the changes. This study aims to identify the character's values which live in the students of elementary school in coastal tourism area, hence these values can be the source of information in formulating policies of education at school or local governments to put the model of character education which are suitable for student of elementary school in coastal areas. This research is a qualitative research using case study approach. The researcher identifies the prominent character values which have not been seen in the majority of students. The results of this study indicate that creative and loving the environment are prominent characters of the students of elementary school in the coastal tourism area. In the other hand the character of discipline, independence, responsibility, and politeness are the characters which tend to be seen in them. The level of prominent character is getting higher while the less values are getting worse along with therising of the grade level of students.

Keywords: character; character education, students of primary school, coastal tourism

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS: AN INVESTIGATION OF STUDENTS

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Abstract

Students' lifestyle is more likely to follow emerging trends in the present era of globalization such as consuming junk food, spending time social media, playing online games until midnight. Consequently, they become lazy to move, less exercise and having bad rest pattern, they have got suffer from insomnia. This study was therefore aimed to describe a dataset of students' healthy life style acquired with GPAQ, BMI, PSQI and Coping Stress. The method was descriptive qualitative with cross-sectional design. Samples were all undergraduate students aged 18 years old and above of STKIP Muhammadiyah Muara Bungo in academic year of 2015-2017. The result revealed that (1) in physical activity, 12% of the students had heavy activity, 60% of them had moderate activity, and 28% of them had light activity, (2) in nutritional status, 4% of students was very thin, 12% was thin, 75% was normal, 9% was obese, and 0% was obesity, (3) in resting patterns, 28% of students had good sleep quality, 72% had poor sleep quality, and (4) in stress control, 6% of students had very high stress, 18% had high stress, 46% had medium stress, 26% had low stress, and 4% had very low stress. In short, STKIP students mostly have moderate activities. Likewise, they have most normal nutritional status, yet they have a poor rest pattern. In addition, they have medium stress control criteria.

Keywords: healthy lifestyle behavior, physical activity, nutritional status, resting patterns, stress control.

MANAGEMENT OF EDUCATION AND STUDENT SPORTS TRAINING CENTER (PPLP) PENCAK SILAT RIAU PROVINCE

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Abstract

This research was initiated from the problem of inconsistent achievement of athlete, accordingly the purpose of this research is to study the implementation of management and coaching of PPLP Pencak Silat Riau. This research uses qualitative descriptive method for coaching and management function PPLP Pencak Silat Riau. The location of this research is in Rumbai sports center area. The targets were In this research manager and trainer to serve as informants. Data collection was carried out by using methods, interviews, and documentation. The data validity audit enabled the use of credibility, test transferability, response, and confirmation. As for the data analysis there were : 1. Data collection 2. Data reduction, 3. Display data, and 4. Conclusion drawings or Verification. The results of this study indicate that: 1) the implementation of management functions have been carried out by the board of PPLP Pencak Silat Riau, but in the process of management is still often constrained by lack of budget. 2) on the coaching process, poor communication with the club makes the coach difficult to get talented athletes. Therefore, coaches can only recruit athletes with limited standards.

Keywords: management, PPLP pencak silat.

INCORPORATING OUTDOOR LEARNING INTO SCHOOL SYSTEM IN INDONESIA BY INTEGRATING DESIGN AND FRAMEWORKS: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

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Abstract

The development of technology has changed children's way to perform outdoor activities. Recently, there is an increasing awareness of the importance of outdoor activities in life of current generation. The increased awareness of the importance of outdoor activities in Indonesia is followed by the increasing provision of various outdoor learning facilities in schools starting from early age schools. Some schools in Indonesia promote various outdoor learning facilities as part of their programs to attract public interest and to improve the quality of learning in their schools. While, other schools without adequate outdoor facilities manage outdoor learning programs in collaboration with existing public outdoor facilities. Previous studies on integrating regular school with various outdoor activities concluded that doing activities especially within the nature could stimulate positive development in children behaviors which has positive effects on their learning process in school. To understand the current circumstances in elementary schools in Indonesia, a preliminary research to analyze the current outdoor activities and outdoor facilities in three elementary schools in Yogyakarta, and one elementary school in Pacitan, was conducted. The main purpose of this research is to review current application of outdoor learning as part of school framework of current regular school education system in Indonesia and to determine the optimal way for improving the system. Qualitative and quantitative research was conducted by questionnaire with students, parents, and teachers as subjects of research. As the result, although outdoor learning is highly favored by the students, parents, and teachers, however, the application at selected schools is still hampered by limited space and facilities. The result of this study could be used for further studies, especially on designing school outdoor facilities suited with each schools condition, in terms of the availability of space and facilities.

Keywords: school, outdoor activities, outdoor learning, outdoor facilities

SPORTS TOURISM MANAGEMENT THE GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE IN THE DISTRICT BANYUMAS

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Abstract

Introduction This study aims to describe and analyze the management of tourism and recreation sports for government and private in Banyumas Regency. This research is a qualitative research which aims to find out the management or management processes carried out in various tourism sporting places in Banyumas Regency. The results of the study produced descriptive analysis data in the form of interviews, observation and documentation studies. The development of Baturaden Palawi Risorsis owned by the government with Perhutani management is still not focused on its development, more developing vehicles but less well maintained. Baturaden Adventure Forest which is owned by the private sector is better managed because it is already professional in developing tourism sports. Between Palawi Risorsis and Baturaden Adventure Forest have both followed a crowded market now, but in its management Baturaden Adventure Forest is professional compared to Palawi Risorsis.

Keywords: management, government and private management, sports, tourism

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING QUIPPER SCHOOL TEACHING MATERIALS TOWARDS STUDENTS' COGNITIVE OUTCOMES OF ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS OF MIPA

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Abstract

In biology learning, particularly for excretion system material, it belongs to the system that occurs in the human body. All processes that occur in it unable to see directly. This is one of the obstacles faced by students in understanding the material about all processes that occur in human's body. In addition, lack of facilities in learning also inhibits the learning process. Lack of facilities in learning also will have an effect on the low students' outcomes. This study was aimed to know the effectiveness of using *Quipper School* teaching materials towards students' cognitive outcomes of eleventh-grade students of MIPA in SMAN 2 Selong. The types of this study were quasi-experimental research. The populations in this study were second-semester students of SMAN 2 Selong in academic year 2017/2018. Samples in this study were eleventh-grade students of MIPA in SMAN 2 Selong consist of 2 classes those were XI MIPA 5 as the experimental class and class XI MIPA 4 as control class. The techniques of Data collection was used test techniques. The analysis of result study was done by independent sample t test. The results showed that the mean score posttest experimental class was 81.5 and the control class was 73.6. Different test results with t test showed that the Sig. (2-tailed) was 0.000 <p, was 0.000 <0.05.

Keywords: excretion system, *quipper school*, learning cognitive outcomes

DIGGING OUT STUDENTS' THINKING SKILL USING PAPUAN CONTEXTUAL PICTURES IN JAYAPURATEACHING CONTEXT

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to find out students' of English Education Study Program at Cenderawasih University Jayapura, Papua, thinking skill by observing some of pictures that familiar to them, and responding both orally and in written, including the description of how they respond differently or similar toward one picture to another. Thinking skills categorization/descriptor from McGregor (2007) were used in describing the students' thinking skill as well as the significance of the used of contextual pictures in teaching second language in Jayapura, Papua. 25 students were given some contextual pictures and asked to write down about anything they want to say in English and the result showed that almost half of the students were in the category of reasoning skills, while about 30% students showed some tendency to have the thinking skill enquiry, like asking questions and drawing conclusions, and small amount of students started applying imagination and judging the value of information and ideas. The finding provides some useful guides for English instructors in developing their students' thinking skill through the teaching and learning process of English as a foreign language classroom.

Keywords: students' thinking skill, Papuan contextual pictures, teaching English as a foreign language.

FACTORS DETERMINING DIFFICULTY LEARNING TAXATION, STUDY TO ACCOUNTING DIPLOMA PROGRAM POLITEKNIK NEGERI PADANG

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Abstract

Taxation course (Taxation 2/ Pajak 2) was first offered in accounting diploma program since third semester after students learning the basic concept of accounting and business. Its curriculum concern to accounting field and strong conceptual material for tax analysis. In fact, taxation 2 contributed the lowest academic performance of the college students for the last three years. The objective of this study is to examine and analyze factors affecting difficulty learning taxation 2 for accounting diploma students of Politeknik Negeri Padang. A survey instruments (questionnaires) was administered to 71 registered accounting student of taxation 2 to measure factors that affect difficulty learning in taxation 2 lectures. This study investigated by using exploratory analysis factor where 10 variables reduce into 4 main factors. The factors of learning independence, learning interest and learning readiness united into the psychology of learning and became the lowest factor determine the difficulty in learning taxes 2. The factor of Family's support is the biggest factor determined the difficulty in learning taxes 2. And others factor is Lectures' support and and the last factor is Health.

Keywords: academic performance, analyze factors, difficulty in learning, taxation

CORRELATION OF THE UNDERSTANDING OF LOCAL HISTORY, CRITICAL THINKING ABILITY AND THE ABILITY OF THE CREATIVE THINKING WITH THE PATRIOTISM ATTITUDE OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS BANJAR REGENCY

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Abstract

The decline of these adult students patriotism attitude worthy of the attention of, among others, by instilling an understanding of local history, critical thinking and creative ability in the process of learning. This research aims to find there is not a relationship between an understanding of local history in South Kalimantan, the ability of critical thinking and creative thinking ability separately and together with the attitude of patriotism.

The research was conducted in Senior High School of Banjar Regency, with quantitative methods correlational. The population of the research was the whole grade XI of Senior High School Banjar Regency. Sample research as much as 202 students from a population of 488 students. The process of collecting data using the instrument test understanding of local history, the ability to think critically and creatively, and the now the attitude of patriotism. Data analysis techniques using simple regression, correlation analysis and regression of double significance level of 5%.

The results showed (1) there was a significant positive relationship between the understanding of local history in South Kalimantan (X_1) and the attitude of patriotism (Y) with the value of the correlation $r = 0.611$, $t =$ probability and value amounting to 12.87 $0.000 < 0.05$. (2) there was a significant positive relationship between ability of critical thinking (X_2) with the attitude of patriotism (Y) with the value of the correlation $r = 0.707$, $t =$ probability and value of 16.716 $0.000 < 0.05$. (3) there was a significant positive relationship between the ability of creative thinking (X_3) with the attitude of patriotism (Y) with the value of the correlation $r = 0.718$, $t =$ probability of value and 17.207 $0.000 < 0.05$. (4) there is a connection between the simultaneous understanding of local history (X_1), critical thinking ability (X_2) and the ability of creative thinking (X_3) with the attitude of patriotism (Y) with the value F of 241.7 probability and value of < 0.05 0.000. The results of the analysis of the obtained values R^2 of 0.724 meaning

variable selected at independent variable (the understanding of local history, the ability to think critically and creatively) can explain the dependent variable (the attitude of patriotism) and the contribution of 72.4% 27.6% while the rest is explained by other variables not examined.

Keywords: understanding of local history, critical thinking ability and creative attitude, patriotism.

IMPLEMENTATION OF E-LEARNING SCHOOLGY TO IMPROVE THE CHARACTER BASED ON ANEKA

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Abstract

Through character education and e-learning schoology, students have the ability to know, understand, and interact with the world of information and communication technology. Based on PP. Republic of Indonesia No. 37 of 2009, lecturers are said to be professional educators and scientists with the primary task. Given the importance of lecturers' duties, it is expected that lecturers can actualize of the ASN profession incorporated in ANEKA (Accountability, Nationalism, Public Ethics, Quality Commitment and Anti-Corruption). This research is expected to internalize of ANEKA character to students applied through e-learning Schoology in Physics course. The research method used is pre-experimental design with one-group pretest-posttest design. The data required is data about the ANEKA character can be successful of e-learning Schoology. The ANEKA character is found in the implementation of pretest mostly (37%) on very low interpretation, and has the medium category. After e-learning schoology, the posttest score of most (85%) on interpretation is very high, the lowest on medium interpretation, and no students at low and very low levels. From all indicators of the ANEKA characters, the students experienced a high category on the character of quality commitment, and very high category on the character of accountability, nationalism, public ethics, and anti corruption. There were 19 students (70,4%) which experienced with High interpretation, 6 students (22,2%) with medium interpretation, and 2 students (7,4%) with low interpretation. So it can be said that by using the e-learning based on schoology, proved to increase the ANEKA characters in the students.

Keywords: e-learning, schoology, characters, ANEKA.

EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS OF HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS (HOTS) IN THE SOCIOLOGY LEARNING

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Abstract

Higher order thinking skills (HOTS) are one of the skills needed in the 21st century, but it has not yet been fully implemented in the schools including in sociology learning. This study aimed to determine the dimensions affecting HOTS in the sociology learning and the dominant dimensions affecting HOTS in the sociology learning. Data collection in this study used questionnaires (196 students of the senior high school in Yogyakarta), while data analysis using statistical analysis with Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) technique. Based on the research that has been done, it was identified that dimension affecting HOTS in the sociology learning consist of (1) ability to solve the problem; (2) ability to analyze; (3) ability to create; (4) ability to think inductively; (5) ability to deductively; (6) ability to make decisions; (7) ability to evaluate; (8) ability to think critically; and (9) ability to conduct social research. However, the dominant dimensions affecting HOTS learners was the ability to solve the problem with eigenvalue 7.442 and variance 25.661%. Thus, the better the ability to solve the problems of a learner then HOTS of learners are also getting better.

Keywords: HOTS; EFA; sociology learning

PROGRAM AND RELEVANCE OF CHARACTER QUALITY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF VOCATIONAL CURRICULUM SCHOOL (SMK) IN TABALONG REGENCY

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Abstract

This research is based on the view that the curriculum as a product of the era and a reflection of the values that live in society should be able to accommodate national and regional interests. Local interests in this regard are the values of local character and excellence in Tabalong Regency, a mechanism that can be used to accommodate those interests is through curricular internalization, extra-curricular activities and making it a hidden curriculum (hidden curriculum). The research findings show; Character building is done in curricular activities (planned and listed in curriculum documents), extra curricula (being part of supplements or guidance beyond national curriculum provisions but supporting the implementation of the national curriculum). In general, the curriculum applied in SMK (Vocational School) in Tabalong Regency is relevant to the needs of the business world / industrial world. Problems that occur is, the development of work specifications in accordance with the needs of the business world / industry.

Keywords: character, vocational curriculum, vocational schools

USING ONLINE SIMULATION IN PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING FOR IMPROVING SCIENTIFIC ARGUMENTATION

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Abstract

The tendency of students using mobile phones both in the classroom and outside the classroom, gives educators the initiative to make it an online lesson. Physics as one of science, can be supported by online simulation and innovative learning models. Problem-based learning with online simulation can broaden the information literacy and assist students in arguing at the inquiry phase. It is primarily in providing data or evidence supporting claims. This study aims to see an increase in student argumentation after a problem-based learning process. The research method is quasi experiment. The sample of this research is 25 students of class XI MIA 3 in SMA N 1 Prambanan Yogyakarta. The data technique uses pre-test and post-test. Data were analyzed using paired sample t-test. The results showed the use of online simulation in the problem-based learning can improve students' argumentation ability. This is possible with the sig value. (2-tailed) 0.000 < 0.05 which states the different of data average on pre-test (is 14) and post-test (is 47). Student argumentation profile on pre-test shows level 1 of 0,512%, level 2 of 0,016% and wrong answer or no fill 0,472%. While the argumentation profile on post-test shows level 1 of 0.304%, level 2 of 0.376%, level 3 of 0.24%, level 4 of 0,024% and wrong answer or not 0,056%. This shows that the student's argumentation profile is increasing on level 4.

Keywords: online simulation, problem-based learning, scientific argumentation

TWO APPROACHES IN TEACHING WRITING SKILL: DO THEY OFFER NEW INSIGHTS IN ENHANCING STUDENTS' WRITING ABILITY?

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Abstract

This paper aims to reveal the effectiveness of Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL) approach and Scientific Approach in the teaching writing skill. This research used a quasi-experimental design. The population was grade VIII students of Redion School. Three classes were randomly selected as the sample. They are class 8A which used CTL approach and class 8B which used scientific approach as the experimental groups, while class 8D became the control group which used conventional approach. The data were collected by using writing test. The data were analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistics with the SPSS 20 for Windows computer program. The results were as follows: (1) there were significant differences in the writing achievement among the students taught by using the CTL approach, scientific approach, and conventional approach, (2) the use of the scientific approach and the CTL approach were more effective than that of the conventional approach in teaching writing skill, and (3) the use of the scientific approach was not more effective than that of the CTL approach in teaching writing skill. Therefore, the CTL approach and the scientific approach offered the new insights in enhancing the students' writing ability.

Keywords: contextual teaching and learning (CTL) approach, scientific approach, teaching writing skill

DEVELOPING FILM-BASED SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS FOR ENGLISH LEARNERS

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Abstract

The study aims to develop an integrated general English supplementary material for English learners. The contents are designed by making use of a short film entitled “‘Slap her’: Children’s reaction.’ They cover four language skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing).

The nature of this study is research and development. The study involves general English adult learners ranging the age of 16-22 as the research subjects. The three steps of the research are 1) conducting needs analysis, 2) writing syllabus, 3) and developing materials. In order to get the data for the needs analysis, a questionnaire is distributed to the learners. After it is analyzed, the result is then used for writing the syllabus. And finally, the materials are developed.

The materials are designed in three sections, before, during, and after viewing the film. They are interlinked on levels of B2 of CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages). The activities require learners to either individually, in pairs, even in groups.

Keywords: film; learning material; CEFR; instructional design

ONLINE LEARNING AS AN ALTERNATIVE FOR MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

The achievement of mathematics learning of students in Indonesian still showed less encouraging results. There should be an effort to improve the quality of teaching and learning processes involving students to learn and prepare them for life in the 21st century. Teachers play an important role that determines the success of learning, so that the competence must be updated, improved continuously. However many mathematics teachers do not have access to continuous professional development (CPD). Advances in information and communication technology (ICT) provides an opportunity for teachers to be able to access unlimited resources. ICTs also promise alternative CPDs that will reach more teachers. Some initiatives show that online learning is feasible and can be done effectively and efficiently. Some of the keys to online CPD success lie in good quality of content, instructional design and assessment.

Keywords: continuous professional development (CPD), online learning, mathematics teachers

CONNECTION PEDAGOGY: A PEDAGOGICAL SHIFT FOR MILLENNIAL LEARNERS IN THE DIGITAL ERA

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Abstract

The irruption of the millennial learners shakes the academic institutions that believe in the old pedagogy whose infrastructure is sociologically conditioned by the predigital era. Despite the inquietude of academic institutions, the introduction of new pedagogies as creative responses to the irruption of millennial learners requires a transitional period that is often longer than what we, educators, previously estimated. Starting from the autobiographies of the millennial learners and educators that meet in this era, as well as the rich literature on the subject, this research paper attempts to fill at least temporarily this pedagogical vacuum. I propose connection pedagogy to respond to the irruption of millennial learners in the digital era.

Keywords: millennial learner, pedagogical transition, institutional quake, a sense of disquietude, connection pedagogy

EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL MEDIA INTEGRATION IN MICROTEACHING

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Abstract

This study aims to: (1) study the effectiveness of integrating social media in microteaching, and (2) find out the level of achievement of competencies to teach students in micro-learning integrated with social media.

The method used in this study uses quantitative descriptive research methods. Sources of data in this study all activities of students who carry out microteaching using social media group from 2012 to 2017. The data obtained in this study are in the form of student teaching competency scores and descriptive data on the implementation of microteaching. Data collection techniques used are observation, questionnaire, and documentation.

The results of the effectiveness of social media integration in microteaching learning are as follows: 1) the effectiveness of social media integrate in microteaching learning in the very high category that is equal to 91.43, and 2) There is an increase in teaching competency of prospective students in terms of RPP assessment of 15% with the final score 84.17; the implementation process assessment rose by 6% with a final value of 81.06; personality assessment rose 6% with a final score of 83.89; and social assessment rose 7.8% with a final value of 86.11.

Keywords: microteaching, social media, teaching competency

CRITICAL THINKING IN PROBLEM BASED LEARNING

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Abstrak

Critical thinking is an essential skill for all aspects of human life. Based on pilot study, learning process in schools is less encouraging critical thinking. The purposes of this research are: 1) Developing research based learning model; 2) Analyzing the student's level of critical thinking; 3) Finding the determinants of critical thinking: learning motivation, equilibrium, and discipline. This research use Research Development (R&D) research method. This research collect data from 37 students. The data were collected using a rating scale questionnaire consisting of 37 items that have been proven valid and reliable. This research succeeded in developing a model of Problem Based Learning which is stated feasible. Achievement of students' critical thinking ability at high level. Then, the determinants of students' critical thinking skills are equilibrium and learning motivation. This new finding is very useful for quality management education in the framework of the effectiveness and productivity in university level.

Keywords: equilibrium, motivation, critical thinking, problem based

DEVELOPING ENGLISH MATERIALS BASED ON INTEGRATED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

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Abstract

The aims of this study were to identify the target needs, describe the learning needs and design the appropriate English material based on Integrated Performance Assessment for the eighth grade students of Junior High School. This study was classified as research and development (R&D). The study procedure was adapted from ADDIE models proposed by Branch (2009). It consists of analyze, design, develop, implement and evaluate. The data were collected through need analysis questionnaire, expert judgment rating scale, interview, and questionnaire for students about the materials. The data of questionnaires was analyzed quantitatively using frequency and percentage. Meanwhile, the data from the interview were analyzed using descriptive. The materials in the developed materials were developed based on Curriculum 2013. The result of expert questionnaire was 3.81. It was in the range of $X \geq 3.53$ so it was categorized as very good. The mean result of the materials evaluation questionnaire was also 3.81 which categorized as very good. It can be concluded that the developed materials was considered appropriate.

Keywords: development materials; integrated performance assessment; English materials; research and development

PROBLEM OF IMPLEMENTATION AND INNOVATION IN THE TEACHING AND LEARNING OF BUSINESS EDUCATION IN COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN KANO STATE, NORTH WEST NIGERIA

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Abstract

This Paper has set out to examine the problem of implementation and innovation in the teaching and learning of the business education programme. The curriculum is not static. It is expected to undergo changes so as to meet the ever changing and emerging needs of the society. For example, one of the major flaws of the 6-3-3-4 system of education was its theoretical centred nature. It lacked adequate focus, guidance and direction for our youth. The paper defined the business education programme, its implementation over the last 10 years in the three Colleges of Education in Kano State situated in the North West Geo-Political Zone of Nigeria. It also examined the changes that have taken place in the curriculum of the business education programme especially as it relates to innovation, and sustainable development. A study was conducted in the three Colleges of Education in Kano State with a population of 182 respondents. Three research questions were raised as well as three null hypotheses postulated. The data were analyzed using percentages and the three null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance using independent t-test. The findings of the study among others revealed that the academic quality of lecturers affect the implementation of the business education curriculum. All the three null hypotheses were rejected because at 0.05 level of confidence significant difference was found in the mean rating of respondents. On the basis of the findings, the researcher concluded that if the three Colleges of Education in Kano State are adequately staffed with qualified academic staff and state of the art equipment are made available the business education curriculum will be well implemented and significant innovation will be made to take place. The paper among other things recommended adequate staffing of qualified academics and the provision of state of art equipment, which when pulled together will enhance teaching and learning of business education.

Keywords: implementation, innovation, business education, geo-political, curriculum, sustainable development.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A MOBILE-BASED INTERACTIVE LEARNING MULTIMEDIA IN CRITICAL THINKING ABILITY

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Abstract

Critical thinking is one of the skills students must master in the 21st century. Critical thinking skills can help students to make decisions on problem-solving. Many ways can be used to improve students' critical thinking skills. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of mobile-based interactive learning multimedia in improving the critical thinking skills of grade 4 elementary school students. This research was a quantitative research. This type of research was quasi-experimental with pretest-posttest control group design. The subjects of this research were 80 fourth graders in SDN Jumoyo 2. Subject to consists of IVA as experimental class 1, IVB as experiment class 2 and IVC as control class, chosen at random by simple random sampling technique. Data were collected through observation, interview, and tests. Data analysis techniques used were independent sample t-test and paired sample t-test. The results showed that interactive multimedia-based mobile learning is more effectively used to improve students' critical thinking skills compared with classical learning that only uses student books.

Keywords: interactive learning multimedia, mobile, critical thinking

DEVELOPING INTERACTIVE LEARNING MULTIMEDIA FOR READING AND WRITING OF TENTH GRADERS

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Abstract

The objective of this study was to develop interactive learning multimedia for reading and writing of tenth grade students. This research and development study adapted the R&D model proposed by Branch (2009[1]). The steps of the research were conducting needs analysis, developing course grid, developing the first draft of materials, evaluating materials and producing the final draft of materials. The instruments to collect data were needs analysis questionnaire, an expert judgment questionnaire in the form of Likert scale, and students' evaluation questionnaire. The data obtained from the needs analysis, the expert judgment, and evaluation questionnaire were analysed quantitatively through descriptive statistics. This research developed three units of materials and then presented them in interactive multimedia. Based on the findings from the expert judgment and students' evaluation, the materials were appropriate. The mean score of expert judgement of material was 3.3 which categorized as "Good" and media was 3.6 which categorized as "Very good". The mean score of students' evaluation was 3.68 which categorized as "Very good".

Keywords: Interactive multimedia; information and communication technology; reading and writing

SCHOOLPRENEURSHIP MODEL IN TERMS OF PRODUCTION UNIT MANAGEMENT, CANTEEN UNIT, AND SCHOOL COOPERATIVE AT SMKN 2 GODEAN AND SMK MUHAMMADIYAH WONOSARI

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Abstract

This research aimed to know about: (1) management; (2) the level of customer satisfaction from production unit, canteen unit, and school cooperative in SMKN 2 Godean and SMK Muhammadiyah Wonosari. This descriptive qualitative research used *grounded theory* method. The research was held at SMKN 2 Godean and SMK Muhammadiyah Wonosari with manager and consumer/customer of production unit, canteen unit, and school cooperative as the data source. It covers stakeholder or head of school UPJ, coordinator, employees, students, and consumers/customers. Data collection was done through interviews, questionnaires, and documentations. The data analysis used qualitative analysis technique. The results of this research are: (1) Production unit in SMKN 2 Godean runs independently with teacher and employee as the manager of canteen unit and school cooperative. The production unit at SMK Muhammadiyah Wonosari consists of TPKU (Tempat Praktek Ketrampilan Usaha), canteen unit which is in the form of honesty carts, and school cooperative, each managed by teachers and school employees. (2) The level of customer satisfaction shows the highest percentage in the production unit, canteen unit, and school cooperative in SMKN 2 Godean, while at SMK Muhammadiyah Wonosari the highest percentage of satisfaction level was in production unit (TPKU) and school cooperative, the customers were also very satisfied with canteen unit (cart).

Keywords: canteen unit, production unit, school cooperative, schoolpreneurship

SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS TO IDENTIFY COLLABORATION PATTERN OF STUDENT

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Abstract

There are many way to identify student collaboration, is one of them using group on social network. This study focused identifying collaboration pattern on the social network using Knowledge Discovery in Database (KDD) process. The way a smart to locate collaboration pattern and which one faster access time is compared two methods. They are Given Newmann and Modularity Clustering method. Comparison of both approaches are showing NG method is the better in terms of access time i.e. average 0.289818 seconds, but the values modularity is low then The On Modularity clustering. The Modularity clustering method is lower of access time, but able to demonstrate the collaboration patterns of a student with modularity is better i.e. 0.422766.

Keywords: social network, collaboration pattern, access time

KUDA PUSTAKA AS A MOVEMENT ON BUILDING CHILDREN'S LITERACY

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Abstract

Data Unesco in 2012 states that the literacy rate in Indonesia is only 0.001. This encourages all parties both the government and the people of Indonesia to try to make the level of literacy increase. The government through the ministries of education and national culture create a school literacy movement (GLS/Gerakan Literasi Sekolah) that has been launched in 2015. Community members as part of Indonesian citizens have made several movements as literacy agents in the community, such as: Pustaka Pattingalloang in Sulawesi, Noken Pustaka in Papua, and Kuda Pustaka in Purbalingga Central Java. Kuda Pustaka using horse means in the impulse to read to children around the slopes of Mount Slamet in Purbalingga region, Central Java Indonesia. This research uses descriptive qualitative approach, with data taking through interview. The interview was conducted to Mr. Ridwan as the initiator and implementer of the Kuda Pustaka program. This structured interview will reveal how this "Kuda Pustaka" performs activities and how the public responses. Kuda pustaka movement fronted by Mr. Ridwan has received support from several parties, both government and society. This study results showed: the process of establishment Kuda Pustaka was initiated by the awareness of the citizens about the importance of reading for children; activities undertaken by Kuda Pustaka are to attend elementary schools, junior high school and religion study places (TPQ for children and adults/mothers) in the villages of Serang and Kutabawa villages; the main obstacle faced is the weather; and support received by Kuda Pustaka came from various institutions and communities such as Principals / teachers of SD / SMP in Serang and Kutabawa Villages, National Library of Indonesia, Purbalingga Library State, USAID Indonesia, Perpuseru program and the international community.

Keywords: children literacy, literacy movement, kuda pustaka.

LEARN FROM WOMEN VILLAGES AND THE STRUGGLE OF THE ABOVE INQUIRY OF SELF NAME IN LAND CERTIFICATE

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Abstract

Issues of land titles become very important as they relate to the legitimacy of one's ownership of a plot of land, as defined in Government Regulation No. 24/1997 on Land Registry. The problem is, how are women's efforts in the process of ownership of land certificates that can be portrayed as a manifestation of the struggle for gender equality in access to economic resources? The answer to this question is revealed by a description study using mix methode with concurrent triangulation strategy model. The techniques of collecting and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data are collected and analyzed collectively. Qualitative data are analyzed interactively and continuously until the data found in the field is saturated. Narrative qualitative descriptions are corroborated or supported by quantitative data. This research was conducted in Kranggan, Maniserenggo, Klaten, Central Java that can represent the Javanese rural portrait which is still known by the strong patriakhy system.

Research has shown that in the last six years, rural women of Kranggan have begun to pursue themselves on behalf of their names in certificates from lands inherited by their parents or by purchases with their husbands. The increase rate is only 7% of the previous trend, but this has proven the struggle of village women to maintain their strategic economic resources. The 7% increase rate is more interesting when faced with the results of gender analysis with Harvard analysis model which shows that the level of gender inequality is still very strong. That is, in the rural context, this village woman has managed to "resist" with her own strategy, in particular the strategy of "taking the right position between her obedience to the patriarchal system, and her struggle to preserve the rights of her economic resources. Therefore, gender education becomes important to be introduced from an early age.

Keywords: women's efforts, land certificates, gender inequality, and patrarchy

ELEVATING THE PRACTICAL SKILLS OF JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS THROUGH THE USE OF A 5E LEARNING CYCLE BASED SCIENCE PRACTICAL GUIDEBOOK

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Abstract

Practical skills is a magnitude skill associated with psychomotor skills. The practical skills can be developed through practical activities in the science lab using a science practical guidebook. The science practical guidebook is a teaching material aimed to train students' practical skills. This study was aimed to describe the feasibility of the science practical guidebook which was developed based upon 5E learning cycle and analyze the effectiveness of the use of the guidebook to increase the practical skills of grade eight junior secondary school students. Research and Development (R&D) model using 4D development procedures from Thiagarajan was used in this study. Pretest and posttest were administrated to test the effectiveness of the the practical guidebook. This study was conducted in MTsN 3 Ngawi. Subjects were all students of grade VIII who were taken using cluster sampling technique. Class of grade VIII A was the experimental class while class of grade VIII B was the control class. The result of the feasibility test showed that the science practical guidebook was in the "excellent" category. Importantly, the result of t-test revealed the p-value: 0.000. This demonstrated that the science practical guidebook which was developed based upon 5E learning cycle could significantly improve the practical skills of the students

Keywords: science practical guidebook, 5E learning cycle, practical skills

TEACHER'S STRATEGIES IN TEACHING ESP BASED READING USING TRANSLATION

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Abstract

Teaching ESP based Reading (English for Specific Purposes) is aimed at developing students' professional communication in reading skill that focuses on the field of student's need. In fact, most students find it difficult to read and understand the meaning of the ESP text because they have to think of discourse with different fields. Most researchers believe that, the problem is with ESP teaching strategies. Thus, teacher's strategies are essential for developing more creative teaching strategies. Using translation as a pedagogical device is considered as a strategy to assist students in understanding ESP text. Therefore, the purposes of this study are (i) to investigate the teacher's strategy in teaching ESP based Reading using translation, (ii) to measure whether translation as a pedagogical device has a significant impact on improving students' reading comprehension on ESP text. This research used exploratory sequential mixed method. This is a research where the researcher conducted qualitative research first with the observation then strengthened it with quantitative research (test) using two groups consisting of experimental group and control group. This research was conducted at one of the School of Health Sciences in Garut. The study found that the teacher used the translation as a pedagogical device and it was so effective to improve the students' ability in understanding Reading ESP text. And the experimental group received the treatment to check the effectiveness of the translation tasks. Students' reading ability in experimental groups has been compared with that of control groups using t-test. The results indicated that translation tasks were so effective in promoting ESP students' reading ability. These findings contribute for the teachers to use translation as a pedagogical device to improve the students' reading skill.

Keywords: teacher's strategy, reading, ESP, translation

WHOLE PART OR MINI GAMES, WHICH ONE IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE TRAINING METHOD TO IMPROVE FOREARM PASSING ABILITY IN VOLLEYBALL?

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Abstract

Forearm passing is the basic technique most needed in volleyball games. If this basic technique is not mastered, the game will not run and make the team lose. Therefore, it is necessary to practice that is able to improve and be easy to learn such as whole part exercises and mini games, because beginners are easier to learn new things. Hand eye coordination also influences the level of one's ability to learn forearm passing techniques. The purpose of this research was to figure out the difference of influence between whole part practice method and mini game practice method against the forearm passing ability in volleyball. 32 junior high school students who participated were selected in random order and division of groups used Ordinal Pairing technique. Treatment was given to all subjects for 6 weeks. The subjects were evaluated by 2 tests, the Hand-Eye Coordination Test and the Forearm Passing Ability Test. As a result, there is a significant difference between the whole part training group and the mini games training group in the forearm passing ability test. Mini games training is better than the whole part one. In addition, in the hand-eye coordination test, there was a difference of influence between students with high and low hand-eye coordination. Students with high hand-eye coordination are better than students with low hand-eye coordination. As for the interaction, it shows that there is a significant interaction between training methods and hand-eye coordination against the forearm passing ability in volleyball. According to these results, the mini-game practice method with high hand-eye coordination has the more effective impact in training and is able to improve forearm passing ability in volleyball.

Keywords: forearm passing, hand-eye coordination, mini games, volleyball, whole part.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMBINATION STRETCHING PNF AND CRYOTHERAPY TO PREVENTION DOMS IN LOWER EXTREMITY

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Abstract

Muscle soreness due to unaccustomed physical activity has plagued active individuals for centuries. A person experiencing delayed onset muscle soreness (DOMS) will notice pain and aching within the affected muscles, decreased range of motion and loss in muscle strength beginning 12-24 hours after exercise, peaking between 24-48 hours and subsiding within five to seven days post-exercise. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of combination stretching pnf and cryotherapy in the prevention of DOMS. Thirty nine subjects between the ages of 16-17 were randomly assigned to either the test or control groups. Pre-exercise measures were recorded for maximal voluntary contraction and perceived soreness. Subjects performed circuit training for the eccentric phase to induce muscle soreness. The treatment group underwent 20 minutes of ice treatment, which was given 2 hours after exercise. The dependent variable was assessed at 0 and 24 hours after exercise. The pattern of data shows that the use of ice in DOMS treatment is effective in minimizing pain that is felt 24-48 hours after activity. Cryotherapy was found to be ineffective in reducing functional deficits associated with DOMS.

Keywords: stretching pnf, cryotherapy, delayed onset muscle soreness

ACCELERATION OF SCHOOL AND FAMILY PARTNERSHIP IN THE INFORMAL LEARNING CONTEXT TO ESTABLISH CHARACTER OF CHILDREN IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN YOGYAKARTA

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Abstract

Studies of family involvement in children's education at home, school and community as a meaningful education configuration have been carried out in many countries. The purpose of this study is to produce a partnership pattern on aspects of family involvement in education that builds character in the informal learning context in elementary schools in Yogyakarta. Research involving 9 principals and school committees from public and private primary schools was conducted using a descriptive qualitative approach. The collected data is analyzed inductively by linking between aspects to be interpreted. The results showed that building character is the responsibility of schools and families in partnership with (1) The pattern of family involvement in schools is shown through priority programs implemented in all elementary schools through patterns of institutional cooperation, family-school collaboration at home and family-teacher communication patterns. Family involvement in all activities in all primary schools was mostly dominated by mothers, namely 85%. (2) Acceleration of school and family partnerships in the informal learning context has contributed to character building which includes achievement culture, literacy culture, 5 S means smile, greetings, greetings, polite, polite) and (5K means corporation, village, college, family and city government) and the development of arts and sports. Although indirectly involving families in children's education provides confidence, comfort and enthusiasm in learning at home and at school.

Keywords: family involvement; partnership; build children's character

DEVELOPMENT A PLAYING ACTIVITY MODELS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS TO IMPROVE MULTILATERAL ABILITY

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to develop a model of playing activity in Physical Education that can be used to increase multilateral abilities in elementary schools' students. Playing activity models' can be used as a teaching guide for Sports learning in elementary schools. The product of the development is in the form of books and equipped with instructions so the teachers can understand and implemented.

This study is a Research and Development (R&D) research consist of several steps of development, namely; the preliminary phase research consists of data collection through field surveys and needs analysis, planning stage, development stage (theories gathering related to the product), expert validation, revision phase 1, small-scale trial, revision phase 2, large-scale trial, final product and product diffusion. The sample of this study was at the elementary school under the Yogyakarta Region Coordinator in the South Area of Yogyakarta City Education Office. The sampling technique was purposive sampling. In the small group trial involving 1 class consisting of 30 students aged 6-9 years, 1 Physical Education teacher, 1 multilateral coaching expert, 1 motoric education expert. Large group trials involved 2 classes consisting of 60 students aged 6-10 years, 2 Physical Education teachers, 1 multilateral coaching expert, 1 motoric education expert.

The result of this study is a playing activity model that is packaged in a book form. The model developed is considered feasible to use and effective in enhancing multilateral capabilities based on the results of small group trials of 85% and large group trials of 98.8%. And the results of expert validation (multilateral coaching experts and motoric education) amounted to 85.9% and 86.04% with an average of 4.3 and 4.3. Broadly speaking, the products classified as feasible using and classified as very good categories. The model of playing activity in Physical education developed was considered effective to improve motoric skills based on T-test with a value of Sig (2-tailed) 3 Hops Test 0.004 <0.05, 10 Meter Test Speed Hops 0.000 <0.05, Top Throw Test 0.000 <0.05, and Sig (2-tailed) value 0.007 <0.05.

Keywords: playing activity model, physical education, multilateral

THE POTENTIAL OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS IN THE HOMEGARDENS IN MINGGIR AND GODEAN AS THE LEARNING RESOURCES OF BIODIVERSITY

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Abstract

The Biodiversity in homegardens are part of the global biodiversity of our nation and have the leading role for a community to produce the additional food, vitamins, proteins, minerals, fat, crude fiber from fruit and vegetables that are used to meet the needs of daily life. Therefor this study aims to identify the diversity of plant and animal species was found in the homegardens, to know the benefits of plants and animals for the community and to utilize the results of this study as a source of learning of biology, especially the biodiversity.

Sampling is done in stages based on region, sub-district, village and hamlet (Singarimbun and Effendi, 2008)^[1]. The selection of regions, sub-districts, villages and hamlets was carried out by purposive sampling.. where are each of hamlet had taken 20 respondents randomly The research was conducted in Brajan, Minggir and Berjokulon, Godean. The methods to collect data were through observation, questionnaires and in-depth interviewing with respondents and community leaders; and identifying the diversity of cultivated plants and husbandry animals. Data were analyzed with vegetations analysis about the Important values and the Shannon-Wiener diversity index and descriptive analysis. The results showed in Minggir was found 163 type of plants and 24 type of animal. The value of the plant diversity index is 3.99, fairness index is 0.79 and wealth index is 19.76. While in Godean found 143 type of plants and 24 type of animal. The value of the plant diversity index is 3.96, fairness index is 0.79 and wealth index is 19.75. The biodiversity in home garden based on its benefits for plants is classified into crops, fruits, vegetables, coloring and flavoring, ornamental plants, medicinal plants, plantation crops and building materials plants and crafts. The animals classified into economical-value animals, pets for fun, and wild animals. The results of this study can be used as biological learning resources, especially the biodiversity.

Keywords: homegardens, biodiversity, learning resources, Minggir, Godean

COACHING GAMES FOR UPGRADING PERFORMANCE MODEL (CGFU-PM) NEW PARADIGM FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION 4.0

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Abstract

This study aims to develop a model of sports coaching recognition with a play approach in order to improve skills. This developed model is aimed at innovation of multilateral coaching model to welcome the era of educational industrialization era 4.0. now the development of education has reached the speed of IT utilization very quickly. The method used in this research with Borg and Gall approach, with 10 steps. Play is an excellent alternative for developing cognitive, affective, psychomotor and social skills. Based on this, it will be developed an effective model to improve the understanding of concepts and ways of thinking of children more effectively and efficiently in learning sports. the game will be packed with creative innovations and fun based on the basic concept of multilateral motion of the sport. in this research will be developed 10 game model. This research will produce a method of sports training at the multilateral stage of the sport called CGFU-PM (Coaching Games For Upgrading Performance Model). If this is resolved properly, it will be a solution to improve early childhood motivation to learn the sport with pleasure. Within a structured period of time, there will be an increase in the ability to understand the concept of motion in the sport, be able to do well, and be fun, and improve their skills. Result of the research was finding new methods to knowing skill with games models. The principle of the games is critical point of the movement in every sport like step, style, jump, foot or arm movement etc. Conclusion: CGFU-PM is new concept to develop training model in coaching.

Keywords: coaching, games, upgrading performance

DEVELOPING INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASURING THE IN-SERVICE ENGLISH TEACHERS' KNOWLEDGE OF, BELIEFS ABOUT, AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS POSTMETHOD PEDAGOGY

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One of the dramatic changes in the world of English Language Teaching is that the concept of method is waning and replaced by Kumaravadivelu's post-method pedagogy, which is free from the constraints of methods. The successful implementation of this principled teaching practice, which is founded upon the parameters of particularity, possibility, and practicality depends on the level of knowledge, beliefs, and attitudes that English teachers have about it. In respect, this paper addresses the question of how to develop the instruments to measure the English teachers' knowledge of, beliefs about, and attitudes towards post-method pedagogy. It focuses on questionnaire construction and instrument validation as two primary stages in developing the questionnaire. In terms of the level of knowledge, the instrument will measure the four dimensions of knowledge by Anderson et.al (2001), namely factual, conceptual, procedural, and metacognitive knowledge. The components of beliefs measured through the questionnaire include a cognitive component representing knowledge, an affective component capable of arousing emotion, and a behavioral component activated when action is required. In the case of attitudes, four components, namely affective responses, cognitions, behaviors, and behavioral intentions by Zimbardo & Leippe (1991) are included in the questionnaire. As a whole, this paper reports the development of the instrument as well as its validity and reliability.

Keywords: post-method pedagogy, knowledge, belief, attitude, instrument