



# Asian Education Symposium

## BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

GLOBAL COLLABORATION  
FOR EDUCATIONAL  
EQUITY

06<sup>th</sup> - 07<sup>th</sup>  
November 2017  
Lombok Raya Hotel

Lombok Mataram  
Nusa Tenggara Barat  
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**The 2<sup>nd</sup> Asian Education Symposium (AES 2017)**  
Organized by Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI) in collaboration with Universitas Mataram, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati (UIN SGD), Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha (UNDIKSHA), and Universitas Pakuan

## **OPENING SPEECH OF RECTOR, THE UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM AT THE 2<sup>nd</sup> ASEAN EDUCATION SYMPOSIUM**

Respected Guests,  
Keynote Speakers,  
Symposium Participants,  
and All Other Participants.

On behalf of all staffs of the University of Mataram, I welcome you all to Lombok, a beautiful island in West Nusa Tenggara Province, where the University of Mataram is located. Lombok is known for its natural and cultural diversity where you can enjoy traditional cuisines, beaches, waterfalls, mountain, traditional villages and handicraft of many ethnics including Sasak, Samawa, Mbojo, Balinese, Chinese, Arabic, and many others.

As the Rector of the University of Mataram, it is a great honour for me to address the opening of “The 2<sup>nd</sup> Asean Eduation Symposium” here in Mataram, which is held from 6<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> November 2017, with a theme “**Global Collaboration for Education Equity**”. The main aim of this symposium is to gather scientist from all over the world to share their ideas, knowledge and experiences and to build network and possible future collaboration for education equity.

As we are aware that sharing knowledge and experiences from speakers are extremely valuable in a symposium, therefore I would like to express my high appreciation, first, to the keynote speakers from overseas and from Indonesia for their willingness to come to Lombok to share their acknowledged works. Your effort and contribution to this symposium are absolutely valuable. Second, my high appreciation also goes to the national speakers and all other participants, including the speakers from University of Mataram and local universities in West Nusa Tenggara Province, your participation in this symposium not only will give incredible share of ideas, skills and knowledge that you have, but also will improve the academic environment that we are developing in our university. I hope this symposium will be a good forum, not only for communicating and sharing ideas, knowledge and experiences, but also for building networking for future collaboration.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the sponsors which have given some contribution to this symposium. Last but not least, I would like to thank the organizing committee as well as all other supporters and participants, without their effort, commitment and hard work, this symposium will not run well.

Finally, I wish you most successful symposium, enjoy Lombok Island and hope to see you again in other forums here in Mataram.

**Prof. Ir. Sunarpi, Ph.D**  
Rector of the University of Mataram



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## **A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA**

Assalamu'alaykum Warrahmatullaahi Wabarakaatuh.

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

It is with great honor I welcome you all to the Asian Education Symposium 2017 (AES 2017). Taking "Global Collaboration for Education Equity" as its main theme, this conference is one of our attempts to promote collaboration among universities and to provide a space for networking among academics and researchers in education. For countries in Asian region, education is a vehicle that can move people's mobility. As now we are facing Asian Economic Community, there is a strong need to develop collaboration and partnership among countries both at regional and international level. It is our hope that the conference will contribute to the development of education as a distinct body of knowledge. At the same time, it is our hope that the conference will enable the universities to be recognized internationally.

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

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

Once again, I wish you all a productive conference.

Best regards,

**Prof. H. Yaya S. Kusumah, M.Sc., Ph.D.**

Director

School of Postgraduate Studies, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia



## **A MESSAGE FROM CONFERENCE CHAIR THE 2<sup>nd</sup> ASIAN EDUCATION SYMPOSIUM (AES 2017)**

Education is undeniably the foundation for a developed society. To achieve equity in education whereby personal or social circumstances are not obstacles to achieving educational potentials, calls for collaborative efforts from involved parties. Furthermore, the world has seen the rise of technology and worldwide access to information that further pushes the definition of boundaries. Therefore, Program Pascasarjana Universitas Mataram decided to collaborate with Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia - Bandung, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha - Bali, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati - Bandung, and Universitas Pakuan – Bogor, to create a forum that can accommodate exchange of ideas, research, and information on how to achieve education equity through global collaboration.

This forum is the second symposium to be held on Asian Education Symposium series. The 2<sup>nd</sup> symposium is to be held in Lombok on the 6<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> of November 2017. The main theme is “Global Collaboration for Education Equity”, with subthemes on:

1. Adult Education (ADE)
2. Art Education (AED)
3. Business Education (BED)
4. Course Management (CMT)
5. Curriculum, Research and Development (CRD)
6. Educational Foundation (EDF)
7. Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)
8. Teaching-Learning Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)
9. Pedagogy (PDG)
10. Ubiquitous Learning (UBL)
11. Other Areas of Education (OAE)

We sincerely hope that through this Asian Education Symposium series, we can accumulate ideas, research results on education issues, best practices in education systems, and pave the way forward for a better education and equity in education for all.

**Ir. Bambang Hari Kusumo, M. Agr. ST. Ph.D.**  
Conference Chair

The image features a stylized logo on the left consisting of three overlapping, curved bands in teal, yellow, and orange-red. The background is a painterly landscape with rolling hills in shades of brown and orange, and a body of water with white-capped waves in the foreground. The text 'Asian Education Symposium' is written in a white, rounded, sans-serif font with a green drop shadow, positioned over the hills.

Asian  
Education  
Symposium



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### AES 2017 PROGRAM November 06-07, 2017

Date	Time	Event	Venue
06 November	07.00-08.00	Registration	Registration Counter
	08.00-09.00	Opening Ceremony	Main Hall
	09.00-10.30	<b>Plenary I</b> Keynote: 1. Prof. Dr. Hans Dieter Barke 2. Husni Mua'z, Ph.D.	
	10.30-11.00	Coffee Break I	
	11.00-12.30	<b>Plenary II</b> Keynote: 1. Prof. Yamamoto Ikuro 2. Assoc. Prof. Dr Razali Hassan 3. Prof. Jon Lovett	
	12.30-13.30	Lunch Break and Pray Time	
	13.30-14.30	<b>Parallel I</b>	Room 1-10
	14.30-15.30	<b>Parallel II</b>	
	15.30-16.00	Coffee Break II	
	16.00-17.00	<b>Parallel III</b>	
17.00-18.00	<b>Parallel IV</b>		
07 November	07.00-14.00	City Tour	





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### PARALLEL I SCHEDULE

13.30-14.30

Room/ Topic Venue Time	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
	ADE TMA	ADE AED PDG	BDE CMT PDG	CMT CRD	CMT CRD BDE	CRD EDF	CRD EDF GER	EDF GER TMA	GER	GER TMA
13.30-13.40	ABS-39	ABS-214	ABS-152	ABS-118	ABS-221	ABS-101	ABS-224	ABS-174	ABS-7	ABS-217
13.40-13.50	ABS-46	ABS-100	ABS-107	ABS-119	ABS-15	ABS-106	ABS-234	ABS-176	ABS-103	ABS-232
13.50-14.00	ABS-59	ABS-79	ABS-115	ABS-163	ABS-53	ABS-130	ABS-133	ABS-207	ABS-105	ABS-6
14.00-14.10	ABS-99	ABS-80	ABS-116	ABS-166	ABS-73	ABS-158	ABS-153	ABS-63	ABS-110	ABS-10
14.10-14.20	ABS-135	ABS-208	ABS-54	ABS-164	ABS-179	ABS-160	ABS-123	ABS-95		ABS-242
14.20-14.30	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A

### PARALLEL II SCHEDULE

14.30-15.30

Room/ Topic Venue Time	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
	TMA OBL	TMA ADE	TMA	TMA	TMA OAE	OAE	OAE	OAE PDG	PDG	PDG
14.30-14.40	ABS-60	ABS-67	ABS-108	ABS-156	ABS-215	ABS-94	ABS-212	ABS-238	ABS-22	ABS-82
14.40-14.50	ABS-61	ABS-88	ABS-134	ABS-157	ABS-230	ABS-111	ABS-223	ABS-9	ABS-35	ABS-92
14.50-15.00	ABS-62	ABS-91	ABS-145	ABS-192	ABS-231	ABS-139	ABS-227	ABS-11	ABS-41	ABS-113
15.00-15.10	ABS-64	ABS-96	ABS-146	ABS-198	ABS-38	ABS-149	ABS-233	ABS-12	ABS-49	ABS-121
15.10-15.20	ABS-162	ABS-81	ABS-182	ABS-127	ABS-150			ABS-240		
15.20-15.30	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A



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### PARALLEL III SCHEDULE

16.00-17.00

Room/ Topic Venue Time	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
	PDG TMA	PDG CRD	PDG OBL CRD	OBL ADE GER	ADE AED CMT	AED ADE	AED BDE OAE	BDE CRD OBL	CRD	EDF
16.00-16.10	ABS-136	ABS-206	ABS-218	ABS-140	ABS-65	ABS-201	ABS-109	ABS-89	ABS-190	ABS-26
16.10-16.20	ABS-142	ABS-209	ABS-225	ABS-159	ABS-97	ABS-236	ABS-112	ABS-200	ABS-56	ABS-122
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16.50-17.00	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A

### PARALLEL IV SCHEDULE

17.00-18.00

Room/ Topic Venue Time	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
	EDF OAE PDG	EDF GER PDG	OAE GER	ADE AED TMA	BDE TMA	TMA OAE AED	TMA OAE	OAE EDF	OAE AED EDF	PDG EDF TMA OBL CRD
17.00-17.10	ABS-84	ABS-167	ABS-76	ABS-32	ABS-78	ABS-44	ABS-196	ABS-43	ABS-87	ABS-47
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17.40-17.50	ABS-147	ABS-72	ABS-189	ABS-8	ABS-193	ABS-40	ABS-237	ABS-114	ABS-138	ABS-48
17.50-18.00	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A	Q & A



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**[ABS-32]**

**Improve the Skills of Making Pai with Learning Media Power Point through Project Based Learning (Study of Quasi-Experiment on a Student Semester VI Class D PAI)**

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**Abstract**

This study aims to describe the process and project-based learning performance results in the creation of learning media PAI with Ms. Power point program. One of the learning process that involves students directly is a project-based learning. Project-based learning stresses education that give odds on the learning system based on learners, collaboratively and integrate the real issues and practical, effective teaching in building knowledge and creativity. Project

**Keywords:**

**Topic:**





**[ABS-4]**

**Quality Assurance in the Implementation of Apel**

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**Abstract**

A systematic process of recognizing prior learning and experience have been introduced in Malaysia. It helps in providing opportunities for individuals who do not have qualifications to pursue higher. Accreditation of Prior Experiential Learning (APEL) is the systematic process which is composed of identification, documentation and evaluation will be based on prior learning experience and the individuals concerned. This study was conducted to help guarantee the quality of the APEL process to determine the feasibility of developing a description of each stage in the Malaysian Qualifications Framework (MQF) that can be proposed to be used for research in the field of equivalence with the academic skills for APEL process. Among the advantages of the implementation of equivalence to do in the process of APEL are giving way and facilitate people with no qualifications but has a lot of experience to connect their learning to a higher level academically. This study uses the methods of exploration, through document analysis, questionnaires and interviews were carried out to strengthen the proposed description. The sample is from Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia (UTHM), Kolej Kemahiran Tinggi MARA (KKTM), Pusat Latihan Teknologi Tinggi (ADTEC) and Institut Kemahiran Belia Negara (IKBN). Respondents selected is an individual involved in the formation and development of the curriculum in vocational institutions. 54 respondents gave feedback based on the survey form and three other respondents were interviewed in order to strengthen the findings. The results were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science 20.0 (SPSS 20.0). The study found that the proposed description for each level of qualification in MQF is very convenient to use in quality assurance process APEL later. This is because the learning outcomes for each level (1 to 8) by domain knowledge, skills and competences described in detail.

**Keywords:** Equivalence, Experience, Accreditation of Prior Experiential Learning (APEL), Malaysian Qualification Framework (MQF)

**Topic:** Adult Education (ADE)



[ABS-39]

## **Gender Thinking Constelation in Children Education in the Family**

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### **Abstract**

Gender Reinterpretation is in practice conditional and therefore needs to be considered in context. The reality of increasing divorce raises the difficulty of balancing the child's attention. Research Objects: (1) Understanding citizens about gender roles, functions and duties in the family, (2) Interpretation of citizens in dealing with family issues. The research used a method based on ex post facto, data source: as many as 237 enumerators were given questionnaires and interviews to 10 people. The result of the research (1) Understanding the roles, functions and duties as a parent: (a) Agreeing entirely of the wife's basic duties is to educate the child, to give love and to teach properly the teacher, (b) The majority of the wife's interpretation of the role is to accompany the husband and be responsible for his / Worship the husband and keep the child away from reproach; (C) Agreement Husbands should not rely on wives, husbands should be able to provide for and be accountable to their families, (2) Interpretation in the face of the family: (a) Women are still considered to have a major role in the education of children at home but have multiple roles not supported by their spouses, (b) have not understood full gender equality and virtue towards the education of children, tend to adopt cultures and rigid religious understandings. Theoretically: it takes a restoration of family understanding in positioning themselves as parents who are obliged to educate children. Practically: Awareness needs to be made about the importance of gender equality and justice in educating children.

**Keywords:** mutuality, awareness, recovery

**Topic:** Adult Education (ADE)



[ABS-46]

**Elderly Educations through Pengajian (Islamic Study Community)**

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**Abstract**

This study aimed to describe the successful aging of the pengajian's (Islamic community) members. Informants consisted of three people who active at least in three Pengajian and above sixty years old. This study used qualitative research with phenomenological approach. The methods of data collecting in this study were participative observation and semi-structured interview and data was analyzed by steps of data-codification, data presentation, and conclusion taking. The results showed that through Pengajian, Elderly has become lifelong learners, that could handle and solve their physically and mentally decreases because social support, cognitive activation through learning process, and also religious benefits that was promised to them by Allah toward who looked for the knowledge until the last phase of their life, especially to get Allahs blessings. All of it could be include to affection side, and then experiencing the knowledge into daily activities, in terms of worship as a Muslim.

**Keywords:** Education, Elderly, Islamic Study Community, Pengajian

**Topic:** Adult Education (ADE)



[ABS-59]

**The Study of Quality Service of Education in Public Vocational Schools  
in West Lombok Using Servqual Model**

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**Abstract**

The research is aimed at determining the level of quality service of education in Public Vocational Schools in West Lombok. In achieving this aim, this research is employing the ServQual (service quality) method involving 200 students of Public Vocational Schools in West Lombok which are selected through cluster proportional random sampling. The data were collected using questionnaires with Likert scale. The research dimension and instruments are adapted from the instruments developed by Parasuraman cs. (1991) and Dursun cs. (2004), consisting of the aspects of: reliability, responsiveness, credibility, empathy, and physical/tangible feature. All data were analyzed statistically with descriptive statistics and comparative analysis. The research showed that there is significant difference of quality service of education between reality and expectation of students. The average value of students' expectation on the 5 aspects of the quality of education service is higher than the average value of reality. It is then inferred that the level of quality service of education in public vocational schools in West Lombok is not satisfactory.

**Keywords:** quality service, education, servqual

**Topic:** Adult Education (ADE)



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[ABS-81]

### **Entrepreneurial Training-Based Life Skills Education for Community Empowerment**

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#### **Abstract**

This study discusses life skills education is essentially an education directed at the mastery of skills, expertise, and proficiency of work that can be relied upon as a provision of life. The purpose of this study is to analyze about life skills education, entrepreneurship training, and community economic empowerment. This study used literature analysis method by doing a comparative study of various sources and conducted in-depth analysis to find a conclusion that can be justified scientifically. The results of the study concluded that life skills education has a wide range of interacting between knowledge and skills that are believed to be essential elements for a more independent life, which includes occupational skills, personal/social skills, and daily living skills. The purpose of life skills education is to guide, train, and educate people to have the functional skills to face their lives. Entrepreneurship training is the process of forming the character, and attributes attached to a person in order to have a strong willingness to realize innovative ideas into the real world of business and can develop it. Empowerment is a process of helping disadvantaged groups and individual to compete more effectively with other interests, by helping them to learn and use in lobbying, using the media, engaging in political action, understanding how to 'work the system,' and so on. This study implies that life skills education that is integrated through entrepreneurship training will has an impact on community empowerment that that is characterized by improving the economic welfare of society.

**Keywords:** Life skills education, Entrepreneurship training, Community Empowerment

**Topic:** Adult Education (ADE)



[ABS-99]

## **Learning from the Lesson: Improving Science Teachers' Skills in Designing Integrated Science Teaching**

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### **Abstract**

One of the weaknesses of secondary science teachers today is the lack of ability to develop integrated science learning. Descriptive study, followed by developmental research has been done to determine the factors that cause the weakness, to find the right solution. In addition, the research involving 25 teachers as subject, also examined how far the treatment could be able to overcome the problems. The research shows that almost all of teachers did not have skillful on how to teach science in an integrated way. This is because all of the teachers background is not from integrated science education, but rather from biology, physics and chemistry education. They have attended the training on integrated science teaching, but it apparently has not succeeded. The eight steps of learning approaches have been implemented along the training: Building common perception on science literacy, Integrated Science analysis based on current curriculum and lesson analysis, presentation, designing lesson plan in groups, simulation, designing lesson plan individually, evaluation-reflection, and rewards. After the treatment, the teachers ability to develop the lesson plans eventually improves much better as well as the understanding of integrated science concepts. Only three teachers have to follow remediation in making lesson plan because they still not fulfill requirement for graduation (minimum 80% achievement of conceptual understand, performance, and lesson plan product)

**Keywords:** Science teachers' skills, integrated science teaching, secondary school science

**Topic:** Adult Education (ADE)



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**[ABS-109]**  
**Speaking English Problems Faced by Hotel Employees in Gili  
Trawangan**

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**Abstract**

Everyone who works in tourism industry needs English to communicate with tourists from other countries. However, they often find problem during speaking in English. This study aims at explaining problem faced by hotel employees in Gili Trawangan. It applied qualitative research method. Thirty employees at Ombak Sunset Hotel were interviewed to gather the data. The findings shows that speaking English is still difficult. Some reasons mentioned by the hotel employees are their limited vocabulary knowledge, work environment and their ability to understand and grasp the guests message. The use of slang words and understanding accents of foreigners are the most challenging part in speaking English. Hence, it is important for hotel employees to strengthen their English proficiency in order to have better oral skills.

**Keywords:** Speaking Problems, Tourism Industry, ESP, Adult Learners

**Topic:** Adult Education (ADE)



**[ABS-199]**

**Study Introduction to Use the Device of Biology Learning in Student  
Class XI SMA Negeri 3 Mataram**

*Milla, D., Jufri, A.W., Harry, S*

University of Mataram

**Abstract**

This study aims to examine the biology learning tools used by biology teachers in SMA Negeri 3 Mataram. To achieve these objectives then conducted preliminary research by using questionnaires and interviews to the teacher to know the learning devices used. The results of the preliminary study indicate that biology-based learning tools have not been applied to all biological materials, due to time constraints and infrastructure. Therefore, it is necessary to develop an integrated and sustainable project-based biology learning tool to improve students cognitive and psychomotor abilities of grade XI SMA Negeri 3 Mataram based on the curriculum of 2013

**Keywords:** Project-Based Biology Learning

**Topic:** Adult Education (ADE)





**[ABS-214]**

**Analysis of Employment Learning Plan Learning Program X-Based K13 and Correlation on Student Learning Result in SMA Negeri 3 Mataram T.P 2016/2017**

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**Abstract**

Curriculum changes resulted in a change in learning planning. Teachers as education personnel must develop a learning implementation plan in accordance with the applicable curriculum provisions. This study aims to examine the Plan of Implementation of Learning and the value of the relationship between the Learning Implementation Plan with the results of learning on the subjects of biology class X IPA SMA Negeri 3 Mataram T.P. 2016/2017. The type of this research is descriptive correlation research by collecting RPP of biology teacher class X IPA and analyzing questionnaire based on Teacher Competence Achievement Indicator (IPKG), student learning result data seen from sample formative value taken in total sampling. Based on the results of research obtained on the completeness of RPP components is 100%, while the results of the learning plan implementation plan is 90.87% and shows that there is a positive and significant relationship between RPP with student learning outcomes. The teacher group correlation value of  $r_{xy} = 0.3$  indicates a low correlation interpretation. Thus it can be seen that the relationship between variables X and Y are linear. By looking at the results of this study RPP biology teacher is the standard for use in the learning process in improving student learning outcomes for all subjects outside the subject of biology.

**Keywords:** RPP, Correlation, Learning Outcomes, Biology Teachers

**Topic:** Adult Education (ADE)



**[ABS-40]**

**Lesung Music as a Tool of Expression and Music Creation in School at  
Ledok Elementary School**

*S. Suharto; Udi Utomo*

Universitas Negeri Semarang

**Abstract**

This study aims to find the concepts that exist both musical and socio-cultural so it can be used to conserve this music with the intention to maintain and develop it to remain accepted in society. The method used is qualitative research using ethnomusicology approach Research and Development. The results show the concept of music and music functions of the mortar in the village of Ledok has now changed in appeal 15 years ago. This is because the role of the mortar itself has shifted which is no longer functional both economically and socially again. One that allows to be developed is in education. Introduction through lessons at school is possible. Researchers have implemented a model of preservation in the world of education that is by introducing at Ledok Elementary School Blora Regency. Activities in the form of providing knowledge in the classroom and outside the classroom training. The addition of Demung and Peking instruments makes the game more interesting because the sense of music harmonization is also getting richer.

**Keywords:** Lesung Music; Expression and Music Creation

**Topic:** Art Education (AED)



[ABS-100]

**Pragmatic Understanding of the Bilinguals and Multi-Linguals of English and Indonesian Language Master's Degrees Students**

*Arifuddin, H. Muhammad Sukri, H. Rusdiawan*

Universitas Mataram

**Abstract**

Pragmatic competence of the master's degrees students of the University of Mataram are different. The present study examined pragmatic understanding of the bilinguals and multi-linguals and its causes of difficulty. It contributes to the provision of a theory dealing with the relationship between bilingualism and pragmatic competence as the basis for syllabus reconstruction and TOEFL preparation. This ex post facto research employed mixed-methods. Data were collected with a test and questionnaire and analyzed with descriptive statistics and qualitative analysis. Pragmatic understanding of the English master's degree students is higher than that of Indonesian language master's degree students, and bilinguals' is higher than multi-linguals'. English master's degree students' pragmatic understanding of test Types A and B is higher than that of Indonesian language masters degrees' students, and bilingual Indonesian masters degrees' students is also higher than that of Indonesian masters degrees' students. The causes of difficulty of pragmatic understanding of the English students involve similarity of the choices and lack of prior knowledge, low inferencing skill, and do not understand implied meaning, proverbs, presuppositions, context, and idioms; and those of the Indonesian master's degrees students include limited vocabulary and lack of understanding of implied meaning, context, proverbs and presuppositions.

**Keywords:** pragmatic, competence, bilingual, multilingual, presupposition

**Topic:** Art Education (AED)



**[ABS-131]**

## **Song Model Composition for Elementary Students**

*Julia, Iswara, Prana Dwija*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

### **Abstract**

This paper is aimed at discussing the result of song model composition for elementary students. This research was conducted through limited testing to 18 elementary students in Sumedang Regency chosen by purposive sampling. The data collection was employed through observation, interview, and survey. The research findings showed that (1) 55.56% students encountered some difficulties in singing a song in #G3 to D5 note range, and all students were more capable of singing in #A3 to C5 note range; and (2) 25% students encountered some difficulties in singing the song melody in the 700 cent interval, both in decreasing and increasing melody contours, and they also encountered some difficulties in singing the song melody from eight note (1/4) to quarter note (1/8). This means that the musical skills of the elementary students in Sumedang Regency were still poor. The implication of this research is that there is a need to compose a simpler song for elementary students, or on the contrary, the children's musical competence should be developed since their early age to reach more complex note range and interval.

**Keywords:** song model, elementary school students, musical competence, children song composition

**Topic:** Art Education (AED)



**[ABS-137]**

## **Creative Writing Course Leads to Creative Writer**

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### **Abstract**

Creative Writing course is a new course in English Education Department, Ganesha University of Education. The purpose of this course is to enable students to write creatively and productively. Creative Writing Course is facilitating students with a creative and productive teaching and learning, in which the students are led to their creative talents and ability in writing such as poems writing, story writing, novel writing, and other kinds of writing. In this research, I will focus on the creative process of one of the writers (students) in Creative Writing, Virginia Helzainka. Her product of creative writing is poems anthology. I will focus on her creative process in creative writing course that leads her to her creative product, poems anthology.

**Keywords:** creative writing, creative writer, poems anthology

**Topic:** Art Education (AED)



**[ABS-151]**

**A Survey on Song Lyrics Learning Containing Nationality Characters**

*Prana Dwija Iswara, Julia*

PGSD Kampus Sumedang, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

**Abstract**

This research is aimed at acquiring the portrayal of acceptance (preference), understanding, and pronunciation difficulties of nine nationality character song lyrics taught in elementary school. This research was conducted through a survey method by administering questionnaires to eighteen students in a elementary school. It was found that the lyrics composed were relatively preferred (accepted), easy, and not difficult to pronounce. This research implied the dissemination of song development to schools as a part of the nationality character learning.

**Keywords:** song lyrics, nationality characters, survey, elementary school, lyrics learning

**Topic:** Art Education (AED)



**[ABS-173]**

**Improving Women's skills in Pelemwatu Village through Community  
Service Program**

*Asidigisianti Surya Patria, Siti Mutmainah*

Universitas Negeri Surabaya

**Abstract**

Craft skill training that explores Pelemwatu village resources is one of the potential efforts to expand employment. This program is aimed at productive people that is focused on women. The team implemented the community development method that was described as four stages. It began with Community Organizing, Visioning, Planning and Implementation. The women of Pelemwatu Village produced some handbags and wallets, that is used macramé technique. The quality of products were good because they did not only have same quality as the prototype but also they have some developed in design. Starting from the training craft of women in Pelemwatu Village become new entrepreneurs who are able to support the economic strength of the village.

**Keywords:** craft, macrame, women, village

**Topic:** Art Education (AED)



**[ABS-78]**

**Cultivation of Entrepreneurial Attitudes in Business Education**

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**Abstract**

In current economy, university graduates are on tough competition to seek for jobs. University answer to this is by provide entrepreneurial courses and encouraging students to be more entrepreneurial. Nevertheless, attain certain entrepreneurial knowledge and skill does not mean it is enough to become entrepreneurs. Students also need to have entrepreneurial attitudes based on the notion of attitudes affect intentions toward behavior. Students with certain attitudes have more penchant toward entrepreneurship behavior. This research aims to develop a set of attitudes that drives students towards entrepreneurial behavior, recommend a model and develop and test the measurement instruments. The result shows that students show four attitudes that promote entrepreneurial behavior which are proactive, innovative, self-efficacy and achievement driven. This research provides an insight into entrepreneurial attitudes to nurture in business education.

**Keywords:** entrepreneurial attitudes; business education

**Topic:** Business Education (BDE)





**[ABS-79]**

**Relationship between Work Environment and Working Stress with Performance of Central Lombok Regency Education Office Staff**

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**Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to know the relationship between work environment and work stress with the performance of the Central Lombok District Education Office staff. The study used quantitative approach of survey type involving 150 samples according to Slovin formulation which then determined by cluster sampling. Data were collected using questionnaires in the form of Likert scale which then analyzed quantitatively (statistical test). The results showed that: (1) There is a significant relationship between the work environment with the performance of the Central Lombok District Education Office staff. (2) There is a significant correlation between work stress with the performance of the staff of Education Office of Central Lombok Regency. (3) There is a significant correlation between work environment and work stress together with performance of Central Lombok Regency Education Office staff. The implication is that it is necessary to build a conducive working environment and minimize work stress so that the performance of employees can be improved

**Keywords:** work environment; work stress; and employee performance

**Topic:** Business Education (BDE)



**[ABS-80]**

**The Relationship between the Entrepreneurship Competence of Headmaster and Teacher Teamwork with Productivity of Teacher Work at Junior High School of Central Lombok Regency**

*Muhamad Fakhruddin<sup>1</sup>, Nyoman Sridana<sup>2\*</sup>, Sukardi<sup>2</sup>*

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**Abstract**

The purpose of this research is to know the relationship between entrepreneurship competence of headmaster and teamwork of teachers with productivity of teachers work of SMP Negeri Central Lombok Regency. This research uses quantitative approach of survey type. A sample of 105 samples were determined using Taro Yamane formulation and taken by Cluster Sampling. The data were collected using questionnaires in the form of Likert scale which then analyzed quantitatively (statistical test.) The results showed: (1) there was a positive correlation between entrepreneurship competence of headmaster with productivity of teacher work; (2) there was positive relationship between teacher teamwork with Productivity of teacher work, (3) there is a positive relationship together between entrepreneurship competence of headmaster and teamwork of teacher with Productivity of teacher work. Implication, need to be strengthened entrepreneurship competence of principal and teamwork teacher to increase teacher work productivity.

**Keywords:** entrepreneurship competence; teamwork; and productivity of work

**Topic:** Business Education (BDE)



**[ABS-112]**

**Effectiveness of Implementation of the Consumer Dispute Settlement  
Body Decision in the Framework of Consumer Protection**

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**Abstract**

One of efforts for consumer protection from losses due to excess of usage or utilization of goods and / or services and causing dispute is through the establishment of The Consumer Dispute Settlement Body (BPSK). BPSK is authorized to resolve consumer disputes quickly, easily and inexpensively. BPSK which, according to its concept, was an out-of-court dispute resolution institution, but in reality closely related to the general justice system. Such BPSK position made the BPSK decision being ambiguous, in the sense of being an out-of-court dispute resolution institution, BPSK decision is expected to be final and binding, but it opens the opportunity for legal remedy in the general justice system. The main factor that become consumers weakness is the level of consumer awareness towards his rights which is still low. This is caused by the lack of education from consumer. Therefore the presence of the Law Number 8 of Year 1999 concerning on Consumer Protection (UUPK) is intended to become a strong legal basis to do empowering the consumer through coaching and education of consumer. The problems faced by BPSK in resolving consumer disputes are due to institutional constraints, funding, BPSK human resources, regulation, guidance and supervision, lack of socialization and low level of consumer legal awareness, lack of response and understanding of the judiciary against consumer protection policy, and lack of public response to UUPK and BPSK. The effort is the need to socialize the law of consumer protection (legal substance) as an improvement of the legal structure and legal culture, either to the community, or through the world education since early through education and literacy in the framework of consumer protection.

**Keywords:** Consumer Dispute Settlement Body (BPSK), effectiveness, decision, literacy and education of consumer protection

**Topic:** Business Education (BDE)



**[ABS-152]**

**Customer Loyalty of Medical Equipment User at Private Hospitals in  
West Java: Material Teaching of Marketing Learning for  
Undergraduate Student**

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**Abstract**

The descriptive research was done to elaborate the effect of Product Quality, Perceived Price, and Relationship Marketing towards Customer Value. Multi Stage Sampling and Proportional Random Sampling were used as a sampling technique to have 200 respondents as samples. Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) was used as a data analysis tools in this research using Lisrel 8.30 Program. The research result describes the Customer value of Medical Equipment of Private Hospital in West Java is affected by Product Quality Variable, Price Perceived, as well as Relationship Marketing. While the Customer Loyalty of Used Medical Equipment of Private Hospital in West Java can be increased through the Customer Value Variable. Valorization of research results has been done through the development of teaching materials for marketing lecture in undergraduate program. Based on data analysis derived from questioner, the material teaching gave high contribution to the enhancing of students' knowledge on marketing strategy.

**Keywords:** customer loyalty, marketing strategy, material teaching

**Topic:** Business Education (BDE)



**[ABS-179]**

**Effect of Learning Outcomes Entrepreneurship Course and Need of  
Achievement on Entrepreneurship Intention on Students**

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**Abstract**

This study aims to determine the effect of entrepreneurship learning outcomes, need of achievement to the entrepreneur intention among college's students. The method that used in this research is quantitative. The research sample of 60 respondents with saturated sampling technique. Analysis of data using multiple linier regression analysis in SPSS. The result shows that the entrepreneurship learning outcomes significantly influence entrepreneurial intention. Direct effect of entrepreneurship learning outcomes to entrepreneurial intention is 5,2%. Need of achievement has a significant direct effect on entrepreneur intention amount 11,9%. The entrepreneurship learning outcomes and need of achievement simultaneously have effect on entrepreneur intention. Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the need of achievement has the more effect on entrepreneurship intentions than the effect of entrepreneurship learning outcomes to entrepreneurship intention.

**Keywords:** entrepreneurship learning outcomes, Need of achievement, Entrepreneur Intention.

**Topic:** Business Education (BDE)



**[ABS-107]**

**Improving Team Cohesiveness Base on Perspective of Self-Efficacy and  
Leadership Behavior**

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**Abstract**

The objective of this research is to find the effect of self-efficacy and leadership behavior on team cohesiveness. This research was conducted in several private universities in Bogor, Indonesia. The data had been analyzed by using path analysis. The populations of this research were 707 lecturers. The questionnaires of this research had been calibrated on the 30 lecturers. The samples of this research involving 130 lecturers were selected proportionally and randomly. The research findings are as follows: (1) there is a positive direct effect of self efficacy on team cohesiveness, and (2) there is a positive direct effect of head of department's leadership behavior on team cohesiveness. Based on the findings of this research to improve team cohesiveness can be done through improvement of self efficacy and leadership.

**Keywords:** Self-efficacy, leadership behavior, team cohesiveness

**Topic:** Course Management (CMT)



**[ABS-115]**

**Fostering Teachers' Innovativeness by Strengthening Motivation and Organizational Citizenship Behavior**

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**Abstract**

This study aims to explore the main role of job motivation and organizational citizenship behavior in improving teachers's innovativeness. Mixed Method with Sequential Explanatory Design is conducted to search 114 teachers which were selected by proportional random sampling of 150 private Formal PAUD in Bogor, West Java. The result shows that teacher's innovativeness can be fostered by the relationship between job motivation and organizational citizenship behavior. It also shows that teacher's innovativeness strengthens the notion that the higher score of the independent variables of job motivation and organizational citizenship behavior and the higher score of the innovativeness serving as the dependent variable. Strengthening job motivations and organizational citizenship behavior will improve teaching practices and having their good innovativeness. A combination of job motivations and organizational citizenship behavior of teachers are required. Finally, teachers conditions for teaching practices were examined at one point in time. Graduation quality of students will increase if teacher's innovativeness also increases.

**Keywords:** job motivation, organizational citizenship behavior, teacher's innovativeness

**Topic:** Course Management (CMT)



[ABS-116]

**Empirical Study of Reliability and Validity of the Instruments for Assessing School Principal's Leadership Style**

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**Abstract**

The school principal has an importance role and responsibility in managing the educational processes. In this processes, each school have different situation faced from internal as well as external factors of the organization. The effectiveness in managing the situation determined by how well his/her leadership styles. Unfortunately, there is no any single leadership style that can be used most effectively in any situation. This study starts first from the idea to examine the reliability and validity of the instruments – called STRQ Leadership Styles Questionnaires, that can be used to measure and describe 3 styles, those are Visionary, Transformational and Transactional leadership style. The instruments consist of 2 form questionnaires are (1) Self-Rating Questionnaire (SRQ) is used by a principal to make self-assessment of his/her leadership style, and Teacher-Rating Questionnaire (TRQ) is used by teacher to make assessment of his/her principal's leadership style. The instruments used the Pair-Comparisons Method which consist of 18 pair-statements that each statement derived and formulated from indicators of each leadership style. In this study, The SRQ applied to 113 SMP Principals in Bogor City, and the TRQ applied to 226 teachers (each school principal assessed by 2 teachers). The reliability of SRQ derived from the consistency of principal self-assessed his/her leadership styles which achieved of 0.82 level of consistency. The reliability of TRQ derive from the correlation between scores of the First Group (113 teachers) and the Second Group (113 teachers) which achieved of average coefficient 0.87 calculated by Pearson's PM Correlation. The validity of STRQ Leadership Styles Questionnaires derived from calculation between SRQ and TRQ scores, which achieved of average coefficient 0.83. The findings of this study mentioned above can be concluded that the STRQ Leadership Styles Questionnaires have highly level of reliability and validity in assessing the leadership styles of Visionary, Transformational and Transactional. Then, the STRQ Leadership Styles Questionnaires can be used as an instrument for the school principal selection and for leadership training purposes.

**Keywords:** Visionary, Transformational and Transactional Leadership Styles; Self-Rating and Teacher-Rating; Pair-Comparison Method; Reliability and Validity.

**Topic:** Course Management (CMT)





[ABS-117]

**Analyzing the Constraint of Indonesian Students in Learning Science  
Based on TIMSS 2015 Results**

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**Abstract**

A study to analyze the weaknesses of four grade students in learning science based on TIMSS 2015 results. TIMSS is conducted every four years with the despondence from four grade and eight grade in primary education. Nevertheless in TIMSS 2015 Indonesia joint TIMSS for four graders for the first time. Based on data analyzed results published by IEA TIMSS & PIRLS International Study Centre in 2016, it was known that the achievement of Indonesian four grade students was very low both for content domain (life science, physical science, and earth science), and for cognitive domain (knowing, applying, reasoning), in the position of 44th out of 47 participant countries with the average score 397 (Low International Benchmark). Based on the weaknesses found in grade 4 in TIMSS 2015, preparation for grade 8 TIMSS 2019 will enable to be carried out earlier. Under international code of agreement, so far it could be detected the right answers from the representative respondents from a number of provinces in Indonesia. Research finding shows that Indonesian grade 4 students have weaknesses in combining information or facts to understand, to implement concepts and to give reasoning in math and in science. All of these due to the uncovered content in the 2013 curriculum in fourth grade of primary school, students and teachers did not have the understanding of nature of science and the relationship between the role of assessment and the instructions.

**Keywords:** knowing, applying, and reasoning, international on science study, primary school students

**Topic:** Course Management (CMT)



**[ABS-118]**

**The Management Program of Character Education (Analytical Descriptive Study in SMPN 115 South Jakarta)**

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**Abstract**

The widely purpose of this study is to find out a comprehensive description of the Program Management of Character Education at Junior High School 115 South Jakarta. While specific goals of this study are: (1) to analyze Planning of Education Program; (2) to analyze Organizing (Organizing) Character Education Program; (3) analyze Implementation (Actuating) Character Education Program; and (4) to analyze the mechanism of Controlling of Character Education Program. This is a qualitative research which will describe many informants such as the Headmasters of SMPN 115 South Jakarta, Teachers of Islamic Religious Education, Teacher of Counseling Guidance and Civics, while the triangulation informant is a representative of students in grade 7, 8 and 9 as well as representatives Parents. Data analysis was performed with Miles and Huberme models including data collection, reduction, presentation with its inference and verification. The results shows that (1) the understanding of the concept of character education environment of SMP Negeri 115 South Jakarta is quite good and the implementation of it is a a sharing responsibility among the principals, teachers, employees, family inclusive society; (2) the planning is well done with two approaches: a) indirectly through integration into all subjects and activities outside of teaching, b) direct means making character education as a subject; (3) the organization included human resource management (Teachers, Employees, Students, and Parents), the management of facilities and infrastructure is doing well as the management of tasks and responsibilities of Teachers, Employees, Students and Parents; (4) the implementation of an integrated manner through the involvement of schools, families and the environment supports the achievement of competence and character formation of students; (5) controlling is carried out by all components of the stakeholders (Teachers, Employees, Students and Parents)

**Keywords:** Management Program, Character Education

**Topic:** Course Management (CMT)



[ABS-119]

**A Correlational Study of Organizational culture, Emotional Quotient  
and Teacher's Job Satisfaction in State Senior High School in Sukabumi,  
West Java**

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**Abstract**

This study investigates the correlation between Organization Cultural and Emotional Quotient with Teacher's Job Satisfaction at State Senior High School in Cibadak Area of Sukabumi District, West Java, Indonesia. The population of the study includes all the senior high school teachers of Sukabumi District. Sample were selected through purposive random sampling technique. The hypothesis were formulated and were tested using Pearson's correlation and t – test at 0.05 level of significance. The results of the study revealed three conclusions. There was positive and highly significant correlation between organizational culture and job satisfaction of teachers, with the regression equation  $\hat{Y} = 68,848 + 0,5366X_1$  and  $r_{y1}$  correlation coefficient of 0,598. It was also found a positive and highly significant correlation between emotional intelligence and job satisfaction of teachers, with the regression equation  $\hat{Y} = 71,042 + 0,523X_2$  and  $r_{y2}$  correlation coefficient of 0,840. Finally, there was positive and highly significant correlation between organizational culture and emotional intelligence together with job satisfaction of teachers, with the regression equation  $31,008 + 0,449X_1 + 0,364X_2$  and  $r_{y12}$  correlation coefficient of 0,678. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that teacher job satisfaction can be improved through create a conducive organizational cultural and higher emotional intelligence of all teachers.

**Keywords:** Organizational culture, Emotional Quotients (EQ), Job Satisfaction

**Topic:** Course Management (CMT)



[ABS-128]

## **Development of Problem Based Learning tools Using Moodle Media**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to develop problem-based learning tools using moodle media. The development model uses ten development stages: 1) preliminary study, 2) domain and hosting upgrading, 3) designing lesson plan, 4) preliminary experiment, 5) technical meeting & class conditioning, 6) recording, 7) video editing, 8) Uploading, 9) site regulating, and 10) reporting. Field tests focused on learning materials the basic concepts of electrical measurements, misuse of measuring tools, accuracy and precision of measuring tools, scale setting errors, loading effects, and single phase power using AVO meters. Learning tools developed can help Students in solving electrical appliance measurement problems. The result of expert judgment on the device is declared very feasible for use in the lecture system.

**Keywords:** Problem-based learning, Moodle media, physics teaching

**Topic:** Course Management (CMT)



**[ABS-163]**

**An Analysis of Junior High School (JHS) Students' Difficulties in  
Learning Fraction and Addition Operation of Fraction**

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**Abstract**

Mathematics is a compulsory course in every stage of education in Indonesia. The purpose of giving mathematics course is to improve students reasoning ability as well as to build a systematic mindset of students. One of subjects in mathematics course is Fractions. This fraction subject is known to be one of scourges which are difficult by student in Junior High School (JHS) stage. The cognitive ability of students at the JHS stage is still in transition process from concrete level to abstraction level. Fractions are known to be abstract subject and equipped with symbols. Fractions subject which is in abstract level were given at the JHS stage, whereas the Junior High School (JHS) students were still in a concrete level transition to the abstract level. Junior High School (JHS) students were later found to be faced with many difficulties in understanding the fractions and algorithms of its operation. Therefore, it takes an analysis of Junior High School (JHS) students difficulties in studying fractions and addition operation of fraction. Analysis of these difficulties aims to find out what is the problem in fractions learning that makes students facing many errors in the addition operation of the fraction. Knowing these learning difficulties then can help the improvement of learning and teaching process in accommodating students for better understanding of fraction and algorithms of its operation.

**Keywords:** Fraction, Addition of Fractions, Analysis of Difficulties

**Topic:** Course Management (CMT)



**[ABS-166]**

## **Analysis of Students Error in Doing Mathematics Problem on Proportion**

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### **Abstract**

Proportion is one of the subjects taught in every level of education. Nevertheless, most students only get a memorable algorithm without knowing its meaning. This can lead to less meaningful learning for students, so students make mistakes when doing on different questions from the given example. This study aims to find out the mistakes made by students in doing out the questions related to proportion. This research was conducted using qualitative method. This study was conducted in Islamic Junior High School Al-Azhar 12 Rawamangun, Jakarta, with subject of grade VII students. Data were collected from test results, classroom observations, field notes, and interviews. Based on the results of the analysis, the students mistakes in doing the proportion questions are conceptual and procedural. Conceptual errors include not understanding the concepts of proportion and cannot distinguish between direct and inverse proportion. Procedural errors include inaccuracy in working on the problem. Based on the result, the students should be given a meaningful learning to not only memorize the algorithm but also can understand the concept of proportion. Provision of mathematics problem can also be reproduced to improve students accuracy.

**Keywords:** analysis of error; mathematics problem; proportion; direct proportion; inverse proportion

**Topic:** Course Management (CMT)



**[ABS-181]**

**Analysis of Junior High School Student's Error in Understanding  
Mathematical Concepts on Quadrilateral**

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**Abstract**

Mathematics is a discipline studied at every level of education. The role of mathematics is very important in education and daily life. One of the goals of mathematical learning is having a good understanding of mathematical concepts. Understanding mathematical concepts has an important role in mathematical learning activities, but in reality the ability of students to understand math concept is low. Student's ability of understanding the concept is not included in relational understanding, but it is only included in instrumental understanding. It shows that understanding the concepts that are mutually separate and simply memorizing the formula in simple calculations, so students only understand the sequence of algorithm. Geometry is one part of math that is considered to be difficult, because students can not relate to the concept of geometry and apply the concept. One of the base subjects of geometry on junior high school is quadrilateral. Based on the indicator of mathematical concepts by Kilpatrick shows that the ability to understand mathematical concepts of the quadrilateral is low. Therefore, it is needed an analysis of junior high school student's error to understanding the mathematical concepts in quadrilateral. This analysis aims to provide information related to student constraints in understanding the mathematical concepts of quadrilateral.

**Keywords:** Understanding Mathematical Concepts, Quadrilateral, Error Analysis.

**Topic:** Course Management (CMT)



**[ABS-221]**

**The Impact of Transformational Leadership and Integrity toward  
Teaching Effectiveness, an Empirical Evidence from Pakuan University**

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**Abstract**

Teaching effectiveness plays a crucial role in achieving the student learning outcomes. The aim of this study was to investigate whether there exists any direct positive effect of transformational leadership, and integrity towards teaching effectiveness at University of Pakuan. A total of 187 from 322 university lecturer were sampled to collect data which was then analyzed using path analysis quantitative method. The result from statistical analysis shows that Transformational leadership ( $\beta = .434$ ) was the most important predictor followed by integrity ( $\beta = .251$ ).

**Keywords:** transformational leadership, integrity, teaching effectiveness

**Topic:** Course Management (CMT)





**[ABS-15]**

**Problem-based Student Worksheet Development in Chemistry Learning at Senior High School of Mataram City**

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**Abstract**

This research aimed to produce problem-based student worksheet and discover its quality. This development research was adapted from 4-D (four D model) through small scale field test on third stage. This Student Worksheet with reaction rate primary topic had problem-based learning stage and LKPD quality measured in this research covered validity and practicality, validity measurement validated by expert or lecturer or teacher response to measure student worksheet practicality using questionnaire. Research result showed that the developed problem-based student worksheet including problem formulation, hypothesis formulation, data collecting, data analysis and drawing conclusion yielded average value of 2.82 with valid category and practicality represented based on teacher response yielded average value of 3.63 with highly practice category. Based on the research result it could be concluded that product produced in form of problem-based Student Worksheet of reaction rate material which was developed met product development quality criteria of valid and practice.

**Keywords:** Student Worksheet development, problem-based learning, Senior High School chemistry learning, reaction rate material, high level thinking skill

**Topic:** Curriculum, Research and Development (CRD)



## The 2<sup>nd</sup> Asian Education Symposium (AES 2017)

Organized by Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI) in collaboration with Universitas Mataram, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati (UIN SGD), Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha (UNDIKSHA), and Universitas Pakuan

[ABS-19]

### **Developing Practical Guidance for the Implementation of Chemistry Project Based on Project Based Learning (PJBL)**

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#### **Abstract**

This research aims to develop Practical Guidance for the Implementation of Chemistry Project in Chemistry learning of Vocational School Based on Project Based Learning (PjBL). The Procedure of this research applied Borg and Gall Model as modified from Sukmadinata, included 3 steps : 1) Preliminary Studies, 2) Developing Product, 3) Product Evaluation. The step of Preliminary Studies comprised literature reviews and field studies. The step of Developing Product contained the arrangement of initial product draft, limited-scale trial, initial product revision, large-scale trial and product revision to final product. Practical Guidance for the Implementatation of Chemistry Project Based on Project Based Learning (PjBL) was developed comprising 1) Developing course 2) Describing course delivery based on PjBL syntax, 3) Evaluating learning outcome, 4) Determining the interesting level of media. Limited-scale trials were conducted in the SMKN 2 Gerung, while large-scale trial were in the SMKN 3 Mataram and SMKN 1 Gunung Sari. Process of gathering research data was using questionnaire and observation method. The result of this study is valid and applicable Practical Guidance for the Implementation of Chemistry Project Based on Project Based Learning (PjBL) in Learning Chemistry on Vocational School.

**Keywords:** Guidance for implementing chemistry project, Project Based Learning (PjBL)

**Topic:** Curriculum, Research and Development (CRD)



**[ABS-30]**

**Learning Method Based on Holistic and Integralistik Paradigm in  
Islamic Religion and Ethics Lecturing**

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**Abstract**

The background of this research is learning method which is used by Islamic religion and ethics lecturer at Institute Technology of Bandung are based on what their paradigms they hold on are holistic and integralistik paradigms. The purpose of this research is to identify the relevance and the suitability learning methods based on holistic and integralistik paradigms with the learning and evaluation of learning which are related to ABET (Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology) Outcomes Learning. This research uses qualitative approach with descriptive analysis method and there are three collector data are interview, observation and documentation. The result of this research shows that learning methods of Islamic religion and ethics at Institute Technology of Bandung are relevance and suitable for its materials and its evaluation according to ABET (Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology).

**Keywords:** holistic, integralistik, method, material, evaluation, outcomes learning.

**Topic:** Curriculum, Research and Development (CRD)



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[ABS-48]

### **Instrument Development Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Based Learning (POGIL) Science Process to Improve Skills Senior High School Natural Science Class XI at SMAN 8 Mataram in Academic Year 2017/2018**

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#### **Abstract**

This study aims to determine the science process skills senior high school natural science class XI at SMAN 8 Mataram in Academic Year 2017/2018, therefore it is necessary facility to help improve science process skills senior high school natural science class XI at SMAN 8 Mataram, one of the facilities that support increased science process skills that instrument-based Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning (POGIL). Learning step Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning (POGIL) of this study using a questionnaire therein, the questionnaire filled out by the students based on this it is necessary to develop assessment instrument to measure the science process skills senior high school natural science class XI at SMAN 8 Mataram in academic year 2017/2018.

**Keywords:** Development Instrument, POGIL, Science Process Skills.

**Topic:** Curriculum, Research and Development (CRD)



**[ABS-53]**

**Curriculum Evaluation at Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia,  
School of Medicine: Meeting the Gen-Z Need**

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**Abstract**

Background and Aims: Currently, students enrolling to the higher education institution are mostly comprised of teenagers from the millennial generation (Gen-Y) and will soon be followed by the post millennial generation (Gen-Z). Gen-Z students are more individual and have lower attention span than previous generation thus making the traditional methods of teaching/learning becomes even more ineffective. As part of the 6-year cycle, Atma Jaya medical school was conducting major curriculum revision to accommodate the changes made in the National Standard for Higher Education (2015) as well as the need of the new generation of learners. This study aims to evaluate and design a new curriculum for undergraduate medical studies program at Atma Jaya medical school. Method: Quantitative data were collected from desk evaluation of the course ("Block") documents (amount of lecture and other student centered leaning/SCL method time, number of lecturers who used SCL methods, types of assessment used, amount of students who failed the course each year). Qualitative data were collected from conducting focus group discussion with the students (2 times, @10 students), course administrator (2 times, @12 people), and alumni (1 time, 8 people). The data were then transcribed and analyzed thematically. Result: There were 29 Blocks in the undergraduate medical studies program. The average ratio of traditional lecture hours: SCL activities is 35:4 (max hours of lecture: 113 hour; max hours of SCL: 50 hours). The average number of lecturers in a block that used SCL methods is 5 lecturers (out of 20-25 lecturers per block). The average number of students who failed the block is 14 students (max: 95 students, min: 0 students). Several theme arose from the FGD: perception toward the teaching/learning process, lecturers ability in facilitating student learning, and facilities and infrastructure. Overall, both the students and the lecturers preferred traditional lectures as opposed to SCL methods. However, a lot of the students felt that they were not interested in sitting through the lectures. The students felt that the lecturers ability in facilitating learning, both during lectures and SCL methods, were lacking and not standardized. All of the students agreed that the IT facilities and infrastructure (computer, sound system, internet) were poor, thus preventing them to study optimally. Implication: Traditional lecture, though still claimed to be the preferred choice of teaching method by the students and the lecturer, is no longer effective in helping the students to learn. The block that has the most amount of lecture also has the most amount of students who failed the block. IT is important in supporting student learning, especially in the Gen-Y and also probably in Gen-Z era.

**Keywords:** Curriculum, Curriculum development

**Topic:** Curriculum, Research and Development (CRD)



[ABS-73]

**Media Literacy and Educational Curriculum: Reviewing the  
'Curriculum of 2013'**

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**Abstract**

One of the main challenges of education in Indonesia in this era is how to deal with the flood of media. This is caused by the fact that almost all of the times spent by school children out of school are used to interact with media, such as watching television, playing games, texting, calling, at center. This is not only conducted by those who live in the cities but also becomes a prevalent experience of those who live in rural areas. This means that, more or less, most of the children's views about the world are influenced and shaped by media; on the other hand, hitherto, there is no appropriate way of facing them being set up by a government. When media present hoax, violent, porn, radical stories or images continuously every day, all of those are absorbed by children without a filter. Indeed, despite threatening the children themselves, this portrait can bring a crucial problem in social society lives. Thereby, this paper attempts to study the Curriculum of 2013 that has been applied since 2013 regarding the issue of media literacy, and propose the way of integrating media literacy education through taught subject, i.e. Indonesian Language subject, in order to mitigate a devastating effect of media in the young generation. A study of literature is applied to collect data, and then those are analyzed by using content analysis approach. The result of this study shows that the Curriculum of 2013 is far from an expectation as a means of inculcating media literacy in school children, yet this weakness can be diminished by integrating it within taught subjects.

**Keywords:** education, media literacy, curriculum of 2013

**Topic:** Curriculum, Research and Development (CRD)



**[ABS-89]**

**The Point of View of Teachers (Ustadz) and Students (Santri) toward English Learning in Traditional Islamic Boarding School (Pondok Pesantren Salafiyah) of Darul Ulum Karawang**

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Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang (UNSIKA), Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang (UNSIKA), Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang (UNSIKA)

**Abstract**

English language skill is one of certain regulations in facing challenge in this era. Recently, English become requirement to continue study higher level, to get scholarship, although to get a job. In this case, the government has been ready to face ASEAN Economic Society that aims to weave corporation accompany the countries of ASEAN. It does not only to increase infestation that make them share out each other but also to open access finding a job in countries of ASEAN. Afterwards, the facing challenge is Karawang has biggest international industries in ASEAN. A lot of foreign enterprises will invest in Karawang industries field. Aspect needed to compete this ASEAN Economic Society is English language skill. So, mastery of English language is necessity that should be fate. One of the most essential that is often forgotten to push and practice English should be learned as early as possible. It includes at school field to students. A group which is often forgotten in using English is traditional Islamic boarding school. In Arabic sentence, Traditional Islamic Boarding School can be called “Salafiyah”. This institution has students that they just learn about knowledge of Islam religion. This students can be called “santri”. Contribution of “santri” is a very important because they become a holistic person, have knowledge of Islam religion deeply, and general knowledge like the good English skill. However, the students (santri) of traditional Islamic boarding school do not learn English language even their institution does not have a policy to learn English, so that they do not learn English ye. Based on the explanation above, it is interesting to conduct research of the point of view of the teacher (ustad) and students (santri) towards learning of English. So that, it will be obtained by the point of views from teachers (ustadz) related to learning English and get information on the needs of students in learning English. This research is expected to be a model for other traditional Islamic boarding school (Pon-Pes Salafiyah) and get policy in incorporating the English curriculum in traditional Islamic boarding school (Pon-Pes Salafiyah).

**Keywords:** English Language, Learning, Traditional Islamic Boarding School

**Topic:** Curriculum, Research and Development (CRD)



**[ABS-101]**

**Ecological View Analysis Relevancy with Comprehension about Local's  
Excellent and Environmental Ethic**

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Magister Programme Population and Environment, Pakuan University

**Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between, comprehension of local excellence and ethical environment attitudes with ecological insights. This study was conducted in senior high school in South Tangerang. The study population was 140 with a sample of 104 people taken by proportional random sampling. Data was collected by questionnaire. The data analysis technique used correlation regression partial and multiple. The result show that there is relationship between comprehension of local excellence with ecology view ( $r_{y1} = 0,340$ ), the correlation between environmental ethics attitude with ecology view ( $r_{y2} = 0,246$ ), and the correlation between comprehension of local excellence, environmental ethics attitude with ecology view ( $r_{y12} = 0,4197$ ). Based on the result, it can be concluded that the ecology view could be enhanced through comprehension of local excellence and environmental ethics attitude.

**Keywords:** comprehension of local excellence, ethics environment attitude, ecological view

**Topic:** Curriculum, Research and Development (CRD)





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[ABS-106]

### Development Strategy of Inquiry Based Mobile Learning on General Chemistry Classroom in IKIP Mataram

*Suryati, Yusran Khery, Citra Ayu Dewi*

IKIP Mataram

#### Abstract

This SWOT study was carried out to analyze internal factor (strength and weaknesses) and external factor (opportunities and threats) that influence inquiry based mobile learning development on general chemistry classroom in IKIP Mataram. Data collected by interview and open questionnaire that disseminate to student, lecture, and information technology staff of Mathematic and Science Education Faculty. Based on the research, it was conclude that: strength: there is 90 % students using mobile technology on android smarphone, free campus wifi with 80 % frequence of access, classroom facility support, online campus library, some of chemistry education lecture have experience on incuiiry based learning and internet based learning application on chemistry classroom. Weaknesses: online classroom of inquiry based mobile learning and android application was not yet available in IKIP Mataram and campus internet network must be enhanced for this purpose. Opportunities: internet based learning is one of national curriculum decvelopment dirrection coused opportunity for obtaine central government support, mobile learning development product way used and accessed by IKIP Mataram students and lecture, flexible and suitable class that may create on mobile learning model was students and lecture prospects. Threats: students and lectures was not habitual yet on mobile learning model application, online-offline model for effective and efficient mobile learning application was not formulated yet, mobile learning effectiveness on helping students to reach concept understanding and chemistry literacy was need to learned by research. Based on the result of this study, it must conclude that inquiry based mobile learning was need to developed and help students reach concept understanding chemistry literacy enhancement on general chemistry class in IKIP Mataram.

**Keywords:** Strategy, Inquiry Based Mobile Learning, General Chemistry

**Topic:** Curriculum, Research and Development (CRD)



[ABS-130]

**The Development of Environmental Education Models Based on Tri Hita Karana in the Lesson of Geography Learning**

*I Gede Astra Wesnawa and I Putu Sriartha*

Undiksha Singaraja

**Abstract**

This research was conducted in Singaraja urban area, with the objectives to: (1) map the basic competencies related to Tri Hita Karana based environmental education in the geography curriculum, (2) to analyze the environmental education model based on Tri Hita Karana that has been implemented in schools in anticipation Environmental damage, and (3) develop a Tri Hita Karana based environmental education model in high school geography lessons to anticipate environmental damage in urban Singaraja. To achieve these objectives are designed research using development research design. Research subjects were determined purposively, data were collected by observation, interview, documentation, and FGD. Data were analyzed qualitatively. The results of this study show: (1) mapping of basic competencies related to Tri Hita Karana based environmental education in high school geography curriculum, (2) environmental education model based on Tri Hita Karana which has been implemented in school in anticipation of environmental damage, and (3) development Tri Hita Karanas environmental education model in high school geography lessons to anticipate environmental damage in urban areas. As a form of innovation and empowerment of urban education sector, environmental education model for anticipation and strategic solution for district government in overcoming various environmental problems, especially the utilization and environmental awareness of urban community.

**Keywords:** development, environmental education model, environmental damage, geography lesson

**Topic:** Curriculum, Research and Development (CRD)



[ABS-158]

**Cultural Resistance upon Patriarchy Hegemony: Narrative Representative of Balinese Writers in Novel**

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**Abstract**

This article aims generally at finding how narrative representation of Balinese writers in novel and finding how the cultural resistance upon patriarchy hegemony done by Balinese writers in novel. In this article there are proposed some novels from distinguished Balinese writer, namely Sukreni Gadis Bali, Ni Rawit Ceti Penjual Orang of AA Panji Tisna, Putri Putu Wijaya, and Tarian Bumi, Kenanga of Oka Rusmini. Loneliness and suffering are collectively presented by PanjiTisna, PutuWijaya, and Oka Rusmini which show linear line that there is a comprehensive response from those three writers to position and provide factual data that woman is still subordinated in social life of patriarchy society. The resistance of patriarchy bound, especially through marriage bound is shown by those three writers: Panji Tisna, Putu Wijaya, and Oka Rusmini. Therefore, those three Balinese writers who are in between of tradition and modernity through representation of story characters in novel, show cultural struggle upon patriarchy hegemony, in form of reinterpretation, reconstruction, and cultural response.

**Keywords:** narrative representative, cultural resistance, patriarchy hegemony

**Topic:** Curriculum, Research and Development (CRD)



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[ABS-164]

### System Based Content Development on Climate Changes Topic in Earth Science and Space Course and Environmental Course for Pre-Service Science Teachers

*Meilinda<sup>1,2</sup>, Nuryani Rustaman<sup>2</sup>, Harry Firman<sup>2</sup>, Bayong Tjasyono<sup>3</sup>*

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<sup>2</sup>Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Institut Teknologi Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia

#### Abstract

Earth Science and Space Course is a compulsory course for both students of Physics Education Program and Biology Education Program. It is known as Environmental Course in Biology Education Program. Collaborating those course contents into climate changes topic needs systematically content development. The research used a system framework and research development design. It has been done in two state universities on even semester that involved 54 students from Physics Education Program and 56 students from Biology Education Program in 2016/2017 academic year. Based on the findings, climate changes can be used as the context of those courses on seven topics. They are 1) climate system; 2) solar radiation as the main and local climate controls; 3) the character of the atmosphere and its interaction with the hydrosphere and the earth land; 4) the character of the hydrosphere (ocean) and its interaction with the earth land; 5) changes in earths surface cover and its effects on the climate system; 6) the theory of climate changes; 7) human roles on climate changes. Students give positive responds to the course and argue that system based content development makes students' understanding of climate changes better.

**Keywords:** System based, climate change, content development

**Topic:** Curriculum, Research and Development (CRD)



**[ABS-180]**

**Between Education and Institutionalization: Postcolonial Perspective toward Indonesian Education**

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**Abstract**

The success of the field education involved learning curriculum is determined by the design of each levels from elementary, junior high school, senior high school, and university. Design learning curriculum is tailored to the needs and development of the times. Repair and reconstruction continue to be made, one of them in vocational high school who had a productive nature subjects leads to much practice. This study aims to find out whether there are courses in universities is a continuation (linearity) of productive subjects at vocational level. The meaning here is the continuation of these subjects are mutually related, one cluster theory, and have an element of increased weight of material that increases a person expert and master the field of expertise. This study also wanted to know whether the learning linearity add expertise or simply a repetition of the material. Any course that is a continuation of the vocational school level curriculum. This study focused on subjects in vocational majors Broadcasting and Communication Studies curriculum in universities. This study is a qualitative descriptive study. Data collection techniques using content analysis or text analysis. Results of the study is designed curriculum in vocational Broadcasting has linearity with the curriculum at the College of Communication Department.

**Keywords:** bv676691

**Topic:** Curriculum, Research and Development (CRD)



[ABS-200]

**Civic Competency in Junior High School Mapping through the Content and Performance Standards of the Philippine Social Studies (Araling Panlipunan) Curriculum**

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Philippine Normal University

**Abstract**

In 2012, the Department of Education of the Philippines committed itself in achieving its Education for All (EFA) goals, which they see as a crucial part in the development of the Filipino people, and its contribution to the overall social and economic progress of the country (SEAMEO, 2012). Likewise, reforms were made in the basic education level to appropriate the 21st century skills in the curriculum. These reforms were necessary as Hanushek (2005) stated, “A more educated society may lead to higher rates of investment, make everybody more productive through the ability to introduce new and better production methods; and lead to introduction of new technologies.” The concept of a “return of investment” in education will be effective when students are aware of their civic responsibilities, and, likewise, actively engaged in the society. It has dawned to the educational policy-makers in the Philippines, that, while mastery of content is necessary in the 21st Century, engagement in civic activities is the aspect responsible in the contribution of economic development and growth. It is in this light that the role of Social Studies in the curriculum is crucial in developing civic competency. While other learning areas can integrate civic competency, social studies is the primary course that is overtly discussing “how to be a good citizen.” As such, there is a need to map how competency in civics is being treated in the social studies curriculum. The current K-12 curriculum showcases a plethora of standards that measures students’ success in learning. The question now is how often does civic competency can be seen in these standards?. In this paper, we begin our discussion on what civics and civic competency is. It will be followed by a brief narration of the K-12 Basic Education in the Philippines, focusing on the Social Studies (Araling Panlipunan) learning area. Social Studies curriculum was based on a spiral progression of topics, and expanding the horizon of students’ learning. We argue that despite the history-heavy arrangement of topics in the secondary social studies, civic competency must still be present as a content or performance standard.

**Keywords:** civic competency, social studies, competencies

**Topic:** Curriculum, Research and Development (CRD)



[ABS-224]

**The Effect of Environmental Learning Strategy and Student Creativity  
on Comprehension about Pollution**

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**Abstract**

Objective of research are to find out the effect environmental learning strategy and student creativity on comprehension about pollution. Experimental factorial by two levels was conducted to 80 students which collected with cluster random sampling technique. Experimental learning strategy were accomplished two type strategies such discovery learning and expository learning. While for simple effect using higher and lower of student creativity. Result of this research that are (1) there is significantly different between effect of discovery and expository learning on comprehension about pollution ( $F=4,53$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ); (2) Students with higher creativity, there is significantly different between effect of discovery and expository learning on comprehension about pollution ( $F = 4,37$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ); (3) Students with lower creativity, significantly different between effect of discovery and expository learning on comprehension about pollution ( $F = 4,37$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ); and (4) there is interaction between environmental learning strategy and student creativity on comprehension about pollution ( $F = 5,89$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ). Conclusion, applied the environmental learning strategy will increasing comprehension about pollution with attempts the student creativity.

**Keywords:** Environmental Learning Strategy, Students creativity, Comprehension about pollution

**Topic:** Curriculum, Research and Development (CRD)



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[ABS-234]

### **The Development of Instructional Model for Enhancing Student Ability in Analyzing of Curriculum 2013 Content of Junior High School Science Subject**

*Jamaluddin, Dadi Setiadi, & Khaerudin*

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#### **Abstract**

The change of national curriculum of elementary school has effect especially on teacher candidate students who have to have good ability in analyzing of curriculum content regarding to achieving of curriculum goals or instructional objectives. The aims of this study is to develop instructional model in order to improving students ability in analyzing curriculum 2013 content of science subject of Junior High School and to know environmental learning that support the model. The study method used was research and development refers to Borg and Gall adapted by Sukmadinata. The draft of model developed based on students' entry behavior, content standard of subject material. Lecturer capability and learning sources. The results show that instructional model syntax is introduction, problem identification, and recommendation of solution, connection of content analysis of curriculum, development, assessment and reflection/follow up. The implementation of instructional model can increase student's capability in analyzing content of 2013 curriculum of junior high school science subject.

**Keywords:** instructional model, curriculum, science, junior high school

**Topic:** Curriculum, Research and Development (CRD)





**[ABS-23]**

**Development Magnetic Field Measurement Equipment Based Inquiry to Increase Mastery Concept of Students**

*Johri sabaryati*

Muhammadiyah Mataram University, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

**Abstract**

The aims of this study were to 1) generate a magnetic field measurement equipment which is suitable to be implemented in schools; 2) to test effectiveness of the product to improve mastery of concept of students on XII grade of senior high school. It consists of magnetic field measuring devices (power supplies, instrumentation amplifier, A1302 hall effect sensor, and a simple set practicum of magnetic field solenoid), and inquiry-based practicum module. It can measure the measurement range from 0-6978, 1 Gauss. The results presented in the form of voltage sensor readings with a multimeter. The method used in this study was research and development (R & D). The result of the expert validation by 3 validator and limited testing by 8 students showed that it was very suitable to be used, with scores of 4.12 and 4.25 for expert validation and limited testing. Field trials using XII grade of senior students who were following the magnetic field of learning were divided into two groups, namely the experimental group and the control group. The Instrument used was the magnetic field concept mastery test. Analysis of data used difference test and the average normalized gain scores. This study showed an increase in mastery of concepts in both classes. The increase concept mastery of students using magnetic field measurement equipment inquiry based was higher than students who didn't used its. The increase was highest in the mastery of concept wire magnetic field (70%) and the lowest was in the concept magnetic field toroid (15%).

**Keywords:** Magnetic field measurement equipment, Inquiry based module, mastery of concepts magnetic field

**Topic:** Educational Foundations (EDF)



**[ABS-84]**

**The Level of Learning Readiness of Children Aged 5-6 years in Bandung  
City-Indonesia**

*Syifa Rohmati Mashfufah, Aan Listiana*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

**Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to determine the level of children's readiness to learn especially on the aspect of social competence. This research uses survey method. The population is early childhood aged 5-6 years that are approximately about 350 children that spread out across some kindergarten in Lengkong, Bandung sub-district. The sampling technique uses cluster sampling technique. The instrument uses Early Development Instrument (EDI) developed by Janus (1999). EDI is an instrument that measures the level of children's learning readiness concerning on the five aspects of development namely: cognitive, social competence, affective, psychomotor and language. The instrument that focuses on measuring social competence aspect becomes the main objective on this study.

**Keywords:** readiness, social competence, early childhood

**Topic:** Educational Foundations (EDF)



**[ABS-85]**

**Entrepreneur Program in Developing the Characters of Honesty and  
Responsibility**

*Farah rizkita Putri, Heny Djoehaeni*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

**Abstract**

The increasing number of challenges in this era should be an issue in the field of childrens education. Due to crisis of character faced by Indonesians, cooperation in educational system is required. This requires character education as a means to provide guidance for children. The importance of character education that is taught since an early age becomes government's homework that is being promoted, considering that character education can be a foundation for children to build future self-development. In order to instill good characters, character education can be provided through a meaningful learning process for children. The character values can be inserted into the learning process at school and become a habit in the children's life. The implementation of an entrepreneur program in Paud (Early Childhood Education) institutions is expected to help children understand, realize and reflect their character buildings, especially honesty and responsibility. However, there is no study that explains and examines more deeply the role of entrepreneur program in developing good characters such as honesty and responsibility. Therefore, this study is aimed at describing and analyzing how entrepreneur program can become a learning program in developing good characters, such as honesty and responsibility. The findings of this study are expected to be a reference for entrepreneur programs that aim to develop character values, especially honesty and responsibility.

**Keywords:** entrepreneur program, honesty and responsibility

**Topic:** Educational Foundations (EDF)



**[ABS-90]**

**Dynamic Analysis of Teacher Decision Making Action on Violence  
against Children Early Childhood Education (A Case Study of Early  
Childhood Education Institute in Bandung)**

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**Abstract**

The rise of violence on children, whether physical, social, emotional, sexual and ignores so warm lately. Even more sad more violence was likely carried out by teachers who should be the guardian and caregiver. So based on that problem, the study aims to analyze the dynamics of decision-making early childhood teachers perpetrators of acts of violence on children and the factors behind them. This research was conducted through the application of the case study method. Subjects in this study were teachers some early childhood teachers in Bandung regency. The result of this research find variations teacher decision making action on violence against children early childhood education. In the other hand, the result of this research expected generate the valid data that can be useful to prevent or handle the problem of violence at early childhood institutions or the next level of educations. Beside that, this result can be used by the academics-practitioners in build a model or guidance of educations that can reduce the violence against children. This research can be use for developing the training or workshop in order to help institutions of educations or the government to prevent violence actions against children.

**Keywords:** Dynamics of Decision Making, Teacher Early Childhood & Violence on Children

**Topic:** Educational Foundations (EDF)



**[ABS-93]**

## **The Pedagogical View of “Life-Long Learning”**

*Oong Komar*

PLS FIP UPI

### **Abstract**

In life, people do not always immediately get what they want; instead, they require knowledge and skills in order to realize their goals. As a result, there is a heap of knowledge and skills that become increasingly complex and large in amount. Primitive society has no education, because the knowledge they learn is very simple, such as medication, ritual mantra, charms to attract women, hunting techniques, planting techniques, how to make boats, how to build a house, and the like. Even this knowledge is kept secret and limited to a certain group of individuals, such as tribe elders and tribal chief. On the other hand, modern society needs education activities greatly, as there are many things to learn and knowledge is not simple. There are even so many opportunities offered that learning is finally made compulsory. To master knowledge, an individual requires hard work, determination, care, and discipline considering the time and age of the individual. Pedagogy is a learning model that emphasizes efforts of facilitating learning or helping student learn, so that it regards life-long learning (3L) as a follow-up movement the previous learning experiences. Therefore, education seems to be motivated by the factor of needs, motivation, and imitation. Consequently, basic or primary education should embody (1) determination of achieving the goals, (2) memorable experiences, and (3) individuality or personality.

**Keywords:** Pedagogy, life-long learning, primitive society, modern society.

**Topic:** Educational Foundations (EDF)



**[ABS-114]**

**Improving Student's Argumentation by Providing Analogical Mapping-  
Based through Lab Inquiry for Science Class**

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Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

**Abstract**

Science education researchers will never stop looking for the best way in learning. This is based on the fact that research on this issue has been mostly conducted in 21 century, the present science subject is not only about transferring knowledge but also how the students obtain a knowledge directly. This paper is concerned with one kind of the learnings that can support the students to get a knowledge called as a learning-based on lab inquiry. In Lab Inquiry learning, the students directly experience and look for the solution from a phenomenon through particular ways thus the learning will be more meaningful. Those steps are as follows; observation, asking, conducting an experiment, concluding and communicating. All of them are mainly important includes the communicating step. Communication ability can be viewed from how a student can provide an argument. Argumentation ability of a student will be crucially better if there is a use of analogical mapping-based. In this literature study, it is therefore argued that the students' argumentation ability by that analogical mapping-based can be improved through Lab Inquiry.

**Keywords:** Students' Argumentation, Analogical Mapping-Based, Lab Inquiry.

**Topic:** Educational Foundations (EDF)



**[ABS-133]**

## **Description of Fine Motor Skill Development in Kindergarten Students in Surabaya**

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to describe fine motor skill development in 4 and 5 years old kindergarten students in Surabaya. This study focusses on children of 4 and 5 years old, as children develop their fine motor skills rapidly during that age (Papalia & Fieldman, 2009). Participants of this study consists of 110 children; 51 children of 4 years old and 59 children of 5 years old. Samples are taken from 5 regions in Surabaya; East Surabaya, West Surabaya, Central Surabaya, North Surabaya, and South Surabaya. Fine Motor Skill Observation Form for 4 and 5 years children made by the researchers based on developmental milestones theory by Gerber, Wilks, and Erdie-Lalena (2010) are used as the research instrument. Result indicates that out of 51 subjects of 4 years old, the biggest percentage (27.45%) were 14 subjects who had low fine motor skills, 13 subjects (25.49%) who had moderate level of fine motor skill, 12 subjects (23.53%) with very high fine motor skill, 8 subjects (15.69%) having high level of fine motor skill, and other four subjects (7.84%) with very low level of fine motor skill. Among 59 subjects aged five years old, the majority of them, with a total of 50 subjects (84.75%) had very high fine motor skill. Five subjects (8.48%) had moderate level of fine motor skill, 3 subjects (5.08%) had high fine motor skill, while another subject (1.69%) had low level of fine motor skill.

**Keywords:** Fine Motor Skill, 4 and 5 years Kindergarten Children

**Topic:** Educational Foundations (EDF)



[ABS-138]

## **The Validity of Integrated Learning Materials with Orientation on Multiple Intelligence and Character Affirmation**

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Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

### **Abstract**

Validation of the Earth and Space Science learning material in the chapter of the The Motion of Celestial Bodies with orientation on multiple intelligences and character affirmation based on experts and junior high school students responses is presented. The data came from the development phase of 4D method (Define, Design, Develop, Dissemination). The data presented in this article came from Develop phase only. The instrument employed is rubric of suitability between integrated learning material with the essential one, learning material and activities with the enhanced character, the assessment of the presentation components (including presentation technique, supporting material, learning presentation and completeness of the presentation) and students' response questionnaire. The suitability test on learning material integration against the essential learning material, multiple intelligences, character affirmation and assessment of presentation components gives results in good category. Meanwhile, the response of junior high school students is highly positive. As our conclusion is the integrated learning materials in the chapter of the The Motion of Celestial Bodies has good validity due to accommodating multiple intelligences and strengthen students' character.

**Keywords:** integrated learning material, 4D method, multiple intelligences, character affirmation

**Topic:** Educational Foundations (EDF)





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[ABS-153]

### **The Profesional Development of Teachers of Physical Education, Sports and Health**

*I Nyoman Kanca, I Ketut Iwan Swadesi, I Made Satyawan*

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha (UNDIKSHA)

#### **Abstract**

The aim of this study is to find out alternatives of solution with regard to how to develop professionalism of teachers of Physical Education, Sports, and Health in compliance with community demands and needs. The method used is literature study. In the global era, almost every branch of profession requires flawless quality of work. For this reason, teachers' paradigm in learning tends to focus on the ability of students to think critically, relate science and reality, master information technology as well as communicating and collaborating with others. In line with this opinion, professional teachers are expected to have skills, which include life and career, inovation and study, as well as media and information technology. Standards of teachers competence are a measurement of requirements which comprise knowledge mastery and behaviour of teachers which comply their relevant professional functions. Given this, in principals, teachers are expected to have four competencies, namely pedagogy, personality, professionalism, and social. In conclusion, that : 1) in order to develop professionalism of teachers of Physical Education, Sports and Health, several items which have to understand mainly include the characteristics of learning Physical Education, Sports and Health, teachers skills in the goldal era and standards of teachers competence, (2) professionalism of teachers of Physical Education, Sports and Health can be developed through a series of structured programs, which are comprehensive and sustainable, particularly by continuous independent learning, group discussions, engagement in professional and academic organisations.

**Keywords:** to delevelop, professional, teachers

**Topic:** Educational Foundations (EDF)



[ABS-154]

## **Project-Based Learning in Echieving High School Student' Creative Thinking and Character in Learning Physics**

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### **Abstract**

Learning physics in senior high school (SMA) not only about concepts and principles, but also processes, attitudes, and mathematics. So it is needed learning model that can provide a conducive process for students to do it creatively and good character. This research aim to test the project-based learning (PjBL) and conventional learning (CL) in achieving students' creative thinking and character. This quasi-experiment utilized the nonequivalence pretest-posttest control group design. The populations are 18 classes of grade X SMA students (625 students) from tree SMAs in Buleleng Bali, i.e. 8 classes of SMA 1 Singaraja, 6 classes of SMA 2 Singaraja, and 4 classes of SMA 1 Busungbiu. In each SMA was choose 2 classes each as PjBL and CL groups which were selected by random assignment. So the samples were 6 classes or 214 students (or 34% of the population). The students' creative thinking was collected by test and their character by questionnaire. To analyze the data, the MANCOVA statistics was used. The results of the analyze showed that there was a significant different of the students' creative thinking and character between the PjBL and CL groups. The students' creative thinking and character in the PjBL group were higher than the CL group. The PjBL more excellence than the CL in achieving creative thinking and character for the students in learning physics. The research implication that learning physics is less appropriate using conventional learning, but it is better to use PjBL in achieving creative thinking and good character.

**Keywords:** project-based learning, conventional learning, creative thinking, character.

**Topic:** Educational Foundations (EDF)



[ABS-160]

## **Modification Development of Adobe Flash Game for Mathematics in Numbers Concepts and Simple Distributions for Autism Children**

*Made Sulastri*

IKIP Mataram

### **Abstract**

This research aimed to develop modification of Adobe Flash media games for learning mathematics in concepts of number and simple summation that is intended for children with autism. Modification games of Adobe Flash for learning mathematics in concepts of number and simple summation is an interactive instructional media was made for teachers, teachers assistant, parents of autistic children and children with autism in order they can help children with autism in the control of the numbers concept and simple summation in the mathematics learning. Development model modification games of Adobe Flash using the development model of Luther to produce a software modification games media of adobe flash simpler concept of numbers and summation that packaged on a CD (Compact Disc) for children with autism. The data were collected through two techniques that is observation and questionnaires. Classroom teacher interviews, observation and consultation to several experts including child psychologists, graphic designers, programmers and instructional media experts as the foundation of reference to making the media. While the data analysis that obtained in this research was quantitative and qualitative data anlysis that obtained from validators comments and suggestion as an interactive media revision and using qualitative data analysis from student's actively observation results. Several components of the modified Adobe Flash media games that already exist between (1) the graphical components, (2) animation, (3) audio and (4) the material. Selection of sub material on media adjusted to the ability of the numbers concept and simple summation of children with autism. The results of the validation assessment questionnaire showed scores of media experts scoring average is very good characteristics, with scores of 4.23 and 4.25 the validation results of material experts. Based on the findings above, it can be concluded that the modification of Adobe Flash games media for learning mathematics in number concepts and simple summation numbers for children with autism deserve to be used.

**Keywords:** Media Learning for Autism Children, Adobe Flash Media games, Mathematics Learning, Concept Mastery Autism Children.

**Topic:** Educational Foundations (EDF)



[ABS-167]

## **Primary School Students' Submicroscopic Representation Level on Greenhouse Effect at the Urban Educational Area in West Java**

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<sup>2</sup>Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>SD Istiqamah, Bandung, Indonesia

### **Abstract**

The analysis of primary school students' conceptual understanding shows that they are able to explain the conception of greenhouse effect with similar diction on the written test. Therefore, the research aims to obtain an accurate students' conception related to greenhouse effect by seeing the submicroscopic representation level. The research was a descriptive study which involved 87 primary school students aged 10-12 year in one of urban educational area. The instrument was an open essay which asked students to explain and describe the greenhouse effect. The result shows that 13.80% of primary school students have a true conception of green-house effect at the submicroscopic representation level. It is dominated by the visual explanation. Meanwhile, 86.20% of primary school students have false conceptions of greenhouse effect at the submicroscopic representation levels. These conceptions are supported by verbal explanation dominantly. The mistaken conceptions are the greenhouse effect caused by the great number of buildings made of glasses, depletion of ozone layer, ozone layer leaks, and the hot haze that is produced by organic and inorganic combustion. The investigation indicates that the conception is influenced by students' prior knowledge and several teachers' analogies related to greenhouse effect. It makes a cognitive conflict for students.

**Keywords:** Submicroscopic Representation Level, Greenhouse Effect, Primary School Students, Urban Educational Area.

**Topic:** Educational Foundations (EDF)



**[ABS-174]**

**Analysing the Success of Standard Quality Programs Development in the  
Faculty of Sports and Health of Ganesha University as a Education  
Institution**

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Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha (UNDIKSHA)

**Abstract**

The aim of the success analysis discussed in this topic is to identify whether or not standard quality programs initiated by the Faculty of Sports and Health of the Ganesha University are successful as well as to determine alternatives of solution to problems related with the programs in order to strengthen their potential in improving the standard quality of the education performance, particularly that which is related with its academic personnels to meet the the current needs and demands in society and the world of education in particular. The method used in this analytical study is a survey through questionnaires. The development in the world of education in this Millenia era is known as masive and almost without boundaries. Changes and progress in education are in line with the dynamic nature of people demands. Therefore, an institution of education is expected to continuously making effort to develop the standard quality of its academic human resources, especially in terms of their work professionalism, ability to think critically towards demands of the always changing era, and assertiveness in creativity outside their routine job. Standard quality of an education institution is a guideline in identifying the nature and characteristics of the institution, which includes; (1) standard of graduates competence, (2) standard of content, (3) standard of process, (4) standard of education and academic personnels, (5) standard of facilities and infrastructure, (6) standard of management, (7) standard of education budgeting, and (8) standard of education assesment.

**Keywords:** Analysis, to develop, standard quality, education institution

**Topic:** Educational Foundations (EDF)



**[ABS-176]**

**The Impact HOT Lab to Increase Critical Thinking Skills Pre-Service Physics Teachers**

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**Abstract**

This research is based on the need to improve student's higher-order thinking skills in the face of competition in the 21st century. The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of Higher Order Thinking Laboratory (HOT-Lab) to increase student's critical thinking skills on the topic of elasticity. The pre experiment method with one group pretest post-test design was used in this study. The research subject is the student of Physics Education Program UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung 4th semester in academic year 2015/2016. The sample was 69 students consisting of 23 males and 46 females. Research instruments are essay tests for measuring critical thinking skills. The results showed that there was HOT Lab influence in improving students critical thinking skill with average N-gain including the high category. There is no gender influence in terms of improving student's critical thinking skills. The improvement of critical thinking skill is caused by HOT-Lab characterized by problem-solving and higher order thinking oriented through real laboratory activities in learning. The implications of HOT-Lab can be used to improve other high-level thinking skills and can be applied to other physics learning topics.

**Keywords:** HOT Lab, Critical Thinking Skills, Pre-service physics teachers

**Topic:** Educational Foundations (EDF)



[ABS-207]

## **Pre-service Chemistry Teachers' Misconceptions of Proton Transfer in Acids-Bases Brønsted-Lowry**

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### **Abstract**

Brønsted-Lowry theory defines proton transfer: a molecule or an ion transfers a proton to another molecule or ion. From the previous researches, we found there are many student misconceptions concerning acid base. Unfortunately, acid-base concept in chemistry associated with other concepts, such as material properties, chemical equilibrium, chemical reactions, stoichiometry and solutions. Therefore, it is important to analyze the misconception of pre-service chemistry teachers due to make educator find the appropriate way to improve the performance of chemistry teachers at pre-service level. Descriptive research is used to describe misconceptions of 72 pre-service chemistry teachers. The writer intent to describe misconception about proton transfer concept used four relevant phases: (1) design instrument to measure misconceptions of subject, (2) investigate misconceptions of subject, (3) analyze misconceptions of subject and, (4) categorize the misconceptions. This research found that students have been misconceptions in acid-base subject about: (1) wrote the transfer proton reaction in molecular form, (2) thought that proton move from positive ion to negative ion, (3) could not connected the phenomena of acid-base concept application.

**Keywords:** Pre-service chemistry teachers' misconceptions, Bronsted-Lowry, proton transfer

**Topic:** Educational Foundations (EDF)



**[ABS-7]**  
**Globalizing Multicultural Education at Indonesian Islamic Higher Institutions**

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**Abstract**

This article is aimed at the building of Multicultural Education (ME) developed at Islamic Higher Education Institutions (IHEI). This is to respond to the rapid growing interconnectedness of peoples and nations around the World as the result of recent globalization that converging a worldview system economically, politically, technologically, and ecologically. To build the idea of ME at IHEI, a holistic approach is used, starting from exploring a diverse concept of ME and finding an appropriate one. Considering that Indonesia has a different history to other ME origin countries, it should have distinctive characteristics, as Indonesia has long rooted amalgam of Unity in Diversity. Next, analyzing of education policy on ME, in fact, is set on culture development and emphasis on teaching citizenship and religious education for elementary school to high school students. Meanwhile, students of higher education institutions have ME materials on citizenship. In the meantime, Indonesia has just experienced democratization since Reformation era and considered as one of the most diverse cultural countries, therefore, introduction of ME to IHEI students would become a deterrent factor of resolving problems of horizontal conflicts that occur between tribes, religions, races, communities and a number of other cultural phenomena, as well as the vertical conflict between communities and the governments. Thus, the introduction of ME should be holistically taught covering many areas enabling to strengthen national identity and create harmonious life within countries neighborhood.

**Keywords:** Global Education, Multicultural Education, Islamic Higher Institution

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)





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[ABS-63]

### The Relationship of Metacognitive Skills with Critical Thinking Disposition and Student Achievement Index

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#### Abstract

This study aims to determine the relationship between metacognition skills with the critical thinking disposition and student achievement index of chemistry education. This research was conducted on chemistry 6th semester students of chemistry at Mataram University with population as well as 51 research samples. The variables in this research are metacognition skills, the critical thinking disposition, and student achievement index. Metacognition skills data were obtained from the MAI (Metacognitive Awareness Inventory) questionnaire, the critical thinking disposition data was obtained from CCTDI (California Critical Thinking Disposition Inventory) questionnaires and achievement index data were obtained from student documents. The result of data analysis showed that there was significant correlation ( $0,03 < 0,05$ ) between metacognition skill with the critical thinking disposition with correlation value 0,302, whereas between metacognition skill with achievement index obtained correlation value 0,273. Based on the data analysis, there is a correlation between metacognition skills with the critical thinking disposition and student achievement index of chemistry education with low level of relationship.

**Keywords:** metacognition skills, critical thinking disposition, student achievement index

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)



**[ABS-66]**

**The Analysis on the Level of High School Teacher's Critical Thinking Dispositions**

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**Abstract**

This study aimed to investigate the difference in the level of high school teacher's critical thinking dispositions in term of their teaching experience, a field of science and gender. The subjects of this study are 122 high school teachers from public high school at Mataram city, Indonesia. The data collection instrument used in this study was the modified CCTDI with seven indicators: the inquisitiveness, the open-mindedness, the systematically, the analytically, the truth-seeking, the critical thinking self-confidence, and the maturity. The data was analyzed by Rasch model. The result showed that there were differences in critical thinking dispositions based on gender ( $t = 0.0340$ ) specifically in indicators such as analyticity ( $t = 0.017$ ), inquisitiveness ( $t = 0.000$ ), maturity ( $t = 0.001$ ) and field of science ( $t = 0.001$ ) in indicators analyticity ( $t = 0.008$ ), systematicity ( $t = 0.001$ ), whereas no significant differences in teaching experience ( $t = 0.274$ ). In general, the level of public high school teacher's critical thinking dispositions in Mataram city was categorized as medium level (total CTD value = 272.94).

**Keywords:** Critical Thinking, Critical Thinking Disposition, High School Teachers

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)



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[ABS-68]

### The Investigation of Preservice teacher's Critical Thinking Skills and Dispositions in Project Based Learning

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<sup>2</sup>Lecture at Magister of Science Education Department, University of Mataram

#### Abstract

The aims of the study was to investigation of Preservice teacher's Critical Thinking Skills and Dispositions in terms Project Based Learning. Ex Post Facto research with qualitative descriptive approach. The subjects of the study were 12 students in the fifth semester of chemistry education program, University of Mataram, that selected purposively. Attribute variable is a project-based learning model, whereas dependent variable are critical thinking skills and dispositions. Data on critical thinking disposition was collected through questionnaires of critical thinking dispositions, whereas critical thinking skills data was obtained through multiple-choice three-tier tests. The result showed the level of critical thinking skills of the Preservice teacher's is 33.33% which was included in the high category and 66.67% which still in the low category. While the level of critical thinking disposition categorized as positive.

**Keywords:** Critical Thinking Skills, Critical Thinking Dispositions, Project-Based Learning

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)



**[ABS-103]**

**Correlations between Knowledge about Human Reproduction System  
and Spiritual Quotient with Student's Health Behavior in Senior High  
School, Bogor District West Jawa Province**

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Pakuan

**Abstract**

Objectives of this research are to find out the correlations between knowledge about human reproduction system, and spiritual quotient, with student's health behavior. Survey method with correlational techniques was accomplished for 202 students high school in Bogor district, West Java Province. Data collected in June – august 2016 with three kind of instruments. Based on analysis, research conclusions are following: (1) there is very significant positive correlation between knowledge about human reproduction system with student's health behaviour ( $F = 12,83$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ) regression  $\hat{Y}_1 = 127.151 + 0.609 X_1$ , (2) there is very significant positive correlation between spritual quotient with student's health behaviour ( $F = 35,37$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ) Regression  $\hat{Y}_2 = 59.007 + 0.542 X_2$ , (3) there is very significant positive correlation between both knowledge about human reproduction system and spiritual quotient with student's health behavior ( $F = p < 0,01$ ) Regression  $\hat{Y}_{12} = 52.569 + 0.448X_1 + 0.529X_2$ .

**Keywords:** Student's Health Behaviours, Knowledge about Human Reproduction System, Spiritual quotient

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)



**[ABS-104]**

**The Effect of Environmental Learning Strategy and Student Creativity on Comprehension about Pollution**

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**Abstract**

Objective of research are to find out the effect environmental learning strategy and student creativity on comprehension about pollution. Experimental factorial by two levels was conducted to 80 students which collected with cluster random sampling technique. Experimental learning strategy were accomplished two type strategies such discovery learning and expository learning. While for simple effect using higher and lower of student creativity. Result of this research that are (1) there is significantly different between effect of discovery and expository learning on comprehension about pollution ( $F=4,53$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ); (2) Students with higher creativity, there is significantly different between effect of discovery and expository learning on comprehension about pollution ( $F = 4,37$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ); (3) Students with lower creativity, significantly different between effect of discovery and expository learning on comprehension about pollution ( $F = 4,37$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ); and (4) there is interaction between environmental learning strategy and student creativity on comprehension about pollution ( $F = 5,89$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ). Conclusion, applied the environmental learning strategy will increasing comprehension about pollution with attempts the student creativity.

**Keywords:** Environmental Learning Strategy, Students creativity, Comprehension about pollution

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)



[ABS-105]

## **Correlation Study between Environmental Ethic and Knowledge about Ecology with Environmental View Behaviour**

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Pakuan

### **Abstract**

The research have objectives to analysing correlation between environmental ethics, knowledge abot ecology with environmental view behaviour. Survey method used with correlation technique toward 226 students during August-October 2016. Data analysis with regresion and correlation, and significantly by analisis varians. Results could be describes are (1) regression model  $\hat{Y} = 1,2462X_1 + 21,2095$  with coefisien correlation  $r_{y1} = 0,991$ ; ( $F = 105,73$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ) (2) regresion model  $\hat{Y} = 89,336 + 1,9707X_2$  with coefisien correlation  $r_{y2} = 0,959$  ( $F = 121,5$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ) (3) regresion model  $\hat{Y} = 12,159 + 0,850X_1 + 0,692X_2$  wit coefisien correlation  $r_{y12} = 0,827$  ( $F = 129,23$ ;  $p < 0,01$ ). Based on above, conclusions of research are (1) there is significant positive correaltion between environmental ethics with environmental view behaviour. (2) there is significant positive correaltion between knowledge abot ecology with environmental view behaviour. (3) there is significant positive correlation between both environmental ethics and knowledge about ecology toward environmental view behaviour

**Keywords:** environmental view behaviour, environmental ethics, knowledge about ecology

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)



**[ABS-110]**

**Integration of Sitorem Method with Strategy for Action Priority  
Preparation to Optimize the Stipulation of Action Plan in Education  
Management**

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**Abstract**

SITOREM is a Scientific Identification Theory to Conduct Operations Research in Education Management which is a method for the identification, modeling, and optimization of a system in the field of Education Management in particular and other fields in general. This paper provides an explanation of how SITOREM is integrated with the prioritized method of action so that the priority of the compiled action can be used to establish an action plan that provides a high leverage to the improvement of the system under study. The method of preparing the priority actions integrated into SITOREM is a method based on the results of initial research on the strength of the relationship or influence between the variables studied and leverage power analysis of factors or indicators of each variable and the calculation of the value of each indicator obtained from Data of research results in the field. To clarify how the method is applied, in this paper, a description of examples of action priorities is given to increase the lecturers commitment to his profession through the development of empowerment and trust.

**Keywords:** SITOREM method, action priorities, action plans, education management

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)



**[ABS-123]**

**ICT Literacy of Primary School Teachers**

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**Abstract**

Computer literacy is one of the most important factors for teachers to possess. This study aims to find out teachers' interaction level in utilizing Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in their teaching career. Questionnaires are distributed to 371 primary school teachers scattered around 34 different areas in Indonesia. The results of the study show that the ICT literacy level of those teachers are in level two out of six levels available where they repeatedly utilize ICT in their daily life even though there is limitation of the access availability either inside or outside their school. In addition, there are several obstacles in relation to teachers' ICT literacy comprising age and educational background. The older the teachers get, the lower their ICT literacy is and the higher their educational background appears to be, the better their ICT literacy gets.

**Keywords:** ICT literacy, primary school teachers

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)





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[ABS-129]

### **Pattern Relationships between Moral Reasoning and Logical Thinking with Junior High School Students on Environmental Issues**

*W. Liliawati, M. Fauziah, M. Iryanti, H. Rusnayati, N. Y. Rustaman*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

#### **Abstract**

Junior high school student has unique characteristics, the age range of 12-14 years are in situations of conflict, between the shock, sorrow, love and rebellion with adult authority. Moral reasoning and Logical Thinking are two separate things in a person. The perspective of developmental psychology, moral reasoning and logical thinking are mutually reinforcing. Therefore, both must be explicitly taught together. Even though, learning about science in class is more emphasis on logical thinking. The purpose of this study to look for patterns of relationships between logical thinking and moral reasoning secondary school students on environmental issues. Instruments used for TOLT (Test of Logical Thinking) and moral reasoning using TDM (Test Dilemma of Moral) environmental issues. The method used is the method of mixed methods with embedded concurrent strategy. The research sample is purposive sampling conducted as many as 250 junior high school students of class 8th and 9th which consists of nine schools representing Cluster I, Cluster II, Cluster III, and SMP-Based Religion in Bandung. The result showed that there is a pattern of significantly positive relationship between logical thinking with moral reasoning of students on environmental issues. Logical Thinking of student's at the operational level of formal is higher moral reasoning than the logical thinking of students at the concrete operational level and transition.

**Keywords:** Logical Thinking, Moral Reasoning, Test of Logical Thinking, Test Dilemma of Moral

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)



**[ABS-132]**

## **Childrens Voice in Research: A Phenomenology Approach**

*Lutfatulatifah*

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Indonesia

### **Abstract**

This study elaborates the situations of research that involve early children in Indonesia. One of the children rights in research is to be heard so that how research practices are done with early childhood while still giving the rights of children during the study. The research method employed is the study of phenomenology that is given to the five participants who have done research with early children. The results of the study show that the participants have not really understood the rights of the child. There is a willingness of participants to give a portion of the voice of the children in the study yet the participants' answer contradict with the research practice conducted viewed in the research reports, then there is a tendency that the research conducted with early children exploit the them because only serve one side interests, and it is not the children's interest. Although Indonesia has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Children, which means that the government is responsible in all aspects of the children's life, including the children rights in research, still has no research ethical code that regulates how research is conducted with people in general and especially children.

**Keywords:** children's voice, research, phenomenology, ethical research, Indonesia

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)



**[ABS-165]**

**Playing, Space and Gender: A Focused Ethnography Study**

*Sopa Siti Marwah and Hilda Ainissyifa*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

**Abstract**

This paper aims to explore how children use limited playing area in a densely populated area in Bandung. Based on three weeks focused ethnography study, this paper attempts to see how the children utilize the playing area and to what extent the playing becomes gendered. The information was collected through participatory observation done by the first author. The information was then analyzed using grounded theory. Using a post-developmentalism approach, findings of this study reveals that the playing area is segregated based on the children's gender. Some playing are dominated by the boys, and most of the time the girls are excluded from the playing. It appears that the girls are imposed greater control that prevent them to engage in some playing. The finding calls need for the parents and caretakers to understand gender issues so that the girls will be given equal access and opportunities to playing

**Keywords:** Playing, Gender, and Space, Ethnography, and Children

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)



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[ABS-189]

### **Pesantren, Full Day School, and Language Education**

*Nuryani*

UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta

#### **Abstract**

Minister of Education and Culture, Muhadjir Effendi, has stated that our education system will implement the Full Day School (FDS) system. This statement raises many reaction, both positive and negative from various circles. This reaction arises because of several possibilities. First, the concept of FDS stated by Mendikbud has differences with FDS which is understood by the general public. Secondly, the news is not balanced between the discourse that is delivered with the good intent to be achieved by the government through the application of FDS. Thirdly, there is no correlation between FDS, pesantren, and character education through polite language practice. It is based on that experience, long before the implemented of FDS, in Indonesia actually we have a educational system that which has almost the same concept as FDS, namely pesantren education. In the concept of pesantren education almost all science and behavior are taught, including language education. For that, further research is needed related to the correlation between the application of FDS, the concept of pesantren education, and the teaching or education of politeness language. For this reason this study was conducted to find the appropriate concepts and discourse related to the application of FDS.

**Keywords:** FDS (Full Day School), pesantren, education of politeness language

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)



[ABS-190]

**Academic Procrastination Based on Internet Usage across Senior High School Students in Surabaya, Indonesia**

*Endah Mastuti, Herdina Indrijati, Prihastuti*

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**Abstract**

This study aimed to investigate the differences in academic procrastination based on the duration of internet usage. The subjects of this research were high school students in their early adolescence to mid-adolescence. The subject were 498 people in total. The data collection was using scales. This research used Likert scales, namely (1) Internet usage questionnaire and (2) academic procrastination scale by Hargiyanto (2012). The data analysis was descriptive statistics using SPSS. The hypothesis testing used One-Way ANOVA. The result of hypothesis testing showed F-value of 0.241 with significance value of 0.868 indicating that there was no difference in Academic Procrastination based on Internet Usage Duration.

**Keywords:** Academic Procrastination Behavior, Internet Usage

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)



**[ABS-217]**

**Relationship between Achievement Motivation with the Future  
Education Orientation**

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**Abstract**

This study aims to determine the positive relationship between achievement motivation with the future orientation of the field of education. This research uses correlational quantitative research design. Subjects were 186 subjects with incidental sampling technique. The process of statistical calculations using Pearson correlation analysis with  $\alpha 0.05$ . The results obtained  $P_v \leq \alpha$ ,  $0.000 \leq 0.05$  which means  $H_0$  rejected and  $H_1$  accepted. The correlation coefficient of 0.388 is in the low category. The conclusion of this research there is a positive relationship between achievement motivation with the future orientation of education field.

**Keywords:** Achievement motivation, future orientation, education

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)



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[ABS-228]

### **The Correlation between Concept Mastery and Stage of Moral Reasoning Student Using Socio-scientific Issues on Reproductive System Material**

*Tri Ayu Lestari, Saefudin, Didik Priyandoko*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

#### **Abstract**

This research aims to analyze the correlation between concept mastery and moral stages of students. The research method using a correlational study with stratified random sampling technique. The population in this research is all of eleventh grade students in Senior High School Bandung. Data were collected from 297 eleventh grade students of three Senior High School in Bandung with use the instrument in the form of examination and stage of moral reasoning questionnaire. The stage of moral reasoning in this research consists of two student's moral reasoning categories based on 16 questionnaire as the indicators from Jones et al. (2007). The results of this research shows that the average of eleventh grade student's moral reasoning stage is the advanced stage. The results of this research shows that the concept mastery and the stage of moral reasoning indicates that there are 0.370 of a positive correlation. This research provides an overview of eleventh grade student about concept mastery and stage of moral reasoning using socio-scientific issues.

**Keywords:** Concept Mastery, Moral Reasoning Stage, Socio-scientific Issues

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)



[ABS-232]

## **Conflict of Norms of Rules Hampers Efforts of Teachers's Legal Protection in Indonesia**

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### **Abstract**

Conflict of norms in legislation has hampered legal protection for teachers in carrying out their duties. Law Number 23 Year 2002 regarding Child Protection as amended by Law Number 35 Year 2014 on Amendment to Law Number 23 Year 2002 has faced extreme cover with Law Number 14 Year 2005 regarding Teachers and Lecturers . The Child Protection Act has placed the child's position as a legal subject that can not be touched at all in the discipline of pupils in the school environment as provided for in Article 54 of the Child Protection Act. Student discipline is actually part of the educational process itself. The Child Protection Act has protected the child in such extreme ways that teachers can not impose disciplinary punishment either physical punishment or verbal penalties to students who violate school rules. Of course disciplinary punishment is not intended to result in injury to the student concerned. The teacher will deal with the norm in the Child Protection Act, which provides extreme protection to children. On the other hand, Law Number 14 Year 2005 also provides protection to teachers in carrying out their duties as ruled by the Article 41. The Article 41 of Law Number 14 Year 2005 provides teacher protection in the category of "legal, labor and health protection." Related to legal protection for teachers in dropping discipline to students is expressly stipulated in Article 41 paragraph (1). However, as a result of a conflict of norms between the Child Protection Act and the Teachers and Lecturers Act, the teacher's protection can not be applied as regulated by the Article 41. In fact, in practice, teachers who are victims of violence from pupils and parents when carrying out duties at school are often in a weak bargaining position when faced with peace efforts between the parties so that cases of violence against teachers are settled out of court. A very different situation when teachers are accused of violence against children in school environments, although the case is minor, law enforcement officials are relatively quicker to bring the case to court due to the insistence of the victims family by relying on child protection norms in the Child Protection Act.

**Keywords:** teachers's legal protection, norms of rules hampers effort

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)





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[ABS-235]

### **Civic Engagement in the Digital Age: the Case of Students in a Teacher Education Institution in the Philippines**

*Minda Cabilao Valencia*

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Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

#### **Abstract**

This study aims to examine the civic engagement in the digital age among the selected students in a teacher education institution (TEI) in the Philippines. It specifically pays attention to the role of social media on the students' civic and political activities. The study hopes to contribute to a better understanding of the learning and civic engagement of students and on how they can become responsible global citizens in the digital age. Using mixed method, data are sourced from the administration of a survey and conduct of focus group discussions and interviews among selected students of a TEI. Findings reveal that the students are willing to be civically engaged despite their study and work load. In terms of civic and electoral domains, the activities take place mainly through offline channels or through traditional means and meeting concerned parties face to face. With regards to the political domain, the trend is both for offline and online modes but with more students undertaking political activities via online methods. This can be attributed to their accessibility to the Internet and social media platforms such as Facebook, Facebook messenger and Twitter. Their activities on these social networking sites (SNSs) are not considered a separate realm of activity but merely a normal part of their daily endeavor. It also matters that their peers are regularly engaged online. It is noticeable, nonetheless, that in spite of the students' enthusiasm and being active and involved in discussing social and political issues online, their commitment is limited and not everybody actually takes tangible actions. This is seen in the number of students who conveniently merely "like" or promote or share materials on political concerns via online channels. Unlike under the civic domain, the students have actually done concrete actions in helping the community. Be that as it may, it is undeniable that the social media, especially the social networking sites, offer opportunities for young people to be civically involved, albeit limited. The challenge is how to increase their level of commitment and actual participation in addressing various societal issues. Since the playing field nowadays is in the global and digital world, this research recommends that the schools guide students to appropriately utilize technology and the social media to traverse the digital world, cope with the risks and make the most of the participatory opportunities they offer. Advancing civic technology in the schools can be crucial in the encouragement of civic engagement among students and on how they can become responsible national and global citizens in the digital age.

**Keywords:** civic engagement, digital age

**Topic:** Global Issues in Education and Research (GER)



**[ABS-5]**

**The Effect of IQ and Gender on Student Learning Outcomes through Mobile Learning Based Android**

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Indonesia

Dept. of Physics Education, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University,  
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**Abstract**

This research aims to determine the effect of IQ and Gender on student learning outcomes through learning android based learning and the dependence of student learning outcomes due to IQ and gender. The research method used was quasi experiment with pretest-postes control group design. The population in this study is all students in SMAN 13 Kabupaten Tangerang with the sample in this study is the students of class X. The data collection tool using multiple choice written test both for learning outcomes and IQ. The result test consists of 20 questions in accordance with the cognitive level learning indicator and the IQ test consists of 30 questions taken from the IQ assessment reference. Hypothesis testing was performed using two way ANOVA using SPSS program. The results showed that in the experimental class IQ did not affect the learning outcomes shown with sig. 0.024 sig. 0.05, and learning outcomes due to the influence of IQ depend on gender and learning outcomes due to gender influence depending on IQ this is indicated by sig. 0.535 > sig. 0.05, whereas in the IQ control class does not affect the learning outcomes shown with sig. 0.000 sig. 0.05, and learning outcomes due to the influence of IQ depend on gender and learning outcomes due to gender influence depending on IQ, this is indicated by sig. 0.572.

**Keywords:** Keywords: mobile learning based android, student learning outcomes, IQ, Gender

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



**[ABS-6]**

**Meta-Analysis to the Influence of 5E Teaching Model toward Students Learning Outcomes**

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**Abstract**

The article analyzes the influence of 5E teaching model toward the Students learning Outcomes using Meta Analysis. Meta Analysis has been used in 14 studies consisting of 8 international journals and 6 national journals. As a result, it shows a positive correlation of 5E Teaching Model toward the students learning outcomes with the value is 0.5453 and the confidence interval is,0.41 to 1.50. Further, the impact of incorrect sampling is relatively small at 0.30% and the impact of incorrect reliability variation is 0.76%.

**Keywords:** meta-analysis, 5E teaching model, learning outcomes.

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



**[ABS-8]**  
**The Analysis of Science Process Skills of First Year Students in the Course of Acid-Base Titration with Poe (Predict, Observe and Explain) Learning Model**

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**Abstract**

This study aims to describe 1) The proficiency of student's science process skill in the matter of acid-base titration, 2) The understanding of which aspect in science process skill for students with either highest or lowest percentage, 3) The understanding of student's response towards experience in POE learning model. Method of this study was descriptive and its sample was chosen by purposive sampling method. Methods to gather data were observation sheet, student's worksheet, and interview. Analysis of data was by counting the number of checklist at the sheet of observatory assesment based on likert scale guidance and by evaluating student's worksheet based on the guidance of produced assessment. From the study, it is concluded that: 1) the abilities of student's science process skill in the very good category were observation and classification. The skill of hypotesis, planning experiment, using equipments and materials, making prediction, applying concept and communicating the result were in the good category, while the skill of interpretation and giving question were in the enough category. 2) Students felt pleased to experice this learning model because of their involvement in learning process and the requirement of developing their science process skill. In constrast, group discussion developed students' abilities in communication and social relationship among students which were increasing.

**Keywords:** Science process skills; Model Predict, Observe, Explain (POE); Acidbase Titration

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



**[ABS-10]**

**The Relationship of Training Library Management to Improve the Librarian Performance at Madrasah in Tasikmalaya District**

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Universitas Islam Bandung (UNISBA)

**Abstract**

The function of the school library as a source of learning that required a professional librarian in his field. The school librarian is a person who works in a library that has been qualified and competence. Standard School Library / Madrasah Workforce has at least one of school librarian who are qualified high school or equivalent and certified competence of school / Madrasah library management from institutions established by the government. The purpose of this research is to determine the level of relationship between training of library management by improved performance of Madrasah librarian in Tasikmalaya District. Data were collected from 38 trainees by using questionnaires. This research uses correlational descriptive method, with correlation analysis. Based on the results showed there is a positive and significant correlation between training librarian performance improvement with regression model at madrasah in Tasikmalaya district.

**Keywords:** Library Management, Library functions, Librarian, Madrasah

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



**[ABS-13]**

**The Development and Statistical Analysis of Social Skills Achievement  
Test (SSAT)**

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University Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

**Abstract**

Currently, there is a need to develop reliable and valid achievement test for the purposed to evaluate and monitor progress of social skills competence in ASD children. Therefore, Social Skills Achievement Test (SSAT) was developed as a new achievement test to measure ASD children knowledge in teaching and learning of social skills module. The SSAT will be used to indicate progress of child's development in cognitive areas. This study consist of SSAT development and statistical analysis of each items and units to establish validity and reliability for SSAT. Results indicate that SSAT had establish content validity, criterion validity and construct validity. In additional has a good agreement coefficient and excellent internal consistency. Hopefully, its help indicate ASD children knowledge proficiency in social interaction, social communication, social emotional and social behavior to develop social skills competence.

**Keywords:** Achievement Test, Social Skills Competence, Social Skills Achivement Test, Validity and Reliability of Achievement Test

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



**[ABS-26]**

**The Influence of Teacher Professionalism, and Parental Pattern to the  
Character Formation of Elementary School Students (Studies Accredited  
A Primary School in Bandung)**

*Qiqi Yuliati Zaqiah, Aan Hasanah*

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**Abstract**

The excellent human resources become the need of a global era. To fulfill these needs, it is necessary to prepare as early as possible the young generation who have integrity through nation and character building. Building the character of the student needs to have an important role by strengthening character building at school, and family to jointly create a conducive environment, so that the habits of good, noble, praised and civilized is necessary to build character continuously, and sustainably. This study aims to analyze the influence of teacher professionalism, and parental pattern to the character formation of elementary school students in Bandung. The research method used was descriptive method with quantitative approach. The population was teachers and elementary students who are accredited A in Bandung. The sample was 44 teachers and 88 students selected randomly from 4 schools accredited A in different areas. The types of data used through closed questionnaires were analyzed and processed using statistical research techniques. The result of analysis and data processing can be concluded that there is contribution of Teacher Professionalism (X1) to Student Character (Y) is 25,2% with value equal to 0,402. The contribution of parenting patern (X2) to the Student Character (Y) is 38.7% with a value of 0.544. The effect of these two variables on the Student Character is 0.639 or 63.9%. It means that 36.1% can be affected by other factors than teacher professionalism and parenting patern.

**Keywords:** teacher professionalism, parental patern, character student

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



**[ABS-25]**

**Implementation of Character Education in Indonesian Language  
Learning through Active Learning (Studies in SDN Rajamandala West  
Bandung Regency)**

*Yeti Heryati, Qiqi Yuliati Zakiah*

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

**Abstract**

Character education has become a determinant of a nation's excellence. The excellence of a nation can be built through education that develops not only intellectual intelligence but also emotional, social, and spiritual intelligence. Four types of intelligence can be manifested through learning that involves students actively in its process, including the learning process of Indonesian language. Indonesian Language Learning not only teaches students about linguistic aspects, but is more functional and as a tool to learn other fields. Learning materials are also related to the values developed and contextual. This study aims to describe the implementation of character education on Indonesian language learning through active learning conducted in SDN Rajamandala West Bandung Regency. The research method used was descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Data were collected through interview, observation, and documentation studies and analyzed through data exposure, data reduction, and conclusion. The result indicates that character education can be implemented in Indonesian learning with active learning approach. The students are directly involved in every process both mentally and physically. The engagement becomes an effective way to foster positive habits such as on aspects related to religious values, honesty, and tolerance, democracy, loving the homeland, environmental care or social care.

**Keywords:** character education; Indonesian language; active learning

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)





[ABS-44]

## **Meta-Analysis Study about the Relationship between the Application of Inquiry Learning Models on Student's Critical Thinking Skills**

*Iwan Dahlan*

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### **Abstract**

This article provides a meta-analysis the relationship between implementation inquiry model with critical thinking of student. The Quantitative review includes 10 national article and 10 international article correlations from 20 researcher. This article aims to find objective scientific truths that can be verified and communicated to make descriptions, explaining, developing theories, making predictions and exercising control. The meta-analysis in this article is based on the availability of artifact information from the results of each study, the steps taken in this meta-analysis include: identifying and formulating research problems, collecting data through article selection or research results relevant to research issues, explanations and Evaluation of data and analysis and interpretation of analysis results. In general, this meta-analysis is carried out in two stages, the first stage is bare-bone meta-analysis and the second stage is a meta-analysis intended to correct artifacts whose information is only available randomly and sporadically. Based on the results of meta-analysis calculations obtained results  $\rho = 0.7567$  are in the acceptance of 95% confidence interval. The correlation difference of the individual studies is due to the impact of sampling error ( $[\sigma^2]_e$ ) of 3.29%, while the variation of reliability on independent variables and dependent variables ( $[(S^2)]_2$ ) is 4.997% and the influence of other factors Which is not specified is 6.83%.

**Keywords:** meta analysis, inquiry model, critical thinking.

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



**[ABS-60]**

**The Use of Scaffolding Causalitic Thinking Approach Type 2a to Increase Student's Problem Solving Ability on Electricity**

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**Abstract**

This research aimed to investigate the impact of the scaffolding causalitic thinking approach of type 2a on Problem Solving Ability (PSA) of Senior High School (SHS) students in Physics learning. The PSA consists of understanding, selecting, differentiating, determining, applying, and identifying. This approach had been implemented on electric. This research used mixed method of embedded experimental two-phase design and with sample of 33 students, 21 females and 12 males. The differences between pre- and post-tests, and between PSA-gain of low (Lo) and high (Hi) groups were tested with Wilcoxon signed-ranks test. The results, among 18 pairs of  $t_{counted}$  and  $t_{table}$ , showed 83% for pre and post tests difference and 17% for Lo and Hi gain difference that indicate  $t_{counted} < t_{table}$ . The former shows that the approach affects the PSA of Students while the latter shows that the approach gives same advantage for all students

**Keywords:** Scaffolding-causalitic-thinking-approach type 2a; problem-solving-ability, and electric (Physics)

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



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[ABS-61]

### Causalitic-thinking Approach in Physics Learning to Increase Problem-solving Ability of Pre-service Teachers and Students

*Joni Rokhmat*

Program of Physics Education, Universitas Mataram, Mataram, Indonesia

#### Abstract

This research aimed to investigate what characteristics of causalitic-thinking approach (CTA) to develop problem-solving ability (PSA) of students on kinematics, Newton's law about movement, work & energy, linear momentum, gravity, rigid body equilibrium, and thermodynamics (for pre-service-teachers) and on heat, fluid, optics, and electrics (for senior-high-school (SHS) students). This research used mixed method of embedded experimental two-phase design with sample of pre-service teachers on three universities and of students on seven senior-high-schools (SHS) in Mataram-Indonesia. The differences between pre-test and post-test, and between PSA-gain of low (Lo) and high (Hi) groups were tested with Wilcoxon signed-ranks test. The results, in significance level of 5%, on the pre-service-teachers, among 42 possibilities, it showed 48%, 67%, and 17% indicator of the PSA which were significantly increased, respectively for Lo and Hi groups, and for N-gain-difference between the groups. Significant means that  $t_{counted} \leq t_{table}$ . Meanwhile, with the same significance level, on the SHS students, among 24 possibilities, it showed 83%, 71%, and 13% indicator of the PSA which were significantly increased, respectively for Lo and Hi groups, and for N-gain-difference between the groups. The results mean that the CTA was effective in increasing PSA of pre-service-teacher and students as well as gave same advantage for them of all grades of the pre-service-teachers and students. However, the implementation of CTA was more effective on the SHS students (with CTA in scaffolding-form) than that of pre-service-teachers (with CTA in standard-form). Thus, it is recommended to develop the CTA in scaffolding-form in practice or the next research.

**Keywords:** Causalitic-thinking-approach, problem-solving-ability, and Physics-learning

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



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[ABS-62]

### The Profile of Scientific Literacy and Pedagogical Content Knowledge of Science Teacher Students in Mataram University

*Jufri, A. W., Soelistya, D. J., Jamaluddin, Setiadi, D.*

Mataram University

#### Abstract

This research has been undertaken to develop instruments to measure scientific literacy and the pedagogical content knowledge of the student teacher candidates who joined the Science Education Master Degree Program in the University of Mataram. The instruments namely Test of Scientific Literacy (TSL) consist of 16 items and Test of Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPCK) consist of 34 items. Both instruments have been developed according to ADDIE procedure and were validated by experts. Results of expert validation shows that these instruments were valid from the content and construct sides. After exposed to 35 students in the program, the result shows that the scientific literacy and the pedagogical content knowledge of the science teacher students are categorized as low or fall in the nominal and functional level. The mean score of student scientific literacy and pedagogical content knowledge were less than 50% ( $\mu$ TSL = 19 & 41) and ( $\mu$  TPCK = 46 & 47). Based on these facts, it is recommended that in order to overcome the problems, therefore the process of teaching and learning through all the subjects should be addressed to improve the student scientific literacy and pedagogical content knowledge.

**Keywords:** scientific literacy, TSL, pedagogical content knowledge, TPCK

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



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[ABS-64]

### Study of General Chemistry Laboratory Based on Maritime Culture

*Dwi Laksmiwati, Eka Junaidi, Aliefman Hakim*

Mataram University

#### Abstract

Most of Indonesia's territory is a maritime area, so education in Indonesia should be based on the maritime culture. This is in line with the field studies that the people who live along the coast of the island of Lombok-Sumbawa have knowledge of sains that contains chemistry. These knowledges such as the selection of metal materials in terms of its resistance to the process of corrosion when exposed to seawater, or used of certain substances to neutralize toxic venom poison, and other life skills that have contains chemistry. The maritime culture of the community can be integrated into the learning of chemistry. Chemistry as part of science, is an experimental science whose development and application demand high standards on experimental work. The integration of maritime culture into the general chemistry laboratory will be able to realize meaningful learning.

**Keywords:** Maritime culture, general chemistry laboratory, island of Lombok-Sumbawa

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



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[ABS-65]

### Study of Relationship between Chemical Equilibrium and Biology to Support Meaningfull Learning for Biology Students

*Syarifa Wahidah Al Idrus, Aliefman Hakim, Supriyadi*

Mataram University

#### Abstract

Most biology students consider that the subject of the basic chemistry is difficult to understand, especially on the topic of chemical equilibrium, whereas the basic chemistry course is a compulsory course for biology students. Biology students are less interested in studying chemical equilibrium topics because they consider that the topic is unrelated to biology. This study aims to examine the relationship between the topic of chemical equilibrium and biology topics to support meaningfull learning. Biology topics related to the concept of chemical equilibrium are equilibrium in metabolic reactions, acid-base equilibrium in blood, equilibrium of haemo-globin reaction with oxygen gas, and toxicity of carbon monoxide gas. Based on these linkages, it is expected that basic chemistry learning can be meaningful and increase the interest of biology students in learning it.

**Keywords:** basic chemistry, relationship of chemical equilibrium, meaningfull learning

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



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[ABS-67]

### **Problem-Based Learning (PBL) in High School Chemistry and Its Impact on Critical Thinking Skills of Different Dispositions Students**

*Baiq Anita Febriana, Agus Abhi Purwoko, Yayuk Andayani*

Magister of Science Education, Mataram University

#### **Abstract**

The aims of this research is to examine the effect of PBL models toward critical thinking skills of high school students based on their level of critical thinking disposition. The design of this research is a pretest-posttest non – equivalent control group in a population of 82 students at level XI sciences consisting of three classes, based on the similarity of the initial test result, two classes were chosen as sample is taught by PBL and Expository models. Critical thinking disposition data was collected through a modified CCTDI questionnaire, while critical thinking skills data were collected through post-test questions and observation instruments. The data collected was analyzed using ancova test and the result is  $F_{Calculate} (12.91) > F_{Table} (4.02)$  which shows the influence of PBL against critical thinking skills in students who have level of critical thinking disposition. Further note that students who have high disposition of critical thinking in the classroom PBL generate critical thinking skills higher than Expository classes. Chi-square analysis showed that PBL class produce higher critical thinking activities ( $\chi^2 \text{ Count} (9.53) > \chi^2 \text{ Table} (7.81)$ ) compared the Expository classes mainly on the activity of giving arguments.

**Keywords:** Critical Thinking Disposition, Critical Thinking Skill, High School Chemistry, PBL.

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



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[ABS-88]

### Deficiency of Scientific Literacy of Indonesian Students Based on Results of PISA 2015

*Harry Firman, Anna Permanasari, Riandi, Nahadi*

Science Education Program Study, Graduate School of Indonesia  
University of Education

#### Abstract

This study uncovers the deficiency of scientific literacy of Indonesian students based on PISA 2015 as well as factors that related to the phenomena. Focus of this study is to explore the achievement of Indonesian students in PISA 2015 in comparison with benchmarks of ASEAN countries in terms of their achievement and their proportion in each level of science proficiency, as well as progress of scientific literacy since 2016. Besides, this study reveals the positioning of Indonesian students in some internal factors, such as epistemic beliefs in science, enjoyment of science, interest in science, motivation to learn science, self-efficacy, as well as how it is related to achievement in science. Secondary data analysis to the report of results of PISA 2015 released by OECD is employed to explore such kind of information.

**Keywords:** PISA 2015, science proficiency, epistemic beliefs, learning motivation, enjoyment of learning science, self-efficacy in science

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)





**[ABS-91]**

**Self Construction Animation Software to Improve Junior High School  
Students' Understanding to the Science Concept**

*Diana Rochintaniawati, Rika rafikah, Yayan Sanjaya*

International Program on Science Education UPI

**Abstract**

The research on Self Construction Animation Software aims to develop software for science teaching in a form of animation. The software development and the test for the software were carried out in two stages research. The first stage of research resulted in storyboard and software animation in a form of flash media. The second stage of research was tested the software in science learning in Junior High School. Quasi experiment pre test-post test design was utilize to test the software. The study resulted that the software can improve students understanding to the science concepts (environment, plant structure and human digestion system) in good category. The hypothesis was tested by Man U Whitney resulted in  $\alpha = 0,00 (< 0.005)$ , mean that the experiment class which utilize software is better improving students' understanding to the science concept compared to the control class which use power point media. The study suggests that development of self construction animation should be accompanied by the manual to assist both teacher and students in using the software.

**Keywords:** Self Construction Animation, Science Teaching

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



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[ABS-95]

### **Research-Oriented Learning Activities to understand the Principles and Operation of Water Electrolyzer in Resulting Hydrogen and Oxygen Gas**

*Ida Hamidah, Siti Aisyah, Anna Permanasari*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

#### **Abstract**

Understanding principles and operation of water electrolyzer in learning process is one of important competencies that should be mastered by students due to increased applications of hydrogen in today's technological world. In an effort to devise learning activities to study water electrolyzer, we used various KOH solutions concentration in resulting hydrogen and oxygen gas. Those samples used in construction of research-grade water electrolyzer through experiments method. We examined how the water electrolyzer produced hydrogen and oxygen with various KOH solutions concentration. With this method, we observed that student activities were developed to increase critical thinking in materials technology courses. Besides that, these activities had facilitated students in progressing from traditional-classroom to research-oriented settings.

**Keywords:** water electrolyzer, critical thinking, research-oriented learning

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



**[ABS-96]**

**How to implemented Level of Inquiry in Physics Learning for Improving  
Scientific Practices and Intellectual Skills?**

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**Abstract**

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of learning level of inquiry in physics learning in improving scientific practices and intellectual skills on the topic of motion with constant acceleration. The research method used is one shoot case study in high school students of 10th grade. The learning that is applied using learning sequence in level of inquiry consists of 1) discovery learning, 2) interactive demonstrations, 3) inquiry lessons, 4) inquiry labs, and 5) Real world activity. The Scientific Practices and Intellectual Skills developed consist of: rudimentary skills on discovery learning, basic skill on interactive demonstrations, intermediate skills on inquiry lessons, integrated skills on inquiry labs, and culminating skills on real world activity. Assessment of learning process applied using Dual Perspective Scoring Rubric. The result of learning process assessment obtained by inquiry ratio (Ri) equal to 81% which can be interpreted that the applied learning fulfill the characteristics of inquiry based learning. Learning by using level of inquiry has been shown to be effective in improving Scientific Practices and Intellectual Skills in the medium category.

**Keywords:** Level of Inquiry, Scientific Practices and Intellectual Skills,  
Physics Learning

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



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[ABS-97]

### **Problem Solving Skill and Cognitive Ability of Prospective Teacher in Analytical Chemistry Learning with Open-ended Experiment**

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#### **Abstract**

The aims of this study were to increase problem solving skills and to enhance cognitive abilities for prospective chemistry teacher. The subjects of this study were prospective chemistry teacher in one of university in Central Sulawesi using One Group Pre-test and Post-test Design. Data were collected through problem solving skill test, cognitive ability test, and questionnaires to measure of prospective teacher's response to the used of open-ended experiment in a learning. The results showed that implementation learning on using open-ended experiment with group investigation could increase problem solving skill and cognitive ability significantly. The prospective teacher also responded positively to the learning with open-ended experiment in performing chemical quantitative analysis subjects.

**Keywords:** analytical chemistry, problem solving skill, cognitive, open-ended experiment

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



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[ABS-98]

### Stem Based Learning: The Profile of Students' STEM Literacy based on Gender Issue

*A. Permanasari, H. Firman, R. Riandi, I.Hamidah*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

#### Abstract

Science teacher has already implemented STEM education approach at some schools of West Java Province-Indonesia along the year 2016 periods. The research aims to elaborate the enhancement of STEM literacy based on gender. The subject was three classes of students (90 Students) from three schools which were implemented the STEM learning in different topics. The teacher models were the teachers who were involved in the project so they have the same perception and understanding to STEM learning itself. The research methods were quasi-experiment with pre-post test control group design. The research shows that in general, gender is not given any effect to the enhancement of STEM literacy of student. The deep analysis shows that compare to male students, the higher enhancement of science literacy shows female students. Meanwhile, the male student achieved the enhancement of technology and engineering literacy much better than female students. The similar enhancement of math literacy is shown by both of male and female students. By the research it can be concluded, that male student tends to learn science on using kinesthetic, meanwhile, the female student uses auditory. Both of male and female student use the same level of logical thinking along the learning.

**Keywords:** STEM education, literacy, gender issue, learning style

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



**[ABS-102]**

**Exploration Basic Concepts of Wave through Traditional Music Instrument**

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<sup>3</sup>Physics & Biophysics Research Division, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Jl. Ganesha No. 10, Bandung 40132, Indonesia.

**Abstract**

One alternative method of physics learning is inquiry to create active learning centered on learners by involving media as an object of study. This study aims to exploration understanding basic concepts of vibration-wave, science process skills, and design learning activity to improve them by construct a concept through exploration of traditional music instruments. Data collection was conducted on a group of physics teacher candidates through observation, documentation, literature study, and test, using by the instruments concept comprehension test, science process skills test, observation and questionnaire sheet, and work report assessment. Data responses of learning process are expressed in percentages and analyzed using descriptive quantitative by rating scale. However, the quantitative data of learning outcome were analyzed inferential statistically with normalized gain determined by the hake factor (N-gain). Based on the result of the research, it is concluded that the basic concept of students is still in the minimal category, but the design of inquiry activities with the media traditional musical instrument can increase the productivity of physics learning which is indicated by the activeness of asking, positive response and performance of the learners in the investigation activities are in good category, as well as an increased understanding of the basic concept of vibration-wave and improvement in science process skills.

**Keywords:** Inquiry, traditional musical instruments, teaching & learning physics

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



[ABS-108]

## **The Implementation of Problem Based Learning Model Using the Video of Teacher Leadership Based on the Lesson Study Approach**

*Yuyun Elizabeth Patras, Rais Hidayat*

Universitas Pakuan

### **Abstract**

The research is aimed at describing the application of Lesson Study approach by implementing the Problem Based Learning Model using video of teacher leadership. The research was conducted based on the procedures for the Lesson Study consisting of the acts to plan, do, and see. The research took place at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Pakuan University, in November 2015. The research subjects were the first semester students of Bachelor Degree Program majoring in Primary Teacher Education Program. The data was collected through documentation, observation, and formative test. The instruments were observational and formative test sheets. The data collected from observation and tests were analyzed descriptively to figure out the form of teaching learning process which then was used for improving the learning on teacher leadership. The research result shows that the lesson study which applies problem based learning using video is able to improve students' learning process on teacher leadership whereas the discussion and formative test results indicate that the students are able to find the reason of teacher leadership ineffectiveness and find the alternative solutions. Based on the finding, it can be inferred that lesson study and the implementation of problem based learning model are very effective in improving the learning process.

**Keywords:** problem based learning, teacher leadership, lesson study

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



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[ABS-127]

### **What is Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics (STEM) Literacy?**

*Didit Ardianto, Harry Firman, Taufik Ramlan Ramalis, Anna Permanasari*

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Department of Science Education, Universitas Pakuan

Department of Physic Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

#### **Abstract**

STEM specifically refers to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. STEM education provided an opportunity to develop STEM literacy for the next generation. Currently, there is not an agreement of the particulars in education, or in standards that define and how to measure STEM Literacy. STEM literacy is an entity (composed of knowledge and skills) that used to understanding and creating problem solutions related to STEM context. This article will discuss the definition of STEM literacy that integrates science, technology, engineering and mathematics literacy (composed of knowledge and skills aspect), and an indicator of STEM literacy. In addition, this article also provided an overview of how to measure STEM literacy in teaching and learning.

**Keywords:** STEM Literacy

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)





[ABS-134]

**Search Misconception about the Meaning of Denotation and the Meaning  
of Connotation on Students Department of Language Education and  
Literature Indonesia**

*Ida Bagus Putrayasa*

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

**Abstract**

This study is a misconception search of learning the meaning of the word denotation and connotation that is integrated in the reading skill. In his learning, an inquiry-based constructivism approach is used: (1) to describe the misconceptions found in the students about the concept of denotation and connotation, (2) to describe the effectiveness of changing conception in the form of cognitive conflict in changing student misconceptions about the concept of denotation and connotation, 3) to describe the students mastery of denotation and connotation concepts, and (4) to describe the acceptance of an inquiry-based constructivism approach as a convenience in learning the concept of denotation and connotation. The design used in this research is experimental design with pretest-posttest control group design. With this design determined one experimental class and one control class. In the experimental class, an inquiry-based constructivism approach is used, while in the control class the conventional approach is used. The hypothesis that "mastery of students denotation and connotation concepts taught by inquiry-based constructivism is better than that of students taught by conventional approach" is analyzed by two-averaging difference test with one-sided test. The results show that (1) misconceptions occur in the students concerning the meaning of the word denotation and connotation, (2) the conceptual conversion strategy in the form of effective cognitive conflict is used in changing misconceptions, (3) the students mastery of the concept of denotation and connotation for excellent experimental class (Average: 9.53), and (4) the inquiry-based constructivism approach makes it easy for students to learn the concept of denotation and connotation.

**Keywords:** constructivism, inquiry, denotation, and connotation

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



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[ABS-135]

### **The Effectiveness Portfolio Assessment in Developing Students' Scientific Attitude and Science Learning Achievement**

*I Wayan Suastra, Ni Putu Ristiati*

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, Bali, Indonesia.

#### **Abstract**

This study describe the effectiveness portofolio assesment in developing students' scientific attitude and science learning achievement in science teaching. Sixty eight SMP students were involved in this research. The data collected in this study is the scientific attitude measured by questionnaire and science learning achievement measured by objective test. The data students' sciencetific attitude and science learning achievement were analyzed using descriptive and MANOVA were used to verify hypothesis. The results of this study, the portfolio assessment (authentic assessment) is more effective than the test (conventional assessment) in developing students' scientific attitude and science learning achievement.

**Keywords:** portfolio assessment, scientific attitude, science learning achievement

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



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[ABS-145]

### Teacher Talk Time and Its Impact on Students' Participation in the L2 Classroom: A Case Study at SMA Negeri 2 Mataram

*Abdul Mukti Fadil*

Post Graduate Student, Mataram University

#### Abstract

Teacher talk is of crucial importance, not only for the organization of the classroom but also for the processes of acquisition. It is important for the organization and management of the classroom because it is through language that teachers either succeed or fail in implementing their teaching plans. In terms of acquisition, teacher talk is important because it is the major source of comprehensible target language input the learner is likely to receive. The purposes of this study were to investigate the amount of teacher talk time and the impact on students' participation in the L2 classroom. Data for this study were purposively collected from observation and made the audio recording of the naturally occurring English classroom. Then, the data were transcribed by adopting Van Lier transcription system. In addition to the classroom recording, the data were also gathered through teacher interview and questionnaires for students. The results of the study showed that teacher talk time was excessively used in the classroom making the students had very limited time to practice using the target language. Therefore this study recommends that teachers should pay attention to their talk time in order to increase students participation in the classroom.

**Keywords:** Teacher talk (TT), students talk (ST), teacher talk time (TTT), student talk time (STT), language acquisition, second language (L2), case study

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



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[ABS-146]

### Introducing Phytochemical Testing of *Sandoricum koetjape* Merr., through Inquiry- Based Learning

*Leni Heliawaty and Didit Ardianto*

Prodi Pendidikan IPA Pascasarjana Universitas Pakuan

#### Abstract

Phytochemical testing of natural products is one of the interesting topics in the scientific discipline of chemistry. Currently the phytochemical testing procedure of *Sandoricum koetjape* Merr., has been successfully performed, focussed on the secondary metabolites findings of flavonoids and alkaloids. The experiment method of the practicum guide that has been verified, can be implemented in a practicum-based inquiry learning activity. Inquiry learning has been widely referred by educational practitioners including: orientation, formulating problems, formulating hypotheses, collecting data, testing hypotheses and formulating conclusions. This article will provide an overview of the phytochemical test of *Sandoricum koetjape* Merr., which is implemented in inquiry-based learning.

**Keywords:** inquiry, phytochemical, *Sandoricum koetjape* Merr.

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



[ABS-148]

## **The Effect of Every Circuit Simulator to Enhancing Motivation and Students Ability in Analyzing Electrical Circuits**

*Tursina Ratu\*, Muhammad Erfan*

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### **Abstract**

This research aim is to investigate the effectiveness of every circuit based analog electronic learning in improving motivation and student's ability in analysing Electrical resistance circuits. This quasy experimental research used matching pre-test – post-test control group design. The Sample of this research are 35 students of physics learning program, faculty of teacher training, Samawa University which divided into two group. The experiment group used every circuit simulator, and control group used conventional learning (oral). Instrument used in this research are learning motivation questionnaire and electric circuit's analysis test. The data in this research were analyzed using independent t-test and normalized gain test. The result showed that student's motivation on experimental group is higher than control group. The Students ability in analysing electric circuits of the experimental group are significantly better than control group ( $t_{value}9.455 > t_{table}2.034$ )( $t_{value}9.455 > t_{table}2.034$ ). The N-Gain value of experimental group is at high category meanwhile the N-Gain value of control group is at middle category. It's concluded that every circuit based analog electronic learning is effective in improving motivation and student's ability in analysing electrical resistance circuits.

**Keywords:** Every Circuit; Motivation; Electrical Circuits Analysis

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



**[ABS-156]**

**How to Integrate the Content of Local Wisdom in Science Learning?**

*Dindin Nasrudin, Chaerul Rochman, Neni Hermita, Adam Malik, Idad  
Suhada, Asep Muhyiddin*

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

**Abstract**

Literacy of learners to the concept of science contained in the local wisdom of tribal communities is still low. Therefore, integration of local wisdom in science learning is necessary. The purpose of this study is to illustrate some models of integration of local wisdom in science learning for junior high school level. This research method using descriptive qualitative method. Through the study of science curriculum, field study, community interviews, literature studies and Forum Group Discussion (FGD), the following research results were obtained: (1) the mapping of subject matter of science at junior level related to science phenomena in Kampung Naga tribal communities (2) Two types of local wisdom of tribal communities that can be integrated into science learning, that is local scientific wisdom and non scientific local wisdom (3) there are four models of integration of science learning with local wisdom, ie adaptation model, addition model, correction model and neglected model. In addition to the neglected model, the other three models are recommended to be applied in science learning for junior level.

**Keywords:** integration model, local wisdom, tribal communities, science learning

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



[ABS-157]

**Development of Virtual Computer-Based Test to Improve Teacher's  
Difficulties on Measuring Science Concepts Mastery of Junior High  
School Students**

*Riandi, Tegar Qodaruddin, Harry Firman, Anna Permanasari*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

**Abstract**

Written tests to measure students abilities are not always accurate in measuring what should be measured. The lack of accuracy causes by the printed form of the questions (written test) did not indicate the characteristics of science concepts that must be mastered students. The Aspects of STEM literacy include knowledge (of concepts), skills and attitude. The science concepts consist of facts and process. The facts of science have possibility concrete facts or abstracts facts, however the science process tend to be abstracts. The form of processes that tend to be abstract so difficult to pour into the form of printed questions. The purpose of this research is to develop questions as instrument of measurement of STEM literacy that able to visualize concepts accurately in the form of science facts or processes related to STEM literacy. For the purpose of research has been developed questions of CBT literacy STEM. The usability of the questions in terms of their use has been measured by the rubric of opinion assessment of the science teachers to the questions that have been developed. The usability of the questions includes aspects of its administration, use, examination, processing and interpretation. The results show CBT CBTs virtual literacy questions are excellent categories for ease of administration and usage. Aspects of simplicity in terms of inspection, processing and interpretation are also categorized as very good

**Keywords:** CBT Virtual, Concepts characteristic, Questions usability

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



**[ABS-161]**

**E-assessment on Learning Management System: An Alternative Evaluation Model in Physics Education**

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**Abstract**

The rapid development of information and communication technology, affecting every aspect of life, including in education. One important aspect of education is assessment. Traditional assessment has several constraints and limitations, especially regarding cost efficiency, time required, low flexibility, to slow feedback. The purpose of this research is to develop an online assessment model called e-assessment based on LMS Moodle. Research development is done in several stages include decision, design, develop and evaluate. The results of research in the form of e-assessment application that can be used as an alternative evaluation model. The developed e-assessment encourages students to keep practicing the problem solved. Students can self-assess to measure their ability independently. Some advantages of the developed model include, efficiency in time and cost, high flexibility, to fast feedback.

**Keywords:** e-assessment, learning management system, Moodle, physics education

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)





**[ABS-168]**

## **Higher Education Teachers' Attitude toward E-Learning in Open Education Practices**

*Nurma Yunita Indriyanti, Deny Tri Ardianto, Daru Wahyuningsih*

Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia

### **Abstract**

E-learning opens new possibilities to learners and encourages educational innovations. A blending of formal and informal learning environments is one of its benefits. In the higher education course; both online and classroom learning need teachers' full engagement of teachers as an instructor to those modes of learning. There are limited numbers of research on teacher's attitude toward these kinds of learning environments. This study has aimed to explore teachers' attitude toward E-learning. The research was done at a public university in central java province Indonesia that has been running E-learning as the complement of the classroom learning almost ten years. The study used a mixed method research design as the methodology. Thirty-five teachers who came from different faculties were asked to answer attitude-related questionnaires. We selected three teachers for an interview. The second objective is to investigate the attitudes toward E-learning compared to the development of E-learning in particular on each subject they have been assigned. After data analysis, the results demonstrate that teachers have very positive perceptions toward using E-learning as a learning tool. However, the results have no positive effect on how teachers developed their lecture using E-learning. At the end of this study, we present the chances to enhance E-learning in the university as a potential and efficient complement tools. Teachers were concerned about the support and rewards from their institution. Sometimes it is not clear to faculty that their administration is fully behind an e-learning initiative.

**Keywords:** attitude, e-learning, higher education

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



**[ABS-191]**

## **Developing E-learning by Using Kelase for Senior High School**

*Desak Putu Parmiti, Ni Putu Leoni Susiliastana Dewi*

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha

### **Abstract**

A problem found at SMA Negeri 1 Semarang was that the learning achievement in Biology was not yet satisfactory. This study was aimed at (1) describing the design of E-learning development, (2) describing the E-learning design quality validation result according to the expert judges and the product try out result, (3) finding out the effectiveness of E-learning developed. This study was research and development. It used Hannafin and Peck's model. The data which were collected in this study were qualitative and quantitative data. The data were collected through document recording, questionnaire and test. The results were as follows, (1) the E-learning design for Biology subject using Hannafin and Peck's model which covered three stages, (2) the E-learning for Biology subject that was developed was valid; (a) the result of content experts' judgment about the content of the subject shows that the E-learning falls into very good qualification (91.4%), (b) the result of the E-learning experts' judgment of the E-learning design shows that E-learning falls into good qualification (90.06%), (c) the result of instructional design experts' judgment about the E-learning falls into good qualification (89.02%), (d) the result of individual try out, small group try out, and field try out show that E-learning falls into good qualification (89.93%), (89.34%), and (83.03%), (3) the effectiveness of the development shows that E-learning that was developed was effective in enhancing Biology learning achievement ( $t_{obs} = 25.89 > t_{c.v.} = 2.390$ , at the 5% level of significance). That means that E-learning has proven to be effective in enhancing Biology learning achievement significantly.

**Keywords:** E-learning, Hannafin & Peck, learning achievement

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



[ABS-192]

**The Effectiveness Portfolio Assessment in Developing Students Scientific  
Attitude and Science Learning Achievement**

*I Wayan Suastra, Ni Putu Ristiati*

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, Bali, Indonesia.

**Abstract**

This study describe the effectiveness portofolio assesment in developing students' scientific attitude and science learning achievement in science teaching. Sixty eight SMP students were involved in this research. The data collected in this study is the scientific attitude measured by questionnaire and science learning achievement measured by objective test. The data students' sciencetific attitude and science learning achievement were analyzed using descriptive and MANOVA were used to verify hypothesis. The results of this study, the portfolio assessment (authentic assessment) is more effective than the test (conventional assessment) in developing students' scientific attitude and science learning achievement.

**Keywords:** portfolio assessment, scientific attitude, science learning achievement

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



**[ABS-193]**

**Development of Earthquake and Tsunami Module Based on SETS Approach and Aceh Local Wisdom as Supplement Material for Junior High School Sciences**

*Hayat Sholihin., Andi Mustari, Taufik Ramlan R.*

Departemen Pendidikan IPA, Sekolah Pascasarjana,  
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

**Abstract**

The aim of this research is to develop integrated teaching module about disaster (focus on earthquake and tsunami) for junior high school sciences teaching. The development of module is based on Science, Environment, Technology, and Society (SETS) approach, and Aceh local wisdom. The development method is Planning, Production, and Evaluation (PPE) model. An expert judgment in content and properness show that the module is decent to use in classroom learning. Half of the students pass the test that evaluates their understanding about earthquake and tsunami concepts. The book have implications for the way teachers teach the concept of earthquakes and tsunami and students knowledge in reducing the adverse impacts of disasters.

**Keywords:** SETS, teaching module, disaster

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



[ABS-196]

## **Improving Creative Reading Learning Achievement through Character Education-Based Reading**

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### **Abstract**

This article is aimed at giving a description about efforts to improve creative reading learning achievement through character education-based reading. Creative reading is a process to gain added values from knowledge contained in reading materials by identifying important ideas or by combining the reader's knowledge with the knowledge in the reading materials creatively. A creative reader does not only grasp the explicit meanings in the reading materials but also the implicit ones and creatively apply the result of his or her reading for daily needs. The objective of creative reading is for the students to be skillful in creating new nuances in dramatization, oral interpretation and music, personal narratives, written and visual expressions. Creative reading will give many benefits in various fields, including in a reading course. It is at the time of performing these activities the students' character values will be manifested and the students will develop themselves to become people with better characters. To teach a creative reading course successfully the teacher has to consider the principles of character education-based reading course.

**Keywords:** creative reading, reading course, character education

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



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[ABS-197]

### **Building Science and Social Student Attitude through STAD**

*Taufik Rahman*

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#### **Abstract**

This study aimed to reveal the mastery of science and social attitudes of students who were built with STAD learning, in order to get an alternative solution of science learning that could instill mastery of concepts and social attitudes on students. The research method used was weak experiment with one group design pretest posttest. The subjects included one class of high school students of class X consisting of 40 students. The research instrument was in the form of test to reveal mastery of biological science concepts, and observation sheet and attitude scale to reveal social attitudes. Data was processed by descriptive quantitative. The results showed that the pretest of students science mastery was very low and the posttest was high. Pretest and posttest differ significantly. Percentage of students love science learning with STAD was high, social attitude after learning was also high. It was concluded that learning by using STAD could built the mastery of science and social attitude of students positively, and generally students loved learning STAD. It was recommended that STAD be an alternative to the learning of science materials, especially theoretical ones.

**Keywords:** Building science, social attitude, STAD

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



[ABS-198]

**Collaborative Task-based Learning in an English for Specific Purposes  
(ESP) Classroom**

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University of Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. Hamka, Jakarta, Indonesia

**Abstract**

This auto-ethnographic study aims at investigating the extent to which collaborative task-based learning facilitate students' learning of vocabulary, contextual grammar and to help increase students' learning motivation. To this end, twenty-eight students attending multimedia course at a public polytechnic were assigned to work on multimedia projects. Two methods were carried out to collect qualitative data such as classroom observation and written-reflection. Additional data such as film script and film output were also used to help triangulate the ininitial data. The qualitative data were analysed using two methods of thematic and content analysis. The findings of the study show that students were able to use English diction relevant to multimedia and creative business activities. Although the effect of collaborative task-based learning did not significantly affect on their ability to use English with appropriate grammar, working together in a collaborative task promote self-confidence and learning motivation. Implications and recommendation to the development of collaborative tasks in ESP classrooms are drawn in accordance with the findings the present study.

**Keywords:** Collaborative Task-based Learning, ESP

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



**[ABS-202]**

**Assessment for Learning Practice in Higher Education**

*Erwin Akib<sup>1</sup>, Irwan Akib<sup>1</sup>, Arie Martuty<sup>1</sup>, Mohd. Najib bin Abdul Ghaffar<sup>2</sup>,  
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**Abstract**

The assessment practice in Indonesian Higher Education presently uses the traditional methods, which are assessment of learning and assessment as learning. However, the new perspective on assessment proposes that it should include the process of learning called Assessment for Learning (AfL) and this assessment can be enhanced through the Constructive Alignment (CA) method. Based on input from experts in AfL and CA, the study developed the constructs of AfL, namely (i) sharing learning objectives, (ii) helping pupils to know and recognize the standard, (iii) peer and self-assessment, (iv) providing feedback, (v) promoting confidence, and (vi) involving in reviewing and reflecting, whereas constructs for CA were (i) learning outcomes, (ii) syllabus, (iii) students learning times, (iv) assessment task, and (v) teaching and learning activities. The main objective of this study was to determine the correlation between AfL and CA. The respondents of this study were 454 lecturers of 11 Universities selected through multistage cluster sampling method. This study used explanatory sequential design, a combination of quantitative and qualitative method. Quantitative data were obtained using questionnaires followed by qualitative data collection using interviews. The qualitative data were used to explain the quantitative data results. Quantitative data were analyzed using ANOVA, chi-square and SEM. The validity and reliability of the instruments were determined using the Rasch Model. The findings showed that there was a high-level practice of AfL and CA, among the lecturers.

**Keywords:** Assessment for Learning, Constructive Alignment, Indonesian Higher Education

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)





**[ABS-204]**

**Interculture-based Language Learning Materials for Teaching English Writing Skills**

*Haerazi*

IKIP Mataram

**Abstract**

The research study was developing an interculture-based language learning materials and tasks. It was focused on teaching writing skills for the English language department in higher education. It should meet the appropriate and interesting materials and tasks for teaching writing skills. Therefore, this research study was aimed at developing materials and tasks to support the intercultural language learning model for teaching writing skills. The tasks consist of four units containing the cultural topics. The design of tasks was set out based on students' levels and wants. To know the students' levels and wants, the researcher carried out a needs analysis through questionnaires. It is focused on the target needs and learning needs. To reach the maximal product, this research applies research and development (R&D) model. The R&D model used here is 4Ds model which has steps: (1) Define the gaps between realities and wants in teaching writing, (2) Designing the product as solution, (3) Developing the product, (4) Disseminating the product in field testing. Based on the result of research study, the intercultural language learning model consisted of six steps that were (1) noticing, (2) comparing, (3) reflecting, (4) concluding tentatively, (5) constructing, and (6) presenting. To support the model, the researcher performed the intercultural texts and then designed the learning tasks. The materials and tasks were adjusted with the students' level. The chosen topics were wedding ceremonies, historical buildings, traditional music, and myths. The final materials and tasks were validated by experts of the language teaching, English writing, and language assessment.

**Keywords:** Intercultural Materials, Writing Tasks, and Teaching Writing Skills

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



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[ABS-215]

### **Efforts to Enhance the Activity and Learning Outcomes of Social Sciences in Class V Using Model Sobry (Improve, Organize, Ask, Worth and Justify)**

*Abdul Mumin Saud and Puji Pauziah*

Pasundan University

#### **Abstract**

This study aims to improve the activity and learning outcomes of students on social science learning subject nature and artificial features in Indonesia in grade V students in SDN Tarajusari Banjaran District Bandung Regency using SOBRY model (Convey, Organize, Ask, Celebrate and Assure). This research is motivated by the lack of activeness of students during the learning takes place which impact on the students less prudent learning outcomes. This research uses Classroom Action Research method (CAR) which consists of planning, implementation, observation, and reflection. The evaluation techniques used in this study were test and non-test techniques. Test techniques to find out student learning outcomes, and non-test techniques to determine student activeness and teacher activity. The results showed that the use of models SOBRY (Convey, Organize, inquiry, Celebrate and Assure) may enhance the activity of learning and learning outcomes in the Social Sciences. This can be seen from the increased percentage of mastery learning outcomes from cycle I to cycle II, as well as increasing student activeness in learning.

**Keywords:** Keywords: Student Activity, Learning Outcomes, SOBRY Model.

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



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[ABS-222]

### **Innovation for Multimedia-Based Mathematics Teaching for Enhancing High School Students' Mathematical Thinking Ability**

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#### **Abstract**

One of the most important emphases in the new curriculum (K2013) is that students are expected to have a number of competencies which can be used for solving problems in various situations. Some of these competencies include critical, logical, creative, and systematical thinking abilities, which should be applicable in dealing with various problems in their daily life. This high demands definitely require the implementation of new approaches and methods of teaching, based on the characteristics of the concepts, the level of students' thinking, the application of the concepts in real world, and the use of appropriate information technology. It is necessary for teachers to understand and apply appropriate models of teaching in order that they can optimize students' motivation; enhancing students' interest in dealing with mathematics; maximizing students' process of learning; and assisting students in using some current sophisticated technological devices in the latest development. Teachers should be motivated, encouraged, and assisted in using information technology for their teaching activities, particularly in information technology-based instruction, to enhance students' learning achievement. In this paper, the needs of information technology application in mathematics teaching and learning are described, followed by the discussions which cover the use of computers as media in mathematics teaching, some varieties of information technology-based instruction, and a number of different types of interactions which can be utilized in information technology-based instructions.

**Keywords:** the 21st century skills, innovation, information technology, mathematics teaching, information technology-based instruction, computer-assisted instruction, multimedia

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



[ABS-230]

**Developing Students' Ecological Intelligence in Social Studies Learning  
through the Local Wisdom of Cirendeudeu Indigenous Community**

*Sudarmi*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

**Abstract**

This article aims to provide an overview of the efforts to develop the ecological intelligence of learners through the inculcation of local wisdom values contained in the local community. Ecological intelligence is a form of awareness of the importance of preserving the earth as our home. Building ecological intelligence, is one important theme that is worth developing in social studies. Especially about the relationship between man and his natural environment. Because human needs can't be separated from the natural conditions where they are. Every need is always related to the issue of sustainability as a provider of human needs. Local people with their wisdom provide a lesson to modern humans faced with the issue of scarcity of natural resources. Local wisdom of Cireundeudeu indigenous people can be used as one of the means to build students ecological intelligence in IPS learning. Local wisdom can be used as learning materials of IPS so that it can be a provision for learners who have now become part of modern society to apply the concept of sustainability, harmony and harmony of life with nature in everyday life.

**Keywords:** Ecology Intelligence, Local Wisdom, Cireundeudeu Indigenous Community

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



[ABS-231]

## **How Elementary School Teachers Implement a Character Based Inquiry Learning Model in the Classroom**

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<sup>2</sup>STKIP Purwakarta, Jalan Veteran No 108 Purwakarta.

### **Abstract**

This article describes one of the innovative IPS learning models that teachers can implement through a character-based social inquiry model in elementary school. The study in this article focuses on the principles of social inquiry learning model, social inquiry characteristics, implementation of social inquiry learning model and character education in elementary school. Learning activities of social inquiry learning model focuses on the real life of children closely related to children as social beings with themes of ethnic and cultural diversity in elementary school class IV. Based on this theme further described the example of its implementation on learning in elementary school. Through this brief study, it is expected that elementary school teachers and other readers will have a comprehensive understanding of the character-based social inquiry model for improving the quality of learning and achieving educational goals in Indonesia.

**Keywords:** Elementary School Teachers, Character, Based Inquiry Learning Model

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)



[ABS-31]

**Interconnection between Islamic Teachings and Local Wisdom of Dukuh  
Village Community in Protecting Nature to Face Global Warming  
Ethnography Study in Dukuh Village, Cikelet Garut**

*Elsa Silvia Nur Aulia, Fitroh Hayati, Diden Rosenda, An An Andari*

Institute Technology of Bandung

**Abstract**

This research is motivated by the local wisdom of dukuh village society to protect nature in facing global warming. This study aims to understand interconnection between Islamic teachings as a source of religious values held by the society of dukuh village the protection (conservation) of nature in the face of global warming. This research was conducted in Kampung Dukuh, Cikelet, Garut, West Java. The research approach used in this research is qualitative with ethnography study method, with observation data collection techniques are interview, and documentation study. The results shows that the teachings of Islam taught in Kampung Dukuh either in the form of lectures or recitations are not as a basis for them to preserve the environment in preventing global warming, but because the local wisdom of Kampung Dukuh people, like their ancestral prohibition that descend from generation to generation.

**Keywords:** Islamic Teachings, Local Wisdom, Nature Protection, Global Warming.

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



[ABS-38]

## **Internalization of Character Educational Values of Kampung Adat Cireundeu**

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### **Abstract**

Urgency of character education in Indonesia is intended to develop the capabilities and forms of dignified character and civilization in the intellectual life of the nation. Citizens of Cireundeu Leuwigajah Cimahi, as one of the indigenous communities, is able to internalize and preserve the values of cultural traditions into the character of the citizens in the dominance of the majority. The research used descriptive method through survey method approach. The results showed that the values adopted: (a) religious values with the name of the Ngaji Diri belief flow through the transmission of Madrais teachings. (b) philosophical values departs from two principles: The Way of Human Character and the Way of the Character of the Nation on the element of love, the order in kinship, the order of behavior, the language and culture, the human nature, (c) Cultural values, “No rice origin can cook rice, have no rice from eating, do not eat strong origin. The process of internalization (1) the main food of cassava with the purpose of testing the birth and soul, (2) the tradition of delivering prayer through the singing of pantun, chanting and dance movements performed at the ceremony of celebration and celebration of the turn of the year. Character forms are measured on the values of the powers of the ancestors pioneered by the conscious individual consciousness. Instrument value is based on the meaning that stems from the desired achieving value of a person for his existence and preferably in his lifetime. The value system built the hierarchy of individual values into terms of the determination of Cireundeu residents. Theoretically, Cireundeu character values can be used as a model of character education of the nation, in planting beliefs and principles implanted. Psychosocial practice they need to be built through the recovery of mindset to be able to empower themselves productively and independently.

**Keywords:** values system, based values, tool rates, size of the value

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



[ABS-43]

**The Study of Potency from Ethyl P-Methoxy Cinnamate Compound as Anticancer to Support the Lecture of Natural Materials**

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Master of Science Education Programme, Mataram University

**Abstract**

Ethyl p-methoxy cinnamate compound is a secondary metabolite in the phenyl propanoid group, which becomes the course in the lecture of natural materials. This compound can be isolated from rizhome of aromatic ginger (*Kaempferia galanga* L) through extraction, fractionation and purification. Ethyl p-methoxy cinnamate is the largest secondary-metabolite product from the isolation of rizhome aromatic ginger with a variation of 1.28%, 3 % of the weight of dry rizhome powder. This ethyl p-methoxy cinnamate will experience hydrolysis reaction in either acid or base atmosphere to form p-methoxycinnamic acid. This compound is white, transparent, and shiny crystalline needles with melting point ranging from 47°C, 48°C. Ethyl p-methoxy cinnamate belongs to a ester-compound group containing benzene rings and non-polar methoxy group as well as carbonyl groups which bind slightly-polar ethyl. As a result, this compound can be extracted with some solvents having variations in the polarity namely ethanol, ethyl acetate, methanol, water, and hexane. Some literature reviews show that the compound of phenyl propanoid group has anticancer activities. This compound belongs to cinnamic-acid derivative in which they are the derivative of phenyl propanoid compounds. Studying the procedure of isolation and anticancer activity of Ethyl p-methoxy cinnamate compound is to support the lecture of natural materials.

**Keywords:** *Kaempferia galanga* L, ethyl p-methoxy cinnamate, phenyl propanoid

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)





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[ABS-56]

### **The Efforts of School Based Management in Increasing the Community Participation in SD Negeri I Batulayar Barat, Kabupaten Lombok Barat**

*Enny Asmororini, Joni Rokhmat, Sudirman Wilian*

University of Mataram

#### **Abstract**

The basic concept of School-Based Management (SBM) is a transfer of authority and responsibility of school management from the central government to a school site. Authority and responsibility cover the aspects of human resources, the maintenance of school infrastructure, school budgeting, and monitoring & evaluation. The research purpose is to investigate the authority and responsibility of school management, school committee members, and government staff in school-based management context. The aim of this research is to describe the efforts the school management undertakes in increasing the community participation and the constraints in implementing them in SD Negeri I Batulayar Barat, Kabupaten Lombok Barat. This is a qualitative research which aims to describe the phenomenon and contexts of the School Based Management. The approach used is descriptive/narrative where the goal is to explain/describe efforts undertaken by school management in increasing their community participation and the constraints they have and also to investigate the contextual condition to the phenomenon. This research was conducted at SD Negeri I Batulayar Barat, Kabupaten Lombok Barat which is located in Nusa Tenggara Barat. The findings showed that school had implemented School Based Management quite effectively which contributed to the increase of the community participation and the quality of the education. School management set some programs such as 1) Two-way-communication, 2) Parenting programs, 3) Voluntary Programs, 4) Community and School Collaboration, and 5) Home Learning. Having said that, this research also found that school has also faced some constraints in implementing the programs such as: 1) Mindset, 2) Culture, 3) Lack of government's support and 4) Lack of commitment from the whole parts of school management. Based on the findings, it is suggested to the school management including the principal, teachers, and school committee some ideas which might be applicable and proven successfully implemented. First, the school management needs to implement the programs set by school themselves and to their families. This is to give good role model to the community how to make these programs happened. Second, the school management needs to take initiatives to visit and observe other schools who have undertaken successful programs to increase their community participation, one of them is at the researchers' school herself. To the government it is suggested to provide some resources needed for example reading books and workshops/seminars for teachers or principals which focussing on empowering and educating parents/commuinity to be involved more in school.

**Keywords:** School-Based Management, Community Participation

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



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[ABS-58]

### Analysis of Junior High School's Students Physics Conceptual Understanding and Implementation in the Neighborhood

*Fitriah, Aris Doyan, Susilawati*

Universitas Mataram

#### Abstract

The physical learning is teach for specific purpose to provide the students with knowledge and understanding about various nature sign. Facts on the realm indicate that the level of mastery of the concepts of physics students in our country is still low. Often students gain experience science in everyday life but did not realize that the experience associated with science. This study aims to determine what percentage of students who understand the concepts of physics also understand its application in the environment, the factors that affect learning and how students ability to work on the problems of analysis. The population in this research is class VIII MTS NW Lenek 1 2016/2017 school year 135 students were divided into 4 classes. Samples were taken by purposive sampling technique, acquired VIII class A. The method used in this study is a test, questionnaires and interviews. The test consists of a test descriptions understanding of the concept and its application in the environment and analysis test to determine the students ability to analyze the events of the day based on knowledge of physics. This study uses qualitative data analysis. In this study, analyzed the ability of students to understand the concepts of physics and its application in the environment around that by classifying students in three categories, then analyzed based on the material and indicators. Results from this study reveals that a number of students who understand the concepts of physics also understand its application in the neighborhood of 33.33%, and is still said to be low. The highest of understanding the concept of students based on the material in hydrostatic pressure and the lowest on Archimedes law. Application of static fluid in the environment surrounding students were highest for hydrostatic pressure and the lowest at Paskal law. The highest of understanding the concept of student in category 1 (interpret) and the lowest in the category 4 (explain). Application of the students within the highest in the category 1 (inferring) and the lowest in the category 4 (explaining). From the results of the study are also known factors that affect student learning, are internal factors which consist of interest by 91.1% and by 90% motivation and external factors which families by 80%, infrastructure amounted to 75% and the community at 75 %. Besides, the known ability to analyze student is still low, which is only as much as 18.3% of students who can analyze events in daily life based on physics. It concluded that students understand the concept and understand its application in the environment is still low, and the ability to work on the problems of analysis of students also is still low.

**Keywords:** Understanding Concepts, Application Environment.

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



[ABS-74]

## **Entrepreneurial Strategies for Income Generating Activities in a University**

*Anita Primaswari Widhiani, Chairani Putri Pratiwi*

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### **Abstract**

With declining funding, budget cut and increasing demand for qualified education and research, universities embark on various income generating activities. Bogor Agricultural University develops income generating activities with its Business Development Directorate through three business units; academic, commercial and support. The aims of the study are to map the problems of those business units and to develop strategy to overcome them. Due to complex and interconnected nature of income generation activities in a university, System Dynamic Modelling is used. Qualitative and quantitative data are collected, modeled and simulated to formulate potent strategies. The result shows strategies that can be applied in business units within a university. The study gives a better understanding of income generating activities in a university.

**Keywords:** income generating activities, system dynamic

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



**[ABS-76]**

**Peace as Social Representations in Pesantren Community**

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**Abstract**

The study is aimed to describe about the meaning of peace in mental representation perspective in every member of Pesantren community, then every meaning that comes up will configurate social representation of Pesantren community about the meaning of peace, and at the final it produces inductively a whole definition about the meaning of peace that is accustomed with cultural-spiritual context of Indonesian people. The method that is used in this study is descriptive research with qualitative approach. The subject is taken based on criteria that have been set. The data retrieval is by open questionnaire using word-associating method and completed with interview. The results of this study are four categories of peaceful meaning: 1) personal piety (muru'ah); 2) hospitality (silaturahmi); 3) civil society; and 4) a mercy to the worlds (rahmatan lil alamin). Based on the study result, it can be recognized that objectivication of peace in Pesantren community is a peace based on religious orders, and the anchoring of peace is a religious path as a representation of Islamic teaching as the mercy to the worlds (rahmatan lil alamin) that emphasize life harmony where it starts from individual improvement (intrapersonal) to interpersonal quality life, society, and also to the brotherhood of all mankind, till world without violence, world with justice that appreciate freedom and equity can be realized.

**Keywords:** Peace; Pesantren; Social Representation

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



[ABS-77]

## "Let Your Fingers Do the Walking": Student Behavior Online

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Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Mataram

### **Abstract**

The world is at your finger tips. The ease of access to the world-wide-web is only limited nowadays by self-interest and internet quota. Abundant of information ranging from simple gossip to educational materials is widely available. Online learning websites offer distinct course subjects either for free or for fee. Students at all levels of education have advantages of available educational materials from the world-wide-web. However, many students abuse this privilege as well. Poor education on how to use, search and dissect internet materials responsibly, lack of stringent control on copy pasting, are among the problems encountered by both students and educators. There is a need to continually educate both students and teaching staff at schools and universities on how to search materials online and the responsible use of said educational materials on and offline. This paper looks at students' e-learning behavior using consumer behavior concepts. This paper is interested to investigate what study materials students search for online; which sites students tend to go to for additional learning materials and why; how they access those materials, and how often they actually go online to search for related study materials. The aim of this paper is to provide services for students through providing study materials online and education on online search by understanding their habits and needs.

**Keywords:** Consumer Behavior; Online Education; E-learning Behavior

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



[ABS-212]

**The Correlation between Behavior Principal Leadership and Teacher Work Motivation with Students' Learning Achievement of State Senior High School in Mataram**

*D. Sunarto, D. Setiadi, and Hamidsyukrie, Z. M.*

Mataram University

**Abstract**

The improvement of students' achievement could be affected by a numbers of factors that should be considered especially by headmaster and teachers. The purpose of this study are to find out the relationship between: principal leadership behavior with students' the learning achievement, teacher work motivation with students' the learning achievement, and principal leadership behavior and teacher work motivation with students' the learning achievement. This study used correlation approach, and the population was teachers who have become Civil Servants of State Senior High School in Mataram District were 296 people, and the sample was taken by simple random sampling were 146 people. The variable of this research consists of 2 independent variables, namely: principal leadership behavior (X1), teacher work motivation (X2), and 1 dependent variable, that is: achievement of student learning result (Y). The data were collected by using questionnaires then analyzed using correlation and regression analysis with using SPSS Version 16. The results show that the principal leadership behavior, teacher work motivation, and students' learning achievement with a categorized high namely 92.48; 95.75, and 67,76. There are significant correlation between: principal leadership behavior and students' achievement is 46,7%, between teacher work motivation and students' achievement is 52,1%, and both leadership head behavior School and teacher work motivation with students' achievement is 52,0%. In conclusion there are significant correlation between behavior principal leadership, teacher work motivation, both behavior principal leadership and teacher work motivation with students' learning achievement of State Senior High School in Mataram.

**Keywords:** leadership behavior, work motivation, learning achievement

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



**[ABS-87]**

**SCAMPER Model to Fostering Creativity of Counselor**

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**Abstract**

Today many developing techniques and creative approaches in the field of guidance and counseling. Whereas the use of creative techniques and approaches is not synonymous with creative counselors. Precisely what is more important is how to be a creative counselor, not just learning creative techniques and approaches. It is therefore proposed to develop the SCAMPER Model that can be used as a Curriculum Supplement for Counselors Creativity Development on Counselor Education. Conceptually in Indonesia there is no specific model that can be used as a guide for the development of counselor creativity. This idea produces a product of the SCAMPER Model that can be used as a guide for creativity development of Counselor.

**Keywords:** SCAMPER; Counselor; Creativity

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



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[ABS-94]

### **The Children's Cognitive and Affective Evaluation of Their Life in Islamic Orphanage in Bandung**

*Tina Hayati Dahlan, Diah Zaleha Wyandini, Viena Rusmiati Hasanah*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

#### **Abstract**

The article aims at describing the orphanage children's cognitive and affective evaluation of their life which includes emotional reactions to events as well as cognitive evaluation of life satisfaction and fulfillment needs. The sample includes 49 children recruited from 3 Islamic orphanages in Bandung. All children aged between 6-13 years old, whose majority are Sundanese and from different family status. The data was collected using open ended questions and Huebner's Multidimensional Students Life Satisfaction Scale (MSLSS) which was adapted into Indonesian. The data shows that the grade 3-children have lower life satisfaction than lower and upper grades children and the children whose parents separated have the lowest life satisfaction. The data obtained from open ended questions shows that only 20% of 49 children share their negative feeling to caregivers and the rest do not share them to caregivers because of shame and fear of being scolded by caregivers or friends. These findings are discussed in terms of the source of negative feelings of children and how they deal with these feelings in relation with the existence of caregiver as substitute for their biological parents.

**Keywords:** Islamic, MLSS, orphanage, life satisfaction

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)





**[ABS-111]**

**The Grand Design of Social-Based Ecotourism Development as an  
Economic Strength for West Lombok Society**

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**Abstract**

One of the objectives of this research is to derive and examine the grand design of ecotourism development that is based on social capital of the West Lombok society. Methodologically, this research uses a research and development procedure of design based research (DBR) model belonged to Reeves (2006). The research procedure is done through: (1) exploring the condition of feasibility and need with survey, (2) formulating the design and prototype model, (3) doing interactive cyclus of examination and improvement, (4) doing reflection in order to get a final product which is done by using a policy analysis method largely involving the stakeholders. The instruments of examination are questionnaires, interview, and FGD which are then analyzed qualitatively. The result of research shows: (1) the grand design of the social capital based ecotourism development which is derived encloses components such as: goal, policy and program, strategy of implementation, monitoring and evaluation, (2) the analytical result of experts and practitioners, together with the validation test result, largely shows that the grand design of ecotourism development having been accomplished is very decent and feasible to be actualized in building up acotourism in Sekotong.

**Keywords:** Ecotourism Grand Design, Social Capital, Society's Economy

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



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[ABS-139]

### **The Analysis of Implementation of Inquiry and Problem Based Learning Model on Literacy of Biological Science Based on the Academic Capability of Student in Kayangan State Senior High School 1**

*M. Taofiq, D. Setiadi, and G. Hadiprayitno*

University of Mataram

#### **Abstract**

The aims of study are to analyze the difference and interaction of biological literacy ability by implementation of inquiry and problem based learning (PBL) model based on the dissimilarity of students' academic ability in Kayangan State Senior High School 1. The type of research used is quasi experiment with 2x2 factorial design. The population is all students of science grade X in Kayangan State Senior High School 1. The sampling technique applied was purposive sampling and grade X of science 1 and 2 as samples. The grade X of science 1 where implemented inquiry model whereas in grade X of science 2 implemented problem based learning model. Data was analysed using ANACOVA. The results show that significant value is 0.000 ( $p < 0.05$ ) indicates that there are differences significantly of biological literacy capability between grade X of science 1 used inquiry model and grade X of science 2 used the model of problem base learning. Furthermore, students' ability of biological science literacy used model of inquiry learning and problem based learning model on academic ability is 0,036 ( $p < 0,05$ ), It means there are interaction of inquiry learning and problem based learning model on students' ability of biological science literacy.

**Keywords:** biology, science literacy, inquiry, PBL

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



[ABS-149]

**The Restoration of Lexical Diversity of Balinese Traditional Herbs:  
Ecolinguistic Study**

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**Abstract**

This paper examined two main issues: (1) why did the lexical diversity of Balinese traditional herbs need to be restored? And (2) how was the strategy of restoring the lexical variety of Balinese traditional herbs? The study was conducted among teenagers in Buleleng District. The sampling was done by sampling purposive technique. The problems were collected through observations, interviews, and questionnaires. The problem data were collected by in-depth interviews and questionnaires. The conclusions showed that the lexical diversity of Balinese traditional herbs needed to be restored because: (1) the ecolinguistic knowledge and understanding of lexical forms of Balinese traditional herbs of teenagers experienced a lowering caused by: (a) socio-cultural change; (B) socioecology; (C) socioeconomics. (2) teenagers groups had a strong belief in modern medicine so that the lexical defense of traditional herbs was weaker; (3) Indonesia experienced a decrease of genetic cultural resources resulting in the disappearance of cultural diversity. The strategies to restore herbs lexical diversity should (1) involve experts and religious leaders who understood herbs; (2) public health office; (3) forestry and plantation office; (4) The assembly of pekraman village; (5) Tourism and Cultures office; (6) Language teachers and lecturers and environmental impact control agency. In this way, it was expected that the restoration of lexical diversity of Balinese traditional herbs would be maintained. Therefore, it was suggested to involve related parties according to the result of the research.

**Keywords:** Restoration, lexical diversity of herbs

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



**[ABS-150]**

**Parental Involvement in Early Literacy for Early Childhood**

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**Abstract**

Literacy is a basic aspect of achievement. Ability in literacy becomes an important aspect that must be possessed by every body. For early childhood, literacy ability can be astimulated. Therefore the important role of adults and the environment should be able to stimulate the development of children's literacy skills. The research that will be aim to describe the participation of parents and involvement to suport the early literacy of early childhood. Research will use case study method with grounded theory analysis. Subjects in this study are children aged five until six years of parents who have different education and economic background different.

**Keywords:** Early literacy, early childhood, parental involvement

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



**[ABS-178]**

**The Authority of Political Education in Indonesia**

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Negeri Surabaya

**Abstract**

Political education is the need of developing countries to strengthen the political order so that politics as the commander of life nation and state easy to manage the country. Political education is the concern of all parties, almost all state institutions that are associated with political parties, are eager to carry out political education, but sometimes political education is a battleground for institutions or offices in Indonesia. The purpose of this research is firstly, in order for politics to build democracy to run well, second countries guarantee every citizen to understand politics, third people have great awareness in politics not to drop each other with fellow children of the country. It is not the time to claim each other for the right position, whether the General Elections Commission (KPU, KPU Provinsi, KPU Kabupaten/Kota) will be responsible for voter education, or Badan Kesatuan Bangsa (Bakesbang) that will implement, or Badan Pengawas Pemilu/ the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu ), Or there may be other agencies that deal specifically. With the answer to the question, the debate on the authority to conduct political education for voters is not the principle, but how all Indonesian citizens get political education, it is more implied to be implemented by all components of the nations children. Political education is also not limited in formal forms of education, or is limited by the state class and budget, much of the creativity that political education operators can perform to produce intelligent voters.

**Keywords:** Political Education, Voters, Democracy

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



**[ABS-182]**

## **Mathematics Learning in Early Years: A Barrier**

*Fauziah Rahmat, Vina Adriany, Ocih Setiasih*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

### **Abstract**

This paper aimed to discuss the barrier teachers faced to execute mathematics learning in early years. Built on the case study interviews and participant observations of four early years teachers, this paper seek to explore how the meaning teachers made to early years learning discourse can be a barrier for teachers to carry out mathematics learning. The data collected analyzed using grounded theory. Using sociocultural approach, the finding reveals that teachers can expand mathematics learning broader than its suggested and teachers believe children can do math bigger than theyre supposed to be. This finding indicates the need to check the mathematics curriculum so it can be implemented to encourage young children mathematical abilities.

**Keywords:** Mathematics learning, early years, barrier, case study, sociocultural approach

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



**[ABS-201]**

**Wise Vote: Voter's Common Core Standards in Classrooms**

*Wensley Reyes*

Philippine Normal University/ Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

**Abstract**

Elections are important process of a democratic country for it forms the basis of democracy. During elections people formally chose individuals to hold public office to serve for a fixed number of years. Aside from candidates, voters are important in this selection process. The quality of selection determines the future of a country. In practice, voter education has been done mostly during election time (or at least during election year). However, voting is just part of the process. Preparing voters and having elected competent politician is a cycle. Most people don't realize that voter education begins in the classroom and the school. The habits formed in the classroom reflects the citizens we have. Following the lead of Dr. Jose Rizal, Filipino patriot, he emphasized the connection between the school and society. According to him "(t)he school is the base of society; the school is the book wherein is written the future of a people! Show us the school and we will show you the kind of people there are!" This paper proposes a guide that can used by educators to assist students to rationally vote the best candidate by using pedagogical methods to inject the knowledge, skills, and values of citizenship to students.

**Keywords:** elections, voter education, classroom habits, guide

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



**[ABS-219]**

## **Exploring Values in Lessons of Fraction**

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SPs UPI

### **Abstract**

Fraction is one of the essential concepts in primary mathematics. It has close relationship with other mathematical concepts with richer contextual applications it provides in situating problem solving activities. Basically, the very notion of fraction is 'part of the whole' which deeply contains mathematical value that has strong connection with cultural value of Indonesian society, namely *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*. It literally means diversity in unity. In this regard, it is important for teachers to integrate these values in order not only to foster students' mathematical ability but also to nurture cultural value as to equip them as good citizen. By studying fraction, teachers and students are aware of interacting parts of the whole that set up the dynamics of our society. For example, when students deal with the problem such as  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{6}$ ,  $\frac{4}{8}$  and  $\frac{5}{8}$ , they will consider that those have equal value, although numerator and denominator are of different numbers. Hence, students are expected to learn the relationship of mathematical value and cultural value in the sense that we are different but we share common goal. As the students learn that there are also various ways to solving the problem, they learn how to communicate, collaborate and respect each other. This inclusive view of mathematics education will foster teachers to transform their previous practice which tends to hold mechanistic view of teaching mathematics. In addition, it will transform mathematics education practice in Indonesia that regards the integration of mathematical value and cultural value as of paramount importance. The foregrounding orients the proposed study which aims at designing and analyzing the teaching and learning of fraction in Indonesian primary school. In doing so, the following research methodology is developed: (1) Preparation phase; (2) Design; (3) Implementation phase; (4) Reflection phase. All phases of the research are recorded by the means of taking field notes, audio-video recording as well as copies of students' and teachers' works. All conversation data are transcribed, and together with other data sources to be analyzed and grounded in order to make a broader categorical tenets regarding mathematical, pedagogical and cultural value generated from this study. Finally, a reflexivity is undertaken by the researcher to explicate the contextual factors influencing the research process, the challenge that the researcher faced, as well as bias effected by the researcher will be employed in order to provide description of the limitation, implication, lessons learned, and future direction of researching value in mathematics education.

**Keywords:** *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, Cultural Value, Fraction, Mathematical Value

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)





**[ABS-223]**

**The Effect of Climate Organization and Self-Efficacy on Professional  
Commitment at Pakuan University**

*Oding Sunardi*

Universitas Pakuan

**Abstract**

The professional commitment of Pakuan University lecturers play important role in achieving students learning outcomes. Based on preliminary research survey at Pakuan University in 2015, professional commitment among lecturers are still low. The objective of this study is to determine whether there is a positive direct effect of organizational climate and self-efficacy to the professional commitment of lecturers at Pakuan University. A total of 189 of the 324 university lecturers were sampled to collect data which was then analyzed using quantitative path analysis method. The results showed that there was a positive direct effect of organizational climate on professional commitment and self-efficacy against professional commitment.

**Keywords:** organizational climate, self-efficacy, professional commitment

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



[ABS-227]

**Comparing Philippine and Indonesian Naming Systems: Review,  
Realignment, and Decolonization**

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Philippine Normal University South Luzon,  
Associate Professor V, Abstract ID: ABS-227

**Abstract**

Since the Filipinos and the Indonesians descend from the same ancestors and share the early historical and cultural background, this paper compared and contrasted the two countries' naming systems through review, realignment, and decolonization for the purpose of heightening their indigenous Malay identity. Using hermeneutical phenomenology, I engaged in the comprehensive review of related literature and applied the extracted ideas to the existing names in due consideration of the historical facts and evident cultural patterns. Discussions yielded the following results and recommendations: the present names of the two countries have colonial underpinnings; during the pre-colonial periods, these two groups of people had the same mononymic naming system based on the same language parent-stock, but different colonial policies and succession of religious preferences caused their names to evolve; and there are specific slices in the systems that need realignment and decolonization.

**Keywords:** Keywords: naming systems, Philippine naming system, Indonesian naming system, review, realignment, decolonization

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



[ABS-233]

**Initiating the Principle of Harmony in Criminal Law in Society in Relation with Punishing Culture Based on the Perspective of Pancasila Law Philosophy**

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**Abstract**

The punishing culture in Indonesia is not only fertilized by law enforcement officers (Advocate-Investigators-Prosecutors), but also in line with the growing culture of criminal reporting, even for simple cases. The logical consequence of the adoption of the civil law system by Indonesia through the principle of concordance does bring up a positivistic-linear-mechanistic-closed mindset. Apart from that, it turns out that an interesting phenomenon on the other side of the world does exist. The Dutch, which has always been accused of being the culprit of the emergence of the "all-criminal law" mindset, has shown remarkable legal achievements. By the time all the prisons and detention facilities in Indonesia have over capacity, there, in the Netherlands, 24 prisons have been closed since 2004 until now. This is certainly quite surprising, given the Dutch who glorify the principle of individualist, compared with Indonesia which adheres to the principle of kinship. The kinship character is the main element in the concept of Pancasila Law State. The problem is that the flow of thought based on the paradigm of Pancasila has not become the main reference for the state experts, both in theory and from the side of legal practice, because the magnitude of the influence of the trap of individualistic paradigm, as it has been taught in higher education law through hereditary through hegemony the law which nuances the principles and theories resulting from the influence of the colonial period or on the basis of the concordance principle. The main purpose of Pancasila Law Philosophy is not just to achieve justice, but also to achieve peace in the life of society, nation and state. The principle of harmony in the Philosophy of Pancasila Law refers to the principle of kinship that promotes peace in the community and is not focused on the passion of vengeance. Providing education to the community that dispute resolution through the judiciary is the last option if deliberation fails. The ultimate goal of the Pancasila Law Philosophy is the creation of a criminal philosophy that reconciles the interests of the perpetrator, the interests of the victim and the interests of the community.

**Keywords:** Pancasila, Criminal Law, Prison, Dutch

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



[ABS-236]

## **Pedagogical Repertoire for Developing Civic Competence in the Elementary Social Studies Curriculum: A Perspective from Philippines**

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Campus, Lopez, Quezon

### **Abstract**

Civic education is a critical component of education that nurtures citizens to contribute in the public life of a democracy, to utilize their privileges and their responsibilities with necessary knowledge, skills, attitude, and values. In the elementary level, Social Studies is composed of Civic, Culture, Geography, and History while in the secondary level, it comprises of Philippine History, Asian History, World History, and Economics. The purpose of this study is to examine what competencies do young Filipinos need to become active citizens in the 21st century. Specifically, this article tends to: (1) identify key competencies required for active citizenship of elementary pupils in the Philippine context; (2) translate those competencies to school-based activities in the form of curricular and pedagogical strategies. Several stages were conducted: at first, exploring documents for content analysis related to the focus of the study; studying the connection of civic knowledge, civic disposition and civic skills in the scope and content in the Social Studies curriculum; then developing critical civic competence learning approach focused on students as the actors of the era and teachers as facilitators of learning; and finally, developing ‘active and engaged citizens’. Those stages were carried out through Participatory Action Research (PAR) collaboratively conducted by the researcher. To translate civic competencies to school-based activities, it is recommended to use eclectic models, which are a combination of several approaches, rather than commit themselves to one particular approach only. Eclectic models are not merely patchwork but a synthesis where desired features from several models are selected and integrated into a new whole.

**Keywords:** Civic competence, Civic education, School-based activities

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



[ABS-237]

**Pre-College English Course Score and First Semester Achievement; Are  
They Truly Correlated?**

*Nihta V.F. Liando, Rafael Sengkey, Golda J. Tulung*

Universitas Negeri Manado

**Abstract**

It is compulsory for all new undergraduate students at Unika De La Salle Manado to take pre-college English course provided by the institution. Having implemented this program since this institution started has triggered the curiosity to find out its effectiveness. The purpose of this study was to investigate if there is a significant relationship between English language proficiency (measured by PCEC Score) and the students' academic achievement (measured by first semester GPA). This study involved undergraduate students at Unika De La Salle Manado majoring in Informatics. From 38 Informatics students, 20 students were selected as samples. After the data were processed using Pearson's Correlation, the results showed that the correlation between students' PCEC score and their GPA reached 0.635. It could be concluded that the PCEC score (representing English knowledge) is correlated positively with GPA (representing academic achievement). This may mean that English knowledge contributes to students' academic achievement.

**Keywords:** English language proficiency, Academic achievement, PCEC Score, GPA, Correlation

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



**[ABS-238]**

**Association between Educational Attainment and Filipinos' Values,  
Attitudes and Actions toward the Environment**

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Philippine Normal University

**Abstract**

This paper examines the association between the educational attainment of Filipinos and their values, attitudes and actions towards the environment using the World Values Survey (WVS) data for the Philippines in 1996, 2001 and 2012. The three approaches to environment education, as discussed in the dissertation paper of Chi (2015), were used as the theoretical framework for this paper. These approaches are: education about the environment, education in the environment and education for the environment. Through appropriate tests of independence, like Chi-square Gamma, and Kruskal-Wallis, data revealed that Filipinos' educational attainment significantly influenced their values, attitudes and actions towards the environment. Specifically, those with higher education expressed more positive values and attitude towards the environment than those with lower education. The same was found true in taking actions for the environment. Ideally, all Filipinos must care for the environment, regardless of education. The findings that is opposite to this scenario calls for the need to revisit Environmental Education in the Philippines. Transitioning from education about the environment to education for the environment is suggested. Further, subjects like social studies must strengthen citizenship education by incorporating lessons on the environment, especially on participation and taking actions.

**Keywords:** Environment, Environment Education, World Values Survey

**Topic:** Other Areas of Education (OAE)



## The 2<sup>nd</sup> Asian Education Symposium (AES 2017)

Organized by Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI) in collaboration with Universitas Mataram, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati (UIN SGD), Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha (UNDIKSHA), and Universitas Pakuan

### [ABS-9]

## **Assessment-Based Wondershare Quiz Creator Islamic Religious Education to Enhance Students Integrity and Learning Motivation SMAN 1 Parungkuda Sukabumi**

*Herwan, Agus Salim Mansyur, Epul Saepul, Enzen Zaenal Muttaqin, Fitroh Hayati*

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

### **Abstract**

This study aims to identify the learning motivation and integrity improvement students by using a computer-based assessment program which is wondershare quiz creator. The school used conventional assessment and the format of the tests were still a matter of paper test (using paper) than can devalue the integrity of students as they often provide opportunities to other students for sharing the key answer during or even before the exam started because they have the same questions as others. In other hands teachers also were mistaken in marking assessment and caused to low learning motivation of students. This study uses action class research which is involved 38 students of class XI. The result of this study shows that marking based on Wondershare Quiz Creator can increase students motivation and their integration. For other reseachers can be consideration in other research which is has the same target in order values development.

**Keywords:** Assessment, motivation, integrity, wondershare quiz creator, students.

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



**[ABS-11]**

**The Application of Experience Based Learning to Establish  
Independence of the Child through Spiritual Islamic Attitude in  
Kindergarten Campus UPI Cibiru Laboratory**

*An An Andari, Asep Supriadi AA, Epul Saepul, Diden Rosenda*

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

**Abstract**

There are still many educators who use conventional teaching methods, which is learning that is still centred on educators. Educators teaching style tend to be authoritarian and are supported by parents who over-protective which form children personal attitudes who are less independent correspond to age of development. The use of experience-based learning strategy can form self-supporting character in children supported by the role of educator as the best facilitator for the needs of childrens learning, a motor for actualizing the learning process, the motivator for children in animating the learning process, the moderator for children in providing reinforcement of the material and the introduction areas of development that will be delivered correspond to the children's learning needs. Data collection was done by observing, interviewing 6 educators from kindergarten campus upi cibiru laboratory and documenting it. The results showed independence that is formed, that are, children have self-confidence, children are accustomed to do all the activities themselves, children can communicate what they do and children have discipline. This research contributes in knowledge development, especially finding other benefits from the use of experience-based learning in improving the quality of learning that is integrated with the field of learning in early childhood education.

**Keywords:** Strategy, Experience Based Learning, Islamic Spiritual Attitude, Self-Reliance

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)





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[ABS-12]

### **Learning Strategy Based on Islamic Values Study Analysis in SMAN 3, SMAN 5 and SMAN 20 Bandung**

*Diden Rosenda, Asep Supriadi AA, An An Andari, Elsa Silvia Nur Aulia, Euis Masrurroh*

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

#### **Abstract**

The decrease of value education in the learners caused by the educators have not been succeed in instilling values in a balanced way to give understanding and application, that if the strategy is implemented according to the needs of development and learning of learners then the learning based on Islamic values will be formed in the learners optimally. The study was conducted in several schools and colleges, data collection was done by observing, interviewing 12 educators and documenting it. This research shows that with educators knowing, understanding and implementing learning strategy based on Islamic values can help educators in delivering materials, teaching materials and introduction of all areas of development appropriate and accordane with the target based on indicators to be achieved in accordance with the learning needs of learners.

**Keywords:** strategy, learning, Islamic values, educators, learners

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



**[ABS-14]**

**Course Material Designs for Blended English Classrooms in Non English  
Departments: Social Semiotic Approach**

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**Abstract**

The study aims to present an English course material design, which is informed by blended methodology and Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) as the social semiotic approach, for non-English Department students in Indonesia. Most of the non-English Department students have a low English proficiency. Therefore, Teaching English to them leads the teacher to some critical issues: the students' inattention to the class, their persistent use of Indonesian language, and the lack of opportunities for them to be exposed and to practice English. The study is an effort to overcome the issues. It offers a design of self-blended course materials with the social semiotic approach. The materials are designed into two kinds: 1) text-based learning sources, which offer the students a self-exploration of how English people communicate by a variety of means in particular social settings, in the format of HTML5. The materials, which integrate the four language skill, listening, speaking, reading and writing, are self-accessed by the student to support the face-to-face classroom meeting; 2) classroom materials and activities to follow up the students explorations.

**Keywords:** ESP, Social Semiotics, Systemic Funcional Linguistics, Blended Classroom

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



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[ABS-20]

### **The Role of Islamic Religious Education in Moral Coaching of Student in MAN 3 Cianjur**

*Hendra, Ida Rosida, Tati Suminar, Ade Jalaludin, A.Kamaludin*

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

#### **Abstract**

This study aims to describe the actual conditions in the field regarding the implementation of Islamic religious education, student's moral coaching, the role of Islamic Religious education in moral coaching of Student. Descriptive qualitative research method is used by the researcher in this study, while the technique of collecting data is done by doing observation to MAN 3 Cianjur, interview to Kamad Waka, PAI teacher, and documentation study that is Document 1 and 2. Collected data then is arranged systematically and analyzed to get conclusion. The methods used in moral coaching in MAN 3 Cianjur are 1) the lecture method, 2) the method of *ibrah* (contemplation / *tafakur*), 3) the method of question and answer, 4) the method of discussion, 5) the method of demonstration and 6) exemplary method. Implementation of morals coaching in MAN 3 Cianjur has been running well in accordance with the purpose of moral coaching and vision and mission of MAN 3 Cianjur. Factors support the role of Islamic Religious Education in the morality of students of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri are the cooperation between the madrasah and the dormitory party, both the caregiver and supervisor, the cooperation with all subject teachers and the homeroom teacher regarding information about the state of the student, so the state of students are more controlled.

**Keywords:** Role, Islamic Religious Education, Coaching, Moral, Student

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



**[ABS-22]**

**The Concept of Islamic Education “Rahmatan Lil Alamin” and its Relevance with the Educational Goals of SMP Plus Al-Aqsha**

*Fitroh Hayati, Deden Ubaidillah, Diden Rosenda, An An Andari*

Universitas Islam Bandung

**Abstract**

This present study examines the relevance of the concept of rahmatan lil alamin (a mercy to all creation) education with the educational goals of SMP Plus Al-Aqsha in Jatinangor, Sumedang, West Java. To achieve the aim, this descriptive study conducted interviews with the Head of the Foundation, the principal, the vice principal for Curriculum division, and the teachers at SMP (Junior high school) Plus Al-Aqsa, as well as carried out an observation and document analysis. This research is limited to the extent that it solely investigated the relevance of educational goals at SMP Plus Al-Aqsa. However, the results supported the findings from the previous research on rahmatan Lil Alamin as an Islamic education model. The study indicated that rahmatan Lil Alamin education can produce Islamic scholars who are intelligent and religious. These scholars are those who have wide and profound religious knowledge with noble attitudes and personalities, are obedient worship, have strong sense of humility, care about social issues, and also have insight about general matters such as sociology, anthropology, history, economics and so on which can be used as tools to describe, to contextualize and to implement the teachings of Islam to the community. With the knowledge, these scholars are expected to have the ability to provide solutions to various problems that currently arise in the society. Moreover, the finding indicated that rahmatan lil alamin education which embodies the value of integrity, humanistic, pragmatic, and cultural based education as the principles was well realized in the educational objectives of SMP Plus Al-Aqsa.

**Keywords:** Islamic education, Rahmatan lil’alamin education, humanist, integrative, pragmatic, have roots in culture.

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



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[ABS-35]

### Learning Strategy of Thinking in Islamic Education Philosophy

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UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

#### Abstract

Thinking can be taught in various subjects especially in the course of Islamic Education Philosophy. Substantively, philosophy includes the processes and results of logical, systematic, and radical thinking. This study aims to develop thinking strategy skills among PAI students based on philosophical thinking principles in solving the problems of Islamic education related to the nature of God, human, nature, and society, and education based on answering the question of “why” (The reason for the existence of a theory and practice of Islamic education). This study uses action research on two classes of Islamic Education Philosophy courses with a total of 80 students in the even semester of 2016-2017. During the course of the study researchers observed student learning activities in discussing answers to questions and presentation of knowledge in power points. By the time the lesson ends, the students jointly evaluate the conceivable thinking that exists on the presentation of the power point and is reinforced by the lecturers explanation. The result of the research shows that the learning of thinking strategy in the course of Islamic Education Philosophy can be done in an integrative way when students study the philosophical foundations of Islamic education theory by encouraging students to actively explain the reasons for the existence and emergence of an educational theory. The findings of this study can strengthen the theory of learning thinking skills in the course of Islamic Education Philosophy and can be developed in other courses by finding reasons.

**Keywords:** Learning Strategy of Thinking, Islamic Education Philosophy

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



**[ABS-41]**

**Utilization of Plants around the School as a Learning Resources to  
Explore Students' Ability in Planning and Conducting Experiments on  
Biodiversity Concept**

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**Abstract**

Scientific skills is one of the fundamental things that students must have in the 2013 curriculum. One aspect of scientific skill is the ability to plan and conduct experiments. Based on preliminary observation in the class at one of high school in Lembang it is known that the student ability to plan and conduct experiment is still relatively low. On the other hand the utilization of plants in the yard and surrounding schools is not optimal. This study aims to explore students ability in planning and conducting experiments by utilizing plants around the school as a source of learning. This study is a classroom action research consisting of two cycles. The research was conducted in XI IPA MIA class one of the high schools in Lembang. The material in cycle I is the diversity of genes and in cycle 2 species diversity. The research instruments are: observation sheet of student performance with its rubric, cognitive test, and questionnaire. The results showed that there was an improvement in students ability in planning and conducting experiments from cycle 1 to cycle 2. The ability to plan the experiment increased from 26.32% to 97.4%, while the ability to conduct the experiment increased from 50% to 89.5%. There was an increase in the number of students who categorized good on the concept mastery from 15.7% to 84.2%. From the result of questionnaire, it is known that students have positive view toward the utilization of plants around the school as a learning resource.

**Keywords:** plants, learning resources, planning and conducting experiments

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



[ABS-47]

**Development of School Discipline Character Surgery through the Morning Dew Program (Case Study at SMPN I Garut, West Java, Indonesia)**

*Aja Rowikarim*

Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

**Abstract**

The purpose of this paper is to present the results of character education research on school environment discipline: headmaster, teachers and students attend the school before the first hour begins through a character education program, considering the teacher attendance mentality at the first hour, especially the headmaster tend to be late, At the first hour, rarely the teacher awaiting students in the class, moreover the headmaster. This research design is descriptive with qualitative approach in the form of case study in SMP Negeri I Garut by doing observation and interview to headmaster, teachers, students and parents of students. The results of the study there are six findings of character education activities conducted on the object of research to improve discipline in the school environment. Each of the activity activities that contain its own meaning is to improve the climate of discipline character and the spirit of learning in the school environment. The morning dew program conducted by the headmaster and teachers lined up at the gate greeted the entire students with a greeting. The first hour teacher waits in front of the class, the students enter the class room in a row, the teachers guide the prayer, read al-Quran, sing the national anthem, literacy and moral message. Exactly at seven oclock start the first lesson. Practical and simple activities manifest consistency. Students have their own evaluation records, for headmaster and teachers there are morally sanctions for inconsistencies. This study is valuable for the professional competence of headmaster and teachers. For students to grow the character of discipline and have self-managing skills. For parents, can be a direct interaction with the headmaster. This school's discipline can realize the national character of the nation at school.

**Keywords:** character education, school discipline, morning dew program

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



**[ABS-49]**

**Character Education through Salawat**

*U. Abdullah Mumin and Malihah Al Azizah*

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati and UIN Sunan Kalijaga

**Abstract**

Character Education is an effort to handle all behavior and moral degradation problems, in the middle of nation's youths nowadays. This research explained about intervention in the process of character education through the repetition of recite Salawat meaningfully as the way to connect to Uswatun Hasanah, Noble Moral Traits, so shaped life style that controlled the behaviors to get close and obey through doctrines and commands. Besides, impacts also toward physic and mental, and has a change power toward deviate behaviors and create happiness because physic health has the same direction with mental health and positive attitude.

**Keywords:** Character Education, Salawat.

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)





**[ABS-54]**

**Preliminary Profile and Aspect Relationships Development & IQ with  
Perception of Parents Participants Elementary School Students**

*Chaerul Rochman, Rokayah, Dindin Nasrudin*

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

**Abstract**

Abstract. This study aims to describe the initial profile aspects of development and IQ and its relationship with the perception of parents to the factual conditions aspects of child development. The method used in this study is descriptive *expos facto* research, data collection using data of measurement of developmental aspect and IQ by accredited institution and parent perception data obtained by using questionnaire. The respondents used are all parents of learners who have followed the IQ test and aspects of child development. Data analysis using SPSS version 20. This study concludes that: (1) the initial profile of developmental aspects, IQ, and parents perception of their children showed a tendency to vary, (2) the high IQ learner has a strong tendency in some aspects of development, (3) there is a relationship between initial profile of developmental aspect and parents perception toward their child.

**Keywords:** IQ, developmental aspect, and parent perception

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



**[ABS-69]**

**Modified Chemistry Demonstration Media to Overcome Student's Misconceptions in Essential Topics of Basic Chemistry**

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**Abstract**

A class action research on development of modified chemistry demonstration learning media to solve student's misconception in the topics of electrochemical cell and chemical equilibrium has conducted recently for student's of Chemistry Education Study Program. This research has worked in 4 cycles, as follow: cycle I: conventional method (electrochemical cell, and modified chemistry demonstration learning media for cycle II, equilibrium laws for cycle III, and Le Chatelier principle for cycle IV. The result shows student's misconception on the electrochemical cell and chemical equilibrium topics are caused by failed in 3 aspects, they are: 1) macroscopic, 2) microscopic, and 3) to connect macroscopic and modified chemistry demonstration media. Those three aspects are able to increase the attention/focus in teaching-learning process. Student's attention increases quantitatively during the learning in progress as follows: the number of students who have full attention is about 3.4% in cycle 1, 16.6% in cycle 2, 23.3% in cycle 3, and 24.8% in cycle 4 respectively. In general, this work is able to solve student's misconception in the electrochemical cell and chemical equilibrium concepts. This is proven by the increasing of the number of students who are able to answer the concepts correctly, such 55.8% (cycle I), 69.2% (cycle II), 76.5% (cycle III), and 80.5% (cycle IV) respectively. Specifically, by using of student work sheets and seat movement, it is found a positive effect on student's comprehension. From this research, it is gained that the increasing (in percentage) of the number of students who can answer correctly from cycle I to II (applying of chemistry demonstration) is about 13.0%, from cycle II to III (by giving of student work sheets) is about 7.3%, and from cycle III-IV (seat movement) is about 4.0%. From this research, it can be concluded that modified chemistry demonstration is able to solve student's misconception.

**Keywords:** modified chemistry demonstration, misconception, electrochemical cell, chemical equilibrium.

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



[ABS-72]

**Rampes: Personal Characteristics of Counselor in Sanghyang  
Siksakandang Karesian Manuscript**

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**Abstract**

The aim of study is to produce some descriptions about personal characteristics of counselor that are absorbed from some values in a manuscript of Sanghyang Siksakandang Karesian (SSK). This study uses qualitative method where the data, analysis and its interpretation are based on hermeneutical rules. The hermeneutic method is used to interpret the meaning of text in the SSK manuscript. The stages of study are: 1) establishment of text source, 2) dialogical process, it is a process of negotiating and re-negotiating interpretation with the text till comprehending the text completely, and 3) writing concept. The result of study shows that there are three main aspects in SSK manuscript that support personal quality of counselor, they are: 1) religious, submission and obedience to God The Supernatural (Batara Seda Niskala); 2) being *wastu siwong*, well behaved human, capable in knowledge, know the meaning of life; and 3) understand *pangimbu ning twah*, complement in social life success. The three aspects of the study are who form the counselor of Rampes.

**Keywords:** Counselor; Rampes; Sanghyang Siksakandang Karesian

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



[ABS-82]

## **Character Bulding in Mataram Primary Schools: A Basic for Developing Program of Mental Revolution**

*D. Setiadi*

Mataram University

### **Abstract**

In order to meet the goals of educational development of Mataram District, the local government is need to design a model of district educational matched to society and national mental revolution program. The aims of this study are to recognize the feature of implementation of character building in primary schools and design a model of strategy for developing model of character building and mental revolution. The approach of this study is descriptive qualitative with schools samples were 20 schools. Data were collected by interviewing head master and teachers, analyzing documents, and questioner. Data were analyzed descriptively. The results show that program of character building in each school a little bit different especially in forming of character that being a distinctiveness between school. Character building is carried out by program of school, instruction, extracurricular, self development and local subject. Character built particularly by making students accustomed such as discipline, honesty, responsible, collaboration and numbers of activities related to religion (program of belief and worship) are still basic character. More over all of schools have not monitoring and evaluation program of character building to know the level of the program achievement, so it is hard to develop the program being much better. The character building should be oriented to shape national character and a numbers of other characters needed in facing of worldwide competitiveness. The basic principle of development program of mental revolution in schools is begun from determine of the basic character then forming of attitude related to mental revolution that support students in facing their life in the context of local national and global. Student character building in school program need to be prepared more comprehensive from making plan until evaluation program and being a basic in developing of mental revolution program nationally to achieve educational objective

**Keywords:** character building, mental revolution, primary school

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



[ABS-92]

**Pre-service Chemistry Teachers' View of Technochemistry and Their Pre-Conceptions about Ionic Liquids as a Case**

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**Abstract**

It is widely believed that chemistry teachers must recognize the nature of chemistry and technology (technochemistry) to assist their students in preparing an explanation of a phenomenon scientifically correctly and understanding critically about technology and its relationship with society. This study aimed to analyze pre-service chemistry teachers' view toward technochemistry and to compare with their pre-conceptions about ionic liquids. Ionic liquids concept is a technochemistry. The view of technochemistry obtained through Nature of Science and Technology Questionnaire (NSTQ) with 9 items and responded by 20 teacher students. Pre-conception study performed using semistructured interview with the same students. The ionic liquids are compound consists of anions and cations, without neutral molecules, and has very low melting point (temperature ranged below 100oC) even mostly ranged at around room temperature. The application of ionic liquids as new generation of green solvents, electrolytes, and engineering fluids on the last decade has drawn the great attention of international community of science and technology. It be found that most of the pre-service teachers realized that both of science and technology are a distinct subject. The most of them stated that technology is a simply implementation of science, instead of having bidirectional relationship with science. The results indicated that no correspondence between the view of technochemistry and the pre-conceptions about ionic liquids. The implications of the research for chemistry teacher education are dealt with.

**Keywords:** Pre-service Chemistry Teachers, View of Technochemistry, Ionic Liquids and Pre-Conceptions

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



[ABS-113]

**Integrating Attitude, Knowledge and Skills in K-13 English Lessons:  
Explorations into Teachers' Agentic Roles in Materials Development**

*Kamaludin Yusra; Yuni Budi Lestari*

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**Abstract**

Spiritual and social attitudes, scientific knowledge, and language-related life skills have been the main outcomes of learning in Indonesian education system particularly when the 2013 curriculum is implemented nation-wide. Although spiritual and social attitudes have been respectively assigned to the targets of Religion and Civics Education, the roles of teachers as agents of changes within their community enforce them to take wider and more overarching roles educating learners with attitude, knowledge and skills and leave their traditional roles as providers of knowledge and trainers of skills. The study investigates how English teachers exercise these agentic roles in lesson planning and materials development. Nine experienced professional English teachers (i.e. 3 SMP, 3 SMA, 3 SMK) and their lesson plans were purposively selected as samples. Analyzing the lesson plans and learning materials, the study found that knowledge and skills in the lessons were planned to be associated with particular spiritual and social attitudes. The study found that faithfulness and piety in the students' respective religions were the most dominant spiritual attitudes in teachers' concern. Self-confidence, discipline, respect, caring, and responsibility were the most dominant social attitudes. These attitudes were strategically planned and integrated, through games, group discussions and other two-way interactive materials, with students' knowledge of facts, concepts, procedures and meta-cognition and skills obtained from their intellectual potentials, knowledge-based competency, learning and working experiences and relevant cultural practices. Analyzing interview data, the study explicates how the attitudes will be integrated into lesson implementation and how they are integrated with the types of knowledge and skills above. Being explorative in nature, the study opens up a new way of looking into teacher's pedagogic role, that is, an agentic role motivated by the need to facilitate learners with attitudes, knowledge and skills relevant with job requirements and not by the urge to fulfill self-efficacy, curriculum target, or minimum standard of attainment.

**Keywords:** attitude, knowledge, skill, critical pedagogy

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



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[ABS-121]

### **A Case Study on the Effect of Implementing Cognitive Load Theory Based-Design on Pre-Service Teacher**

*I. Permana, H. Firman, S. Redjeki & I. Hamidah*

Universitas Pakuan and Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

#### **Abstract**

This research aims to discuss the effect of implementing cognitive load theory based-design in teaching simulation course on pedagogical knowledge and science content knowledge of pre-service biology teacher. The research focuses on 11 pre-service biology teacher in UPI Indonesia. By introduction, recitation, visualization, reflection and evaluation, the design of course activities have provided student with the experience of teaching and learning science. Research instruments include test, worksheets, a Likert 4-scale questionnaire and teachers teaching journals. The research results shows all the student perform well in pedagogical knowledge and content knowledge with relatively low of extrinsic cognitive load.

**Keywords:** cognitive load theory based-design, pedagogical knowledge, science content knowledge, pre- service teacher

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



**[ABS-122]**

**Improving Pedagogical Content Knowledge of Mathematics Teachers through MGMP Based ELPSA Framework**

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**Abstract**

Pedagogical content knowledge is the intersection of a teacher knowledge of content, pedagogy, and the context of the learning situation, including students. This study offers another approach to improve pedagogical content knowledge of mathematics teachers through MGMP based ELPSA framework. This framework provides a structure for identifying how mathematical concepts and understanding are acquired and developed. ELPSA represents five learning components: Experience, Language, Pictorial, Symbolic and Applications. The subjects of this study were 17 MGMP participants who were trained to design mathematical learning using the ELPSA framework, apply it in the classroom, reflect, and revise the design to produce a lesson plan that allows students to engage mathematically and have problem solving skills. The data collected is analyzed by triangulating data gathered through observation of instructional events, teachers group discussion and assessments of content knowledge. The result indicate that the teachers lesson plan develops better than ever, they consider student misconception, provides scaffolding and math problems related to daily life. Teachers also feel that their teaching atmosphere in the classroom is more positive, students talk about mathematics with others, they understand mathematics better and able to use it in problem solving.

**Keywords:** Pedagogical Content Knowledge, Mathematics Teacher, ELPSA Framework

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)





[ABS-136]

## **Changing Student Teachers' Mindset in Designing Lesson Study Based Learning through Metacognitive Strategy**

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### **Abstract**

Qualified learning will be achieved if the teacher is able to design the learning process well. The indicator of good learning design is if it is able to accommodate the students' different learning style, to give the opportunity for the students to be active, creative, innovative and to dig up students' potency. Thus, it is important to change the teachers' mindset in designing the learning process. Through lesson study based metacognitive strategy, learning is organized through plan, do, see steps. In the plan step, the teacher makes chapter design and lesson design that applies metacognitive strategy. In the do step the students identify basic competence that should be achieved and the steps of the learning process or students activity that should be written in the learning design (self-planning). Then the students recheck the relevance between the basic competence and the learning steps that should be available (self monitoring). The last step in do is evaluating the process and result of learning organization that they make (self evaluation). The last step is see or reflection where the lecturer together with the observers evaluate the learning process and learning result to revise the future learning. The observation result shows that designing the lesson study based learning activity through metacognitive strategy has changed their view point in making the students learn. They are careful in analyzing the need, relating the relevance between basic competence and the learning steps that should be available. They also get used to recheck the design they have made. From this point they get used to be careful, systematic, selective, comprehensive, logic, and try to dig up their potency in designing learning activity. Through this effort, it is expected that qualified learning can be achieved.

**Keywords:** metacognitive strategy, learning design, lesson study

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



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[ABS-142]

### **Pre-Service Science Teachers Socioscientific Argumentation: A Decision Regarding Nuclear Power Plant**

*Desti Herawati, Didit Ardianto*

Universitas Pakuan, Bogor

#### **Abstract**

This study aims to explore the quality of socioscientific argumentation of pre-service science teachers (PSTs) about nuclear power plant issue in Indonesia. A total of 72 pre-service science teachers were involved in this study as the participant, which composed of 23 first-year students (FS), 28 second-year students (SS), and 21 third-year students (TS). The quality of socioscientific argumentation was analyzed by component and coherence argument aspects. The result showed that third-year students were more competent to propose an argument than first-year students and second-year students, but second-year students were more able to produce a coherent argument than first-year students and third-year students. These indicated that argumentation skills developed through the process of practice and experience, whereas the coherency of argument was affected by students' understanding of nuclear power plant content. Therefore, learning activities should fostering students to understand the content of science so they will be able to make a logical decision and argumentation when grappled with controversial issues.

**Keywords:** Socioscientific Argumentation, Nuclear Power Plant

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



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[ABS-144]

### Reproductive Health Education on Biology Learning in School

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#### Abstract

Teenager is in the stage of transition between childhood and adulthood. The age limit of adolescent by the World Health Organization (WHO) is 12 to 24 years. According to the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2010, the age limit of adolescent is between 10 to 19 years and has not been married. They have serious problems that needs many attentions in their growing adult, especially in developing countries, such as Indonesia. Teenagers have a great sense of curiosity, like adventures and challenges and dare to risk by doing the actions without any careful consideration. The risky nature and behavior of these teenagers requires the availability of adolescent health care services that meet youth health needs including services for reproductive health. Reproductive health is a wholly physical, mental, and social health, not solely free of disease or disability related to reproductive systems, functions, and processes. On the feared not having adequate life skills, they are at risk of unhealthy courting behavior, among others, pre-marital sex that impact on reproductive health problems. Reproductive health problems are mostly experienced in teenagers, especially middle school students, namely pregnant at the young age, abortion, and sexually transmitted diseases. The problem is due to students ignorance of physical development experienced when stepping on adolescence. Parents and teachers do not discuss it because it is taboo. Finally, teens try to find information about sexuality from sources that are not necessarily true, which ultimately leads them to conduct wrong action. Therefore, the dissemination of reproductive health information to adolescents should be appropriate, in order to provide correct information. One effort that is considered particularly effective is the extension of information through educational institutions closest to the age of adolescents at schools, especially on biology learning, especially through the implementation of the curriculum 2013. The results of this research is to describe how important the awareness of reproductive health, so teens can act wisely and live healthy.

**Keywords:** health education, reproduction, adolescence, biology learning

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



**[ABS-147]**

**Figure of Male Teacher in Early Childhood Education (Qualitative Research in TK Bahrul Maghfiroh, Malang)**

*Widayati*

State University of Jakarta

**Abstract**

This research was determinate to describe about male teacher in early childhood education center (ECEC). This research was do in the TK Bahrul Maghfiroh Malang. This research is qualitative research. Data analysis used Miles and Hubberman. Research data from observation, interview and documentasion. The result of this research show up about: 1)The impact of male teachers for early childhood education, 2) Bahrul Maghfiroh institutions give consideration to the role of male teachers, 3) The process of learning the role of male teachers, 4)Public perceptions of male teachers in ECEC. The role of male teachers have an impact on childrens dress, emotional resilience, the formation of play groups and play groups election. Bahrul Maghfiroh foundation as a boarding school is a major consideration institute son his role in male teachers. Curriculum implemented in kindergartens Bahrul Maghfiroh refers curriculum education office. Learners are dominated by men. Learning methods are used storytelling, assignment method, field trips and debriefing. Utilizing instructional media used items available in schools. Approach to the children of male teachers need a figure of female teachers. Public perception of the role of male teachers who teach in kindergarten is still negative.

**Keywords:** Pedagogy, Male teachers, Early Childhood Education.

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



**[ABS-185]**

**Collaborative Task-based Learning in an English for Specific Purposes  
(ESP) Classroom**

*Sri Kusuma Ningsih, Herri Mulyono*

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Indonesia

**Abstract**

This auto-ethnographic study aims at investigating the extent to which collaborative task-based learning facilitate students' learning of vocabulary, contextual grammar and to help increase students' learning motivation. To this end, twenty-eight students attending multimedia course at a public polytechnic were assigned to work on multimedia projects. Two methods were carried out to collect qualitative data such as classroom observation and written-reflection. Additional data such as film script and film output were also used to help triangulate the initial data. The qualitative data were analysed using two methods of thematic and content analysis. The findings of the study show that students were able to use English diction relevant to multimedia and creative business activities. Although the effect of collaborative task-based learning did not significantly affect on their ability to use English with appropriate grammar, working together in a collaborative task promote self-confidence and learning motivation. Implications and recommendation to the development of collaborative tasks in ESP classrooms are drawn in accordance with the findings the present study.

**Keywords:** Collaborative Task-based Learning, ESP, Auto-ethnographic study

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



[ABS-203]

## **The Use of Learning Cycle 7E Model the Effect on Students Critical Thinking Ability**

*Yeyen Suryani, Diana Ratna Kemalasari*

Universitas Kuningan

### **Abstract**

The problem in this research is the low ability of students has chritical thinking. This is shown in the learning process of students less able to solve a problem, analyze, and give conclusions. Students critical thinking skills are low because of students are poorly trained to think critically and are more focused on writing and listening activities. The aim of this research 1) the difference of critical thinking ability in the final measurement (post test) between experiment class students who get the learning cycle 7e model with control class students who get the learning method of lectures. 2) the difference in the increase (Gain) of critical thinking ability between the experiment class students who get the cycle learning 7E model with control class students who get the learning method of lectures. The method used is quasi experiment with non-equivalent control group design (comparison group / pretest-posttest design). With the subjects as many as 72 people, is 38 students in control class (X.1 IPS), and 34 students in experiment class (X.2 IPS). The data is was analyzed obtained through written test (pretest and posttest). Based on the results of processing and analysis, the results show: 1) there is a difference of critical thinking ability between experiment class students who get learning cycle 7e model with control class students who get learning method of lectures. 2) there is a difference in increase (gain) critical thinking ability between experiment class students who get learning cycle 7e model with control class students who get learning method of lectures. The suggestions of this research is: Teachers must first plan in applying the learning cycle 7e model, so the classroom management can be done easily. In the use of learning cycle 7e model should teachers prepare it carefully and more planned so that the learning process run effectively in accordance with the time specified. In applying the learning cycle 7e model should be done with different methods. Schools should organize variation training on learning models.

**Keywords:** (Learning Cycle) 7E, Learning Method of Lectures, Critical Thinking Ability

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



**[ABS-206]**

**Building National Integrity Students through Piil Pesenggiri**

*Nikki Tri Sakung*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

**Abstract**

The condition of society in Lampung that so varied triggered the friction between ethnic groups that caused the conflict. One effort to overcome the various ethnic conflicts that occur is by building national integrity through learning by adopting the role of local wisdom Piil Pesenggiri, which has the values or patterns of good life in principle so that it can be incorporated into the material on IPS learning. The purpose of this research is to get a picture of how the condition of Lampung society so that it is necessary to build national integration of students and analyze the internalization of local wisdom values Piil Pesenggiri on IPS learning both identification value, content analysis, and alternative approach in IPS learning. This research is a qualitative research with its paradigm is constructivist and using phenomenology method. By internalizing the values Piil Pesenggiri it is expected that learners can blend without showing the situation of communication, language setting and the topic of pluralist communication. So that the noble values contained from Piil Pesenggiri can build national integration of students.

**Keywords:** National Integrity, Piil Pesenggiri

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



**[ABS-208]**

**Students Intellectual Skill Factors**

*Rani Tania Pratiwi, Fitri Nur Amaliyah*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

**Abstract**

Student success in school is not just to satisfy the interests of the school for the exam, but to help the totality of the students in order to live more effectively in the environment. Lots of students need to have the ability to live one students intellectual skill. Family and school environment comfortable, calm and harmonious expected to foster the students intellectual skills are high and likely to be stable so that the learning objectives will be achieved. The purpose of research is to description the influence between family environment and school environment to the student intellectual skill. The method that is used in this research is the correlational. The population of this research is the students of SMA Negeri 1 Cigugur that amounts 164. To improve the student intellectual skill, show the courage and the curiosity of learning. Because this research is restricted of The Family Environment and The School Environment, so the next researcher is expected to research The Student Intellectual skill which is seen from the other facts such as Emotional Quotient, Spiritual Quotient, etc.

**Keywords:** Intellectual Skill, Family Environment, School Environment

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)





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[ABS-209]

### **Ecological Intelligence Based on Local Wisdom of Tidung Tribe Tarakan in IPS Learning**

*Ahsan Sofyan*

Program Doktorat Pendidikan IPS, Sekolah Pascasarjana, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

#### **Abstract**

**Abstract:** In general ecology is a basic social science that studies the relationship between plants, animals and humans with the environment in which they live, how they live and why they exist in the environment. Maintaining Ecological balance in all aspects of life is essential for the survival of the earth, environmental issues present a complex ethical issue even though nature itself has been recognized as having valuable value, but in fact pollution and destruction continue to occur, there needs to be real action for generations the successor to the struggle of the nations love for the environment around that is by building ecological intelligence by integrating the values of local wisdom in the process of learning Social Sciences. this is important because humans always try to maintain its existence in life that necessitates it always intersect with the surrounding environment, ecological intelligence can be used as a character building for students because with ecological intelligence based on local wisdom Tidung tribe of Tarakan, students can be trained to get used maintain and preserve the natural ecosystem in accordance with Yaki-yadus mandate in preserving the mangrove ecosystem of mangrove trees.

**Keywords:** Local Wisdom of tidung tribe, Ecological Intelligence

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



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[ABS-210]

### Students' Educational Character toward Personal Ability Framework in Preparing the Future Life

*Siswandi*

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#### Abstract

This article is to provide an overview of: 1) To know the importance of educational character is for colleging the students in order to hone their personal skills to prepare for the future, and 2). To analyze the model of educational character in implementating it for the students in university level. The research method used is the literature review or study literacy. The results of this study are: First, to show the importance of educational character for the students in order to hone personal skills to prepare for the future. Therefore, the students or youths as the next generation of the nation need to prepare themselves since entering the world of education, both at the beginning until the final of lecturind process which should be able to train him or herself, both potentially and personality. It is hoped that it can stand on his or her own feet and face the future. Second, educational character for college or youth can be done through: a) based educational character, b) seminars, discussions and workshops on educational character toward local content, c) training that provides life skills for improving the quality of resources , d) cooperating with other institutions such as ministry of SMEs, e) encouraging educational character activities in students' organization, f) organizing the religion culture, democratic, fair, and self-reliant leadership pattern, and g ) providing consultation and information services as well as monitoring students' activities that generate positive and economic value.

**Keywords:** character education, student, personal, future.

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



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[ABS-211]

### The Effectiveness of Students Teaching Skills Training with Lesson Study Approach

*Eka Asih Febriani*

Universitas Negeri Padang

#### Abstract

Microteaching is one of subject prepare students' of teacher candidates in to real classroom setting. The teaching process of microteaching experiences many challenges and obstacles in terms of time, space, facilities and infrastructure and the large number of students. The solution to overcome these problems is to use a lesson study approach to train students' teaching skills in collaborative and independent ways. The aim of the research is to describe the effectiveness of students' teaching skills training with lesson study approach. The research is qualitative research with observation and interview data collection method. Informants is lecturers and students's of subject microteaching in the department of Sociology on semester Juli-Desember 2015. The result of the research shows that each student gets the opportunity to practice teaching three times, can explain the subject matter in contextual, creative and varied learning media, help each other between member and group in giving strengthening of teaching process, able to solve problem, and confident.

**Keywords:** the effectiveness, teaching skills training, lesson study approach

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



**[ABS-213]**

## **Ecopedagogy in Local Wisdom Values**

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<sup>1</sup>Doctoral Student of Education of Social Sciences UPI

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer of Economy and Entrepreneurship of Poltekkes BPH Cirebon

### **Abstract**

Responding to the exploitative modern culture of natural resources and the distortion of social resources, educational institutions provide both criticism and solutions through an ecopedagogy approach embodied in the values of local wisdom. One of the local wisdom in Cirebon, West Java is petatah petitih (advice) from Sunan Gunung Jati, Founder of Cirebon Sultanate. (1448-1568 AD). This article aims to explore the values contained in petitih as much as 42 such advisor so that can be identified which values are included in ecopedagogy aspect as learning source of Social Studies. The method in writing this article with a qualitative approach through literature study and field observation. The essence of ecopedagogy is the social movement in thinking that is part of critical pedagogy (Supriatna, 2008, 2016). Local wisdom is an appreciation of others for the work and collective policies of a group in managing the sustainability of life (Widya Nayati, 2008). The values inherited from petatah petitih as intangible local wisdom until now become the guidance of Cirebon community which is plural. From the aspect of ecopedagogy that contains justice and equality values (Kinchloe, 2008: 10), it becomes the basis of Critical Pedagogy which according to Supriatna (2012: 2016) to support sustainability development. Tangible local wisdom like Nadran as a symbol of dumping stupidity, and Kliwonan and Muludan dimension of entrepreneurship-economics can enrich the repertoire in social studies.

**Keywords:** Ecopedagogy, Social Values and Local Wisdom

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



[ABS-218]

## **Making Intelligent Educational Consumers through Critical Pedagogy in Social Studies Learning**

*Supriyanto*

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### **Abstract**

This paper is an examination from various literatures; it aims to analyze the current educational consumers; understanding the method to make intelligent educational consumers; achieving moral values in consumer education; and developing social studies learning model as an effort to make intelligent educational consumers. The result of this examination is that the current educational institutes in Indonesia mainly utilize its sustainability by orienting to rewards. Students pay for the knowledge they obtain. Students are as the educational consumers and educational institutions are as the entrepreneurs. To make intelligent educational consumers it is required to prioritize education quality and give understanding about the rights and obligations of consumers, so critical consumers will occur by realizing their rights as consumers who can choose the educational service according to their needs and do not ruled by global corporation service provider. Besides, to make intelligent educational consumers can also put moral values in consumer education through various integrated subject matters. Thus, students will have awareness of themselves and capable of distinguishing between the need and desire as well as having responsibility. The learning models which can be implemented for social studies learning, especially to make intelligent educational consumers are the decision making and integrated learning models.

**Keywords:** Educational Consumer, Critical Pedagogy

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



**[ABS-225]**

## **Development of Green Consumers in Social Studies and History Learning**

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### **Abstract**

The study is focused on the learners' character development in consuming healthy food as the green consumers, especially fruits and vegetables produced by local farmers in one of the junior high schools in West Bandung Regency, West Java. The study was conducted in collaboration with Social Studies partner teachers in subject schools using classroom action research. This study is innovative in learning by using ecopedagogy approach by linking Prehistoric learning material with contemporary issues in society as green consumers. The concepts of food gathering and food producing as a tradition in Prehistoric society has become a link with contemporary society as green consumers. Students were facilitated to learn the habits of prehistoric societies in consuming natural healthy food and practicing them in everyday life by consuming food available in their environment. Students' competencies were developed and observed in the learning process. Students in junior high school located in agricultural areas were chosen to be the subjects so that they do not abandon their agrarian tradition of the prehistoric society that is consuming natural food. Their habit of consuming instant or processed food was limited by instructing them to bring lunch boxes from home. The action research and observation by partner teachers indicate that changes of habit occurred from consuming processed food to consuming local food. This is evident from the increasing number of students who brought meals from home and reduced snacking instant food at school. This study also made them aware that their real world is an agrarian world. They understood that being green consumers was not only for healthy living but also to increase the potential of the local economy. Through this study, Social Studies learning became contextual with the learners' social environment.

**Keywords:** social studies and history learning, green consumer, ecopedagogy, local food, healthy food.

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



[ABS-226]

**Values of Local Wisdoms and Historical Learning: A Study of  
Ecopedagogy Approach to Shape Attitude Cares of Entire Participants  
in Learning History**

*Ahmal and Bunari*

Doctoral Program Students UPI

**Abstract**

This article explains about the local wisdom and the historical study in building the personality to caring the surrounding. The data taken from the documental studies in the form of articles, journals, and text books which deals with the local wisdom and the historical study in building the personality to caring the surrounding. Then the data analyzed and taken the conclusion based on the focus of the topic. The result of this article deal with the local wisdom and the historical study in building the personality to caring the surrounding. The value of the surrounding care in the societies' custom of local wisdom internalized to the students through the history subject. The study of history which is developed is the integration history of local wisdom in green history which focused on the ocosentric historical learning rather than anthropocentric based. So the existence of human and nature can be saved well toward both life circle.

**Keywords:** learning, history, local wisdom, care, surrounding

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



[ABS-229]

**Uniforms in Education System the Primary School, Junior High School,  
and Senior High School in Indonesia**

*Inoki Ulma Tiara*

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

**Abstract**

This paper begins with the idea of the intervention of government power into the educational system, which from the coercion of the government that ends the acceptance of coercion as a new truth, the intervention on education discussed in this paper is the way of dressing into school which is called uniform. The intervention was manifested in the form of a very detailed rule that began to be enacted from the Soeharto era to this day on the pretext that uniform is a supporter of the learning process. Uniform expressed as forms to inculcate and foster a sense of nationalism, unity, and strengthen fraternity so as to foster the spirit of unity among learners, promote equality regardless of socioeconomic inequality parents / guardians of students, and improve the discipline and responsibility of learners and compliance with applicable regulations. This uniform ideal goal is never supported by research that can prove the ideal goal, because in the ideal goal also tucked the business interests of the large needs of the uniform every year. On the other side of this paper look at the clothes on the skin (uniform) is also a process of failure of modernization with the concept of mass production with the reason of efficiency so that every human being into each place and lose the unique.

**Keywords:** Pendidikan Kritis, modernisasi, Seragam

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)





**[ABS-124]**

**The Role of ICT in Improving Education Productivity and as a Form of  
Media Promotion**

*Intan W. Sakti, Ratih Hurriyati*

Universitas Widyatama & Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia; Universitas  
Pendidikan Indonesia

**Abstract**

This study considers the rapid deployment of ICT applications in education institutions to rethink their roles. Productivity in educational system the input is a lecturer, student, classroom material, equipment, instruction, teaching methods and the output is the quantity and quality of learning. The integration of ICT with the right learning environment can increase productivity as well as improved education and trigger item promotions for a college. ICT provides a variety of opportunities for students in higher education. The increasing use of ICT will change many strategy by the lecturer and students in the learning process. ICT has allowed us to monitor and evaluate what to learn, how to study, when and where learning takes place. ICT provides internet-based education to them anytime and anywhere. ICT plays an important role in changing the aspect of education, teaching and giving way swept up as media promotion for higher education itself.

**Keywords:** ICT, internet-based education, media promotion

**Topic:** Ubiquitous Learning (OBL)



[ABS-140]

## **Dynamic Geometry Classroom to Assist Students' Understanding of Concepts**

*Sariyasa*

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### **Abstract**

This study focused on the use of dynamic geometry software to create a dynamic learning environment to assist students of junior high school in understanding geometry concepts. A number of GeoGebra-based instructional media was used in geometry learning that facilitate students engagement in the learning process. These media enable students to explore and investigate geometry concepts being studied so that students themselves can construct concepts and properties of geometry figures. In this way, students established their understanding of the concepts and, thus it is expected the concepts are internalized well and long in the students' cognitive. It is worth noting that delivering geometry learning with suitable use of computer-aided media provides a meaningful learning.

**Keywords:** instructional media, meaningful, exploration, investigation, engagement, geogebra

**Topic:** Ubiquitous Learning (OBL)



## The 2<sup>nd</sup> Asian Education Symposium (AES 2017)

Organized by Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI) in collaboration with Universitas Mataram, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati (UIN SGD), Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha (UNDIKSHA), and Universitas Pakuan

[ABS-159]

### **Media Interactive Development in Mathematic Measurement Material in First Grade Miftahul Ulum Elementary School**

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#### **Abstract**

This research is research and development (R&D) that used in development product. This study aimed to develop new media interactive of measurement's material in Mathematic to introduce the East Javanese's culture and also to improve that learning objectives can be achieved optimally. This study was conducted in First Grade Miftahul Ulum Elementary School Gondanglegi, Malang, East Java. This research method refers to the development of J. Moonen's prototype models. Evaluation of learning that used was formative evaluation with 3 steps, which is experts review consist of instructional design's expert, content material's expert, and media learning's expert and continued with one-to-one test, small group test and field test. The result of instructional design's experts review was obtained average 3,27; material content's expert was obtained average 3,35; and from media's expert was 3,28. The last of formative evaluation was field test that seen from the difference learning outcome between pretest and posttest. Evaluation result was categorized to very good. The average of pretest in field test was 52,76 and post test was 82,07 with average range was 29,3.

**Keywords:** Mathematics Learning Media, Interactive Media, Development Studies, Prototype Development Model

**Topic:** Ubiquitous Learning (OBL)



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[ABS-162]

### **Development Interactive Multimedia of Fluid and Implementation on Discovery Learning Models to Increase Problem Solving Skill**

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Physics Education Study Program, University Mataram  
Mathematics Education Study Program, University Mataram

#### **Abstract**

This research is a development research, aims to generate, evaluate the response of students and determine the feasibility of Interactive Multimedia in Fluids Concept. The subject of this research is a student class XI its amount 42 students. Data collection techniques with observations, questionnaires, tests, and documentation. Data were analyzed by Percentage Agreement. Based on the results obtained an average percentage of 80.95% lecturer of experts, the science teacher at 82.14% with a decent category. On average enforceability of learning by 92%. Interactive multimedia gets students response to the percentage of 81.16% with a very good category. The achievement of an increase in the static fluid problem solving can be seen from the average post-test score 70,711 higher than the average pre-test score of 55.11. While the concept of problem-solving skills in a dynamic fluid has an average score of 70.11, more than high a score pretest which only amounted to 53.69. Thus Fluid Interactive Multimedia and its implementation through a model of discovery learning can increase problem solving Skill.

**Keywords:** Interactive Multimedia, Fluid Concept, and Problem Solving Skills

**Topic:** Ubiquitous Learning (OBL)



[ABS-186]

**The Development of Interactive Physics E-Book with the Content of Cognitive-Affective Behaviour in Rigid Body Equilibrium and Dynamics of Rotation**

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**Abstract**

Book is one of teaching resources commonly used in learning process. The development of Information and Technology, presents the book as an e-book. This research aimed to produce an interactive physics e-book. Based on the assessment of characteristics of Senior High School physics lesson and related references of rigid body equilibrium and dynamics of rotation, had been found several concepts requiring additional visualization compared to common pictures. Moreover, e-book's pictures display accompanied by relevant definitions, did not make the students easily understand the concept. The multimedia integration, for instance, audio, video and animation can be applied to create more apparent object visualization accentuating the e-book's interactive view. Furthermore, the content of interactive e-book can be developed by following Williams' learning-teaching creative method. This method is about cognitive-affective behavior which can enhance students' independency in thinking. The result of validity test run by media and material experts and practitioners, described that the product is decently applied as teaching material in physics. The students who learnt using interactive physics e-book, obtained higher grades in mastering the concepts and the ability of creative thinking, than the students who learnt using ordinary e-book.

**Keywords:** Interactive Physics E-Book, Cognitive-Affective Behavior, Rigid Body Equilibrium and Dynamics of Rotation

**Topic:** Ubiquitous Learning (OBL)



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[ABS-187]

### **Analysis of Science Process Skills Based on Students Learning Styles through the Application of Virtual Laboratory**

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#### **Abstract**

This study aims to analyze the science process skills of learners who have different learning styles through the application of virtual laboratories. Science process skills are a set of skills that serve as a basis for learners able to improve the mastery of the concept of physics. This research was conducted in Senior High School 4 Mataram. Research subjects are students of Science class XI with the number of 40 people. Methods of data collection is done in several ways, namely Questionnaire, practice report, observation and documentation. The results show that learners who have kinesthetic learning styles and visual learning styles have better science process skills than learners with an auditory learning style.

**Keywords:** virtual laboratory, science process skills, learning styles

**Topic:** Ubiquitous Learning (OBL)



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[ABS-188]

### **The Effect of Guided Inquiry Model with Interactive Multimedia towards Generic Science Skills According Learning Styles Students**

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#### **Abstract**

The aims of this research are to find out the effect of guided inquiry model with interactive multimedia towards students' generic science skills according to their learning style, and to find out the interaction among model which applied with learning style against generic science skills. This research is quasi experimental research with 2 x 3 factorial design. In deciding sample, cluster random sampling technique used and it is acquired 68 students class X which divided into 2 groups; experiment class and control class. The indicator of generic science skills that investigated are indirect observation, awareness of scale, symbolic language, and mathematics modeling. The data is analyzed through N-gain test normalized and two ways Anava test. The result has shown that experiment class have higher generic science skill and the biggest improvement is happened to indirect observation indicator and symbolic language with same average is 79 and it is including as the biggest criteria. The conclusion of this research that guided inquiry with interactive multimedia is effecting towards students' generic science skill but learning style and the interaction among models and learning style is not effecting towards students' generic science skills.

**Keywords:** guided inquiry model, interactive multimedia, generic science skills, learning styles

**Topic:** Ubiquitous Learning (OBL)



[ABS-242]

**Conflict Resolution Education in Selected Grade 1 Textbook and Learning  
Module in the Philippines**

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**Abstract**

The article studied the absence or presence of Conflict Resolution Education (CRE) in the two Philippine Social Studies learning materials currently used in the Grade 1 level. One is a learning module used in the public schools and the other is a textbook used in the private schools. These two texts are based on the Basic Education Curriculum, the mandatory curriculum for all elementary and secondary schools across the Philippines. In the Philippines, the mandate to mainstream Peace Education happened a decade ago. If the task of mainstreaming was followed, it should appear in the curriculum and consequently in the Social Studies textbooks and learning module which are developed in accordance with the curriculum. Through content analysis of the two learning materials, the author argued that the curriculum contains pathways to Conflict Resolution Education and the challenge for opening these pathways lies on hands of the teachers and the learning materials used. Two learning materials used by Grade 1 pupils, a privately published textbook and a government produced learning module have integrated CRE into their discourse. However, the Grade 1 textbook published by a private publishing house failed to optimize the pathways to the teaching of CRE in its material. In the case of the public school learning module, I argue that it is better than the textbook in optimizing the pathways to CRE. Though CRE is not directly discussed, lesson pathways were optimized by the set of activities included in the learning module. Since the learning module contains varied activities, they give more opportunities for learners to construct learning by themselves.

**Keywords:** Conflict Resolution Education, module, text book

**Topic:** Learning / Teaching Methodologies and Assessment (TMA)





[ABS-240]

**An Exploratory Paper on the Pedagogy of Indigenous Teachers in Teaching Indigenous People**

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Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

**Abstract**

In the Philippines, the Indigenous learners continues to be marginalized in terms of education. Serious problems in the education of the Indigenous learners can be attributed to lack access to educational facilities and schools and an inadequate supply of classrooms and teachers to handle diverse students. Moreover, the Indigenous learners are half as likely to complete the basic education. This exploratory paper discusses the problems faced by three Indigenous Schools in Mindanao and how the Indigenous Teachers address the problem of educating the Indigenous learners. The paper will focus on the pedagogy of Indigenous Teachers in teaching the Indigenous Learners. In the end, the researcher will provide some recommendations on how Pedagogy can be a useful tool in promoting education among the Indigenous learners.

**Keywords:** Indigenous Education, Indigenous learners, Indigenous Teachers and Indigenous Pedagogy

**Topic:** Pedagogy (PDG)



[ABS-300]

**Analysis of the Effect of Integrated Marketing Communications towards Corporate Image and Its Impact on Service Re Use Intention at ITPC Busan, South Korea**

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**Abstract**

In the last few years, import inquiries from South Korean company to ITPC Busan decreased. In order to prevent the issue, ITPC Busan did a strategy. One of the strategy was integrated marketing communications. ITPC Busan did this in order to increase the inquiries, beside that the application of this strategy also to increase the level of corporate image. So the objective of this research is to investigate the effect of ITPC Busan marketing communications towards corporate image and its impact on service reuse intention (repurchase intention). This research uses descriptive explanatory survey method. The population of this study is 70 respondents. They were ITPC Busan customers. The data collecting technique is questionnaire. To measure the performance of integrated marketing communications towards corporate image and how is the impact on service reuse intention (repurchase intention), this study uses path analysis. The result of this study shows that integrated marketing communications gives effect on corporate image and repurchase intention. Then corporate image also gives effect on repurchase intention. On the integrated marketing communications variable, the corporate design dimension got the highest score from the respondents, while on the corporate image variable, the corporate identity dimension was. On the repurchase intention variable, the positive recommendation dimension got the highest score from the respondents.

**Keywords:** Integrated Marketing Communications, Corporate Image, service reuse decision, repurchase intention

**Topic:** Business Education (BDE)

