

2020 The 2nd ACCESS

The 2nd Annual Conference on Education and Social Science (ACCESS)



BOOK OF ABSTRACT 26th - 27th October, 2020

*Fostering Education and Social Sciences to Sustain the Community Life
in New Normal Era*



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In collaboration:

THE UNIVERSITY
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AUSTRALIA



The 2nd ACCESS 2020
**The 2nd Annual Conference on Education and Social
Science (ACCESS)**



Book of Abstracts

**ACCESS 2020
ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

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Welcome Speech from the 2nd ACCESS Chairman

ACCESS is the annual event organized by the faculty of teacher training and education Universitas Mataram. In this Covid-19 virus outbreak, the 2nd ACCESS invited researchers, lectures, and scholars to present varied topics with its main theme “Foster Education and Social Sciences to Sustain the Community Life in New Normal Era.

This 2nd ACCESS invited 5 keynote speakers from different countries who are going to present various topics and materials with the field of education and social sciences. In addition, there are also some invited speakers coming from inside and outside Universitas Mataram in Indonesia and more than 200 abstracts or presenters and participants who have registered and are going to participate in this event.

As the chairman of the 2nd ACCESS, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all keynote speakers: Prof. Peter Renshaw (University of Queensland, Australia), Dr. Muhammad Ridhuan Tony Lim Abdullah (Universiti Teknologi Petronas, Malaysia), Prof. Hasan Said Tortop (Istanbul Esenyurt University, Turkey), Dr. Raquel Reapor (Central Bicol State University of Agriculture, Philippines) and Colm Downes (Director English, Education and Society, British Council Indonesia) for their willingness to give and share their valuable information, knowledge or experiences in the conference.

My sincere gratitude also goes to all invited speakers who have confirmed and been prepared to give their presentations. Then, it is my honor to welcome all participants and presenters coming from various places and/or universities in Indonesian and neighbor countries. We hope that this ACCESS can serve a bridge that channels bonds amongst academics, practitioners and researchers.

On the behalf of the committee, we would like to deliver our deep gratitude to Prof. Dr. Lalu Husni, S.H., M.Hum. as the Rector of Universitas Mataram, Prof. Dr. H. A.Wahab Jufri, M.Sc. as the dean of the faculty of teacher training and education Universitas Mataram and all vices of the dean, Dr. Gunawan, M.Pd., Dr. Sukardi, M.Pd. and Dr. Gito Hadiprayitno, M.Si., for their support for this conference.

Mataram, 23 October 2020
2nd ACCESS Chairman

Dr. Lalu Thohir, M.Pd.

Welcome Speech - Dean of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Universitas Mataram

Assalammu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

The Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Mataram is proud to organize and host this 2nd ACCESS. Since its inception in 1981 until now, our faculty continue to make improvements and establish its role in society to be a leading institution in education and to educate prospective scholars. Our vision itself is to be a competitive and research-based institution, nationally and internationally. This international conference is expected to introduce our faculty as a promising, competence and qualified higher education institution.

It is my pleasure and privilege to extend our warmest welcome to all participants that present in the 2nd ACCESS 2020, the Annual Conference on Education and Social Sciences whose theme is “Fostering Education and Social Sciences to sustain the Community Life in New Normal Era”. The objective of the conference is to promote the exchange of ideas and presentation of the advancements of research in the area of Teacher Education, Education Technology & Curriculum, Psychology of Education, Economics & Business, Politics & Law, Language Education, Linguistics & Literature Studies and Humanities, Art and Social Sciences. This theme is so important during the COVID-19 virus outbreak, as an encouragement and motivation to continue in sharing knowledge eventhough we have to limit our physical contact.

It is obviously realized that today's conference would not be meaningful without the support and the presence of the keynote and invited speakers coming from variety of countries and from distinctive discipline. My high appreciation is, there for, particularly directed to the keynote speakers for different time-zone who are willing to adjust their schedule to support us and make this event successful. My great thanks and appreciation also to all presenters for the parallel sessions, who come from various countries, universities, and different scientific disciplines in education and social sciences, to present the result of their studies as well as their ideas which will enrich the outcome of today's conference. Hopefully, the conference will provide a meaningful international forum for sharing knowledge, expertise and experiences; and also cultivating more networking among Universitas Mataram and other institutions in various fields of knowledge.

On behalf of the committee and the Faculty, I acknowledge the Rector of Universitas Mataram for his endless commitment and financial support. Last but not least, I would like to thank all of the committee members of the 2nd ACCESS for their dedicated and coordinated efforts for this conference.

Wassalammu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Mataram, October 23th, 2020
Dean,

Prof. Dr. H. A. Wahab Jufri, M.Sc.

Dear participants,

1. The plenary and parallel session of 2nd ACCESS 2020 will be held via Zoom Meeting.
2. The meeting room for plenary session will be open at 8 AM in the morning.
3. During the session, please turn off your microphone when you are not acknowledged to talk. Also, you are advised to turn on your camera. We will provide a virtual background that you can find together within this email.

Please rename your zoom account into: **Room_ABS - ID_Name**

For instance,

2_ABS-26_Ratih Ayu Apsari (Presenter in Room 2)

2_ABS-134_Fuad Tamami (Non-presenter in Room 2)

If one paper is presented by two people, the Registration ID remain the same.

For instance,

Ratih and Nourma are presenting the same paper, hence each of them will have the following Account Name:

2_ABS-26_Ratih Ayu Apsari

2_ABS-26_Nourma Pramestie Wulandari

4. For the time efficiency and reduce the technical issues in parallel session, we ask you to create a 5-minutes video presentation. If more than one author wants to do the presentation (maximum two people), kindly contact the committee to adjust the administrative and payment fee matters.
5. Find the example of video presentation on the homepage of access.unram.ac.id.
6. Please rename your video according the following rule: Abstract ID Number_Name.
For instance:
26_Ratih Ayu Apsari
7. Find your Abstract ID in your registered account on access.unram.ac.id. See the example below.

Submission

+ NEW SUBMISSION

Abstract

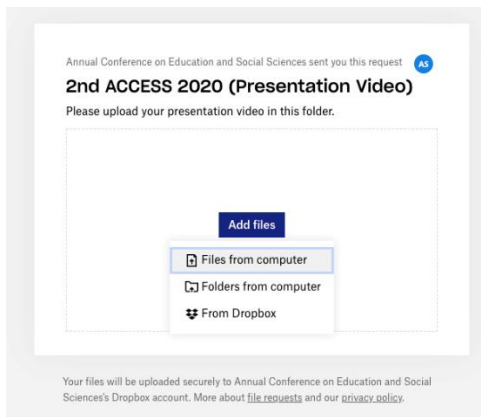
Registrant

Submission Summary

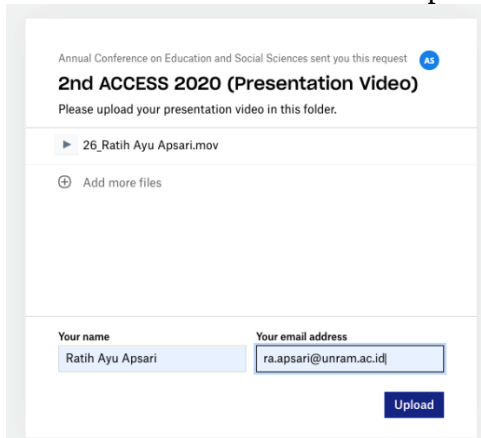
Abstract ID	Status		
ABS-26 (Presenter)	Fostering mathematical literacy amongst primary school students using Realistic Mathematics Education approach		
	Payment Proof	✗	In Review
	Abstract File	✓	Confirmed
	Full Paper	✗	In Review
	EDIT		

1

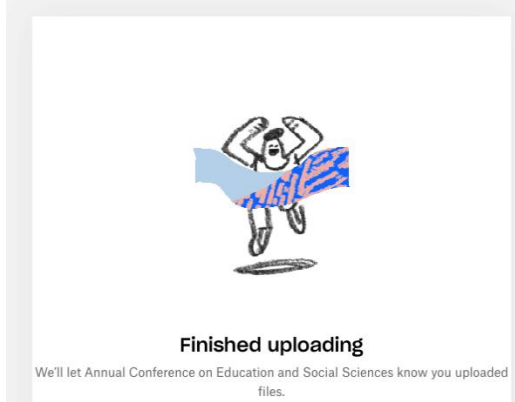
8. Upload your video on the following link: <http://bit.ly/VideoACCESS> before Saturday, 24th October 2020 at 23.59 WITA. Find the guidelines below.



Click Add files – Files from computer – Choose the file you want to upload.



Input your name and email address – Click Upload.



The following notification will be displayed on your screen when you are successfully uploading the video.

9. The parallel room will be opened started from 60 minutes before the session. Kindly join the room before the first presentation begins.
10. The videos will be presented in the beginning of parallel session according to the parallel room number (will be distributed before the conference day), followed by the Question and Answer Session after all the presentations are presented. The presenter should standby in the parallel room until the end of the session.
11. The certificate will be given to the participants who follow all the plenary and parallel sessions.

THE 2ND ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SCIENCE (ACCESS) 2020

All times on this schedule are following the Central Indonesia Time (WITA; GMT+8). Please adjust them to your local time on <http://time.bmkg.go.id>.

DAY-1

Monday, October 26th 2020

TIME	EVENT	PIC
08.00 – 09.00 WITA	Registration Via Zoom and Google Form	Committee
	Welcoming Ceremony by Virtual Video	Host
09.00 – 09.10 WITA	Opening by MC	MC
09.10 – 09.30 WITA	Listening to Indonesian Anthem	Host
	Reciting the Holy Qur'an	Hj. Suci Indahyati
	Praying	Abdul Qadir Jailani, M.Pd.
09.30 – 09.40 WITA	Welcoming Speech by the Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education (FKIP)	Prof. Dr. H. A Wahab Jufri, M. Sc (Dean FKIP)
09.40 – 09.50 WITA	Opening Remarks by the Rector of Universitas Mataram	Prof. Dr. H. Lalu Husni, S.H, M. Hum (Rector of Universitas Mataram)
09.50 – 10.00 WITA	MoU Signing and Launching between Central Bicol State University of Agriculture (CBSUA), Philippines and Universitas Mataram, Indonesia	President of CBSUA
10.00 – 10.45 WITA	Session 1 Keynote Speaker 1 Prof. Peter Renshaw University of Queensland, Australia	Moderator: Yuni Budi Lestari
10.45 – 11.30 WITA	Keynote speaker 2 Dr. Muhammad Ridhuan Tony Lim Abdullah Universiti Teknologi Petronas, Malaysia	
11.30 – 12.00 WITA	Discussion	
12.00 – 13.00 WITA	Coffee Break	
13.00 – 14.00 WITA	Session 2 Keynote Speaker 3 Prof. Hasan Said Tortop	Moderator: Dewi Satria Elmiana

TIME	EVENT	PIC
	Istanbul Esenyurt University, Turkey	
14.00 – 14.45 WITA	Session 3 Keynote Speaker 4 <i>Dr. Raquel Reapor</i> Central Bicol State University of Agriculture, Philippines	Moderator: Ni Wayan Mira Susanti
14.45 – 15.30 WITA	Keynote Speaker 5 Colm Downes British Council, UK – Indonesia	
15.30 – 16.00 WITA	Discussion	

Parallel Session DAY-2 (Tuesday, October 27th, 2020)

Invited Speakers will present directly followed by discussion (total allocated time is 20 minutes). Regular Speakers will present using video presentation (@ 5 minutes) followed by discussion (15 minutes) in every session, except in Session 1 Room 8.

Time (WITA)	Agenda	Room 1	Room 2	Room 3	Room 4	Room 5	Room 6	Room 7	Room 8	Room 9
08.00 – 09.00	Registration									
09.00 – 09.10	Opening in Each Break Out Room, Welcoming Participants, Introducing Invited Speaker									
09.10 – 09.30	Session 1	Invited Speaker: Prof. Dr. H. A. Wahab Jufri, M.Sc. Moderator 1 Ilham Syahrul Jiwandono	Invited Speaker: Iwan Jazadi, Ph. D. Moderator 2 Rahmad Hidayat	Invited Speaker: Dr. Hj. Darmiany, M.Pd. Moderator 3 Iva Nurmawanti	Invited Speaker: Prof. Sulhaini, S.E., M.Sc., Ph.D. Moderator 4 Dyah Indraswati	Invited Speaker: Lalu Muhammad Hayyanul Haq, S.H., LL.M., Ph.D. Moderator 5 Bagdawansyah	Invited Speaker: Dr. H. Muhammad Amin, S.Pd., M.Tesol Moderator 6 Dr. Amrullah	Invited Speaker: Dr. Syafruddin, M.S. Moderator 7 Ahmad Fauzan	Moderator 8 Aisa Nikmah Rahmatih 3 Videos 5 minutes Q&A	Moderator 9 Ratna Yulis Tyaningsih 3 Videos 5 minutes Q&A
									ABS-139	ABS - 61
									ABS-145	ABS - 63
									ABS-149	ABS - 76
09.30 – 10.10	Session 2	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A
		ABS-60	ABS-56	ABS-55	ABS-34	ABS-50	ABS-40	ABS-54	ABS - 153	ABS - 80
		ABS-59	ABS-38	ABS-25	ABS-32	ABS-44	ABS-35	ABS-53	ABS-46	ABS - 91
		ABS-58	ABS-36	ABS-26	ABS-29	ABS-7	ABS-212	ABS-121	ABS-43	ABS - 93
		ABS-57	ABS-31	ABS-21	ABS-23	ABS-5	ABS-1	ABS-33	ABS-42	ABS - 98
		ABS-52	ABS-14	ABS-16	ABS-22	ABS-79	ABS-72	ABS-19	ABS-18	ABS-171
10.10 –	Session	5 Videos	5 Videos	5 Videos	5 Videos	5 Videos	5 Videos	5 Videos	5 Videos	5 Videos

Time (WITA)	Agenda	Room 1	Room 2	Room 3	Room 4	Room 5	Room 6	Room 7	Room 8	Room 9
10.50	3	15 minutes Q&A	15 minutes Q&A	15 minutes Q&A	15 minutes Q&A	15 minutes Q&A	15 minutes Q&A	15 minutes Q&A	15 minutes Q&A	15 minutes Q&A
		ABS-49	ABS-27	ABS-15	ABS-84	ABS-8	ABS-74	ABS-6	ABS-17	ABS - 112
		ABS-237	ABS-24	ABS-3	ABS - 199	ABS-90	ABS - 188	ABS-67	ABS-4	ABS - 200
		ABS-157	ABS-2	ABS-68	ABS-245	ABS-9	ABS-78	ABS-88	ABS-75	ABS - 116
		ABS-45	ABS-66	ABS-96	ABS-70	ABS-10	ABS-87	ABS-89	ABS-83	ABS - 118
		ABS-41	ABS-225	ABS-142	ABS-92	ABS-11	ABS-97	ABS-99	ABS-81	ABS - 215
10.50 – 11.30	Session 4	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A
		ABS-39	ABS-85	ABS-102	ABS-94	ABS-12	ABS-114	ABS-196	ABS-100	ABS - 129
		ABS-30	ABS-117	ABS-103	ABS-95	ABS-13	ABS-111	ABS-104	ABS-113	ABS - 148
		ABS-107	ABS-62	ABS-110	ABS-64	ABS-184	ABS-108	ABS-186	ABS-109	ABS - 193
		ABS-65	ABS-182	ABS-169	ABS-241	ABS-138	ABS-183	ABS-160	ABS-106	ABS - 154
		ABS-161	ABS-185	ABS-176	ABS-242	ABS-123	ABS-221	ABS-162	ABS-177	ABS-158
11.30 – 12.10	Session 5	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A
		ABS-166	ABS-187	ABS-206	ABS-133	ABS-141	ABS-132	ABS-164	ABS-146	ABS - 159
		ABS-167	ABS-163	ABS-213	ABS-126	ABS-152	ABS-131	ABS-172	ABS-201	ABS - 165
		ABS-127	ABS-170	ABS-224	ABS-208	ABS-155	ABS-130	ABS-174	ABS-202	ABS – 168
		ABS-192	ABS-135	ABS-147	ABS-220	ABS-156	ABS-48	ABS-120	ABS-204	ABS – 175
		ABS-101	ABS-151	ABS-214	ABS-240	ABS-236	ABS-125	ABS-136	ABS-205	ABS – 191
12.10 – 12.50	Session 6	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes Q&A	5 Videos 15 minutes

Time (WITA)	Agenda	Room 1	Room 2	Room 3	Room 4	Room 5	Room 6	Room 7	Room 8	Room 9
										Q&A
		ABS-137	ABS-28	ABS-223	ABS-226	ABS-228	ABS-140	ABS-128	ABS-207	ABS – 194
		ABS-134	ABS-218	ABS-142	ABS-227	ABS-229	ABS-222	ABS-122	ABS-209	ABS – 195
		ABS-124	ABS-219	ABS-239	ABS - 198	ABS-231	ABS-244	ABS-144	ABS-210	ABS – 197
			ABS-217	ABS-216		ABS-233	ABS-51	ABS-178	ABS-211	ABS-77
			ABS-243			ABS-179				ABS-47
12.50-13.00	Closing in Each Break Out Room & Information for Publication									

ROOM FOR NON-PRESENTER PARTICIPANTS

Time (WITA)	Agenda	Room 1	Room 2	Room 3	Room 4	Room 5	Room 6	Room 7	Room 8
08.00 – 09.00	Registration								
09.00 – 09.10	Opening in Each Break Out Room, Welcoming Participants, Introducing Invited Speaker								
09.10 – 12.50	Session 1 - 6	ABS-173		ABS-69				ABS-86	
		ABS-181		ABS-71				ABS-190	
		ABS-232		ABS-73				ABS-246	
		ABS-234							
		ABS-235							
12.50-13.00	Closing in Each Break Out Room & Information for Publication								

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Prof. H. Lalu Husni
Universitas Mataram, Indonesia



Prof. Peter Renshaw
University of Queensland, Australia



Prof. Hasan Said Tortop
Istanbul Esenyurt University, Turkey



Dr. Raquel Reapor
Central Bicol State University of Agriculture,
Philippines



Dr. Muhammad Ridhuan Tony Lim Abdullah
Universiti Teknologi Petronas, Malaysia



Colm Downes
Education and Society at British Council

INVITED SPEAKER



Prof. Sulhaini

Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Mataram



Prof. A. Wahab Jufri

Dean of FKIP, Universitas Mataram



Iwan Jazadi, Ph.D.

STKIP Paracendekia NW Sumbawa



Dr. Muhammad Amin

English Education, Universitas Mataram



Dr. Hj. Darmiany

Primary School Teacher Education, Universitas Mataram



Dr. Syafruddin

Sociology Education, Universitas Mataram



L. Hayanul Haq, Ph. D.

Faculty of Law, Universitas Mataram



**ABSTRACTS
THE 2ND ACCESS 2020
KEYNOTE SPEAKER**

Educational Futures: Rethinking 21st Century Skills & Learning

Peter Renshaw

University of Queensland, Australia

Abstract: I begin this presentation by considering the influence of the “21st Century Skills Framework” on contemporary educational policies and practices, not only in Indonesia, but across the developed and developing world. The notion of 21st Century Skills was devised in the 1980s when business leaders and corporations in the USA began promoting the knowledge-based economy as distinct from the traditional economy centred on manufacturing. The knowledge economy required knowledge workers with different skills and capabilities such as creativity, critical thinking skills, as well as innovative and entrepreneurial dispositions. The knowledge worker had to become a lifelong learner who could be flexible, adaptive and resilient to cope with rapid change. This pervasive discourse influenced educational policies across the world, and the OECD continues to urge governments to reform their education systems in line with the requirements to produce 21st Century learners.

In the second part of this presentation, I draw together various critiques of the 21st Century Skills framework. Some scholars are critical of the framework because, they argue, it was devised to maintain and expand the vested interests of high-tech companies such as Microsoft, Cisco and Intel. Other scholars argue that the framework does not address the most pressing problems that confront citizens across the world, including increasing wealth inequality between and within countries, overuse of resources, the production of waste and pollution, and the global effects of climate change on ecosystems and societies. The United Nations through the Sustainable Development Goals calls for learning related to sustainable lifestyles and patterns of consumption.

In concluding the presentation, I take up Gert Biesta’s proposal that education is not about “learning” per se, but “worthwhile learning.” I reflect on what are worthwhile forms of learning for the 21st century, and advocate for reformulating 21st Century skills to address the “new normal.”

Gifted Young Scientist Education, New Model for Their Training and Effects of Teacher Education

Assoc. Prof. Hasan Said Tortop

Editor of JEGYS, Manager of Young Wise Publishing Ltd. Co.

Abstract: The importance given to social sciences affects the development of countries due to its effect on other fields. In particular, they are important indicators of developments in educational sciences. Countries that fail to solve the problems of their general education are weak in the education of students with special needs. The education of gifted individuals is considered within the education of individuals with special needs. Discussions about the education of gifted individuals and the perspective of the educated individual from the perspective of social capital increased in the early 2000s. It is now proposed to develop the "wisdom" aspect in the education of gifted individuals. The concept of "Gifted Young Scientist" was introduced for individuals who demonstrate high performance in science or academia at a young age. University-based training programs should be created in the education of these individuals. The components of the Gifted Education Program: University Bridge (GEPUB) Model; teacher and mentor training, student selection, curriculum approach, evaluation. GEPUB is a program that brings a new vision to teacher training. GEPUB is a special training program in which e-mentoring strategy is used. GEPUB was developed by Tortop (2013) and implemented for 3 years. The social validity of this program was found to be high. It can be suggested in terms of bringing a new opening to teacher education.

Keyword: Teacher education, gifted young scientist education, GEPUB Model, wisdom

INTERNATIONALIZATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES (SUCs) IN BICOL REGION

Raquel M. Reapor, PhD

Central Bicol State University of Agriculture
(Philippines)

Abstract: This study assessed the internationalization initiatives of selected State Universities and Colleges in Bicol Region. Specifically, it aimed to: 1) determine the profile of SUCs based on CHED Memo order No. 01, S. 2000; 2) determine the level of awareness on the establishment of internationalization, 3) describe the plans and programs of internationalization; 4) identify the policies on internationalization; and 5) find out the best practices on internationalization. The Descriptive - Developmental Method was used in the study. The respondents were presidents, officials, faculty and students which were selected using Stratified Sampling. The data were collected through Survey questionnaire, KII and documentary analysis were treated using weighted mean. The results: 1) Profile of SUCs: (a.1) Accreditation Level – Level II lowest, Level IV highest; (a.2) Faculty Strength – 151 Ph.D./Ed.D. holders, 270 MA/MS holders; (b.1) quality of academic programs – all have Collaborative Activities with foreign institutions, 1 has 2 international Exchange Faculty, and 2 have Foreign Collaborative Researches; (b.2) establishments of bonds – 3 have educational, 2 cultural, 2 social, 1 economic; (b.3) foreign partner - 1 has 10, 2 have 2, 1 has 1; and (b.4) international networks /consortia -membership, 1; Participation – 3 in international students exchange; 1 in International Faculty Scholarship; 4 in short; 1 in Long Term International Training; and 1 with Library/ Laboratory Enhancement; 2) level of awareness on the establishment of internationalization (a) meaning, features and characteristics – students, A, (3.10 WM), faculty, HA, (3.27 WM); (b) establishment of internationalization (b.1) International Participation -students, A, (2.98 WM), faculty, A, (2.87 WM); (b.2) Programs- students, A, (2.99WM), faculty, A, (2.71WM); (b.3) Promotion- students, A, (2.87WM); faculty, A, (2.62WM) and (b.4) Physical Facilities- students, A, (2.85WM); faculty, A, (2.77WM); 3) plans – all have plans; on programs – 4, on sending OJTs abroad; 2, in International Collaboration; 1 in Foreign Language Learning; 4, in Membership in International Organizations; 3, hosting International Conferences; and 4, in Attendance in International Seminars/Conferences; 4) policies- none; and 5) best practices- 3, holding International Lecture Series; 1, in International Cuisine Competition; 1, in International Cultural Night; 1, in Orientation to Foreign Students; 1, in International Peer Language Tutoring Day; and 4, in International Conferences and Colloquium. The conclusions are: 1) SUCs should enhance international linkages, faculty – students exchange, collaborative researches and scholarship grants, (2) Plans, programs and best practices on internationalization have to be strongly established, and (3) A tangible policy on Internationalization should be crafted by CHED.

Keywords: Internationalization, State Universities and Colleges, Plans and Programs, Best Practices

BEYOND SUBSTITUTION TO CONVENTIONAL CLASSROOM LEARNING: REINVENTING VALUE OF TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

MUHAMMAD RIDHUAN TONY LIM ABDULLAH

Head of Governance and Public Policy Research Cluster, Centre of Social Innovation,
Institute of Self-Sustainable Building,
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI PETRONAS

Abstract: Technology is one of the Megatrends which has shaped various aspects of our life. While some sectors notably business and commerce have change considerably in parallel with the advent of technology, the same unfortunately cannot be said for the education sector. The education sector has been generally and relatively slow in its reaction to technology not until the outbreak of the global pandemic, Covid19 which has seen worldwide lockdowns which have interrupted the conventional schooling. All of sudden, even the technology ‘resistants’ have sought refuge in technology; in some cases not as an alternative but an only option to continue the education lifeline. However, while this phenomenon offers the opportunity for technology-based education (e.g.online learning) as a viable substitute to conventional classroom learning at global scale, the crises has also raise questions on the value offered especially at tertiary education which includes networking and social opportunities as well as educational content (Schleicher, 2020). This keynote addresses the issue and proposes how technology should be appropriated in teaching and learning beyond substitution to conventional learning. The paper will also draw upon the SAMR model and supporting frameworks as examples to illustrate a proposed approach in appropriating technology in education. The key takeaway of this discussion is to tap on the full capabilities of technology and more so to capitalise on these capabilities to conduct learning activities or tasks to produce results which are not possible with the conventional learning mode. This approach would impact on reinventing and justifying the value in technology-based education.



**ABSTRACTS
THE 2ND ACCESS 2020
AUTHORS**

Education Technology and Curriculum

AUGMENTED REALITY-BASED MOBILE EDUCATION GAME “AKU SUKA SAYUR” FOR PRESCHOOLER

Vivianti

Universitas Teknologi Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract: Technology-based learning models are increasingly being developed along with the needs of students in digital era recently. One of the digital media widely used is Augmented Reality (AR). The use of AR as a learning media allows users to interact with virtual objects directly since AR technology combines real and virtual world objects. This study describes the implementation of AR to introduce the types of vegetables for preschoolers. This present study is a part of research on the development of the educational game "*Aku Suka Sayur*". This educational game offers several features for recognizing vegetable names, guessing vegetable pictures, singing the song "*Aku Suka Sayur*", and AR features for coloring vegetable pictures. Children can do coloring activities on paper with vegetable images then the image is scanned using the application on the AR menu. The scan results are vegetable objects in 3D on the smartphone screen. In its implementation, this game gained positive response from preschoolers. Children feel happy and enthusiastic on playing games so that the learning process become more interesting and less boring. Utilizing this media can not only be carried out by teachers at school but also parents can use it at home. Therefore, parents can play an active role in children's learning activities.

Keywords: Augmented Reality, Mobile Education Game, Preschooler

COMIC STRIP AS LEARNING MEDIA FOR INDONESIAN TRIBES DIVERSITY LESSON FOR GRADE IV STUDENTS

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Abstract: This research is motivated by the low outcomes of student in learning social studies subjects due the limitations of learning media both supply and use. Therefore, researchers conduct development research with the goals to develop and produce media illustrated story products and find out their feasibility and effectiveness. The problem above is solved by the Research and Development (R&D) method according to Sugiyono. The development of media illustrated story gained 97.5% material expert evaluation with very decent criteria and 85.3% media expert with very decent criteria. Media illustrated story influences student learning outcomes as evidenced by an increase in the average pretest result of 54.6 and an average posttest of 76. Media illustrated story is effectively used in social studies subjects on social, economic, cultural, ethnic and religious diversity in Indonesia is shown from the calculation of N-gain of 0.4705 with moderate criteria. Based on these results it can be concluded that the media illustrated story is feasible and effectively used in social studies subjects on social, economic, cultural, ethnic and religious diversity in Indonesia.

Keywords: media illustrated story; social studies subjects; learning media

PLAYDOUGH GUIDEBOOK TO IMPROVE THE GRADE III STUDENTS' CREATIVITY IN THE ARTS, CULTURE, AND CRAFTSMANSHIP LEARNING

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Abstract: The study is underlied by the insufficiency of the teaching tools used by the teachers during the learning, particularly in the subject of Arts, Culture, and Craftsmanship the teacher uses only teacher's book and student's boook. In addition, the playdough guidebook has not been used yet in SDN Kalisegoro. I developed the playdough guidebook in order to find the feasibilitu, as well as to test its effectivenes. I conducted *Research and Development* (R&D), the development method created by Sugiyono. Respondents of the development of the guidebook consist of lesson materials specialist, media specialist, grade III teacher and students of SDN Kalisegoro. The data were collected through interviews, questionnaire filling, and documentation. Based on the assessment conducted by lesson materials validator, the playdough guidebook is affirmed as highly feasible at percentage point 95% and the one conducted by media validator, it was affirmed as highly feasible at percentage point 97.72%, which means that is feasible to be experimented on the students. The small group testing through pretest got 55 as the mean score, while after doing *post-test* the students' mean score increased into 86. The small group normality test through *pretest*, $L_0 (0.237) < L_{table} (0.337)$, while the normality test of *posttest* shows $L_0 (0.222) < L_{table} (0.337)$ and small group t-test shows $t_{count} = -6.20537$ and t_{table} with $\alpha = 5\%$ is 2.571 shows $t \leq -t_{table}$, i.e. $-6.20537 \leq -2.571$ which means that H_0 is rejected and $\mu_B < 0$. The calculation of N-gain shows that the mean of the students' scores also improved to 0.69. The conclusion of the study is that the playdough guidebook is feasible and effective to be used in the Arts, Culture, and Craftsmanship learning, particularly the lesson of cutting techniques, folding techniques, and knitting techniques.

Keywords: arts, culture, and craftsmanship, playdough guidebook

Bagaimana Seharusnya Konten Video Pembelajaran Dibuat? (Studi pada Mahasiswa Calon Guru Sekolah Dasar selama Pembelajaran Daring di Masa Pandemi COVID-19)

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Abstract: During the Covid-19 pandemic, learning activities were carried out online which involved video conferences, instructional videos, and various other lecture materials that functioned as a medium in delivering various lecture materials to students. The use of instructional videos in delivering material must of course be adjusted to the ability of students to access the video. Therefore, this study aims to analyze how learning videos should be made so that the material contained in the learning videos can be conveyed properly to students in terms of video content, video duration, and various obstacles faced by prospective teacher students in obtaining good teaching materials. in the form of learning resources and learning videos presented by educators. The data in this study were collected by means of a questionnaire distributed with Google Form. The questionnaire was distributed to prospective elementary school teacher students in a study program at one of the state universities in the city of Mataram. The questionnaire results were analyzed as a percentage of quantitative data. The results showed that 51% of respondents prefer learning videos with a duration of 5 to 10 minutes, as many as 60.5% of prospective teacher students prefer learning videos that contain material explanations of a topic of discussion than video tutorials, as well as the main obstacles for prospective teacher students. in obtaining learning materials due to the limited quota of data packages and the internet network (signal) which is less supportive.

Keywords: content, videos, learning, students, covid-19

**PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN DISCOVERY LEARNING BERBANTUAN
VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN INTERAKTIF TERHADAP KESADARAN
METAKOGNITIF SISWA KELAS XI MA UMMUL MUKMININ**

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Abstract: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh model pembelajaran Discovery Learning berbantuan video pembelajaran interaktif terhadap kesadaran metakognitif siswa kelas XI MA Ummul Mukminin Makassar. Desain dalam penelitian ini adalah one group pretes-posttest design. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh siswa kelas XI MA Ummul Mukminin Makassar. Sampel penelitian dipilih secara acak. Tahapan model pembelajaran Discovery Learning berbantuan video pembelajaran terdiri dari Stimulation, Problem Statement, Collection, Prosesing, Verification, Generalitation. Kesadaran matakognitif diukur menggunakan MAI (Metacognitive Awareness Inventory) yang terdiri dari 52 item pertanyaan dengan tiga dimensi yaitu pengetahuan strategi, pengetahuan kognitif, dan pengetahuan terhadap diri sendiri. Pengujian hipotesis menggunakan bantuan aplikasi SPSS For Windows 17.0 melalui uji Paired Sample T-Test. Nilai signifikansi yang diperoleh dari uji hipotesis adalah $p = 0,061 > \alpha = 0,05$. Artinya tidak pengaruh signifikansi penggunaan model pembelajaran Discovery Learning berbantuan video pembelajaran interaktif terhadap kesadaran metakognitif siswa kelas XI MA Ummul Mukminin Makassar.

Keywords: discovery learning; video pembelajaran; kesadaran metakognitif

Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Inkuiri Terbimbing Berbantuan Lembar Kerja Mahasiswa terhadap Keterampilan Proses Mahasiswa pada Mata Kuliah Biokimia STKIP Pembangunan Indonesia

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian eksperimental yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh model pembelajaran inkuiri terbimbing berbantuan LKM terhadap keterampilan proses mahasiswa mata kuliah Biokimia STKIP-PI. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah *one group pretest-posttest design*. Instrumen yang digunakan untuk mengukur keterampilan proses mahasiswa berupa tes keterampilan proses yang terdiri dari soal-soal biokimia, sebelum menggunakan instrument terlebih dahulu diadakan validasi isi. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan model pembelajaran inkuiri terbimbing berbantuan Lembar Kerja Mahasiswa. Model inkuiri terbimbing terdiri dari orientasi, menyajikan masalah, merumuskan hipotesis, mengumpulkan data, menguji hipotesis, dan menarik kesimpulan. Teknik analisis data keterampilan proses mahasiswa menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan analisis statistik inferensial. Pertama, data statistik diuji prasyarat normalitas dengan analisis *Kolmogorov Smirnov*. Pengujian statistik hipotesis menggunakan bantuan aplikasi SPSS for windows 17.00 melalui uji *Paired Sample T-Test*. Berdasarkan hasil analisis statistik inferensial diperoleh nilai signifikansi $p = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,050$. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa H_0 ditolak dan H_1 diterima, yang artinya terdapat pengaruh model pembelajaran inkuiri terbimbing berbantuan LKM terhadap keterampilan Proses mahasiswa pada mata kuliah biokimia STKIP-PI.

Kata kunci: inkuiri terbimbing, keterampilan proses

Student's Environmental Literacy Profile of MA Darul Ulum Kubu Raya: *Preliminary Research*

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Abstract. Environmental literacy refers to the knowledge that relates to one's beliefs; when someone acts to solve environmental problems, it must be based on knowledge or scientifically and accompanied by the belief that he can solve these environmental problems. There are four levels of environmental literacy, such as environmental illiteracy, nominal environmental literacy, functional or operational literacy, and highly evolved environmental literacy. Moreover, there are two leading indicators to measure environmental literacy: knowledge and belief. This research aims to analyze students' environmental literacy in MA Darul Ulum Kubu Raya. This research was developed through descriptive quantitative design to obtain data by employing a classroom questionnaire with 35 statements consists of 27 positive statements and 8 negative statements in grade X MIA of MA Darul Ulum Kubu Raya, with 47 students are participating. The research finding shows that students' environmental literacy in MA Darul Ulum Kubu Raya is categorized as low level, which 37.57 % for environmental illiteracy, 36.81 % for function/functional literacy, 40.28 % for nominal environmental literacy, and 37.73 % for highly evolved environmental literacy. The average percentage for all components is 36.72 %. Based on findings, it can be concluded that environmental literacy in MA Darul Ulum Kubu Raya is still low.

Keywords: student's, environmental literacy, levels of literacy

The Students' Perspectives on Implementing the Mobile-Based Video Calls using AgoraIO in face-to-face Distance Learning Activities

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Abstract: This research aims to know the students' perspectives in the use or utilization of video calls for face-to-face distance learning activities based on mobile devices using AgoraIO and see how well the use of information technology-based learning media for students. This study used probability sampling with the Simple Random Sampling technique. The Slovin technique was used to determine the sample size in the study. This study's population was 31 students of the Diploma 3 Information System. The indicator raised in this study is a mobile device-based Video Call, which is useful for generating motivation and interest in learning. The score is 89%, which means that the use of information technology-based learning media for students is expected to generate motivation and interest in learning. Another indicator of this research is that information technology-based learning media is useful for increasing understanding of lessons. A score of 87% is obtained, which means that the use of information technology-based learning media for students is expected to improve understanding of lessons.

Keywords: students' perspectives; mobile device-based Video Call; AgoraIO

**IDENTIFYING ONLINE CLASS PROBLEMS FACED BY THE STUDENTS OF
MATARAM UNIVERSITY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC USING
FACEBOOK ADS AND GOOGLE FORMS**

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Abstract: In 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak affects many aspects including education where many students are not ready to move from offline class to online class. Moreover, conducting research related to the students' problems is difficult since all schools are closed during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the development of technology can make collecting data easier and broader by targeting more specific people. Facebook Ads is one of the best platforms to collect research data by targeting active media social users from Facebook and Instagram especially during the COVID-19 pandemic where people are supposed to stay at home. By using Facebook Ads, we can engage numerous people since Instagram has 1 billion active monthly users and Facebook has over 2.7 billion monthly active users as of the second quarter of 2020 that makes it the biggest social network worldwide. In addition, we can choose specific audiences by targeting demographics, interests, ages, genders, and behaviors and use Google Forms as a questionnaire. This will make the collected data become more relevant to the research and can be used to improve online class quality, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Online Class, Covid-19, Facebook Ads, Google Forms

Effectiveness of Blended Learning Tools in Increasing Students' Scientific Creativity in Magnetism Matter

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Abstract: Society 5.0 is the part that takes a big share in today's innovation in science education. Super smart society makes education include the dominant role of technology in it. The involvement of technology in learning increases the need for student creativity. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of blended learning tools in increasing the scientific creativity of junior high school students. This experimental research was designed with a pre-test post-test control group design which is part of the development research. The sample consisted of 30 students from the experimental class and 30 students in the control class selected by the cluster random sampling method. Blended learning tools that thought in magnetism matter are based on indicators of scientific creativity. The results showed that the N-gain of the experimental class was higher than the control class. This proves that teaching with learning tools that based on technology is more motivating and helps students to grow their creativity scientifically.

EXPERIENCING ONLINE LEARNING DURING GLOBAL PANDEMIC COVID-19 AND THE NEW NORMAL ERA: A STUDY IN HEALTH EDUCATION

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Abstract: The main problem of online learning in Indonesia, is the limited quotas and access into the internet, especially in a remote area, so the synchronous and asynchronous learning approach is essential to be considered. Another problem is the issue of new poverty in various corners of the region due to the impact of global pandemic COVID-19. The stigma in the language used to speak to students, the issue of health safety for facility sharing in practicum, and the challenge to stimulate students' engagement are the significant challenges in the era of pandemics and new-normal. The purpose of this research is to explore the experiences, constraints, challenges, and strategies carried out by lecturers in carrying out online learning in higher education in the field of health during the global pandemic COVID-19 and the new-normal era that we are going to face soon. This research uses Social Stigmatization Theory. Case studies through qualitative approaches were applied to this study. The primary data collected in this study comes from observation and focus group discussion (FGD). FGD is conducted by involving 3 (three) health education institutions in NTB Province. Sampling selection is based on consideration of the number of classes, sharing facilities, variations in courses, and demographics of existing students. Data is processed using content, thematic, and constant comparative analyses. The study found that the stigma in using sensible and responsible language is a significant issue found among lecturers. The challenge is how to maintain students' engagement in online delivery using a proper balance between synchronous and asynchronous approaches. The global pandemic provides a vast opportunity for lecturers and students to innovate in the implementation of the teaching and learning process that occurs. The study finds the safe and sensible practices in using shared facilities in the laboratory for practicum purposes.

Keywords: Online Learning; COVID-19; Stigma in Language; Students' Engagement; Shared Facilities

Arubalympics 2020: Creating Gamification-Like Environment to Increase Students Motivation within E-Learning Ecosystem

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Abstract: Fostering the motivation of students is a challenge in the learning process based on e-learning. A big challenge is faced by educators who have online classes where the majority of students come from the millennial generation. The situation is getting more difficult when educators have to introduce completely new topics to students. Arubalympics 2020 is a program initiative to introduce a new learning model among students using the adoption of a gamification method similar to Olympic sports events. For 9 consecutive days the learning process involving 340 universities and more than 2,000 learners was carried out virtually. Direct observation-based research by analyzing data on the activeness and success of students became the method of study carried out. The results are really encouraging with the high motivation and passing rates of students in achieving the targeted learning goals. This article shows the strategies used in its implementation as a reference for those who wish to adopt and develop this innovative learning model.

Keywords: e-learning, gamification, olympic, student motivation

Strategies for Creating Effective Student Engagement in a Tele-Conference Environment

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Abstract: The use of tele-conferencing as a learning medium in an e-learning environment has become a necessity in modern education setting. Its massive adoption in the world of education during the pandemic has changed the posture of the learning process that has been known so far. One of the issues that educators face in interacting via tele-conference is the difficulty of building effective student engagement. This paper contains the results of field research conducted on 10 tele-conference-based learning sessions involving approximately 1,000 teachers as students in a Train-of-Trainers training. A number of technologies that provide tele-conference features are used in the study. The research method used is action research with the addition of quantitative data analysis based on the results of a student's survey. The output is a number of strategies that are considered effective for educators who want to create effective learning engagement in a tele-conference environment.

Keywords: e-learning, engagement, tele-conference, train-of-trainers

Development of Physics E-Assessment Based on Data Retention of Preservice Teacher

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Abstract: The development of online evaluation (e-assessment) based on data retention summary is not widely used. This is because the arrangement is more complicated relative to other development methods. However, data retention summary has many advantages such as flexibility and better security system, because it did not use a third vendor. Development is then carried out to build a good, reliable and valid e-assessment to measure critical thinking skills and mastery of physics concepts. Development used the 4D method (Define, Design, Develop, and Disseminate) because it is part of the learning tool. In this article, specifically to explain the define and design stages, focus on the results of product expert validation. Products are validated by experts using 2 validation questionnaires that have been designed to assess product content and design. The validation results show that the e-assessment based on summary data retention gets good validity dan reliability.

Keywords: E-Assessment, Physics, Data Retention Summary

Developing Electronic Module of English for Tourism Through Analysis of Learners and Context

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Abstract: Tourism development in Lampung province has been developing rapidly and the need for English communication skills at the tourism workplace is highly required due to a lot of visitors are foreigners. The state Polytechnic of Lampung has opened a new program study of tour and travel to support the government in the tourism sector and train students to have better English skills. Developing good English materials for tourism based on an Android smartphone is needed since students lack academic hours for learning English. The objective of this research is to develop an electronic module (e-module) of English for tourism based on analysis learners and context. The development of e-module of English for tourism applied research and development (R&D) with Dick and Carey Model. The result of this research is a prototype of e-module of English for tourism that has been validated and published on google play store.

Keywords: developing English e-module, English for tourism, analysis of learners and context

A Personalised Autonomous Model to Enhance University Students' English Language Competence During Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has raised challenges for the higher education community worldwide. One of the most fundamental challenges in teaching English as a Foreign Language (EFL) during the pandemic is to ensure that the learning is meaningful. Online teaching and learning imply a pedagogical content knowledge, mainly related to organising and designing a better learning environment, with the help of digital technology. In this study, we provide insights into this online learning related pedagogical content knowledge, with the goal of helping novice English language learners to navigate in these challenging times. Particularly, through a Personalised Autonomous Model approach, we conducted an action research through developing a new approach to language learning and running the course during a semester in the early to mid-2020 towards 97 students. Our qualitative analysis of the samples showed that the personalised teaching model provides a unique opportunity whereby the students could address their own language learning needs to their own satisfaction which in turn stimulated their positive emotions and self-confidence. The students, however, mentioned that they experienced difficulties in finding resources and setting their personal learning goals. Finally, this research recommends that a personalised learning can be a solution to distance-learning during the post pandemic era.

Keywords: Personalised Autonomous Model; English Language Enhancement; university students

Saving Forest and Javan Lutung in the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park: A SWOT Analysis for Place-Based Pedagogy

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Abstract: The Javan Lutung (*Trachypithecus auratus*; Vulnerable - IUCN Red List) is a primate endemic to the islands of Java, Bali and Lombok in Indonesia. In East Java, Javan Lutung are found in the Bromo-Tengger-Semeru National Park (BTSNP). With increasing pressure toward its habitat, it is important to develop conservation strategies. The Covid-19 Pandemic has forced schools to implement distance learning including the primary schools around the BTSNP. It is well-perceived that distance learning presents challenges. But it also gives opportunities for the teachers and the students to implement place-based pedagogy. Using the SWOT analysis, this study aims to recommend strategies for a place-based pedagogy for third and six grades in primary schools based on K13 Curriculum related to saving forest and its wildlife. Based on SWOT analysis, we recommend: **(i) the S – O strategy:** Loving and saving plants and animals are taught in Theme 1 of grade 3 and grade 6. Students can learn this theme by studying the forest and Javan Lutung around the students' village. **(ii) The W – O strategy:** Schools and local people being interviewed in this study have shown their favourability towards the idea of incorporating forest and Javan Lutung conservation into school curricula or extracurricula. However, students don't have the learning materials or ideas for their self-learning activity. There are some individuals and non-government organisations whose interests are related to forest and Javan Lutung conservation. These individuals and organisations can develop activity book or learning materials for the students to help them studying about forest and Javan Lutung. **(iii) The S – T strategy:** Since primary school students need guidance when entering the forest, the BTSNP can work together with local NGOs or individuals to undertake mapping of primary students living in villages around the BTSNP and develop schedule for the students. **(iv) The W – T strategy:** Since the teachers do not have adequate knowledge on this topic, the place-based pedagogy curriculum for theme 1 (grade 3 and grade 6) can be led by NGO and BTSNP in collaboration with the teacher. With regards to “Kampus Merdeka: Merdeka Belajar”, students can develop their project to support place-based pedagogy during the pandemic.

Keywords: Javan Lutung, Place-Based Pedagogy, SWOT

The Study on the Implementation of Internal Quality Assurance System (SPMI) on the Standard of Content, Process and Assessment During the Covid-19 Periode at SDN 1 Dasan Tereng, Narmada

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Abstract: This study aims to describe the implementation of SPMI on the standard of content, process and assessment during the Covid-19 period. The approach used is a qualitative approach with a case study method. The research was conducted at SDN 1 Dasan Tereng, Narmada. Data were collected through observation, interviews and documents. Data source: all school elements and SPMI documents. Research results: Implementation of SPMI on the standard of content, process and assessment during the Covid-19 period can be described through the results of the SPMI cycle: Quality Mapping: it is necessary to increase teacher competence in preparing RPP and KTSP (content), media (process), K13 assessment (assessment) . Quality Compliance Planning: workshop on preparation of RPP and KTSP (content), media (process), and K13 assessment (assessment). Implementation of Quality Compliance: all quality planning activities are carried out except for the KTSP workshop. Monev: RPP and media workshop are well done, K13 assessment workshop has not been completed, KTSP workshop failed. New Quality Standard Setting: not yet implemented. Conclusion: The implementation of SPMI on the standard of content, process and assessment during the Covid-19 period at SDN 1 Dasan Tereng was not optimal because there were SPMI cycle activities that were not implemented.

Keywords: SPMI; Covid-19

KEMAMPUAN CRITICAL SPATIAL THINKING MAHASISWA PADA PEMBELAJARAN GEOGRAFI

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Abstrak: Critical spatial thinking menjadi tuntutan capaian pembelajaran bagi mahasiswa Pendidikan Geografi. Mahasiswa melalui proses kombinasi berpikir kritis dan berpikir spasial dalam pembelajaran harus dapat mengembangkan daya nalar untuk memunculkan pemikiran-pemikiran inovatif dalam rangka mengatasi permasalahan kehidupan sehari-hari. Melalui pemanfaatan data geospasial, mahasiswa akan mudah melakukan identifikasi masalah jika menguasai kemampuan berpikir kritis dengan sudut pandang keruangan. Penelitian ini untuk menjawab pertanyaan bagaimana tingkat kemampuan critical spatial thinking mahasiswa pada pembelajaran geografi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan populasi seluruh mahasiswa Prodi Pendidikan Geografi FKIP UNS Tahun Akademik 2020/2021. Teknik pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan kuesioner yang diberikan secara online melalui Google Form. Data yang diperoleh dari kuesioner dianalisis menggunakan modus. Hasil penelitian ini adalah: 1) Pada mahasiswa angkatan 2017 sebanyak 68,89% belum maksimal dalam pemanfaatan konsep; 62,22% belum maksimal dalam menghubungkan antar konsep; 37,78% belum maksimal dalam melakukan prediksi dampak; 66,66% belum maksimal dalam pemecahan masalah; 51,11% belum maksimal dalam membaca peta; 2) Pada mahasiswa angkatan 2018 sebanyak 66,66% belum maksimal dalam pemanfaatan konsep; 87,77% belum maksimal dalam menghubungkan antar konsep; 37,78% belum maksimal dalam melakukan prediksi dampak; 77,78% belum maksimal dalam pemecahan masalah; 57,78% belum maksimal dalam membaca peta; 3) Pada mahasiswa angkatan 2019 sebanyak 64,91% belum maksimal dalam pemanfaatan konsep; 68,41% belum maksimal dalam menghubungkan antar konsep; 45,61% belum maksimal dalam melakukan prediksi dampak; 63,16% belum maksimal dalam pemecahan masalah; 75,44% belum maksimal dalam membaca peta.

Kata kunci: *critical spatial thinking*, pembelajaran geografi, mahasiswa

CLIL-ING THE DESIGN OF BLOCK SUBJECTS AT THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE TO PROMOTE BOTH CONTENTS AND ENGLISH

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Abstract: From longitudinal study conducted at the Faculty of Medicine), the University of Mataram (2018-2020, it was found that there was a big gap between the demand of English and the treatment of teaching and learning process of English. Analysis of various documents (Competency Standard of Indonesian Doctors, known as SKDI, and Guidebook for Faculty of Medicine UNRAM), English is urgently needed to meet short-term, mid-term, and long-term goals. However, as part of the Block System, English does not get an adequate portion to achieve those goals. It was given only in 200 minutes in Block I, in a big class of 80 -100 students and with mostly low levels of English. This research aims at finding an alternative solution to the improvement of students' English proficiency by providing a framework to integrate content and language (English) in the curriculum of block systems at the Faculty of Medicine. The integration is known as Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) – an educational approach in which a subject is taught through foreign language with dual focused goals (content and language) simultaneously. This employs research and development (R&D) by using *Coyle's 4Cs* framework, consisting of *Content*, *Cognition*, *Communication* and *Culture*. This article provides how this framework applied in teaching *Block Systems* at the Faculty of Medicine, UNRAM to promote both content and English simultaneously. The sample of design in a block system is also provided.

Keywords: CLIL, English, medicine, block system, Coyle's 4Cs

PENGEMBANGAN BUKU AJAR BAHASA INDONESIA UNTUK SISWA KELAS X SMK JURUSAN TEKNIK KOMPUTER JARINGAN BERBASIS HOTS (HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILL)

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Abstrak: Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk mengetahui kondisi buku ajar Bahasa Indonesia yang digunakan oleh siswa pada SMKN di Kabupaten Sumbawa dan (2) mengembangkan buku ajar Bahasa Indonesia berbasis *Higher Otder Thinking Skill*. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian dan pengembangan (R&D) menggunakan prosedur pengembangan Borg & Gall (1983) yang dimodifikasi menjadi beberapa tahap yaitu tahap prasurvei, tahap perencanaan pengembangan, dan tahap pengembangan draf produk. Subjek penelitian ini adalah 4 guru bahasa Indonesia di SMKN dan 40 siswa kelas X SMKN pada Jurusan Teknik Komputer Jaringan di Kabupaten Sumbawa. Pengumpulan data dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan teknik wawancara, pencatatan dokumen, dan angket. Data dianalisis secara kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Analisis kualitatif menggunakan analisis model interaktif Milles dan Huberman dan analisis kuantitatif menggunakan rumus statistik deskriptif. Hasil analisis kuantitatif diperoleh nilai rata-rata sebesar 75% dengan kategori layak namun masih terdapat kekurangan karena muatan materi dan tugas latihan keterampilan berbicara dan menyimak proporsinya masih sedikit. Selain itu, buku tersebut tidak sesuai dengan karakteristik jurusan Teknik Komputer Jaringan (TKJ) dan tidak sesuai dengan karakteristik siswa. Guru dan siswa membutuhkan buku bahasa Indonesia yang sesuai dengan karakteristik jurusan TKJ dan karakterstik peserta didik. Mengacu pada hasil analisis kondisi buku ajar dikembangkan buku ajar Bahasa Indonesia Berbasis Keterampilan HOTS untuk siswa kelas X Jurusan Teknik Komputer Jaringan. Buku ajar tersebut terdiri dari beberapa bagian, yaitu sampul depan, prakata, daftar isi, pengembangan literasi, bab I, bab II, bab III, bab IV, glosarium, daftar pustaka, dan biografi penulis.

Kata kunci: *buku ajar, jaringan komputer, Higher Order Thinking Skill*

Optimalization of Chemistry Learning Achievement Through Implementation of Discovery-Based Learning Strategies

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Abstract: Efforts to optimize the achievement of learning outcomes in chemistry were carried out through experimental research by implementing discovery-based learning strategies for state high school (SMA) students in Mataram City and West Lombok Regency. This study specifically aims to examine the effect of the implementation of discovery-based learning strategies to high order thinking skills (HOTS) and student learning outcomes in chemistry. The study population consisted of students from state SMA in Mataram City and West Lombok Regency. The sample was determined by purposive sampling, where SMA selected as samples from the Mataram City were SMAN 4 Mataram and SMAN 1 Lembar from West Lombok Regency. In each SMA as a sample, one experimental class and one control class were assigned. In the experimental class, discovery-based learning strategies was applied, while in the control class, conventional (expository) learning was applied. Based on the results of research and data analysis it was concluded that the implementation of discovery-based learning strategies has a positive effect on critical thinking abilities, creative thinking abilities, and chemistry learning outcomes of state SMA students in Mataram City and West Lombok Regency.

Keywords: discovery learning; critical thinking abilities; creative thinking abilities; chemistry learning outcome

The Effect of E-learning Media Can Improve Students' Understood of the Concept of Citizenship Education in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era

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Abstract: Citizenship education learning shapes students' skills, but students' skills are limited due to the application of learning that is not in knowledge. The purpose of this article is to find out whether e-learning media can improve students' understanding of the concept of Citizenship Education in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era. This type of research is quantitative with a pre-experimental design experimental approach with a static group comparison design. The number of samples is 60 students. The data collection method used was a test and the data analysis method used was a statistical formula in the form of a t-test formula. The research shows that there is an increase in the understanding of the concept of student citizenship education in the Covid-19 pandemic era through the application of e-learning media to students. So, e-learning is beneficial for students and teachers to keep learning in the Covid-19 academic age by implementing health protocols.

Keywords: Learning; E-learning; Concept Understood; Citizenship Education; Covid-19

Curricular Freedom in the Time of Pandemic: Preliminary Survey of Teachers' Perceptions on Indonesia's Emergency Curriculum Options

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Abstract: This study examines the perceptions and preferences of school teachers in West Nusa Tenggara concerning the three emergency curricular options offered by the Ministry of Education in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Through a digital questionnaire, 36 teachers were surveyed through a series of open-ended questions aimed at exploring the teachers' background, immediate technological challenges, access level to resources, and their respective perceptions on the offered curriculum. Findings suggest that a significant majority of teachers, regardless of their perceived level of access to resources, students' access, or geographical locations, prefer and demand the freedom to determine their independent curriculum. Concerns over the detrimental effects of the lack of access to technology was identified as the driver for the choice. This study calls for governments' stronger support for schools to navigate, develop, and implement their independent curriculum to further mitigate the pandemic's tolls on students' and teachers' mental health.

Keywords: teachers' perception, education in Covid-19 pandemic, emergency curriculum

Analisis Pembelajaran Berbasis *Higher Order Thinking Skill (HOTS)* Pada Mata Kuliah Sejarah Fisika

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui: (1) Rencana Pembelajaran Semester (RPS) mata kuliah sejarah fisika telah memenuhi unsur keterampilan berpikir tingkat tinggi; (2) pelaksanaan kegiatan pembelajaran sejarah fisika yang dilaksanakan secara *online* menggunakan *google meet*, telah mengarah pada unsur keterampilan berpikir tingkat tinggi; dan (3) instrumen evaluasi pembelajaran yang mengukur keterampilan berpikir tingkat tinggi. Jenis penelitian ini adalah *mixed methods*. Subjek pada penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa semester III kelas B Program Studi Pendidikan Fisika tahun akademik 2020/2021. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan metode observasi, dokumentasi, dan kuesioner. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Rencana Pembelajaran Semester (RPS) yang dibuat telah memenuhi unsur keterampilan berpikir tingkat tinggi; (2) pelaksanaan kegiatan pembelajaran sejarah fisika secara *online* menggunakan *google meet* telah implementasikan kegiatan pembelajaran yang mengarah pada keterampilan berpikir tingkat tinggi; dan (3) evaluasi pembelajaran yang dibuat telah memenuhi unsur pengukuran keterampilan berpikir tingkat tinggi.

Kata kunci: Higher Order Thinking Skill (HOTS), Sejarah Fisika

Student's Environmental Literacy Profile of MA Darul Ulum Kubu Raya: Preliminary Research

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Abstract: Environmental literacy refers to the knowledge that relates to one's beliefs; when someone acts to solve environmental problems, it must be based on knowledge or scientifically and accompanied by the belief that he can solve these environmental problems. There are four levels of environmental literacy, such as environmental illiteracy, nominal environmental literacy, functional or operational literacy, and highly evolved environmental literacy. Moreover, there are two leading indicators to measure environmental literacy: knowledge and belief. This research aims to analyze students' environmental literacy in MA Darul Ulum Kubu Raya. This research was developed through descriptive quantitative design to obtain data by employing a classroom questionnaire with 35 statements consists of 27 positive statements and 8 negative statements in grade X MIA of MA Darul Ulum Kubu Raya, with 47 students are participating. The research finding shows that students' environmental literacy in MA Darul Ulum Kubu Raya is categorized as low level, which 37.57 % for environmental illiteracy, 36.81 % for function/functional literacy, 40.28 % for nominal environmental literacy, and 37.73 % for highly evolved environmental literacy. The average percentage for all components is 36.72 %. Based on findings, it can be concluded that environmental literacy in MA Darul Ulum Kubu Raya is still low.

Keywords: student's; environmental literacy; levels of literacy

Teacher Education

**IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS FACED BY TEACHERS IN THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF CURRICULUM 2013 AT SDN Se-KOTA MATARAM
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020/2021**

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Abstract: This research aims to identify the problems faced by teachers in the implementation of the 2013 curriculum at SDN in Mataram City. The focus of the discussion in this study is the problem in the preparation of learning tools, the implementation of learning and assessment of learning. The type of research used is survey research. Sampling in this study used random sampling cluster techniques. The subject of this study was a classroom teacher. This research site is at SDN Se-Kota Mataram. The data collection method uses questioner and interview methods. Data is analyzed using descriptive analysis and questioner data analysis using the Likert scale. The validity test in this study is with the help of judgment experts. The results of this study show that the difficulties experienced by teachers in the implementation of the 2013 curriculum are not necessarily derived from within the teacher itself. There are several factors from outside the ability of teachers, namely the factor of the limited ability of students, from institutions and from the government.

Keywords: curriculum 2013, problem in curriculum 2013 words

Feasibility of Student's Worksheet-Based Scientific Approach on Interaction of Living Thing Material

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Abstract: This study aims to produce valid student's worksheet-based on scientific approach to develop the character of curiosity, responsibility and environmental care of junior highschool on the interaction of living things material. This research is a development research using the Research and Development (R&D) model develop by Thiagarajan. This Research and Development (R&D) involved expert validators and school pratitioners to review student's worksheet format, language and content. The results show that the student's worksheet has been developed is feasible to use in learning to develop student characters.

Keywords: feasibility, student's worksheet, scientific, student characters

HUBUNGAN ANTARA PENGGUNAAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN BERBASIS MACROMEDIA FLASH DENGAN RETENSI SISWA SD KELAS IV

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Abstrak: Capaian materi ajar pada tingkat sekolah dasar khususnya pada Tema 6 yaitu Cita-Citaku sub tema Hebatnya Cita-citaku sebagian besar berada pada dimensi ingatan dan kualitas hasil belajar peserta didik dapat dilihat dari seberapa lama (retensi) dan seberapa banyak konsep yang dapat diingat oleh peserta didik. Materi tema Cita-citaku yang biasanya disajikan dengan metode ceramah tentunya tidak akan memberikan hasil yang berbeda terhadap daya retensi peserta didik. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas pembelajaran Tema 6 berbantuan media *macromedia flash* pada siswa SD kelas IV dan mengetahui hubungan antara penggunaan media *macromedia flash* dengan retensi siswa SD kelas IV. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dan dilakukan dengan metode kuasi eksperimen. Populasi dalam ini penelitian ini sebanyak 120 siswa. Sampel penelitian ini adalah 25 orang siswa. Data dikumpulkan dengan teknik tes berupa pilihan ganda dan dilakukan sebanyak 3 (tiga) kali yaitu pretest, posttest dan uji retensi. Uji retensi diberikan setelah selang waktu 7 (tujuh) hari di lakukan pottest. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari hasil uji t berpasangan diketahui bahwa terdapat perbedaan hasil tes yang signifikan ($\text{sig } 0.000 < 0.05$) antara pretest dan posttest, dan dari hasil uji korelasi antara nilai N-Gain terhadap nilai retensi juga diperoleh hubungan (korelasi) yang kuat ($\text{Sig. } 0.008 < 0.05$) antara nilai N-Gain peserta didik dengan nilai retensinya yang berarti bahwa peserta didik yang nilai Gainnya bagus tetapi mudah lupa sehingga nilai retensinya tidak lebih baik daripada peserta didik dengan Gain sedang.

Kata kunci: media pembelajaran, macromedia flash, retensi

Understanding teacher agency in practice: An ecological approach

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Abstract: There is an emerging tendency in education practices to acknowledge the importance of teachers' agency, that is, of their active contribution to shaping their work and its conditions. However, measures taken to understand teacher agency has been limited to a particular dimension of teachers' practices only, such as their current enactment, resulting a gap about how teachers' agentive actions are informed and shaped. Therefore, this paper investigates trends in teacher agency studies and proposes a more thorough measurement of understanding teachers' exercises of agency in their educational repertoires. Drawing upon an ecological approach from Priestley, Biesta, and Robinson (2016), this paper expands the significance of measuring an interplay between teachers' iterational, practical-evaluative and projective dimensions; thus, it can better inform educational institutions and teacher educators about ways to support teacher agency.

Keywords: teacher agency; ecological approach

The Effect of The Scientific Approach on Enhancing Elementary School Students' Learning Outcomes in Indonesia: A Meta-Analysis

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Abstract: The 2013 curriculum provides a conception that the scientific approach to learning includes components of observing, asking, reasoning, creating, communicating. The scientific approach is appropriate for use of science subjects because it is a student-centered learning approach while the learning process meets scientific criteria. This study aims to study the effect of scientific methods of improving science learning outcomes of elementary school students in Indonesia. This research is a meta-analysis of research results available on the “Indonesia OneSearch” portal by calculating the effect size of each study. Results of tracing scientific publications obtained 20 documents published between 2013-2018 based on certain criteria. The results of this study indicated that the average effect size of the scientific approach to improving science learning outcomes of elementary school students is 1.1, including in the high category. The result of the effect size value shows that the scientific approach contributes 84% - 88% in improving science learning outcomes of elementary school students in Indonesia. The implication of this research lies in the development of a scientific approach to various variations in the elementary school learning process following the mandate of the 2013 curriculum.

Keywords: Meta-Analysis, Scientific Approach, Science Learning Outcomes

IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE LEARNING MODELS BASED ON CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract: Ethnic, cultural and religious diversity is often the cause of conflicts in society. For this reason, cultural intelligence is one of the competencies that is indispensable, including the multi-ethnic Sumbawa community. Implementation of social intelligence learning models based on cultural intelligence is done so that students have awareness and knowledge about the diversity of religions and cultures, have motivation to work with friends of different religions and cultures and have tolerant behavior towards friends of different religions and cultures. This research was carried out through a Isman instructional design model. Data collection uses questionnaires, interviews, observations, and documentation. Data analysis uses descriptive qualitative techniques. Research findings show (a) in the metacognitive aspect, cultural intelligence appears from the awareness of students to want to share and learn from other students of different religions and cultures in the classroom; (b) in the cognitive aspect, cultural intelligence is reflected in the completeness of students' learning in material diversity of Indonesian society; (c) in the aspect of motivation, cultural intelligence is reflected in the willingness to mingle and enjoy the process of working with friends of different religions and cultures in the classroom; (d) in the aspect of behavior, cultural intelligence is reflected in the activities of students who actively assist friends in completing group assignments.

Keywords: Cultural Intelligence, Learning Model, Social Studies Education

Restoring Lake Buhi: Inputs in Developing Science Education Materials

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Abstract: This study assesses the development issues of Buhi Lake (Philippines). Premised on the lack of development, the inattention from the lake communities, and the underutilization of the natural resource, the study contends that the Buhi lake Community and the Municipality of Buhi, Province of Camarines Sur must now take the initiative in fostering development of the lake; specifically, (1). Determine the destructive and non-destructive fishing practices done by fishermen in Buhi lake. (2) Determine the living practices of community residing along the coast that are beneficial and non-beneficial to Buhi lakes. (3) Develop an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials with science education content to promote the preservation of the lakes. (4) Design Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials dissemination plan to Buhi lake locals. Moreover, the study also addresses the gap in Bicol lake studies, particularly the scarcity of scholarly outputs on development studies of Region V lakes and some of small-scale lakes in the Philippines.

Keywords: Lake Development, Lake Community, Lake Studies, Small Lake, Lake, Lake Buhi, IEC science education

PEMANFAATAN MEDIA KOMPONEN INSTRUMEN TERPADU (KIT) IPA DI SDN 34 CAKRANEGARA

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Abstract: Utilization of the Integrated Instrument Component (KIT) media in science learning at SD Negeri 34 Cakranegara. The method used was a descriptive method with a survey research form. The instruments used were observation sheets, questionnaires, and interview guides. The results of the research on the availability of IPA KIT media at SD Negeri 34 Cakranegara were sufficient to be used in the learning process, and the condition of the IPA KIT media was still good and had not been damaged. The utilization of IPA KIT media at SD Negeri 34 Cakranegara has not been maximized in learning. The main factor causing the unsuccessful utilization of the IPA KIT media was the lack of skills of the teachers in using the IPA KIT media.

Keywords: KIT IPA, Utilization, Media, Science learning

THE EFFECT OF FERNALD METHOD IN BEGINNING READING SKILL IN SDN KAYANGAN NORTH LOMBOK (THE 3RD CLASS)

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Abstract: The importance of reading skill for elementary students is a base for this study created while the fact shows most students in elementary school has not been able to read correctly. This study aims to determine the effect of fernald method in students' beginning reading skill that has low ability in reading (study case: the 3rd class in SDN 3 Kayangan). This study used Single Subject Research (SSR) method with ABA approach. The subject in this study were two students (subject I and subject II) that had low reading skill than the rest of the class. The data were collected using test method and the instrument used was test for beginning reading skill. The result obtained an improvement in the subjects' beginning reading skills after intervention. The improvement is shown by the students' mean score between A2 (post-test) is higher compared to A1 (post-test). As the diagram illustrated the percentages of data overlap in subject I is 0% and 0% while subject II takes 16.67% and 0% portion. The small numbers indicate the subject changes in each condition. It means the effect of intervention on behaviour changes is provable. Furthermore, the results of gain score analysis states that the application of fernald method in students' reading skill for subject I (0.3) and subject II (0.56) are categorized as low and medium. Although it has not reached the high category yet, this results shows a positive effect. For the teachers and parents, it is suggested to apply fernald method in learning to read for children who have difficulty in reading.

Keywords: fernald method, beginning reading skill

Public Service Quality and Public Satisfaction in the Education Office of Mataram City

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Abstract: Satisfaction measurement is an important element in the performance evaluation process where the ultimate goal to be achieved is to provide better, more efficient, and more effective service based on community needs. The purpose of this study is to determine the level of customer satisfaction with public services for administrative services at the Mataram City Education Office by measuring the level of quality or service quality through 9 service elements that are still considered weak and need to be improved, they are ; service requirements, procedure, speed of service time, services costs, product suitability services, competency of service officers; politeness and friendliness of staff, facilities and infrastructure, and complaint service. The data analysis method used in this study is based on the ministerial empowerment ministerial regulation Minister Number 14 the Year 2017 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of a Public Satisfaction Survey for Public Service Provider Units. Respondents in the survey study were 150 service recipients at the Mataram City Education Office using a questionnaire. Based on the results of survey of 150 respondents, there are several elements of service that have a good enough value and still need to be improved, they are: service costs, competency of service officers and politeness and friendliness of staff. Besides these elements, other elements must be improved. The results showed that the customer satisfaction index of services provided at the Mataram City Education Office was 64,24, meaning that the performance of the at the Mataram City Education Office in providing public services in 2019 was classified as Not Good (D).

Keywords : Public Service, Costumer Satisfaction, Administration, Service Quality

RELATIONS BETWEEN PARENTS' ATTENTION AND LEARNING MOTIVATION WITH SOCIAL SCIENCE LEARNING OUTCOME

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Abstracts: The purpose of this research was to find out the correlation between parents attention and learning motivation to learning outcome. This study included quantitative research with correlational design with a sample of 113 students from a population of 140 using simple random sampling. The results of data analysis with the data prerequisite test obtained were normal data, linear data, and nomulticollinearity. The techniques of data analysis used a descriptive statistics, simple correlations, multiple correlations, simple regression, and multiple regression. The results showed parents' attention and learning motivation had a positive relationship with social studies learning outcomes with a contribution of 47.7%. Conclusions in this study were There is a positive correlation between parental attention and learning motivation to social studies learning outcomes of fourth grade of SDN Gugus Dwija Krida, Mijen District, Semarang City.

Keywords: learning motivation; parents attention; social studies learning outcomes

**THE EFFECT OF CONSTRUCTIVE PLAY WITH BLOCK MEDIA ON
MATHEMATICAL LOGIC ABILITY GROUP B IN TAMAN KANAK-KANAK
KOTA MAKASSAR**

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Abstract: The problem in this study is how does the description of children's mathematical logic abilities before and after stimulating constructive play activities using blocks media, does constructive play with block media affect children's mathematical logic abilities? The purpose of this study was to describe the mathematical logic skills of children before and after being given constructive play with block media, and to determine the effectiveness of constructive play with block media in early childhood education children. The type of research used in this study is a Quasi Experimental Design research type. The population in this study were all children in group B, totaling 96 children in PAUD Terpadu Teratai. Determination of the sample using nonprobability sampling technique with purposive sampling so that the selected sample is group B1, amounting to 20 students as the experimental class and the sample for the control class is group B2 totaling 20 students. Data collection techniques through test and documentation techniques. The data analysis technique used is descriptive statistical analysis and nonparametric statistical analysis. The results showed that the mathematical logic skills of children before being given treatment were in the category of starting to develop and after being given the treatment they were in the developing category as expected, it can be concluded that there was an effect of constructive play with block media on the mathematical logic skills of children in group B PAUD Terpadu Teratai, Makassar.

Keywords: Constructive Play, Block Media, Logic Mathematics Ability

Thematic Learning: Are Primary School Teachers Ready to Connect Mathematics Learning in Schools?

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Abstract: The mathematical connection is an important aspect of learning mathematics. Especially for elementary school teachers, where since the 2013 curriculum has been announced low-grade elementary school teachers (Class I, II, and III) are required to implement a thematic learning system. In thematic learning, many mathematical connection processes occur. Therefore, the researcher aims to gather information about the feasibility of learning based on mathematical connections in classroom learning. The research method used is a qualitative-descriptive method to describe the learning phenomenon based on mathematical connections. The research subjects were 24 elementary school teachers in cluster IV Mataram City with the criteria; (1) The length of teaching is more than 7 years (since the 2013 curriculum was issued); (2) Teachers who teach in Low class (Class I, II, & III); and (3) The teacher is willing to be a subject in the research. The research procedure carried out was the provision of an online google form survey link. Then it was done to each subject via WhatsApp call to strengthen the survey answers for each subject. The results showed that the implementation of learning based on mathematical connections was not optimal, where only indicators D1 and D2 were met. The D3 indicator is not fulfilled, which means that the teacher has never made student worksheets (LKS) that contain or connect mathematical concepts with a concept outside mathematics.

EFFECTIVENESS OF A SIMULATION-BASED EARTHQUAKE PREPAREDNESS SOCIALIZATION MODEL AT SCHOOLS IN LOMBOK

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Abstract: The research departs from the fact that the level of earthquake disaster preparedness in schools in Lombok is low. Meanwhile, the integrated socialization of Social Science learning in schools did not contribute to the formation of school preparedness in the face of earthquakes. In fact, the island of Lombok is an area with a high level of vulnerability to earthquakes. This is because the island of Lombok is one of the islands in Indonesia which is the epicenter of the earthquake. Thus in this study, the main objective is to describe the effectiveness of the simulation-based socialization model intended for schools. The research method used is a research and development approach (Research & Development). The results of the research are several results including; *First*, the learning process of teachers and students is increasingly effective because it uses a simulation-based socialization model; *Second*, the results of both quantitative and qualitative analyzes show that the simulation-based socialization model is able to improve school preparedness for earthquake disasters. So the teacher and student simulation-based socialization model are more effective and efficient in order to improve their ability to deal with earthquake disasters in schools.

Keywords: socialization; preparedness; simulation

INTERNALIZATION OF THE VALUES OF *MAGIBUNG* TRADITION IN CHARACTER EDUCATION

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Abstract: The purpose of the study was to explore *magibung* tradition as a character learning method in society. To gain a holistic understanding, we employed descriptive study to observe *magibung* tradition in Desa Pakraman Seraya, Karangasem-Bali. The data was analyzed qualitatively using descriptive method with data triangulation method. From the analysis it was found that *magibung* can be used as a method to build character in society. The characters highlighted in *magibung* is religious, integrity, team work and independent.

Keywords: character education, *magibung* tradition

UTILIZING THE ROLE OF FEEDBACKS ON MATHEMATICS ONLINE CLASSES IN THE NEW NORMAL ERA

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Abstract: In this era of The New Normal where students, teachers, and even parents are ‘forced’ to get accustomed to *Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh* (PJJ), we cannot simply overlook the importance of feedback on students’ work, especially in mathematics teaching and learning. Although given remotely, feedbacks will give information of students’ understanding of the given material and also encourage them that their work are valued. Providing feedbacks in PJJ is challenging, but it is not impossible. The paper will present how students’ perception about feedback in online classes and also explanation about how we can give direct feedback to students synchronously, leaving private comments under students’ submitted work, and various other feedback in forms of pictures, voice notes, even short videos, all depends on kind of platform we use to give feedback to our students.

Keywords: feedback, mathematics, online classes, new normal, covid-19

HUBUNGAN PEMAHAMAN NILAI-NILAI PANCASILA PADA PEMBELAJARAN PPKn DENGAN KARAKTER SISWA KELAS V SDN GUGUS V AMPENAN

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Abstrak : Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh kerapuhan karakter yang cukup parah yang salah satunya disebabkan oleh tidak optimalnya pengembangan karakter di lembaga pendidikan. Pendidikan di Indonesia saat ini hanya terfokus pada otak kiri (*hard skill*) saja dan kurang memperhatikan perkembangan otak kanan (*soft skill*). Selain itu, semakin meningkatnya karakter bangsa Indonesia yang tidak baik terutama karakter para pelajar yang tidak mencerminkan nilai-nilai Pancasila. Nilai-nilai Pancasila merupakan nilai yang sangat penting karena mengandung nilai-nilai luhur bangsa ini dan sangat relevan untuk dijadikan dasar dalam pembentukan karakter bangsa. Dengan demikian peneliti melakukan penelitian dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pemahaman nilai-nilai Pancasila terhadap karakter siswa. Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif. Lokasi penelitian di SDN Gugus V Ampenan pada kelas V. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 55 Siswa. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan berupa tes, dan angket. Teknik analisis data menggunakan Korelasi *Product Moment*. Hasil perhitungan dengan hasil Koefisien Korelasi yang ditandai dengan nilai r sebesar 0,979 yang berarti menandakan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang kuat antara pemahaman nilai-nilai Pancasila dengan karakter siswa SDN Gugus V Ampenan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat Hubungan yang signifikan antara pemahaman nilai-nilai Pancasila dengan karakter siswa kelas V SDN Gugus V Ampenan.

Kata kunci: pemahaman nilai-nilai pancasila, pendidikan karakter

DESIGNING INSTRUCTIONAL MODEL TO STIMULATING HIGH ORDER THINKING SKILLS IN PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' EDUCATION

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Abstract: The main purposes of this research are to construct and design an instructional model based on the cognitive approach to stimulate high order thinking skills among prospective science teachers. This research involves two main steps, that is the construction of the theoretical framework that builds the instructional model and feasibility analysis of the design instructional model based on expert judgment. The result of the design instructional model shows that there are six (6) main stages in stimulating HOTS, includes knowledge orientation, questioning, information exploration, discussion, explanation, and reflection. In addition, the results of the expert's judgment show that the framework of the learning model was intended to stimulate HOTS categorized as feasible to use under the rational cognitive approach in terms of clarity ($X = 3,9$; $SD = 0,68$; S-CVI = 0,9; IRC = 0,92) consistency ($X = 3,9$; $SD = 0,68$; S-CVI = 0,9; IRC = 0,88), practicality ($X = 3,83$; $SD = 0,94$; S-CVI = 0,83; IRC = 0,85), and applicability ($X = 3,80$; $SD = 0,65$; S-CVI = 0,80; IRC = 0,74). This model is hereinafter referred to as Stim-HOTS instructional model. Details on the framework of Stim-HOTS instructional model design will be presented in this paper.

Keywords: Designing; Instructional Model; Stim-HOTS

KAJIAN PEMBELAJARAN 4.0 : TRANSFORMASI PEMBELAJARAN BERBASIS *BLENDED LEARNING* UNTUK MEMPERKUAT LITERASI DIGITAL MAHASISWA PROGRAM STUDI PGSD

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Abstrak: Pembelajaran 4.0 menuntut semua pihak untuk terus berinovasi sesuai dengan perkembangan teknologi, informasi dan komunikasi. Salah satu yang menjadi permasalahan saat ini adalah dosen lebih banyak menggunakan model pembelajaran konvensional (*face to face*) yang membuat mahasiswa bosan dan tidak tertarik dalam mengikuti proses pembelajaran. Hal ini menyebabkan hasil yang diharapkan oleh dosen tidak sesuai dengan kenyataan. Untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut, diperlukan sebuah inovasi baru, yakni menggabungkan model pembelajaran konvensional dan *e-learning* yang sering kita sebut dengan *blended learning*. Dengan perpaduan ini diharapkan mahasiswa akan semakin termotivasi dan terampil dalam menggunakan teknologi dan informasi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk membantu mahasiswa dalam rangka memperkuat pengetahuan mereka dalam menggunakan teknologi digital pada proses pembelajaran sehingga hasil yang diharapkan sesuai dengan apa yang dirancang. Pendekatan penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif-kualitatif. Lokasi penelitian di Prodi PGSD Universitas Mataram. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara, dokumentasi dan observasi. Sumber data primer yaitu mahasiswa Prodi PGSD dan dosen, sedangkan sumber data sekunder yaitu hasil pengamatan dan dokumentasi pada proses pembelajaran di kelas. Teknik analisis data melalui kondensasi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: 1) Terjadi peningkatan keterampilan mahasiswa dalam menggunakan teknologi dalam proses pembelajaran. 2) Meningkatnya pengetahuan mahasiswa tentang aplikasi-aplikasi yang dapat digunakan untuk proses pembelajaran. 3) Tumbuhnya kesadaran mahasiswa terhadap pemanfaatan *gadget* dalam proses pembelajaran.

Kata kunci: Pembelajaran 4.0; *blended learning*; literasi digital

PERAN GURU DALAM MEMBENTUK KARAKTER DISIPLIN SISWA KELAS V SDN 42 AMPENAN

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran guru dalam membentuk karakter disiplin siswa kelas V SDN 42 Ampenan. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh pentingnya membentuk karakter disiplin, sebab saat ini banyak terjadi penyimpangan-penyimpangan yang jauh dari karakter mulia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Lokasi penelitian di SDN 42 Ampenan. Sumber data primer yaitu guru dan kepala sekolah. Sumber data sekunder yaitu hasil dokumentasi. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara dan dokumentasi. Data yang dikumpulkan berbentuk kata-kata dan gambar. Analisis data menggunakan model Miles, Huberman dan Saldana yaitu pengumpulan data, kondensasi data, penyajian data dan verifikasi data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bentuk karakter disiplin siswa di SDN 42 Ampenan adalah disiplin waktu, disiplin menegakkan aturan, disiplin sikap dan disiplin dalam beribadah. Sedangkan peran guru kelas V dalam pembentukan karakter disiplin siswa di SDN 42 Ampenan yaitu guru sebagai pendidik, pengajar, pembimbing, pelatih dan evaluator. Hasil dari penelitian ini ditunjukkan dengan perubahan sikap dan perilaku peserta didik ke arah yang lebih baik dengan mencerminkan kebiasaan mematuhi peraturan-peraturan yang ada di sekolah.

Kata kunci: peran guru; pendidikan karakter; disiplin

ANALISIS KEAKTIFAN BELAJAR SISWA KELAS TINGGI DI SD NEGERI 07 SILA PADA MASA PANDEMI COVID-19

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keaktifan belajar siswa kelas tinggi di masa pandemi Covid-19, bentuk-bentuk keaktifan belajar siswa di kelas tinggi pada masa pandemi Covid-19 dan solusi guru dalam meningkatkan keaktifan belajar siswa kelas tinggi di masa pandemi Covid-19. Pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian studi kasus. Lokasi penelitian di SDN 7 Sila. Informan dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 15 orang dengan rincian 4 orang guru di kelas tinggi, kepala sekolah, 6 siswa, dan 4 orang tua. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis model Miles, Huberman dan Saldana yaitu pengumpulan data, kondensasi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan: 1) Proses belajar siswa kelas tinggi di SD Negeri 07 Sila pada masa Pandemi Covid-19 dilaksanakan mulai pukul 07.30-11.00 WITA. 2) Bentuk keaktifan siswa kelas tinggi pada masa Pandemi Covid-19 yaitu keaktifan mendengarkan, keaktifan membaca, keaktifan menulis dan mencatat, keaktifan mengerjakan soal, keaktifan menyatakan ide/berpendapat, keaktifan bertanya dan menjawab, keaktifan mengolah ide dan keaktifan emosi. 3) Cara guru untuk meningkatkan keaktifan belajar siswa kelas tinggi pada masa Pandemi Covid-19 yaitu: (a) Dalam memulai pembelajaran guru akan melakukan percakapan singkat dengan siswa, (b) Menggunakan metode pembelajaran dengan tepat, (c) Penggunaan media pada kegiatan pembelajaran yang dilakukan akan memberikan keefektifan sendiri dalam proses penyampaian materi, (d) Membuat materi yang akan di ajarkan, (e) Memberikan motivasi belajar kepada siswa, (f) Melakukan diagnosa kesulitan belajar siswa.

Kata kunci: keaktifan belajar; covid 19; kelas tinggi

Kelekatan Nilai Budaya *Patut Patuh Patju* di Kalangan Remaja Akhir: Studi Eksploratif-Analitik pada Mahasiswa PGSD FKIP Unram

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kelekatan nilai budaya “*Patut Patuh Patju*” di kalangan remaja akhir di Lombok. Subjek penelitian ini yakni remaja akhir yang masih kuliah di PGSD FKIP Unram tahun 2020. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian *survey* yang menekankan pada metode deskriptif-eksploratif analitik dengan *pendekatan empiris*. Teknik penentuan informan (responden) digunakan teknik *Purposive Sampling*. Metode pengumpulan data adalah: 1) metode wawancara; 2) kuesioner; 3) studi kepustakaan; dan 5) dokumentasi. Prosedur analisis data dalam penelitian ini mengikuti langkah-langkah analisis data model Milles *and* Huberman. Hasil analisis menyatakan bahwa pada aspek nilai *patut* didapatkan prosentase 79,63 artinya aspek *patut* berada pada kategori kelekatan kuat, indikator pada nilai *patut* terdiri dari sikap dan perilaku baik dan terpuji serta sikap dan perilaku tidak berlebihan. Aspek nilai *patuh* didapatkan prosentase 82,47 artinya aspek *patuh* berada pada kategori kelekatan kuat. Indikator pada nilai *patuh* berupa sikap dan perilaku rukun. Aspek nilai *patju* didapatkan prosentase 79,13 artinya aspek *patut* berada pada kategori kelekatan kuat, indikator pada nilai *patju* terdiri dari sikap dan perilaku ulet serta sikap dan perilaku bertanggung jawab. Kesimpulannya ketiga nilai budaya baik *patut*, *patuh* dan *patju* termasuk pada kategori kelekatan kuat.

COVID-19, WALKIE TALKIE AND TEACHER AGENCY IN EDUCATING YOUNG LEARNER AT SD PUNIK SUMBAWA BESAR

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Abstract: Since the case of the Covid-19, the virus has begun to increase, the schools are not doing their activities because the government only enforces the stay-at-home system, both formal and informal teaching and learning activities that are carried out by students all have to do at home, one of the right steps in a situation like this is to use the network and information technology for the development of learning systems in schools, namely with the online learning model in schools. One of the initiators of this system is the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia. So, the government directs people to stay at their respective homes. Because the task of a teacher must continue to carry out their duties even in conditions that are not supportive like now. Currently, online learning is being carried out simultaneously in Indonesia without proper preparation by teachers. Although some pros and cons have started to emerge by parents, students, and teachers. The main factor that influences the learning process is not all parents of students have an Android cellphone, and the internet network does not support the online learning model. So, the teachers at SD Punik Sumbawa Besar decided to conduct the learning by using a communication tool, namely Walkie Talkie. The data were analyzed by observation, conducting interviews with teachers, parents, and students through the Google Meet application and the questionnaire. The results showed that: (1) learning using the walkie talkie encourage independent learning and motivation to be more active (2) the distance from the walkie talkie is up to 5 kilometers so, it is helpful in use in rural areas or areas with no internet network, (3) helping to make the government aware of economic justice and learning facilities, (4) the home-learning encourages the rise of social distancing behavior and minimizes the appearance of crowds, it can decreasing the potential for the spread of Covid-19.

Keywords: covid-19; walkie talkie; online learning model

**IMPROVING JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' WRITING PROCEDURAL
TEXT ABILITY AND SELF-RELIANCE THROUGH PROBLEM BASED
LEARNING APPROACH ASSISTED PICTURE MEDIA SERIES**

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Abstract: This research aims to find out the improvement of junior high school students' writing procedural text ability and self-reliance through problem based learning approach assisted picture media series. The research procedure follows an experiment method consisting of four stages, namely 1) planning, 2) treatment, 3) data analysis process, and 4) conclusion. Data of the research analyzed with t-test statistics analysis techniques through the SPSS program. The result shows junior high school students' writing procedural text ability and self-reliance who though by problem based learning approach assisted picture media series better than conventional learning. The improvement scale of junior high school students' writing procedural text ability through problem based learning approach assisted picture media series is 0,73 and conventional learning is 0,47 the improvement scale of junior high school students' self-reliance through problem based learning approach assisted picture media series is 93,87 and conventional learning is 90,37.

Keywords: procedure text; self-reliance; PBL assisted picture series media

ANALISIS STRATEGI GURU DALAM MENANAMKAN NILAI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER PADA SISWA KELAS IV SDN 16 CAKRANEGARA

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui strategi yang digunakan oleh guru dalam menanamkan nilai pendidikan karakter pada siswa kelas IV SDN 16 Cakranegara. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah kepala sekolah, guru kelas IVA dan guru kelas IVB (sumber data primer), serta dokumen-dokumen tertulis (sumber data sekunder). Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara tidak terstruktur dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman yang terdiri dari pengumpulan data, kondensasi data, penyajian data, dan kesimpulan/verifikasi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, analisis data dan pembahasan maka dapat disimpulkan, bahwa karakter yang belum begitu tampak pada siswa adalah peduli lingkungan, gemar membaca, disiplin, mandiri, dan rasa ingin tahu. Strategi yang digunakan oleh guru dalam menanamkan nilai pendidikan karakter adalah strategi pembelajaran, kegiatan pembiasaan, keteladanan, penguatan dengan memasang spanduk atau banner yang mencanangkan pendidikan karakter, dan kegiatan ekstrakurikuler.

Kata kunci: strategi guru, pendidikan karakter

Development of Learning Media for Educational Games Based on Adobe Flash in Biology Subject At Class XI Students of MAN 1 Sumbawa Academic Year 2018/2019

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Abstract: This research aims to develop learning media for educational games based on Adobe Flash in biology subject at class XI Students of MAN 1 Sumbawa Besar in academic year 2018/2019. This study is also aimed to determine the feasibility of an adobe flash based educational game based on the assessment of material experts, media experts, practitioners and students. This research is a research development (R&D) adapted and modified from the development model of Borg & Gall (19883). The stages include: the preliminary study stage, the planning stage, the initial product development stage, the initial trial stage, the first product revision, the limited field trial stage and the second product revision. In the initial product development stage, material validation was carried out by one material expert (lecturer), media validation by one media expert (lecturer) and one expert practitioner (teacher). This educational game was tried out on students in two stages, namely the initial trial stage (10 students) and the limited field trial stage (20 students). The data collection technique in this study used a questionnaire. The data obtained from the questionnaire were then analyzed descriptively, qualitatively and quantitatively. The feasibility level of learning media for educational games based on Adobe Flash for biology subjects based on the following assessments: 1) Material Experts obtained an average score of 4.05 which is included in the Eligible category, 2) Media Experts obtained an average score of 4.114 which is in the Eligible category, 3) Practical experts obtained an average score of 4.05 which is included in the Eligible category, 4) The Initial Trial obtained a score of 4.52 which is in the Very Appropriate category, 5) Limited Field Trials obtained a score of 4.72 in the Very Appropriate category. Thus, this educational game development is suitable to use as a media for learning biology.

Keywords: Biology Learning Media, educational games, Adobe Flash, Biology, Borg & Gall.

E-Readiness of High School Students in Following Online Learning Biology Subjects During the Covid-19 Period

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Abstract: E-Readiness is the level of knowledge or ability a person needs to understand and apply information and communication technology. E-Readiness can also be defined as the ability to sort, interpret, and process digital knowledge. E-Readiness is very important for students to be able to take part in online learning during the Covid-19 period. The purpose of this study was to describe the E-Readiness of SMAN students in West Lombok Regency during online learning in biology subjects. The study population was all high school students in West Lombok district. The research sample was determined by purposive random sampling, namely students from SMAN 1 Gerung, SMAN 1 Labuapi, SMAN 1 Narmada and SMAN 1 Gunungsari. The indicator used to measure student's E-Readiness is the Enterprise E-Readiness segment, namely the readiness of students to use information and communication technology in learning, the ICT readiness segment, namely the readiness of infrastructure and internet access, human resources readiness, namely the readiness of student's skills in using information and communication technology, the information readiness segment, namely the readiness of students to access digital information, and the external environment readiness segment, namely the readiness to support students from their environment for the use of information and communication technology in learning. To obtain student E-Readiness data, a research instrument was used which was adapted from the "An Integration Information Rich E-Readiness Assessment Tool" by Mutula and Brakel. Data analysis was performed using descriptive statistical analysis techniques. The results of the study provide an overview of the level of knowledge or ability of students in understanding and applying information and communication technology when participating in online learning in biology subjects.

Keywords: E-Readiness, ICT, Learning Biology, Covid-19

The Belief, Perception, and Practices in the Teaching of English at the Indonesian High Schools

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Abstract: Teachers' classroom practices cannot be separated from their knowledge of, beliefs in, and perceptions of teaching itself as the former is likely very much influenced by the latter. Departing from this the government has been trying to develop teachers' professional competences through teacher professional development programs particularly to those who have been inducted in the teaching profession though in-service training. Despite the training, however, many are still questioning the effectiveness of such training when related to their classroom performances. This descriptive qualitative study was aimed at exploring how teachers' beliefs, knowledge and perceptions of teaching have shaped their way of teaching. Fifteen English teachers from 2 different provinces were recruited as subjects of the study. The data were collected through virtual observation, instructional documents analysis, virtual-focus group discussion, and videos of teaching analysis. The results showed that the teaching practices were dominated by deductive approach and the teaching-about -language activities. Some indicators featuring their teaching are lessons are started from explanation of technical terms such as definition of the genre being the topic of the lesson, its social functions and the generic structure name of with the functional texts. It is not uncommon that the lessons they teach do not deal the very essence of learning a language, which is to be able to use the language both receptively or productively. Other dominant features are rule-based teaching techniques, teacher-centeredness, and inadequate exploitation of model texts. With regard to the causes the teaching mismatch, several factors were emergent: their inappropriate understanding of the basic competence formulation, low content knowledge mastery and inadequate pedagogical content knowledge, much of which was also the results of what they have learned from their fellow teachers.

Keywords: English syllabus; teaching belief, perception, and practices

**SPATIAL ABILITIES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO HAVE
MATHEMATIC LOGICAL INTELLIGENCE IN PALU CITY IS REVIEWED BY
GENDER**

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Abstract: This study aims to obtain a description of spatial abilities of high school students mathematic logical intelligence is reviewed by gender. Subjects of this research consisted of a male student (S1) and a female student (S2) of X grade students of SMAN Model Terpadu Madani Palu who had dominant logical-mathematical intelligence. This type of research is a qualitative descriptive study. The solving geometry problems data of the two subjects were obtained through geometry problems and unstructured interviews. The results of this study indicate that in solving SG 01, S1 and S2 are able to determine the stack of cubes before manipulation and are able to determine the stack of cubes in horizontal and vertical positions after being manipulated. At SG 02, S1 and S2 are able to provide an overview of the parts of the cube that have changed or displaced. At SG 03A, S1 and S2 were able to rotate the cube precisely, and at SG 03B, S1 and S2 were able to determine the parts of the cube and their relationship to each other. Next on SG 04, S1 and S2 are able to determine the shape of image (iii) when viewed from various directions.

Keywords: Spatial abilities; Intelligence; Logical-Mathematical Intelligence; gender

Bina Keluarga Mandiri (BKM) dalam Pelaksanaan Protokol Kesehatan di Era New Normal: Siswa Kelas 1 di SDN 1 Sumbawa Besar

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Abstrak: Bina Keluarga Mandiri (BKM) Merupakan suatu kegiatan yang dilakukan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan, kemampuan serta kesiap siagaan anggota keluarga. Dalam melaksanakan proses belajar mengajar di era *new normal* haruslah memperhatikan kesehatan. Protokol kesehatan di sekolah merupakan aturan yang bertujuan untuk mencegah meluasnya penyebaran penyakit COVID-19 di institusi pendidikan. SD Negeri 1 Sumbawa Besar berlokasi di Jalan dr.Wahidin No.1 Sumbawa, Kabupaten Sumbawa, Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat, selama masa pandemi yang terjadi saat ini seluruh kegiatan belajar mengajar di laksanakan dari rumah. Proses belajar mengajar secara tatap muka baru saja diberlakukan sebulan yang lalu pada siswa kelas 1 Sekolah Dasar Negeri 1 Sumbawa. Dalam pelaksanaannya ternyata masih banyak siswa yang tidak menggunakan masker ke sekolah. Selain itu, ada juga siswa yang hanya memiliki satu buah masker yang dipakai selama satu minggu tanpa diganti, dan berjabat tangan serta tidak menjaga jarak. Berdasarkan temuan tersebut peneliti akan memberikan pendidikan kesehatan kepada orang tua serta siswa kelas 1 SDN 1 Sumbawa Besar melalui media video edukasi, praktik langsung dan pembagian leaflet, terkait protokol Kesehatan. Subjek penelitian adalah orang tua serta siswa kelas 1 SDN 1 Sumbawa Besar. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif-deskriptif dengan menjabarkan pengetahuan dan kemampuan keluarga dalam mempraktikkan dan menerapkan protokol kesehatan di sekolah. Sebelum dilakukan BKM peneliti akan memberikan kuisioner berupa angket untuk mengetahui pemahaman tentang protokol kesehatan, selain itu jawaban angket tersebut digunakan peneliti untuk mempersiapkan apa saja bagian penting yang harus disampaikan dan strategi apa yang cocok digunakan.

Kata kunci: Bina Keluarga Mandiri; Protokol Kesehatan

MENGHASILKAN LULUSAN YANG BERMUTU DAN BERKARAKTER BAGI MAHASISWA PROGRAM STUDI PPKn UNIVERSITAS MATARAM

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Abstrak: Perkembangan pendidikan di Indonesia pada era revolusi industri 4.0 meningkatkan kualitas pendidikan yang bermutu dan berkarakter menjadi isu menarik yang mengundang respon dari berbagai kalangan. Hal ini berkaitan dengan beberapa gejala di masyarakat yang mulai tampak bahkan mulai marak seperti konflik antara suku, ras dan kelompok masyarakat, kebiasaan gotong royong mulai luntur, saling menghargai antar kepentingan sudah pudar, fenomena perilaku a-moral yang melibatkan peserta didik sebagai pelakunya, seperti; seks pra-nikah, video porno, penyalahgunaan obat terlarang dan minuman keras, tawuran, pelecehan seksual, pemukulan terhadap guru, bahkan kasus-kasus korupsi, kolusi dan nepotisme semakin berjamaah, ditambah lagi dampak kampung global (*global village*), dan sebagainya. Di tengah maraknya fenomena tersebut dipandang perlu melakukan refleksi diri dan mencari solusi terhadap permasalahan: bagaimana penyelenggaraan pendidikan yang dapat menghasilkan lulusan (khususnya lulusan program studi pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan) yang bermutu dan berkarakter. Tujuan penulisan ini adalah untuk mendapatkan alternatif solusi dari masalah yang teridentifikasi. Dengan menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif diperoleh alternatif solusi yaitu; pertama, perlu upaya revitalisasi program studi mulai dari profil lulusan, *learning outcome*, standar mutu dan pengendalian mutu lulusan. Kedua perlu upaya untuk mengaktualisasikan sebuah gagasan dan ide yang membangun untuk perbaikan pendidikan dimasa depan. Ketiga perlu penguatan bahan kajian yang mengintegrasikan pendidikan karakter di dalamnya disamping perlu modeling dan keteladanan khususnya pada tenaga pendidik (dosen). Implikasinya, kita perlu menyadari bahwa tujuan pendidikan adalah memanusiakan manusia muda. Pendidikan hendaknya menghasilkan pribadi-pribadi yang bermutu dan berkarakter.

Kata kunci: lulusan; bermutu; berkarakter

PERAN “BALE LANGGAK” DALAM PENERAPAN NILAI-NILAI SOSIO-KULTURAL MASYARAKAT SUKU SASAK

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Abstract: Yang melatarbelakangi kajian ini adalah perlunya kembali meneguhkan peran dan fungsi keluarga yang dalam bahasa Sasak diistilahkan dengan bale langgak. Tujuan yang ingin dicapai dalam kajian ini adalah agar masyarakat kembali menyadari pentingnya institusi keluarga dalam mendidik anak-anak dengan beragam nilai-nilai kearifan suku Sasak yang kaya dengan dengan nilai filosofi dan sosio kultural. Sebagai institusi sosial terkecil, bale langgak yang dalam bahasa Indonesia dipadankan dengan rumah tangga merupakan tempat pesemaian beragam nilai-nilai kehidupan seperti spirituellitas, etika, moralitas, norma, dan kaidah-kaidah sosial sesuai dengan kandungan semeton, tindih, maliq, mērang, siru, dan lain sebagainya. Nilai, etika, ajaran-ajaran moral, dan sebagainya itu didistribusikan, dididikkan melalui mite-mite, dongeng, nyanyian, dialog, perilaku, keteladanan, oleh yang lebih tua kepada yang muda, dan kepada anak-anak dari generasi ke generasi. Kajian tentang bale langgak sangat relevan jika dihadapkan pada kenyataan bahwa banyak hal yang terjadi sebagai akibat dari pesatnya perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi yang tentunya berdampak pada pergeseran nilai-nilai budaya, rontoknya nilai-nilai komunal dalam masyarakat, goyahnya lembaga perkawinan, sistem kekerabatan yang berantakan, institusi dan lembaga sosial budaya yang hidup enggan mati tak mau, hilangnya etika dan keteladanan, merebaknya kekerasan dan paradok dalam masyarakat, individualisme dan materialisme. Semuanya merupakan dampak dari dinamika peradaban dunia modern. Sebagai bagian dari institusi sosial, bale langgak memegang peranan penting dalam keseluruhan konsep tata ruang sosio kultural masyarakat suku Sasak. Ia merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan serta menjadi satu kesatuan dalam keseluruhan konsep tata ruang sosio kultural orang Sasak. Simbol, nilai dan institusi bale langgak merupakan suatu keniscayaan dalam masyarakat Sasak. Nilai-nilai semeton, tindih, maliq, mērang, siru, dan sekian simbol lainnya, adalah nilai-nilai yang hidup dan berkembang dalam masyarakat Sasak yang diciptakan dalam rangka melestarikan Gumi Paēr Sasak, hanya mungkin disosialisasi, dikontrol dan dilestarikan melalui mekanisme institusi bale langgak sebagai bagian salah satu institusi dasar dari konsep Gumi Paēr secara keseluruhan.

Keywords: Bale Langgak, Institusi Sosial, Sosio Kultural

A study on teacher strategies in teaching speaking and reading comprehension skills: a case study at SMAN 8 Mataram

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Abstract: Speaking and reading are two important skills in learning English. Various strategies in teaching speaking and reading comprehension are needed to facilitate students to achieve in these skills. This paper discusses the strategies of an English teacher in teaching speaking and reading comprehension skills based on a case study conducted at SMAN 8 Mataram. The study involved one English teacher and 30 students as participants of the study. The data were collected by using classroom observations to directly see the teaching process in the classroom. Interview with the teacher was also employed to obtain information on their reasons of implementing the strategies. Meanwhile, questionnaires were given to the students to know their response toward the strategies that used by their teacher. The data were analyzed by using the following procedure: (a) identify the strategies used by the teacher in the classroom (b) identify the students' response toward the teacher strategies in teaching speaking and reading comprehension skills. The study found that there were some various strategies used by the English teacher in teaching speaking and reading comprehension skills. In teaching speaking the teacher used some strategies such as role-play, drilling and creative tasks. In teaching reading comprehension teacher used strategies in three reading stages: pre-reading, while-reading and post-reading stage. Based on the data from questionnaire students gave the positive responses to the strategies applied by their teacher that the teacher's strategies helped them develop their speaking and reading skills.

Keywords: teacher strategies, speaking, reading comprehension, a case study.

The Role of Teachers in Cultivating Human Security Character through learning activities in Elementary Schools.

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Abstract: The researcher wanted to examine the role of teachers in cultivating the Human security character contained in learning in elementary schools, whether the material taught had included education in the inculcation of Human Security character values, which had been practiced by students, and the extent of the results of this education. The purpose of this research is to find out how big the role of the teacher is in cultivating the character of Human Security in the elementary school environment, to find out whether there is the cultivation of human security in learning activities in elementary schools, where our research is an elementary school boarding in the Tangerang area. The method used is descriptive qualitative data collected by means of non-formal interviews with the principal and teachers, and photos of activities that have been carried out at school and from the results of the research are expected to be implicated in student activities in the school environment and outside the school environment. Etc

Keyword: Teacher, Human Security, Character, Learning in elementary School

Problematic Analysis of Spatial-Based Social Science Teaching Material Arrangement for Elementary Teachers at SD Surakarta in 2019

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Abstract: This research will focus on teachers' understanding of spatial based learning in elementary social studies learning. Objectives and Benefits This research is to determine the extent of elementary school teacher's understanding of spatial-based teaching materials in the Laweyan Kartasura District. Elementary School Teachers 'understanding of Spatial in social studies learning to optimize students' spatial intelligence through enhancing the ability of teachers to prepare learning, especially in class teachers in the Alweyan sub-district area. This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods. Data collection methods in this study used three techniques, namely, Interview, Documentation and Observation. researchers use triangulation of data and sources ie researchers use multiple sources and data to gather information. Analysis of the data used by researchers is qualitative data analysis techniques. The sample in this study was using purposive sampling technique. Researchers used triangulation of data and sources. Based on the results of research that has been done, the following conclusions can be drawn: (1) Teacher's understanding and teacher's interest in the development of spatial aspects affect Spatial-Based Social Science Learning Material for Elementary Teachers (2) The length of teaching and creativity of teachers in linking the environment affects understanding and the development of teacher teaching materials (3) Social Studies Learning by Studying Spatial Based Social Studies Teaching Materials for elementary school teachers using appropriate learning media to improve students' cognitive, affective and psychomotor skills in the development of spatial intelligence.

Keywords: Spatial intelligence, social studies learning, teaching materials

The Effect of Contextual Collaborative Learning Based Ethnoscience to Increase Student's Scientific Literacy Ability

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Abstract: Scientific literacy is used as the primary goal in science education because it is considered to be used to prepare today's generation. Aspects of scientific literacy consist of the concepts, processes, and attitudes of science that can be used in people's daily lives, a picture of the success of science education carried out by each country. However, this ability has not been trained optimally through the process of learning science in Indonesia. This research aims to increase students' scientific literacy ability through contextual collaboration learning based on ethnoscience. This study used a quasi-experimental research method with a pre-experimental design that involved pretest and posttest of one group. This research has been conducted in the Chemistry Education UNDIKMA Mataram for the number of research subjects as many as 31 students. The instrument used is multiple choice tests to measure the achievement the content and process of science students while attitude scale to measure students' scientific attitudes. The results showed that the achievement of content, process, and science attitudes of students overall has increased in the medium category. This means that the effect of contextual collaborative learning based ethnoscience the capacity of scientific literacy in content, process, and attitude of students.

Keywords: Contextual Collaborative Learning, Ethnoscience, Increase, Scientific Literacy, Ability

Pengembangan Instrumen Asesmen Nilai Karakter Siswa Kelas IV Sekolah Dasar

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan Instrumen asesmen nilai karakter yang valid dan praktis untuk sekolah dasar. Instrumen asesmen yang dikembangkan berbentuk pedoman observasi yang terdiri dari 62 butir item dan dikembangkan berdasarkan enam nilai utama Karakter Bangsa (agama, Gotong-Royong, Nasionalis, Mandiri, Dan Integritas) dan kompetensi mata pelajaran SD kelas IV. Instrumen asesmen dikembangkan dengan menggunakan model ADDIE: (1) *Analyze*; (2) *Design*; (3) *Develop*; (4) *Implement*; dan (5) *Evaluation*. Penelitian ini melibatkan para ahli pendidikan karakter dan ahli bahasa juga praktisi atau guru sekolah dasar. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah instrumen validasi untuk ahli pendidikan karakter dan ahli bahasa serta praktisi (guru) dan instrumen kepraktisan produk untuk guru. Data tersebut berupa validasi data dari pendidikan karakter dan ahli bahasa dan ahli bahasa serta guru sebagai praktisi dan hasil tes praktik dari para guru. Akhirnya, berdasarkan hasil dari para ahli dan pengujian produk kepada praktisi, ditemukan bahwa Instrumen asesmen nilai karakter yang dikembangkan menghasilkan 58 item produk final yang masuk dalam kategori valid dan praktis dan dengan demikian, produk layak digunakan sebagai alat asesmen nilai karakter siswa kelas IV SD.

Kata Kunci: Nilai Karakter; siswa SD; asesmen

PERAN ORANG TUA DALAM MENDAMPINGI SISWA SEKOLAH DASAR BELAJAR DARI RUMAH

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendiskripsikan peran orang tua dalam mendampingi siswa sekolah dasar belajar dari rumah (BDR). Penelitian ini dirancang dengan menggunakan pendekatan *multisite case study* untuk mengungkapkan keterlibatan orang tua dalam mendampingi, membimbing, dan memfasilitasi siswa melaksanakan kegiatan belajar dari rumah (*study from home*). Data penelitian dikumpulkan dengan metode wawancara terkait pendampingan orang tua kepada siswa dan observasi suasana proses pembelajaran yang dilaksanakan di rumah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian orang tua sudah menyadari pentingnya mendampingi anak belajar di rumah dan dirinya memiliki peran tambahan sebagai guru kedua bagi anak-anaknya agar kegiatan belajarnya berlangsung dengan lebih baik. Keterlibatan orang tua dalam mendampingi anak dilakukan dengan menyediakan sumber daya yang dibutuhkan dalam kegiatan belajar dari rumah. Untuk memenuhi kebutuhan belajar anak, orang tua menyiapkan alat-alat dan perlengkapan belajar yang dapat menunjang terlaksananya proses pembelajaran di rumah yaitu meja belajar, alat tulis, buku tulis, LKS, buku paket, buku penunjang, dan berbagai sumber belajar lainnya. Selain itu, pendampingan juga tampak dari aktivitas orang tua yang membimbing siswa saat belajar dengan cara membacakan dan menjelaskan materi pelajaran, membacakan soal-soal latihan, dan membantu menyelesaikan tugas sekolah yang diberikan guru. Pada saat anak berhasil menyelesaikan tugas sekolah dengan baik orang tua memberikan pujian dan motivasi untuk menjadi lebih baik lagi, begitu juga kalau ada tugas sekolah yang belum mampu dikerjakan dengan baik, siswa diberikan dukungan, bimbingan, dan nasehat untuk belajar lebih giat lagi. Dengan demikian dalam mendampingi anak belajar dari rumah, orang tua berperan sebagai fasilitator, educator, dan motivator yang berusaha membantu, membimbing, dan mengarahkan anaknya belajar agar mampu memahami materi pelajaran dengan baik.

Keywords: peran orang tua, belajar dari rumah (BDR)

Integrasi Pendidikan Karakter Dan Penanaman Nilai Agama Dalam Pembelajaran Matematika Sekolah Dasar

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Abstrak: Matematika merupakan ilmu universal yang mendasari perkembangan teknologi moderen, dan mempunyai peran penting dalam berbagai disiplin ilmu. Pendidikan karakter merupakan pembelajaran yang mengarah pada penguatan dan pengembangan perilaku anak secara utuh yang didasarkan pada suatu nilai tertentu yang dirujuk oleh sekolah, begitupun dengan pendidikan agama, tujuannya adalah agar siswa berakhlak mulia serta berguna bagi masyarakat, agama dan negara. Karena itu peneliti bertujuan untuk mengintegrasikan nilai-nilai karakter dan penanaman nilai agama pada pembelajaran matematika. Metode penelitian yang dilakukan adalah metode kualitatif-deskriptif untuk menjabarkan nilai-nilai karakter dan penanaman nilai agama yang diterapkan pada pembelajaran matematika. Subjek penelitian adalah siswa kelas 6 di MI NW Al-Ittihadiyah Bangket Punik. Prosedur penelitian yang dilakukan adalah guru memiliki 18 penialain pendidikan karakter yang hendak dikembangkan kepada siswa yaitu: (1) religius, (2) jujur, (3) toleransi, (4) disiplin, (5) kerja keras, (6) kreatif, (7) mandiri, (8) demokratis, (9) rasa ingin tahu, (10) semangat kebangsaan, (11) cinta tanah air (12) menghargai prestasi (13) bersahabat/ komunikatif (14) cinta damai, (15) gemar membaca, (16) peduli lingkungan, (17) peduli sosial, (18) tanggung jawab, kemudian dari nilai karakter tersebut dikaitkan dengan nilai-nilai agama.

ANALISIS TINGKAT TPACK-S (TECHNOLOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLADGE SCALE) GURU DALAM JABATAN UNIVERSITAS MATARAM

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat kemampuan TPACK guru dalam jabatan berdasarkan perbedaan jender dan pegalaman mengajar di sekolah. Jenis penelitian adalah non eksperimmen dengan teknik sampling simple random sampling. Sampel penelitian adalah peserta PPG guru dalam jabatan FKIP Universitas Mataram yang dibagi berdasarkan jenis kelamin dan lama mengajar. Laki-laki sebanyak 117 orang, perempuan sebanyak 314 orang. Adapun sampel yang memiliki pengalamn megajar 1-10 tahun sebanyak 229 orang dan pengalaman mengajar lebih dari 11 tahun sebanyak 202 orang. Data dianalisis dengan analisis statistik independet t-test dengan program SPSS 21. Data dianalisis berdasarkan indikator TPACK berdasarkan perbedaan jender dan pengalaman mengajar. Hasil analisis data diperoleh kemampua TPACK secara keseluruhan dengan rata-rata persentase sebesar 82%. Hasil independent t-test pada indikator Pengetahuan Teknologi, Pengetahuan Materi Bidang Studi, Pengetahuan Dasar Pedagogik, Pengetahuan Materi Pedagogik, Pengetahuan tentang Materi Teknologi, Pengetahuan tentang Teknologi Pembelajaran, Pengetahuan Teknologi, Pedagogi, dan Materi, Sumber Belajar TPACK dengan nilai signifikansi t-test berturut-turut 0.525, 0.673, 0.03, 0.002, 0.086, 0.8, 0.071, 0.733, 0.733. Kemampuan TPACK guru dalam jabatan berdasarkan lama mengajar dengan independent t-test pada indikator Pengetahuan Teknologi, Pengetahuan Materi Bidang Studi, Pengetahuan Dasar Pedagogik, Pengetahuan Materi Pedagogik, Pengetahuan tentang Materi Teknologi, Pengetahuan tentang Teknologi Pembelajaran, Pengetahuan Teknologi, Pedagogi, dan Materi, Sumber Belajar TPACK dengan nilai signifikansi t-test berturut-turut 0.027, 0.875, 0.273, 0.101, 0.443, 0.123, 0.087, 0.432. Berdasarka hasil analsis terdapat perbedaann kemampuan TPACK pada indikator Pengetahuan Dasar Pedagogik, Pengetahuan Materi Pedagogik, Pengetahuan tentang Materi Teknologi dengan nilai signifikansi kurang dari 0.05. Pada kemampuan TPACK berdasarkan lama megajar terdapat perbedaan pada indikator Pengetahuan Teknologi dengan nilai signifikaasin kurang dari 0.05. Secara keseluruhan kemampuan TPACK guru dalam jabatan tergolong tinggi.

Keywords: TPACK, Jender, Lama Mengajar

Teacher Performance: The effect on Teacher Satisfaction in Public Senior High Schools

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Abstract: This research aims to determine the effect of performance on teachers' satisfaction in Public Senior High Schools in Lombok, Indonesia. This research is a quantitative study and was conducted in Lombok. The population is 580 teachers. A sample of 85 teachers was obtained by using proportional random sampling technique. Data analysis was performed by regression. The results showed that performance has an impact on teacher satisfaction. The teachers of public senior high school in Lombok will be satisfied if their performance is excellent. It concluded that one way to maintain teacher satisfaction is by improving performance.

Keywords: Performance; Satisfaction; Teachers

LEARNING LOCAL CONTENT OF CULTURAL ARTS BASED ON LOCAL GENIUS OF SASAK CULTURE IN PGSD STUDENTS

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the form of strengthening in learning local content of arts and culture based on the local genius of Sasak culture. Learning local content of art and culture is not only a concept but also provides reinforcement and synchronizes with the surrounding conditions. Sasak culture as the local genius of the Lombok people as a local cultural identity can be preserved and understood according to the meaning contained in the Sasak culture itself. The approach used in this research is descriptive qualitative. This research was conducted on PGSD students. Determination of research subjects using purposive sampling. As for the subjects of this research are lecturers and students. Data collection was carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation. Data validity was carried out by extending observations, increasing persistence, triangulation, and member checking. Data analysis was carried out following Milles and Huberman's model, namely data reduction, data presentation, and verification of conclusions. The result of this research is that the strengthening of local content learning of local cultural arts based on the local genius of Sasak culture is carried out through learning carried out by always linking local genius values in each material, not only in the form of concepts. The learning material presented is related to the state of a certain area and explains that a tradition does not absolutely exist in a certain place. There are several differences at the implementation stage depending on each region. This difference does not eliminate the original meaning contained in the existing traditions. As a form of strengthening and arousing curiosity and critical thinking, each learning session includes videos related to material about the Sasak culture. The video contains about Sasak culture as well as opinions from cultural observers as a reference for students to better understand the Sasak culture.

Keywords: Strengthening, Learning, Local Genius, Sasak Culture

**Survey Keterampilan Gerak Dasar Lokomotor, Non Lokomotor Dan Manipulatif
Mahasiswa PGSD FKIP Universitas Mataram Tahun 2020**

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Abstrak: Pendidikan jasmani merupakan bentuk pendidikan yang menggunakan aktivitas fisik sebagai media. Melalui aktivitas fisik yang dipilih dan dikemas secara baik disertai dengan penggunaan pendekatan metodik yang tepat, diharapkan dapat dikembangkan melalui seluruh aspek yang dimiliki oleh anak didik. Siswa tidak hanya memiliki kemampuan fisik dan motorik yang baik, melainkan juga mempunyai kemampuan kognitif dan afektif yang diharapkan. Terdapat 3 komponen dalam gerak dasar yaitu, gerak lokomotor, gerak nonlokomotor, dan gerak manipulative. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keterampilan gerak dasar lokomotor, gerak nonlokomotor, dan gerak manipulative mahasiswa. penelitian menggunakan metode survei dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah Mahasiswa PGSD FKIP Universitas Mataram tahun akademik 2019/2020. Sampel yang digunakan diambil dengan menggunakan teknik *purposive proporsional random sampling*. Adapun jumlah sampel yang digunakan adalah sebanyak 30 orang mahasiswa. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berupa instrument tes. Pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik pengukuran. deskriptif ukuran tendency central yang meliputi mean, median. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keterampilan gerak lokomotor mahasiswa masuk dalam kategori kurang, gerak non lokomotor kurang dan gerak manipulatif masuk dalam katategori cukup.

Kata kunci: Gerak dasar, gerak lokomotor, gerak non lokomotor, gerak manipulatif, mahasiswa PGSD

DEVELOPMENT OF BIOLOGY LEARNING MATERIALS BASED ON SCIENCE PROCESS SKILLS IN GUIDED INQUIRY LEARNING FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT

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Abstract: Science Process Skills (SPS) are abilities that are needed in studying science. The development of SPS in junior high school (JHS) student can be facilitated through the implementation of instructional materials based on guided inquiry learning. The purpose of this research is to develop SPS-oriented biology learning materials that are feasible to be implemented in the guided inquiry learning of JHS student. The development of learning materials was carried out through the four D development model, which consists of the Define, Design, Develop, and Disseminate stages. The learning materials developed are descriptions of learning materials and Student Activity Sheets (SAS) which contain inquiry activities guided by concept maps. The assessment of learning materials was carried out by four experts consisting of material experts and JHS science teachers. The feasibility test was also equipped with student assessment of the learning materials. The feasibility test instrument is in the form of a questionnaire with a response score between 1 and 4. There are three indicators for the assessment of learning materials, including presentation, content, and language. The results showed that the average scores for the assessment of learning materials from experts were 85.24 and 81.19 based on students' assessments. The conclusion of the study is that the learning materials developed are feasible to support the development of SPS for JHS students.

Keywords: concept map; guided inquiry learning; science process skills

COMMUNITY OF MANGROVE CATEGORY TREE AND SAPLING IN THE SEKOTONG BAY, WEST LOMBOK

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Abstract: Community of mangrove category tree and sapling in the bay of Sekotong , West Lombok was studied to know the species composition, individual density of each species, and percentage covering of mangrove canopy. Total 28 plots of 10 m x 10 m were set in 9 transects in 5 station. Photographs of canopy covering and mangrove community composition were analyzed by using software ImageJ and template spreadsheet 10x10, the new version of March 2018. The community of mangrove of Sekotong bay, West Lombok consists of 8 species, 5 genera, and 4 families. *Rhizophora apiculata* dan *Rhizophora stylosa* were recorded in seven of nine transects (78% of transect). *Ceriops tagal* was species that was also recorded to has the highest density (3700 trees/ha) in transect SKTM02B. The average density of mangrove sapling kategori was higher than mangrove tree kategori. The three highest covering percentage of canopy mangrove community took place in transects SKTM01A, SKTM01B, and SKTM04T.

Keywords: density, mangrove, percentage covering, Sekotong bay, species composition

Karater Sosial dan Kearifan Lokal pada Cerita Rakyat Sasak: Rekonstruksi Ke Arah Pengembangan Buku Cerita Digital di Sekolah Dasar

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Abstrak: Kajian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan berbagai karakter sosial yang terdapat pada cerita rakyat Sasak. Aspek yang dikaji meliputi: (1) bentuk-bentuk cerita rakyat Sasak yang berkembang, (2) bentuk karakter sosial yang terdapat pada cerita rakyat Sasak, (3) bentuk kearifan lokal yang terdapat pada cerita rakyat Sasak, dan (4) cerita rakyat Sasak yang dapat dikembangkan menjadi buku cerita digital di Sekolah Dasar. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui metode observasi, telaah dokumen dan *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD). Analisis data dilakukan dengan mengikuti prinsip-prinsip dalam penelitian kualitatif, yaitu tahap reduksi data, penyajian atau organisasi data, dan verifikasi atau interpretasi data. Berdasarkan hasil dan pembahasan, dapat disimpulkan hal-hal sebagai berikut. (1) Bentuk-bentuk cerita rakyat Sasak yang berkembang di masyarakat Sasak sebanyak 37 cerita, antara lain Putri Mandalika, Tegodek-godek dan Teuntel-untel, Doyan Nede, Gunung Pujut, Balang Kesimbar, Timun Bongkok, Sigar Penjalin, Tekelek Kuwo, Lok Dawit, dan lain-lain; (2) Bentuk-bentuk karakter sosial yang dominan muncul pada cerita rakyat Sasak, antara lain: empati, menjalin komunikasi, patuh atau penurut, saling menghargai, menahan diri, menerima perbedaan, saling membantu, dan rela berkorban; (3) Bentuk-bentuk kearifan lokal yang dominan muncul pada cerita rakyat Sasak, antara lain: *saling perasak* (saling memberi), *saling belangarin* (saling hibur), *saling ajinan* (saling menghargai), *saling jango* (saling mengunjungi), *saling saduq* (saling percaya), *saling peliwat* (saling bantu); dan (4) Cerita rakyat Sasak yang dapat dikembangkan menjadi buku cerita digital di Sekolah Dasar sesuai dengan tuntutan kurikulum, antara lain Balang Kesimbar, Batu Golok, Putri Mandalike, Datu Kiling Datu Dahe, Anak Iwok, Sesigar (Sigar Penjalin), Kelek Kuwok, Doyan Nede, Gunung Pujut, dan Lok Dawit. Dengan tuntutan perkembangan saat ini, pengembangan buku cerita digital berbasis kearifan lokal menjadi sangat penting. Kajian ini salah satu bahan baku dari pengembangan buku cerita digital di SD.

Kata Kunci: karakter sosial, kearifan lokal, cerita rakyat Sasak, dan buku cerita digital

IMPROVEMENT OF CREATIVE THINKING ABILITY THROUGH PROBLEM SOLVING BASED LEARNING ASSISTED WITH INTERACTIVE SIMULATION

Ratnah

Pascasarjana Universitas Mataram

Abstrak: Salah satu masalah dalam pembelajaran kimia adalah rendahnya kemampuan siswa dalam memecahkan masalah kimia, khususnya soal non rutin atau terbuka (open ended). Selain itu, kemampuan siswa dalam berpikir kreatif masih rendah. Untuk lebih mengoptimalkan keaktifan belajar siswa, penulis mengkaji penggunaan model pembelajaran berbasis pemecahan masalah berbantuan simulasi interaktif. Artikel ini disusun berdasarkan studi literatur yang mengkaji peningkatan kemampuan berpikir kreatif melalui pembelajaran berbasis pemecahan masalah berbantuan simulasi interaktif. Pencarian literatur melalui Google Scholar. Kata kunci yang digunakan dalam pencarian literatur antara lain: kemampuan berpikir kreatif, pembelajaran berbasis pemecahan masalah, dan simulasi interaktif. Berdasarkan kajian pustaka dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada peningkatan kemampuan berpikir kreatif melalui pembelajaran berbasis pemecahan masalah berbantuan simulasi interaktif, karena pembelajaran berbasis masalah juga memaksimalkan aktivitas berpikir siswa, aktivitas diskusi siswa atau aktivitas kerja siswa.

Kata Kunci: Kemampuan berpikir kreatif, pembelajaran berbasis pemecahan masalah, simulasi interaktif

Pengembangan Program Literasi Bahasa Berbasis Kelas di Lombok Barat: Potret, Program, dan Kebutuhan Era Digital

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Abstrak: Kajian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan profil disain program literasi bahasa berbasis kelas di Kabupaten Lombok Barat yang sesuai kebutuhan. Aspek kajian difokuskan pada tiga hal, yakni: (1) potret keterlaksanaan literasi bahasa berbasis kelas di Lombok Barat, (2) program-program literasi bahasa berbasis kelas yang dapat dikembangkan, dan (3) profil model disain program literasi bahasa berbasis kelas yang sesuai kebutuhan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan observasi, workshop, dan FGD. Datanya bersumber dari guru-guru MGMP bahasa Indonesia kabupaten Lombok Barat. Analisis data dilakukan dengan mengikuti prinsip-prinsip dalam penelitian kualitatif, yaitu tahap reduksi data, penyajian atau organisasi data, dan verifikasi atau interpretasi data. Berdasarkan hasil dan pembahasan, dapat disimpulkan hal-hal sebagai berikut. *Pertama*, keterlaksanaan literasi bahasa berbasis kelas di Lombok Barat belum berjalan maksimal. Beberapa kondisi yang membuktikan hal ini antara lain: (a) belum tersedia jadwal kegiatan atau program literasi kelas; (b) kegiatan lima belas menit membaca di kelas masing-masing masih sangat jarang dilakukan; (c) kegiatan literasi kelas belum tercermin pada prangkat pembelajaran yang dikembangkan guru; dan (d) kegiatan literasi kelas belum tercermin pada pelaksanaan pembelajaran yang dilaksanakan guru. *Kedua*, program-program literasi bahasa berbasis kelas yang dapat dikembangkan di sekolah antara lain: membuat posterisasi kelas, membuat pohon literasi kelas, membuat sudut baca kelas, membuat papan karya literasi kelas, memberdayakan mading kelas, dan membudayakan membaca buku nonpelajaran (buku cerita) sebelum, saat, dan setelah proses pembelajaran. *Ketiga*, model disain program literasi bahasa berbasis kelas yang sesuai kebutuhan adalah memberi sentuhan teknologi pada semua rancangan program literasi. Untuk posterisasi kelas, pojok baca, papan pajanan, dan lain sebagainya didisain dengan memanfaatkan teknologi. Termasuk penyediaan buku cerita berbasis digital di kelas. Namun demikian, model desain ini tentu membutuhkan biaya dan keahlian yang cukup memadai sehingga diperlukan partisipasi banyak pihak. Disarankan kepada guru bahasa Indonesia, agar melibatkan semua warga sekolah untuk mengembangkan program literasi bahasa berbasis kelas ini.

Kata kunci: literasi bahasa, berbasis kelas, dan digital

Development of Learning Model Based on Cognitive Processes in Mathematical Investigation

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Abstract. This study aims to construct a learning model based on cognitive process of mathematical investigation (CPMI). Activities in mathematical investigation have 4 stages of cognitive processes, namely specializing, conjecturing, justifying, and generalizing. This study uses qualitative approach. Model construction includes the preparation of model book, syntax learning, and lesson plans. The constructed model was validated by 5 mathematics education experts. The validation results concluded that the CPMI learning model is valid with minor revision. The advantage of the CPMI learning model is that it creates an academic activity that supports the improvement of students' problem-solving abilities.

Keywords: learning model; cognitive processes; mathematical investigation

PENGEMBANGAN SOP PEMBIASAAN DALAM MEMBANGUN KARAKTER ANAK USIA DINI PADA MAHASISWA PGPAUD FKIP UNRAM TAHUN 2020

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Universitas Mataram

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penerapan Standar Operasional Prosedur (SOP) pembiasaan dalam membangun karakter anak usia dini pada mahasiswa PGPAUD FKIP UNRAM tahun 2020. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode *Research and Development* (R&D). Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini (PG PAUD) FKIP Unram, dengan sasaran atau subjek penelitian adalah mahasiswa semester 5 dan semester 7 tahun ajaran 2019-2020 yang diambil secara acak sejumlah 70 mahasiswa. Hasil penelitian ini pada siklus I didapatkan 72% mahasiswa dapat membuat SOP untuk membangun karakter anak usia dini. Pada siklus II didapatkan hasil sebanyak 86% mahasiswa mampu membuat SOP Pembiasaan untuk membangun karakter anak usia dini. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan FGD secara daring dan angket. Analisis data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara kuantitatif dan kualitatif. dengan produk yang dihasilkan adalah perangkat SOP pembiasaan dalam membangun karakter anak usia dini. Kesimpulannya bahwa pengembangan SOP pembiasaan yang dilakukan mahasiswa PG PAUD FKIP UNRAM dapat membangun karakter anak usia dini.

Kata kunci: SOP Pembiasaan, Karakter

Analyzing Multiple Mathematical Representation Ability of Mathematics Prospective Teacher Students

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Abstract. This study aims to describe the multiple mathematical representation ability of prospective mathematics teacher students based on the representation model. The multiple representation models studied include visual, verbal, and symbolic models. Research respondents were students of the Mathematics education study program. Type of this research was descriptive quantitative. Mathematics subject studied for its mathematical representation is junior and senior high school mathematics because the respondent is a candidate for mathematics teacher at that level. The analysis uses five category levels. The results showed that (1) the ability of visual representation was in very high category, (2) the ability of verbal representation was in high category, and (3) the ability of symbolic representation was in high category.

Keywords: multiple mathematical representation; visual; verbal; symbolic.

Implementasi Supervisi Model Cooperative Professional Development (CPD) dalam Meningkatkan Kompetensi Guru Sekolah Dasar di Kabupaten Lombok Tengah

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan pelaksanaan supervisi model cooperative professional development (CPD) untuk meningkatkan profesionalisme guru dalam proses pembelajaran. Prosedur pengembangan meliputi tahap-tahap, yaitu : (1) melakukan analisis, (2) perancangan, (3) validasi ahli dan revisi, (4) uji lapangan skala kecil dan revisi produk, dan (5) uji coba lapangan skala besar dan produk akhir. Penelitian ini akan berlangsung selama lima bulan meliputi: (1) melakukan pengkajian dari berbagai sumber, pendekatan supervisi, supervisi model, (2) mengidentifikasi masalah di lapangan yang perlu dipertimbangkan dalam pengembangan model, (3) mempelajari penerapan teknik-teknik supervisi dan mengidentifikasi unsur-unsur yang relevan dengan pengembangan profesionalisme guru, (4) mengembangkan draf perangkat buku panduan yang meliputi: (a) menspesifikasi prosedur kerja perancangan buku panduan pelaksanaan model, (b) menentukan tujuan umum buku panduan (c) menentukan struktur, mekanisme, dan instrumen buku panduan, (d) menentukan sistem evaluasi untuk menilai validasi isi, kualitas dan keterterimaan buku panduan pelaksanaan model cooperative profesional development (CPD). Berdasarkan tahapan penelitian yang telah dikemukakan maka penelitian ini merupakan penelitian pengembangan yang diawali dengan pengembangan perangkat panduan pelaksanaan model cooperative profesional development (CPD). Hipotesis penelitian, jika pelaksanaan supervisi didasarkan pada panduan model cooperative professional development (CPD), maka peningkatan kompetensi guru akan lebih efektif dan efisien. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis deskriptif dan analisis kualitatif. Analisis deskriptif digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan temuan-temuan dalam pengembangan model pelaksanaan cooperative professional development (CPD), sedangkan analisis inferensial digunakan untuk menguji hipotesis penelitian. Teknik analisis inferensial yang digunakan adalah uji t. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Pada kelompok guru yang diberikan perlakuan dengan menggunakan metode CPD diperoleh rata-rata pretest adalah sebesar 78,71 dan posttest sebesar 85,89. Tahapan Model CPD berbasis latihan sebagai berikut: a) tahap awal, yaitu mengembangkan persepsi pengawas/guru senior mengenai manfaat keterampilan yang akan dilakukan.; b) tahap inti, yaitu pola-pola tingkah laku yang betul dilatih hingga tak terjadi lagi kekeliruan sehingga perilaku itu menjadi mantap (fixed).; c) tahap akhir, terdapat peningkatan kecepatan dan ketelitian melakukan keterampilan-keterampilan sehingga tak terjadi lagi kekeliruan.

Kata kunci: supervisi, cooperative professional development

Development of Science Literacy's Worksheet based on Lesson Study for Learning Community (LSLC)

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Abstract: This study aims to produce a valid science literacy's worksheet based on lesson study for learning community. This research is a Research and Development (R & D) with a 4D model (define, design, develop, and disseminate). Data were collected using a validation sheet. Data analysis was performed using quantitative descriptive methods on the validity of the lesson study-based learning community worksheet. The results showed that the lesson study for learning community-based science literacy's worksheet was declared valid with an average 3,61. Based on the results of the study it was concluded that the lesson study for learning community-based science literacy worksheet is a very valid.

Keywords: worksheet, science literacy, LSLC

ANALYZING ENGLISH STUDENTS' LITERACY SKILLS IN CORRELATION WITH SOME POPULAR BELIEFS IN SLA

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Abstract: Students' preconception in learning a foreign language has been considered as a crucial part of their success in acquiring the language. While a significant number of studies showed a positive correlation on how students perceive these beliefs and their language skills development, some others found that the so called beliefs are not more than myths that may not be helpful at all. This study aims to investigate the effects of some popular beliefs in Second Language Acquisition (SLA) on English Department semester VI students' literacy skills in terms of their receptive skills: reading and listening. The data were collected through questionnaire and the responses were compared to their reading and listening achievements. The finding illustrates that 78% out of 70 respondents found that those learners' beliefs have had a positive contribution towards their English language skills development.

Keywords: Receptive skills, Literacy, SLA, Learners' Belief

Pengembangan Media Pembelajaran Komik Digital Pada Materi Kerjasama Ekonomi Internasional

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Abstrak: Tujuan yang ingin dicapai dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui; (1) kelayakan media pembelajaran komik digital berdasarkan penilaian ahli materi dan ahli media, dan (2) besarnya respon peserta didik terhadap media pembelajaran komik digital pada materi ekonomi Internasional pada Pelajaran Ekonomi yang digunakan dalam pembelajaran di kelas XI MIPA SMA Negeri 1 Plampang. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian dan pengembangan yang dilakukan dengan model 4D yang terdiri dari 4 tahap pengembangannya itu, pendefinisian (*define*), perancangan (*design*), pengembangan (*develop*), dan penyebaran (*disseminate*). Namun dari keempat tahap tersebut hanya digunakan tahap pendefinisian, tahap perancangan, dan tahap pengembangan saja. Subjek penelitian ini adalah 10 siswa kelas XI MIPA, dan dua validator, yaitu ahli materi dan ahli media. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik angket. Instrumen yang digunakan berupa angket kelayakan produk dan angket respon peserta didik. Analisis data dilakukan secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kelayakan media pembelajaran komik digital berada pada kategori sangat layak dengan persentase 89,55%. Respon peserta didik terhadap media pembelajaran komik digital dengan persentase 83,17% berada dalam kategori sangat layak. Berdasarkan hasil penilaian tersebut maka produk komik digital pada materi kerjasama ekonomi internasional ini sangat layak digunakan sebagai media pembelajaran.

Kata Kunci: Media Pembelajaran, Komik Digital, Kerjasama Ekonomi Internasional

ANALYSIS OF ARGUMENTATION SKILLS IN BIOLOGY LEARNING AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL PONTIANAK

Anggi Pratiwi

Universitas Tanjungpura

Abstract: Argumentation skill is the ability to identify a claim and premise in making a decision based on available information and facts. To assess argumentation skills, a measurement method is used based on Toulmin's argumentation pattern - consisting of six aspects, namely statements, data, reasons, support, qualifications, and rebuttals. The purpose of this study is to reveal the profile of students' argumentation skills in learning biology at SMA Negeri 3 Pontianak. This research uses a descriptive quantitative method. A total of 63 students of class X IPA at SMAN 3 Pontianak were used as samples in this study. The results showed that the students' argumentative skills were in the low category. It can be seen from the average of each aspect of argumentation, the aspect of claim is in the sufficient category (62.5%), the data aspect is in the sufficient category (50.3%), the warrant aspect is in a good category (72.6%), the backing aspect is in the moderate category (54.3%), and the rebuttal aspect is in a low category (23.4%).

Keywords: Argumentation, TAP (Toulmin's Argument Pattern)

REFLEKSI UNTUK MAKSIMALISASI KETERLIBATAN BELAJAR MAHASISWA DALAM PEMBELAJARAN MELALUI WHATS APP GROUP

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Abstract: Pembelajaran di era pandemic memaksa beralihnya mode instruksional dari tatap muka ke pembelajaran online. Salah satu persoalan penting yang menjadi perhatian banyak pihak adalah berkurangnya keterlibatan belajar mahasiswa dalam aktifitas perkuliahan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh kegiatan refleksi oleh mahasiswa di akhir perkuliahan. Penelitian eksperimen ini dilakukan dengan membagi mahasiswa ke dalam 3 kelompok; kelompok pertama tidak melakukan refleksi, kelompok kedua melakukan refleksi, dan kelompok ketiga melakukan refleksi dan direspon oleh dosen. Keterlibatan belajar mahasiswa diukur dengan mencatat respon mahasiswa selama perkuliahan melalui grup whats app. ANOVA satu jalur digunakan untuk menganalisis respon mahasiswa selama perkuliahan. Penelitian ini menemukan adanya perbedaan yang signifikan secara statistik pada tingkat respon mahasiswa di dalam perkuliahan ($F:17,985$; sig. 0,000). Mahasiswa yang melakukan refleksi dan mendapatkan respon dari dosen menunjukkan keterlibatan belajar tertinggi, sementara mahasiswa yang tidak melakukan refleksi menunjukkan keterlibatan belajar terendah. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa refleksi terhadap apa yang sudah dipelajari mahasiswa dalam perkuliahan dapat menstimulasi keterlibatan belajar mahasiswa dalam perkuliahan melalui grup whats app. Selain itu, penelitian ini menyarankan agar dilakukan penelitian lanjutan untuk mengukur pengaruh refleksi terhadap variabel lain seperti motivasi dan hasil belajar, baik dalam pembelajaran online maupun dalam pembelajaran offline.

Kata kunci: refleksi pembelajaran oleh mahasiswa; pembelajaran online; penggunaan whats app grup sebagai mode pembelajaran; keterlibatan belajar mahasiswa

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHARACTER EDUCATION IN SAMAWA CENDEKIA INTEGRATED ISLAMIC SMP, SUMBAWA BESAR

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the implementation of character education in SMP IT Samawa Cendekia Sumbawa Besar. While the approach used in this research is qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that is proposed to understand social phenomena from the perspective of the participants. Data collection techniques, observation, interviews, documentation. So the analysis techniques in this study are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing / verification. To obtain the validity of the data in order to obtain valid findings, it is necessary to examine its reliability by using technical triangulation and source triangulation. The result of this research is that planning for character education in SMP IT has been arranged by the principal and then directed to the teacher to make a syllabus and lesson plan (RPP) then the teacher instills character values in the learning process. Implementation of character education at SMP IT Samawa Cendekia Sumbawa Besar. The implementation of character education in teacher learning activities inserts some character values in the learning process. The character values that are always instilled by the teacher in the learning process include religious character, honesty, discipline, responsibility and hard work.

Keywords: Implementation; Character Education; SMP IT

**SPATIAL ABILITIES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO HAVE
MATHEMATIC LOGICAL INTELLIGENCE in PALU CITY IS REVIEWED BY
GENDER**

Dasa Ismailmuza
Universitas Tadulako

Abstract: This study aims to obtain a description of spatial abilities of high school students mathematic logical intelligence is reviewed by gender. Subjects of this research consisted of a male student (S1) and a female student (S2) of X grade students of SMAN Model Terpadu Madani Palu who had dominant logical-mathematical intelligence. This type of research is a qualitative descriptive study. The solving geometry problems data of the two subjects were obtained through geometry problems and unstructured interviews. The results of this study indicate that in solving SG 01, S1 and S2 are able to determine the stack of cubes before manipulation and are able to determine the stack of cubes in horizontal and vertical positions after being manipulated. At SG 02, S1 and S2 are able to provide an overview of the parts of the cube that have changed or displaced. At SG 03A, S1 and S2 were able to rotate the cube precisely, and at SG 03B, S1 and S2 were able to determine the parts of the cube and their relationship to each other. Next on SG 04, S1 and S2 are able to determine the shape of image (iii) when viewed from various directions.

Keywords: Spatial abilities; Intelligence; Logical-Mathematical Intelligence; gender.

Implementation of E-Module Based Accelerated Learning Cycle (ALC) Learning to Train Junior High School Students' Mathematical Interconnection Ability

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Abstract: The purpose of this research was (1) to determine the effect of E-Module-based ALC learning on students' mathematical interconnection abilities and (2) to determine how much the contribution of E-Module-based ALC learning to students' mathematical interconnection abilities. The method used in compiling this research is Quasi Experimental. The instrument used was an essay test of mathematical interconnection abilities. Several research results regarding students' mathematical connection abilities show quite varied results in the world of education. In the research of Adni, Nurfauziah, and Rohaeti (2018), it was stated that students' mathematical connection abilities had not been fully achieved as seen from the unmet mathematical connection ability indicators. In contrast to the research from Isnaeni's research (2019) which shows that the analysis of the mathematical connection ability of grade VII junior high school students is high. Therefore it is necessary to study further regarding the mathematical abilities of students, especially interconnection abilities.

Keywords: Mathematical Connection; E-Module; ALC; Interconnection; Ability

An Analysis of the Used of Diction on Covid-19 News on Disway.Id

Zainudin Syafari
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Abstract: This research to analyze the use of diction in Covid-19 news on disway.id, written by Dahlan Iskan, a senior Indonesian journalist. Research aims to analyze; (1) types of diction based on meaning which include denotation and connotation as well as the most prominent diction based on the lexical contained in the Covid-19 news, (2) what is the function and meaning of diction on covid-19 news on disway.id. Research used a qualitative descriptive study. The object of research is the observation of the use of diction in the form of words, phrases, clause and sentences. The data was collected through reading and note taking techniques. The validity of the data in this study was obtained through observation, discussion, and adequacy of references. Based on the analysis conducted on the data subject, two results can be drawn. First, the type of diction used by Dahlan Iskan to write in disway.id was diction which denotative and connotative meaning, but mostly used denotative diction. The second is diction based on lexical structure showing the diversity of diction used. Meanwhile, the function and meaning of diction in covid-19 news on disway.id is to attract readers, forming public opinion and provide understanding from different perspectives on covid-19 issues.

Keywords: Diction, Covid-19 News, Disway.Id

TEACHER BASIC SKILLS IN LEARNING SCIENCE IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS FACING THE 21ST CENTURY

Muhlis

Universitas Mataram

Abstract: This study aims to determine the level of teacher skills in science learning in junior high schools facing the 21st century, especially the basic teaching skills of teachers. The research examined consisted of two types of data, namely qualitative and quantitative from the eight basic skills of teachers. The qualitative and quantitative data were interpreted and obtained information from the group discussion forums. The results show that the level of basic teaching skills for science teachers in Mataram City Junior High School is 33.4% very good, 60% in a good position, 6.6% at a sufficient level. Meanwhile, of the eight basic teaching skills of science teachers, the skills to open lessons and various teaching skills for junior high school science teachers in Mataram have very good skills, while explaining skills are still lacking, and basic teaching skills in very good categories are found in junior high school science teachers who are senior or already occupying a position. Coach level IV / a and above. Keywords: Basic teacher skills, the 21st century

Keywords: Basic teacher skills, the 21st century

EDUCATIONAL SHARING SESSION; ENCOURAGING STUDENTS' AWARENESS ON PLAGIARISM ISSUE

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Abstract: The issue of plagiarism is growing rapidly as the development of technology. The ease internet access leads to many students getting caught up in the act of plagiarism. In line with this phenomenon, this research was conducted to encourage students' awareness on plagiarism issue through educational sharing session. This research applied qualitative research by using observation list and interview guide in collecting the data. There are 73 students participating in educational sharing session activity. The results of the research shows that after participating in educational sharing sessions the students have known about plagiarism issues and its forms. They are also able to read the result of plagiarism scan results. They understand the way to minimize the similarity through applying paraphrasing and using right quotation. The other results show that students are able to use plagiarism detection software. It indicates that the students need to give more education and information related to plagiarism issue in minimizing academic dishonesty.

Keywords: Educational Sharing Session; Plagiarism; Students' Awareness

What and how lecturers learn in online professional learning community?

Lalu Hamdian Affandi

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Abstract: pandemic era forced educators to shift from face to face instructional activities to virtual learning process. As a result, lecturers should make radical changes to their instructional activities. This research aimed at describing how online professional learning community operates on facilitating lecturers mastering the skills needed in online learning. This research uses phenomenological approach to sketch learning activities of a group of lecturers who involved in discussion through Whatsapp group. Online observation and semi-structured interviews were employed to collect information. Data then analyzed to figure out themes and categories according to research aim. This research found that online professional learning community is a powerful means for lecturers in improving their professional skills such as adaptation to information technology, adjustment to virtual learning, improvement of social skills, and enhancement of teaching passion. From their involvement on online discussion, lecturers learn by thinking deeply about students' learning and practicing skills needed for effective online instructional activities. This research suggest that online professional learning community is a powerfull tools for lecturer to enhance not only instructional skills but also social and personality skills.

Keywords: Online professional learning community; instructional skills; lecturers adaptation

Perbedaan Hasil Belajar Biologi Siswa pada Penggunaan Media Video Dengan Media PowerPoint Melalui Pembelajaran dalam Jaringan (Daring) di SMAN 3 MATARAM Tahun Ajaran 2020/2021

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan hasil belajar biologi siswa pada pembelajaran menggunakan media video dengan media Powerpoint melalui pembelajaran daring di SMAN 3 Mataram. Jenis penelitian ini adalah Quasi eksperimen (eksperimen Semu). Populasi penelitian ini adalah seluruh siswa kelas X MIPA yang terdiri dari 7 kelas dengan jumlah 280 siswa. Penelitian ini menggunakan dua kelas sebagai kelas eksperimen. Sampel penelitian ini diambil dengan teknik purposive sampling, yaitu sampel diberikan oleh guru mata pelajaran dengan pertimbangan tertentu yaitu masing-masing kelas memiliki kemampuan yang sama. Kelas eksperimen 1 berjumlah 33 siswa dan kelas eksperimen 2 berjumlah 31 siswa, sehingga total sampel adalah 64 siswa. Pada kelas eksperimen 1 diberikan pembelajaran daring menggunakan media Video dan kelas eksperimen 2 diberikan pembelajaran daring menggunakan media PowerPoint. Untuk mengetahui hipotesis yang dirumuskan dengan menggunakan uji statistik t. Hasil penelitian ini diperoleh bahwa nilai rata-rata pre-test kelas eksperimen 1 diperoleh yaitu 57,20 dan nilai rata-rata pre-test kelas eksperimen 2 yaitu 51,19. Sedangkan hasil post-test menunjukkan bahwa hasil belajar siswa kelas eksperimen 1 diperoleh nilai rata-rata 73,51 dan nilai rata-rata post-test kelas eksperimen 2 yaitu 67,90. Dengan demikian hasil belajar siswa yang diajar dengan media Video lebih baik daripada media PowerPoint. Uji hipotesis menunjukkan bahwa $t_{hitung} = 2,23 > t_{tabel} = 2,00$ pada taraf signifikan 5 %. Sehingga dapat dikatakan bahwa H_a diterima, H_o ditolak. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa secara statistik terdapat perbedaan hasil belajar biologi siswa pada penggunaan media video dengan media powerpoint melalui pembelajaran dalam jaringan (Daring) di SMAN 3 Mataram Tahun Ajaran 2020/2021.

Kata kunci: Media Video, Media PowerPoint, Hasil Belajar

PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF BERBASIS DEMONSTRASI KIMIA YANG DIMODIFIKASI SEBAGAI MODEL PERKULIAHAN KIMIA ANALITIK BERKARAKTER

Muti'ah

Universitas Mataram

Abstrak: Penelitian ini berusaha mengintegrasikan pendidikan karakter pada mata kuliah kimia analitik melalui penelitian tindakan kelas dengan model pembelajaran kooperatif berbasis demonstrasi yang dimodifikasi. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk meningkatkan pemahaman konsep kimia analitik dan karakter mahasiswa terutama tanggung jawab dan kerja keras. Langkah penelitian adalah perencanaan, tindakan, observasi, dan refleksi. Subjek penelitian adalah mahasiswa peserta kuliah Dasar Dasar Kimia Analitik tahun 2020 Progd. Pend. Kimia FKIP Unram. Penelitian dilaksanakan selama 4 siklus sesuai dengan kompetensi yang tercantum dalam silabus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: Ada peningkatan pemahaman konsep kimia analitik dan nilai karakter tanggung jawab dan kerja keras pada mahasiswa untuk setiap siklus. Secara kuantitatif pemahaman konsep kimia setiap siklusnya adalah sebagai berikut: 5,67 (siklus 1), 62 (siklus 2), 73 (siklus 3) dan 80,5 (siklus 4). Peningkatan nilai karakter tanggung jawab berturut turut untuk setiap siklusnya adalah cukup, cukup, baik dan baik sekali sedangkan untuk karakter kerja keras diperoleh kategori cukup, cukup, baik, dan baik. Kesimpulan yang diperoleh adalah model pembelajaran kooperatif berbasis demonstrasi kimia yang dimodifikasi dapat meningkatkan kompetensi kognitif dan karakter mahasiswa.

Keywords: Karakter tanggung jawab, Karakter Kerja keras, Model Kooperatif, media demonstrasi kimia yang dimodifikasi

Profil Kemampuan Memproduksi Teks Cerita Fantasi Siswa SMP Kota Mataram: Aspek Struktur, Kebahasaan, Karakteristik, dan Koherensi

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ABSTRAK: Kajian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan profil kemampuan memproduksi teks cerita fantasi siswa SMP Kota Mataram. Aspek yang dikaji meliputi struktur, kaidah kebahasaan, karakteristik, dan koherensi. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui metode telaah dokumen. Datanya bersumber dari teks cerita fantasi karya siswa SMP Kota Mataram. Dalam hal ini, diambil dari 4 sekolah sampel, yakni 2 sekolah pusat kota (SMPN 2 dan 15 Mataram) dan 2 sekolah pinggiran kota (SMPN 3 dan 8 Mataram). Analisis data dilakukan dengan mengikuti prinsip-prinsip dalam penelitian kualitatif, yaitu tahap reduksi data, penyajian atau organisasi data, dan verifikasi atau interpretasi data. Berdasarkan hasil dan pembahasan, dapat disimpulkan hal-hal sebagai berikut. (1) Pada aspek struktur teks cerita fantasi, kemampuan siswa SMP Kota Mataram berada pada kategori cukup mampu dengan rerata nilai 78,125; (2) Pada aspek kaidah kebahasaan teks cerita fantasi, kemampuan siswa SMP Kota Mataram berada pada kategori mampu dengan rerata nilai 83,125; (3) Pada aspek karakteristik teks cerita fantasi, kemampuan siswa SMP Kota Mataram berada pada kategori cukup mampu dengan rerata nilai 72,50; dan (4) Pada aspek koherensi teks cerita fantasi, kemampuan siswa SMP Kota Mataram berada pada kategori mampu dengan rerata nilai 82,50. Secara keseluruhan kemampuan siswa SMP Kota Mataram dalam memproduksi teks cerita fantasi berada pada kategori mampu dengan rerata nilai 79,06. Namun demikian, pada beberapa sampel terdapat pula siswa yang kemampuannya berada pada kategori sangat mampu, cukup mampu, dan bahkan tidak mampu. Disarankan kepada guru, agar lebih intens membimbing siswanya termasuk memberikan bimbingan khusus untuk siswa yang masih berada pada kategori cukup dan kurang mampu.

Kata kunci: profil, kemampuan, memproduksi teks, cerita fantasi, struktur, kebahasaan, karakteristik, dan koherensi

Psychology of Education

SURVEY KECENDERUNGAN GAYA BELAJAR SISWA KELAS V SD SE-GUGUS 3 DI KECAMATAN GUNUNGSARI TAHUN 2018/2019

Ade Andriyan
Airlangga University

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kecenderungan gaya belajar yang dimiliki siswa kelas V SD Se-Gugus 3 Kecamatan Gunungsari tahun 2018/2019. Penelitian ini adalah jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode survey. Adapun jenis survey yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu jenis cross-sectional. Variabel dalam penelitian ini adalah gaya belajar yang meliputi visual, auditorial dan kinestetik. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah seluruh siswa kelas V SD yang ada di Gugus 3 Kecamatan Gunungsari tahun 2018/2019. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 52 siswa dengan pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik probability sampling dengan menggunakan proportional simple random sampling. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan angket tertutup. Adapun teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah statistik deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa setiap siswa kelas V SD Se-Gugus 3 Kecamatan Gunungsari tahun 2018/2019 memiliki kecenderungan pada salah satu gaya belajar visual, auditorial atau kinestetik. Mayoritas siswa memiliki kecenderungan pada gaya belajar visual dengan rincian persentase sebesar 53.85%, sedangkan 34.61% siswa memiliki kecenderungan gaya belajar auditorial, dan 11.54% siswa memiliki kecenderungan pada gaya belajar kinestetik.

Kata kunci: gaya belajar siswa; visual; auditorial; kinestetik

THE COMBINE EFFECTS OF SEL PROGRAMME AND PBIS IN CHILDREN WITH ADHD: A PARENTING SKILLS PROGRAMME WITH HOME-BASE SETTING DURING PANDEMIC COVID-19

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Abstract: Social and physical distancing that has been practiced in almost all over the world during covid-19 has an impacted for families and members, especially children with ADHD. The purpose of this study was to determine the combine effects of the socio-emotional learning (SEL) program and positive behavior intervention support (PBIS) of children with ADHD in home-base setting among others to improve social emotional well-being, reduce behavioral problems and to support their academic performance in reading skills during pandemic covid-19. The method used were quasi-experimental design with 27 participants who had been diagnosed with ADHD by Pediatricians and Psychologist in 11 elementary school grade 1 - 3 located in West Java Province. Three participants in this study has inclusion in learning disabilities whereby psychopharmacological treatment were not taking during this study. The SEL program consist of 10-session (1.5 hours/session) divided into four small groups through online training via zoom application which parents were also involved together with their children. While PBIS program consist of four weeks (2 hours/session within 2 session in a week) through zoom application. The social skills rating improvement system (SSIS-RS) were used as assessment tool. The result show less problem behaviors with ($p = .005$) and significant result with academic performance in reading skills ($p = .001$) but not in social skills ($p = .76$). The combination of SEL and PBIS programs in home-base setting in children with ADHD during the COVID-19 pandemic by parents with teacher monitoring, can effectively reduce their problem behavior and stressful conditions and improve academic achievement in reading skills. Implications, future research and limitation are discussed.

Keywords: ADHD, SEL, Parenting Skills Programme

No Non-traditional Student Left Behind: Examining Adult Learners' Barriers of Learning during COVID-19 at a Private University in Lombok

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Abstract: Millions of university students around the world have been attending online classes, and yet, few traditional schools are adequately prepared. During the pandemic, it is difficult to effectively provide the best educational services when the very instructions and administrations we rely on are now in unfamiliar territory. The risk of failure will be greater for certain marginalised student groups such as those categorised as non-traditional adult learners. Hence, as classes resume, universities must devote special attention to this group. Can the previously known traditional campus-based universities adapt by selecting the right approaches and technologies for engaging these very students? This study aims to examine barriers of learning the adult learners face and explore the main support they could tap into during this pandemic. This study employed interview and survey of undergraduate students (age 22 or older) at Universitas Islam Al-Azhar Mataram, as the university provides enrolments and services for the non-traditional learners. The findings point out at the need for adapting both learning activities and assessments with certain characteristics of the students. Meanwhile, gender plays a significant role in the amount of pressure the adult learners face. These findings offer useful insights and suggestions for policy makers, developers and researchers, enabling them to precipitate enhanced teaching and learning practices in the post-COVID era.

Keywords: adult learners, barriers of learning, post-COVID learning

DESKRIPSI TUMBUH-KEMBANG ANAK USIA DINI DENGAN PEMBELAJARAN DALAM JARINGAN BERBASIS ASSESMEN OTENTIK

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Abstrak: Pandemi covid-19 memaksa pendidikan anak usia dini dilaksanakan dalam keluarga, menerapkan metode dalam jaringan, yang membuat banyak penyesuaian dari kebiasaan pembelajaran klasikal tatap muka, yang dipandang rawan sebagai kluster penyebaran covid. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan tumbuh-kembang anak usia dini pada pembelajaran dalam jaringan berbasis assessmen otentik. Tumbuh-kembang dideskripsikan menjadi enam aspek: fisik-motorik, kognitif, bahasa, sosial-emosional, seni, agama/moral. Penelitian dilakukan di Kota Mataram dengan 90 anak usia 5-6 tahun, yang sedang belajar di rumah. Menerapkan assessmen otentik teknik observasi dan fortfolio sebagai metode pengumpul data, dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif untuk menarik kesimpulan. Ditemukan 20% Berkembang Sangat Baik, 38% Berkembang Sesuai Harapan, 30% Mulai Berkembang, dan 12% Belum Berkembang. Disimpulkan pembelajaran di rumah menerapkan assessmen otentik pada anak usia dini dapat mencapai tumbuh-kembang yang baik. Pembelajaran di rumah dalam jaringan dapat sebagai alternatif solusi permasalahan ditiadakannya pembelajaran klasikal tatap diterapkan muka di sekolah.

Kata kunci: Tumbuh-Kembang, Pembelajaran Dalam Jaringan, Assessmen Otentik

PENGEMBANGAN KECERDASAN JAMAK: KAJIAN PRAKTIK PEMBUATAN KETUPAT PADA ANAK USIA DINI

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Abstrak: Ketupat merupakan produk budaya berbagai suku bangsa di dunia. Pembuatannya dilaksanakan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari sejak dini. Penelitian bertujuan mendeskripsikan pengembangan kecerdasan jamak sebagai akibat praktik pembuatan ketupat. Ada sembilan kecerdasan: fisik motorik, verbal linguistik, logika matematika, naturalis, intrapersonal, interpersonal, spasial, artistik, dan religious. Penelitian menggunakan metode proyek dengan langkah menyusun perencanaan, melaksanakan kegiatan, menilai proses dan produk, serta penyusunan laporan. Jenis ketupat yang dipraktikkan: *ketupat taluh*, *ketupat bekel*, *ketupat sirikan*. Dipilih 60 orang anak usia 5-6 tahun secara proporsional dari berbagai suku dan agama di Kota Mataram. Data dikumpulkan dengan asesmen otentik teknik observasi dan portofolio, metoda deskriptif kualitatif dipakai menganalisis data. Ditemukan: aspek motorik halus, logika matematik, interpersonal, dan spasial berkembang sangat baik, aspek verbal linguistik, intrapersonal, dan artistik berkembang baik, aspek naturalis dan religious berkembang cukup baik. Mengoptimalkan pengembangan kecerdasan jamak individu dapat dilakukan menggunakan proyek kegiatan yang melekat dengan kehidupan sehari-hari dan sesuai kebutuhan anak.

Kata kunci: Kecerdasan Jamak, Pembuatan Ketupat, Anak Usia Dini

PROFIL GAYA BERPIKIR MAHASISWA CALON GURU SEKOLAH DASAR DALAM MEMAHAMI MASALAH MATEMATIKA

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Abstrak: Gaya berpikir merupakan cara untuk mengatur dan mengelola informasi yang diperoleh dari proses belajar yang diterima oleh setiap individu. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan proses gaya berpikir yang dimiliki oleh mahasiswa calon guru sekolah dasar. Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Subjek penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa PGSD Universitas Mataram sebanyak 32 mahasiswa. Instrumen pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah angket gaya berpikir dan pedoman wawancara. Angket gaya berpikir yang digunakan adalah angket yang dikembangkan oleh John Le Tellier yang terdiri dari 15 nomor dimana setiap nomor terdapat 4 pilihan sifat yang menggambarkan diri seseorang. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pola gaya berpikir yang paling banyak dimiliki oleh mahasiswa calon guru sekolah dasar ketika memahami masalah matematika adalah pola gaya berpikir Sekuensial Konkret (SK) dan Acak Abstrak (AA) yaitu masing-masing sebesar 34% atau 11 dari 32 mahasiswa. Sedangkan gaya berpikir lainnya yaitu Sekunsial Abstrak (SA) sebesar 28% atau 9 mahasiswa, dan terdapat 1 mahasiswa yang memiliki pola gaya berpikir Acak Konkret (AK).

Kata Kunci: Gaya berpikir; masalah matematika

Analisis Persepsi Mahasiswa tentang Perkuliahan Daring Ditinjau dari Gaya Belajar Mahasiswa di Masa Pandemi Covid-19

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Abstrak: Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui persepsi mahasiswa terkait perkuliahan daring yang dilaksanakan di masa pandemi covid-19 ditinjau dari gaya belajar mahasiswa. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dimana populasinya adalah mahasiswa Universitas Mataram. *Purposive sampling* diambil sebagai teknik penarikan sampel yaitu teknik yang dilakukan dengan pertimbangan tertentu. Teknik pengumpulan data persepsi dan gaya belajar yaitu dengan menyebarkan angket melalui *google form*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar mahasiswa memiliki persepsi baik tentang perkuliahan daring dan tidak terdapat perbedaan persepsi terkait perkuliahan daring antara mahasiswa dengan gaya belajar visual, auditori maupun kinestetik.

Kata kunci: persepsi, perkuliahan daring, gaya belajar

Economic and Business

The Perception of Muslim Female Athletes towards Dress Codes for Female Athletes at Sand Volleyball Event in Indonesia

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Abstract: Sand volleyball can be promoted as one of sport events in a tourist destination, such as Lombok, Indonesia. However, a dress code that exposes most parts of the body, can be a challenge for players who uphold cultural and religious values, particularly Muslim female athletes. This study aims to analyze the perceptions of Muslim female sand volleyball athletes toward the dress code of sand volleyball for female athletes in Indonesia. The research adopted qualitative methods. Participants included 40 Muslim female athletes of sand volleyball who were recruited through purposive sampling. Data were collected by using an online interview technique. Participants were recorded and data were transcribed, and then analyzed using *content analysis* and *semiotic analysis* approaches. The research progress is currently in the stage of analysing data. The results are expected to reveal how Muslim female athletes of sand volleyball deal with the female player dress code matter: on the one hand the dress code challenges Muslim religious values and on the other it is a dress code of a professional sand volley ball player. The study results are also expected to become a reference for the policy making on dress code for female athletes, especially sand volleyball.

Keywords: perception; sand volleyball; dress code; religious values; Muslim female athlete

Pengaruh Kepemimpinan Etis dan Spiritualitas Tempat Kerja terhadap Implementasi Budaya Organisasional dan Komitmen Organisasional

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Abstrak: Kajian tentang komitmen organisasional yang dikaitkan dengan kepemimpinan etis dan spiritualitas tempat kerja, serta budaya organisasional, masih perlu dilakukan dan tim peneliti memiliki peluang besar untuk menggali informasi pada Kantor Kementerian Agama Kabupaten/ Kota yang tersebar di Pulau Lombok. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan mengetahui signifikansi pengaruh dari kepemimpinan etis dan spiritualitas tempat kerja terhadap implementasi budaya organisasional dan komitmen organisasional. Metode pengumpulan data digunakan metode survey. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh pegawai yang masih aktif bekerja pada Kantor Kementerian Agama pada 5 (lima) Kabupaten/ Kota yang tersebar di Pulau Lombok. Jumlah populasi sebanyak 250 orang pegawai. Sampel ditentukan secara purposive sampling. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 168 orang, dan dijadikan responden dalam penelitian ini. Alat analisis digunakan Partial Least Square (PLS) dengan bantuan software SmartPLS versi 2.0 M3. Hasil penelitian (1) kepemimpinan etis berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap budaya organisasional (2) spiritualitas tempat kerja berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap budaya organisasional (3) kepemimpinan etis berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap komitmen organisasional (4) spiritualitas tempat kerja berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap komitmen organisasional (5) budaya organisasional berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap komitmen organisasional. Temuan studi diharapkan dapat dijadikan referensi bagi unsur pimpinan Kantor Kementerian Agama Kabupaten/Kota di Pulau Lombok, untuk membuat kebijakan yang terkait dengan upaya meningkatkan komitmen kerja pegawai, upaya memperkuat implementasi budaya kerja organisasi, serta upaya menciptakan dan mengembangkan spiritualitas di tempat kerja. Selain itu temuan studi ini dapat menambah dan mendukung hasil-hasil penelitian sebelumnya, serta dapat dijadikan referensi bagi peneliti yang akan datang.

Kata kunci: Spiritualitas Tempat Kerja, Kepemimpinan Etis; Budaya dan Komitmen Organisasional

PRAKTIK BAIK DAN PEMBELAJARAN YANG DIPETIK JIKA *TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT (TQM)* DITERAPKAN PADA UMKM

Halpiah

Universitas Islam Al-Azhar

Email:

Abstrak: Penelitian di dasari atas berbagai permasalahan yang di hadapi oleh pelaku usaha roti yang tergabung dalam kampung umkm babakan seperti masalah akses permodalan, persaingan bisnis yang tidak sehat laporan keuangan, lamban beradaptasi dengan perubahan teknologi, dan pembelian bahan baku selalu dengan sistem hutang yang menyebabkan usaha yang dijalani kurang berkembang maka dari itu peneliti tertarik melaksanakan penelitian ini dengan menggunakan paradigma penelitian kualitatif pendekatan *cross case analysis*. Paradigma penelitian kualitatif dapat diartikan sebagai proses investigatif yang didalamnya peneliti secara perlahan-lahan memaknai suatu fenomena sosial dengan membedakan, membandingkan, menggandakan, mengatalogkan, dan mengkalasifikasikan objek penelitian, peneliti memasuki dunia informan melalui intraksi berkelanjutan, mencari makna dan perspektif informan. Sedangkan *cross case analysis* bertujuan memperluas validitas eksternal suatu kasus dengan mencermati berbagai pelaku dalam berbagai situasi karna setiap individu memiliki latar belakang dan sejarah hidup yang beragam yang berpengaruh pada perkembangannya. Oleh karna itu tujuan penelitian ini untuk membandingkan kasus pelaku usaha roti yang sudah maju menerima perubahan dan berani menerapkam TQM dalam kegiatan usahanya dan pelaku usaha roti yang masih yang masih nyaman dengan sistem tradisional dengan berbagai permasalahan yg di hadapi karena dari 26 pelaku uaha roti yang tergabung dalam kampung umkm roti baru 1 individu yang mencoba menerapkan TQM dan dalam 2 tahun mampu membangun usaha roti modern dengan segmen pasar dari berbagai kalangan dan sudah membuka cabang outlet roti di Kota Mataram selain di Babakan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pelaku usaha roti yang mulai mencoba menerapkan TQM pada kegiatan usahanya dapat memetik praktek baik yang dirasakan adalah mengutamakan kualitas roti dengan diferensiasi produk adalah pembelajaran yang berfokus pada kepuasan pelanggan yang mendatangkan keuntungan. Sedangkan bagi pelaku usaha roti yang belum mencoba menerapkan TQM kegiatan usaha yang dijalani hanya untuk bertahan hidup bukan untuk berkembang dan ekspansi usaha dengan persaingan yang tidak sehat karna memproduksi jenis roti yang sama dengan harga yang tidak kompetitif.

Kata kunci: praktik baik, TQM, UMKM

**ACCOUNTING EDUCATION FOR MSMEs BASED ON FINANCIAL
ACCOUNTING STANDARDS FOR MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTITIES
(SAK EMKM): THE PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS**

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Abstract: MSMEs have become pillars of the Indonesian economy which have proven to be able to survive the economic crisis in 1998 and 2012. Now, facing the threat of an economic crisis due to the Covid-19 pandemic, it is hoped that MSMEs will be able to play a role in reinforcing the Indonesian economy. From past lessons, one of the few obstacles that are often encountered in MSMEs is the lack of attention to financial accounting. One of the main causes is the lack of accounting knowledge. Therefore, accounting education is important so that MSMEs can prepare financial reports in conformance with existing standards. Accounting education for MSMEs should be prepared based on Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK-EMKM). This preliminary study measures the level of accounting comprehension, looks for the factors that influence it, and provides recommendations for designing accounting education for MSMEs. The analysis was carried out using three approaches. Graphs and proportion values were used to perform descriptive analysis. Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis difference tests were used to perform the comparative analysis. And multiple regressions were carried out to perform associative analysis. The results of the analysis show that MSMEs have a very low comprehension of accrual-based cash and fixed asset depreciation. Also, it was found that MSMEs that have been in business for more than 5 years have a better comprehension of accounting than those for less than 5 years. Recommendations given include: (1) Prioritizing MSMEs with a business duration of more than 5 years in the early stages of education; (2) Focus on accounting aspects with low comprehensions, such as accrual basis assumptions, adjustments, depreciation, financial statement components, accrued expenses, and unearned income; (3) Repeating the materials with good comprehension, accompanied by sufficient examples.

THE ANALYSIS OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION POST COVID-19

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the effect of Trust In Brand, Promotion Mix, Service Quality to Customer Satisfaction at Lotte Mart Branch Mataram post the pandemic of Covid-19. This research is a quantitative research. In this study, the population is consumers who have made purchases of products at Lotte Mart for the last 6 mont with the whole sample is as much as 100 respondents. Data used in this research is both primary and secondary. Data were collected by questionnaire and interviews, and analyzed by adapting multiple linear regression data using SPSS Program. The results showed that; 1) Trust In Brand has a positive and significant impact on Customer Satisfaction at Lotte Mart Branch Mataram post Covid-19; 2) Promotion Mix has a positive and significant impact on Customer Satisfaction at Lotte Mart Branch Mataram post Covid-19; 3) Service Quality has positive and significant impact on Customer Satisfaction at Lotte Mart Branch Mataram post Covid-19.

Keywords: trust in brand, promotion mix, service quality, post Covid-19, customer satisfaction

**THE UTILIZATION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
PROMOTION AND MARKETING OF BANANA HEART IN KELOMPOK USAHA
BERSAMA ARJANJANG VILLAGE, SELEBUNG KETANGGA, KERUAK, EAST
LOMBOK REGENCY**

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Abstract: Selebung Ketangga Village is one of the villages located in Keruak District, East Lombok Regency. Selebung Ketangga Village has abundant biological resources of Banana (*Musa paradisiaca*). KUBe Arjanjang is one of the Joint Business Groups of housewives in Selebung Ketangga Village that produces food from the banana heart. Currently, the product of the banana flower that is produced by KUBe Arjanjang is not widely known by the public. This is due to a lack of promotion and marketing. KUBe Arjanjang is a productive group in Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (SME'S) affected by COVID-19 so that technology innovation based on Less Contact Economy (LCE) is needed. Therefore, efforts are needed to provide and improve the knowledge and skills (skills) of KUBe Arjanjang management and members regarding the use of digital technology (promotion, marketing, and e-commerce) for processed banana heart food products (*Musa paradisiaca*). Solutions are offered to solve problems faced by partners, namely: conducting counseling and training on the use of digital technology in promotion, marketing, and e-commerce of processed food products for the banana heart (*Musa paradisiaca*). The use of digital technology in the development of promotion and marketing of banana heart products (*Musa paradisiaca*) will increase the income of the Arjanjang Joint Business Group (Kube), Selebung Ketangga Village, Keruak District, East Lombok Regency.

Keywords: Digital Technology; Banana Heart Products; Selebung Ketangga Village

EFFECTIVENESS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP COURSES FOR STUDENTS OF AL-AZHAR ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract: One of the most affected aspect of lives under the COVID-19 pandemic restriction is the economy. The social distancing rule has indirectly play a role in the increased numbers of unemployment. Not only that the economic impact causing a havoc among workers, it has also led to economic uncertainty among young people such as university students. It is, however, a fortune for those having expose to entrepreneurship courses prior to the pandemic that the youngsters have already had a tool to survive economically, if and only if, the knowledge gained through the courses is effectively channeled to the real life under the pandemic. This is a qualitative study to examine the effectiveness of the entrepreneurship courses among students of the Economic Faculty of Al – AZHAR Islam university; MATARAM, Indonesia. The findings of this study reveal that the knowledge has been useful for the university students, at least, for the prupose of financial management. While for a moderate number of students, the courses have helped them to maintain and establish their small businesses in the pandemic era. This study also suggests that, in the future, such courses had better take into account the role of economic and other uncertainties in maintaining the economy.

Keywords: the COVID-19 pandemic; entrepreneurship courses; university students

THE EFFECT OF TAX STIMULUS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF TAXPAYERS

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STMIK Dharmapala Riau

Abstract: Due to the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak, the economy tends to experience sluggishness, to increase the enthusiasm of the business world, especially MSMEs, the government issued a policy of providing various fiscal stimuli. In this study, the authors focused on the direct effect of the provision of stimulus in the field of MSMEs with qualitative methods with purposive sampling data collection techniques. The UMKM which the writer took as the sampling is the UMKM which is engaged in the culinary field. The result of this research is to know the direct effect of giving the stimulus a direct impact to stimulate their business.

Keywords: Tax Stimulus, Taxpayers, Covid-19

E-WALLET AS A MEANS OF ONLINE TRANSACTION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A STUDY TOWARDS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN MATARAM

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Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has brought detrimental impacts on many aspects of our lives. Various measurements have been put into place to prevent the spread of the virus – Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) and Regional Quarantine to Lockdown are just a few examples. In regard to keeping the economy alive, direct transactions cannot be stopped as people have to meet their needs. Hence, less contact economy has been the option. It leads to increases in digital payment services whereby many companies gaining much more profit through their platforms. This study aims to examine the popularity and the use of E-Wallet applications among university students of a private university in Mataram city of Indonesia. Questionnaires were given to the targeted samples and were analysed in a percentage. The results show that 67% of the respondents preferred to use E-Wallet as an alternative to non-cash transaction for many purposes. Meanwhile, LinkAja application is the most popular platform as it can be directly connected to users' bank account savings, followed by DANA, GoPay, OVO and ShopeePay.

Keywords: The COVID-19; less contact economy; online transaction, university students

The Influence of Digital Marketing in the Demands for Skin Care Products during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Study towards Female University Students

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Abstract: Online marketing has been so ubiquitous during the pandemic. Apart from being the safest way to shop, online marketing is also considered more effective compared to the conventional ways of transaction. In regard to the trend in purchasing skin care products, it is interesting to examine the trend among young people. This research aims to examine and analyze the effects of COVID-19 pandemic in the increasing demand of skin care products among young people. The population of this research is consumers of skincare products, living around Mataram city of Indonesia, who have been actively purchasing the products for at least six months. Data were also gathered through interviewing 39 respondents. The results show that 5.1% of the respondents frequently purchased the products online, 46.2% said that they rarely buying the products online and the rest of 51.3% mentioned that they still preferred buying the products offline. Meanwhile, in regard to the reasons behind choosing online marketing in purchasing a skincare product, being able to not going outside and maintaining social distancing is the most popular reason. It is suggested that for the future research purpose, other researchers may examine the concept of online promotion to maintain the demand of skincare products in the post-pandemic era. The future research can also be conducted in a different region by taking into account several other factors and by selecting different objects which are relevant to the research purposes.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic; skincare products; female university students

THE POPULARITY OF GOFOOD APP DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A STUDY IN MATARAM, INDONESIA

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Abstract: The COVID–19 pandemic has been damaging to various sectors in Indonesia, especially the economic sector. Although the current situation has gradually improved, a different atmosphere is experienced by all levels of society especially in Mataram City. During the pandemic, many people inevitably have to use technology for online purchasing necessary goods. GoFood during this pandemic has been considered a solution for less-contact economy, hence, leading to the popularity of this app skyrocketing. This study aim to analize the impotance of GoFood and other similiar applications for the public. This study took place in the sub-district of Gomong Lama, Mataram and quantitative in nature. Where the subjects of this transaction were given questionnaires according to a predetermined sample. The results show that 73% of the respondents have ordered food through GoFood and other similiar applications, remaining 27% have never oredered food online. The results of this study are expected to be used as reference and suggestions for sellers, buyers and the wider public in the future if something like pandemic happens again.

Keywords: Covid-19; Less-contact Economy; Go-Food

PENGARUH PEMANFAATAN DANA DESA TERHADAP KESEJAHTERAAN KELUARGA DI KABUPATEN BULELENG PROVINSI BALI

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Abstrak: Pembangunan di desa merupakan model pembangunan partisipatif yaitu suatu sistem pengelolaan pembangunan bersama-sama, yang direncanakan, dilaksanakan dan dievaluasi secara musyawarah, mufakat dan gotong royong. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis pengaruh langsung partisipasi masyarakat, modal intelektual, peran pemerintah terhadap pemanfaatan dana desa, kinerja ekonomi desa dan terhadap kesejahteraan keluarga; menganalisis pengaruh langsung pemanfaatan dana desa dan kinerja ekonomi desa terhadap kesejahteraan keluarga. Penelitian ini juga menganalisis pengaruh tidak langsung partisipasi masyarakat, modal intelektual, peran pemerintah melalui mediasi pemanfaatan dana desa dan kinerja ekonomi desa terhadap kesejahteraan keluarga; menganalisis pengaruh tidak langsung pemanfaatan dana desa yang di mediasi oleh kinerja ekonomi desa terhadap kesejahteraan keluarga. Teknik analisis data menggunakan SEM-PLS dengan bantuan software Smart PLS 3.0, ditemukan bahwa, secara langsung partisipasi masyarakat, modal intelektual dan peran pemerintah berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap pemanfaatan dana desa, kinerja ekonomi desa dan terhadap kesejahteraan keluarga; secara langsung pemanfaatan dana desa dan kinerja ekonomi desa berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kesejahteraan keluarga, yang ditunjukkan bahwa semua variabel atau konstruk eksogen berpengaruh langsung terhadap variabel endogen dengan *P Values* kurang dari 0,05 atau dengan *t*-hitung lebih besar dari $\pm 1,96$. Hasil penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa, secara tidak langsung partisipasi masyarakat, modal intelektual, peran pemerintah berpengaruh signifikan dimediasi oleh pemanfaatan dana desa terhadap kinerja ekonomi desa; secara tidak langsung partisipasi masyarakat, modal intelektual dan peran pemerintah berpengaruh signifikan dimediasi oleh pemanfaatan dana desa dan kinerja ekonomi desa terhadap kesejahteraan keluarga; secara tidak langsung pemanfaatan dana desa di mediasi oleh kinerja ekonomi desa berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kesejahteraan keluarga.

Kata kunci: Partisipasi Masyarakat, Dana Desa, Kesejahteraan

BUDAYA “BASANGERO” DAN KEMAJUAN TEKNOLOGI: Pemberdayaan Perempuan Kaitannya dengan Kesejahteraan Keluarga

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Abstrak: Pemberdayaan perempuan di berbagai bidang tidak terlepas dari berbagai hambatan yang menyertai kaum hawa. Kekayaan sumber daya alam tanpa peran serta pemerintah dan masyarakat tidak akan dapat membawa masyarakat menuju kesejahteraan. Umumnya kendala-kendala yang sering dihadapi ibu rumah tangga adalah tingkat pendapatan yang rendah, penguasaan sarana produksi pada sekelompok kecil masyarakat dan minimnya keterampilan dan pengetahuan yang dimiliki kaum perempuan di Kecamatan Labuhan Badas. Metode yang digunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan asosiatif. Data yang terkumpul diolah dengan menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan format deskriptif. Teknik analisa yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data adalah analisis *Structural Equation Model-Partial Least Square*. Adapun hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa keterbatasan sumberdaya manusia, pengetahuan dan keterampilan yang rendah membuat ibu rumah tangga di Kecamatan Labuhan Badas sebagian besar hanya bekerja sesuai kemampuan mereka, salah satunya melakukan aktivitas “*basangero*”, yaitu menjual ikan dengan cara berkeliling dari kampung ke kampung lainnya. Hal ini disebabkan karena kemampuan mereka yang rendah dalam memanfaatkan teknologi, ketidakmampuan membeli handphone yang dapat digunakan sebagai sarana dalam mempromosikan usaha mereka dan “*basangero*” dianggap sebagai salah satu cara yang paling cepat untuk menjual ikan mereka dengan langsung menuju sasaran atau konsumen ke rumahnya, dan aktivitas “*basangero*” ini sudah menjadi kebiasaan dari zaman ke zaman hingga era modern saat ini budaya “*basangero*” masih tetap dijalankan oleh sebagian ibu rumah tangga yang bekerja sebagai pedagang ikan keliling.

Kata kunci: Budaya Basangero, Teknologi, Pemberdayaan, Kesejahteraan

Strategi Recovery Ekonomi Masyarakat Pedesaan Berbasis Dana Desa Pasca Covid-19 Studi Di Kabupaten Sumbawa

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Abstract: Sumbawa Regency is in the Orange Zone classification, which is in a high-risk zone of spreading and the potential for the Covid-19 virus to get out of control. The outbreak of Covid-19 has implications for sluggishness and a slowdown in economic activity in various sectors. For this implementation, the NTB Provincial Government and the Sumbawa Regency Government responded with several handling policies, but they have not yet maximally touched the side of the economic recovery of rural communities, especially in Sumbawa Regency. The purpose of this study is to formulate a post-COVID-19 rural community economic recovery strategy based on the "Village Fund" as an alternative solution. This research is descriptive with a qualitative approach. Collecting data using library research methods and research informant interviews. Data analysis by combining the results of the literature study and interview results as a basis for the formulation of a recovery strategy. The result of this research is that the village fund-based rural community economic recovery strategy in Sumbawa Regency was implemented by allocating village funds in the field of village community empowerment programs. The village community empowerment program consists of five economic sectors, among others: 1) marine and fisheries; 2) agriculture and livestock; 3) cooperatives and UMKM; 4) investment; and 5) trade and industry. Each sector recommends programs and activities that can be used as a reference for villages in Sumbawa Regency in the context of community economic recovery after Covid-19.

Keywords: Economic Recovery; Covid-19; Village Fund

**Achieving Sustainable Tourism through Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)
Program: case study of marine tourism in Gili Matra, Indonesia**

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Abstract: Tourism activities are generally more emphasized to provide a maximum economic benefit. Meanwhile, less attention is given to its environmental impact which then leads to the condition of a disrupted physical environment. If this continues, then, in the long run, the physical environment in the region will be no longer attractive and will harm the tourism sector. To achieve sustainable tourism, harmonization of tourism and conservation activities would be essential. One potential effort to be implemented is through the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) program. By taking a case study of marine tourism in the Gili Matra in West Nusa Tenggara Province, this study analyses the potential for achieving sustainable tourism through harmonizing marine tourism activities and conservation of coral reefs and other marine biotas, through the PES scheme. Using the contingent valuation method (CVM), this study found that tourism business actors are willing to pay an average of Rp 42,200 (equal to 2.86 USD) per month to sustain the existence of coral reefs and other marine biotas as environmental services provided by the Gili Matra. The level of revenue, length of business, and impact of coral on the respondent's economy influences the amount of their willingness to pay.

Keywords: Payment for Ecosystem Services, Sustainable Tourism, Contingent Valuation Method

OPEN INNOVATION IN SERVICE INDUSTRY

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Abstract: Service industry is an emerging industry which contributing a significant trend of contribution to GDP in developed countries. Tourism industry plays a vital role on the Indonesia economy where tourism corridor strategy located in Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara. Technological changes might shape the tourism industry in many different ways. The sustainable tourism village industry development has become a topical agenda of development in Indonesia . This study explores to what extent the Lombok sustainable tourism village industry development has engaged open innovation practices. The Setanggor tourism village, Mertak tourism village, and Pijot tourism village were elected on the case study. Focus group discussion with stakeholders employed on this study and it was followed by in-depth interview with key informants during study period between January 2018 and October 2020. The finding explores inbound open innovation and outbound open innovation among the Lombok sustainable tourism village. Further networks and actors involved were also described in great detail on the paper.

Keywords: Service industry, tourism industry, the sustainable tourism village industry, cluster, open innovation

THE EFFECT OF CROSS-DOMAIN SOCIAL SUPPORT ON WORK-FAMILY CONFLICTS

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Abstract: Married working women often experience disruption between work and family life which is called family work conflict. To reduce this then one of the proven ways to reduce the level of family work conflicts is through social support. Social support is a form of attention, appreciation, and assistance provided by several parties, which can be sourced from work (professional) social support in the realm of work and family (personal) social support that is obtained from the family. This study aims to analyze the effect of cross-domain social support on family work conflicts among female nurses who work in provincial general hospital. The paradigm used in this research was positivist paradigm with quantitative method as the appropriate design to achieve the research objectives. Through this approach, the researchers distributed a structured questionnaire, aimed at obtaining data to be analyzed, to 200 nurse respondents at the provincial general hospital with predetermined criteria. Data were analyzed using Partial Least Measurement (PLS). The results showed that there is insignificant effect of professional social support on family conflicts to work in hospital female nurses and there is insignificant effect of personal social support on work conflicts to the family of hospital female nurses.

Keywords: professional social support, personal social support, work-to-family conflicts, family-to-work conflicts

ADOPTION OF DIGITAL MARKETING IN STRENGTHENING MSME's DURING THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC IN MATARAM CITY

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Abstract: Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the backbone of national economic growth because they cover nearly 90% of business actors in Indonesia. Therefore, the government has launched various strengthening schemes for MSMEs in the form of capital strengthening programs, business management programs, and technical support. The era of the industrial revolution 4.0 with the acceleration and development of the flow of technology and information has required MSME's players to adapt to these developments in managing their business. The concept of Less Contact Economy (LCE) is a form of adaptation to order new normal life which in the current context is living side by side with the covid-19 pandemic virus. Concerning economic recovery efforts, economic actors including MSME's are required to remain active, creative, innovative, and productive even though they coexist with a deadly virus. Thus, MSME's in running their businesses need the use of information technology during the Covid 19 pandemic. One of the most widely used digital technology platforms is digital marketing. Digital marketing is a marketing system that uses digital media to create and to promote marketing messages. The purpose of this study is to describe the impact of adopting digital modeling to increase sales volume for MSME's players in Mataram City. This study used a qualitative method, using a triangulation model. Data collection techniques used observation methods and in-depth interviews with MSME's actors who are actively registered in the Cooperative, Industry, and Trade Office Mataram. The result suggests that the adoption of digital marketing has increased during the COVID-19 pandemic. Adoption of digital marketing makes it easier for MSME players to provide information and interact directly with consumers, expand market share, increase awareness, and increase sales for MSME players even during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Digital Marketing, MSME's, COVID-19

Politics and Law

LESSONS LEARNED: GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO HANDLING COVID-19 CASE STUDY: TAIWAN AND INDONESIA

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Abstract: From the end of 2019 until now, the world faced a massive spread of Covid-19. The huge number of infections and deaths caused by the virus, the collapse of the healthcare system, and the economic recession have hit many countries. Governments of all countries have responded through various efforts to handle the virus and its impact. Taiwan is one of the countries that has been very successful in dealing with the Covid 19 pandemic. On the contrary, Indonesia is considered weak in dealing with Covid-19. The study aims to compare the response of the Taiwanese Government and the Indonesian Government in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. Qualitative methods are used by adopting a multi-case approach in Taiwan and Indonesia. The data collection technique relies on literature studies sourced from scientific journals, online media, and print books. The study found that the Taiwanese Government was successful in dealing with the Covid-19 Pandemic because of the government's responsiveness to deal the spread of the virus rapidly, application of health protocols, and detect people infected by massive test, carry out law enforcement to overcome disinformation, as well as public communications to educate people. In Indonesia, the handling of Covid-19 has not been optimal. At the beginning of the spread of the virus, the government tended to underestimate the spread of Covid-19 and focus on economic problem, low detection of people infected caused the limited number of tests and laboratory support facilities, lack of public communication to deal with Covid-19 disinformation, disharmony of the Central Government-Regional Government relations.

Keywords: Government respond, Covid-19

ANATOMY OF ZAKAT REGULATION TO ENHANCE PEOPLE WELFARE

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Abstract: Zakat regulation's anatomy in Indonesia's positive law concluded in the law and regulations, such as first sila of Pancasila, second and fifth Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945 on Chapter XA on Human Rights, article 28A stated that : everyone have rights to live and maintain his life and Article 29 on Worship and also regulated on Law Number 23 year 2011 on Zakat Management and Government Regulation Number 14 Year 2014. Zakat regulations according to Islamic Law, as contained in Quran which obliged to issued zakat as many as 32 times, in addition it was mentioned as 82 times which using zakat synonym, for example in QS Al Baqarah 245 and QS At Taubah 103. Meanwhile, in popular *hadist* which narrated by Imam Bukhari on order to pay zakat. Welfare state concept is to optimize task sharing along with Zakat National Agency in every level. In zakat management, Prophet Muhammad has showed it operationalization, for example : the officers register all people that obliged to pay zakat, assess and calculate, forage, take the zakat from obliged people to pay it (hereinafter called as *muzakki*), collect the wealth, and distribute it to the entitled person (hereinafter called *mustahik*). In the period of Caliph Abu Bakar, *muzakki* that did not pay zakat will be fought and considered as apostate. In addition, in the era of *Utsman*, zakat also worn to livestock, agriculture and trade. And in Ali's period, zakat was given to non-muslim blind beggar, as their live under *bayt al maal* borne.

Keywords: zakat regulation, people welfare

Analisis Model Pendampingan Anak Berhadapan dengan Hukum di Lembaga Perlindungan Anak (LPA) Kota Bima

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Abstrak: Permasalahan anak dewasa ini semakin ragam dan kompleks, dimana kasus tersebut melibatkan anak sebagai korban dan saksi serta anak sebagai pelaku. Hal ini membuat para stake holder berinisiasi membentuk regulasi yang mengontrol dan juga memberi efek jera terhadap pelaku. Berturut-turut pada tahun 2002 sampai tahun 2004 pemerintah pusat telah berhasil membentuk undang-undang maupun lembaga yang berfungsi mengawasi apa yang terjadi pada kelalaian hak-hak anak Indonesia. Diantaranya dibentuk Undang-undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 tentang Perlindungan Anak, lalu pada tahun 2003 dibentuk lembaga yang bernama Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia dan pada tahun 2004 dibentuknya Undang-undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 tentang Pencegahan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (PKDRT). Ketiga regulasi tersebut diperuntukkan untuk melindungi anak dari segala bentuk kekerasan. Anak yang berhadapan dengan hukum harus mendapatkan perhatian sebagai bentuk kepedulian dan upaya advokasi untuk mengembalikan efek psikologis yang ditimbulkan akibat berbagai insiden yang dialami. Rasa takut dan trauma dapat menjadi gangguan psikologis bagi anak sehingga harus diciptakan suasana nyaman serta tenang, dan itu bisa dilakukan melalui pendampingan. Permasalahan anak yang mengalami trauma psikologis membutuhkan peran aktif dari berbagai elemen termasuk didalamnya adalah Lembaga Perlindungan Anak (LPA). Sebagai lembaga perpanjangan tangan Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia (KPAI), LPA adalah organ yang fokus pada perlindungan anak dimana salah satu tugasnya adalah memastikan anak-anak terpenuhi hak-hak dasarnya yaitu hak hidup, tumbuh kembang, hak mendapatkan perlindungan dan hak untuk partisipasi. Tingginya persoalan anak ini menjadi perhatian penting bagi semua pihak sehingga perlu dipastikan pemilihan model pendampingan kasus anak berhadapan hukum yang tepat sasaran sehingga anak yang pernah terjerat kasus tidak lagi menjadi residivis dan minimal tidak lagi menambah deretan angka kenaikan dalam kasus Anak Berhadapan dengan Hukum (ABH).

Kata kunci : Model, Penanganan ABH, LPA Bima

**AKIBAT HUKUM TERHADAP KERUSAKAN LINGKUNGAN:
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Abstrak: Setiap orang atau perusahaan yang melakukan penggalian dan pengolahan material yang menimbulkan dampak pencemaran atau kerusakan lingkungan hidup dapat berakibat pada persoalan hukum terhadap proses penggalian dan pengolahan material oleh PT Tukad Mas Kota Bima memberikan efek negatif terhadap kerusakan lingkungan di Kecamatan Rasa Nae Timur Kota Bima. Dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui akibat hukum terhadap kerusakan lingkungan dengan metode yang digunakan adalah penelitian hukum empiris dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dari aspek pertanggungjawaban pidana di atur dalam Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup, Pasal 116 (1) Menjelaskan bahwa apabila tindak pidana lingkungan hidup di lakukan oleh, untuk, atau atas nama badan usaha, tuntutan pidana dan sanksi pidana dijatuhkan kepada badan usaha; dan/atau orang yang memberi perintah untuk melakukan tindak pidana tersebut atau orang yang bertindak sebagai pemimpin kegiatan dalam tindak pidana. Dalam aspek keperdataan perusahaan dapat dikenai denda namun sanksi denda ini dapat diterapkan apabila tidak bisa melaksanakan paksaan pemerintah yang menjelaskan sanksi administrasi adalah paksaan pemerintah. Dibidang administrasi, Sanksi administratif terdiri atas teguran tertulis, paksaan pemerintah, pembekuan izin lingkungan atau pencabutan izin lingkungan seperti di jelaskan dalam Pasal 76 Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup. Dari ketiga akibat hukum terhadap kerusakan lingkungan tersebut, apabila kita lihat fakta empiris menunjukkan tidak adanya keseriusan Pemerintah Kota Bima yang baru memberikan teguran tertulis kepada PT Tukad Mas Kota Bima akibat pembuangan limbah, kerusakan alam akibat penggalian yang dilakukan.

Kata Kunci: Akibat Hukum, Kerusakan Lingkungan

**LEGAL PROTECTION IMPLEMENTATION TOWARD LAY OFF AND
TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT ON THE TOURISM INDUSTRY IN BALI
DUE TO COVID-19**

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Abstract: Tourism Industry is the most affected industry by the Corona Virus Pandemic (Covid-19) especially for the Bali Province which always relies on this industry as its main commodity. Termination of Employment is one of the options chosen by many employers to reduce company expenses so that the company can survive and continue stable operation. The existence of current regulations concerning Worker/Labor Protection and Business Continuity in the Context of Precaution and Prevention of Covid-19 in line with Law No. 13 of 2013 concerning Manpower is expected to be effective. However, based on the survey and interview, these regulations could not force employers to minimize the employment termination yet many of formal employees being laid off and terminated without any severance payment. Therefore, the government should coordinate with relevant ministries / institutions, especially the Ministry of Manpower as well the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy in order to prioritize in providing protection and assistance of government programs for employers and employees to minimize cases in term of Termination of Employment.

Keywords: Labour Law; Workers Legal Protection; Covid-19

**DEFORESTASI DAN MITIGASI BENCANA:
Analisis Kebijakan Pencegahan dan Penindakan Pengalihan Fungsi Hutan di
Kabupaten dan Kota Bima**

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Abstrak: Hutan memiliki fungsi yang sangat penting dan vital dalam kehidupan manusia, baik fungsi sosial, ekonomi maupun fungsi lainnya, karena ini hutan perlu di jaga kelestariannya dan dimanfaatkan sebaik-baiknya secara berkesinambungan. Sebaliknya bila sifat antroposentrisme manusia yang menempatkan hutan dan ekosistem lainnya sebagai benda mati dan komoditas ekonomi semata maka hutan yang hakekatnya sebagai sebuah rahmat dan karunia akan menjadi pembawa bencana dan mala pertaka. Kerusakan hutan akibat dari pembabatan liar dan peralihan fungsi lainnya menjadi masalah yang rumit di selesaikan dan berimplikasi panjang, tidak saja untuk generasi sekarang. Akan tetapi, juga untuk generasi yang akan datang, hal ini merupakan gambaran umum yang terjadi di Indonesia, tidak terkecuali lebih khusus di Kota dan Kabupaten Bima, musim hujan tiba menghadapi banjir bandang dan gagal, giliran musim kemarau bersiap menghadapi kebakaran, kekeringan, kekurangan air bersih. Ragam bencana alam tersebut selalu terjadi dan berulang, serta tiap tahun makin parah. Dari jumlah 1 juta Ha kawasan hutan yang dimiliki NTB, kawasan hutan kritis sekitar 896 ribu hektare atau 75 persen. Dari jumlah Hutan Kabupaten Bima 250.396,42 Ha dan 3.079,33 Ha Kota Bima hampir sebagian besarnya kritis, akibat peralihan fungsi. Sementara di sisi lain tidak terlihat ada tanda-tanda berhenti laju kerusakan hutan dan implikasi bawaannya yakni bencana alam. Hasil penelitian menemukan, pola kerusakan hutan Kabupaten dan Kota Bima, disebabkan oleh Illegal Logging, Perambahan hutan dan pengalihan fungsi lahan. Sebab atau motifnya ialah faktor tuntutan Ekonomi, kesadaran masyarakat yang rendah, dan kurangnya Sosialisasi dari pihak berwenang. Upaya pencegahan dan penindakan atas kerusakan hutan yang dilakukan berupa Melakukan Patroli, Penghijauan/Reboisasi, Pemasangan Kawat penyanggah/Bronjong, Penindakan Terhadap Kerusakan Hutan. Kedepan selain mengoptimalkan upaya pencegahan dan penindakan juga harus membangun kebijakan yang mengarah pada pembangunan berkelanjutan, Mendirikan Lembaga Khusus di tiap wilayah, lebih penting lagi lebih mengketatkan dalam hal perizinan.

Kata Kunci: Deforestasi, Mitigasi, Bencana, Kebijakan, Hutan

STATE LEGAL OBLIGATION OF PROTECTING CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH IN THE PANDEMIC ERA: A NORMATIVE JURIDICAL APPROACH

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Abstract: Based on the Circular Letter of Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture No.4 Year 2020 on the implementation of education policy during the emergency period of COVID-19 spread, every student is obligated to follow the distance learning. An inadequate Facility will conduce the students to study independently, feel bored at home, get left behind of the lesson, even not a few of them are getting verbal violence or physic violence in their families. In this case it will threaten the children mental wellbeing. This research aims to analyse and examine the regulation of the state legal obligation of protection of children's mental health during the pandemic era by employing normative juridical research. Based on the result of the research, the country as the responsible (duty holder) of enriching the life of a nation are obligate to provide a protection of the children mental health as it is attached in some clauses in UUD NRI year 1945 regulation about children's right, such as Article 28B paragraph (2) and paragraph 28I (2) regarding the right to survival, grow up and evolve and protection from violence and discrimination, Article 28C paragraph (1) concerning the right to education, Article 28H paragraph (1) concerning the right to obtain health services. The rights are set up further in UU no.35 year 2014 about children protection that specifically discuss about children health's right in article 44 until article 47. Meanwhile, the government through its regulation no.87 year 2017 about Strengthening Character Education calls on collaboration from stakeholders involved to achieve the fulfilment so the children are prepared to face the the dynamics of change in the future. Lastly, this research recommends that, to strengthen the Character Education, sub-national governments should create a local regulation about Implementation of Strengthening Character Education.

Keywords: State legal obligation, Children's Mental Health, Pandemic

**KONFLIK HORIZONTAL:
Studi Model Resolusi Konflik Horizontal pada Masyarakat Bima**

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Abstrak: Permasalahan Konflik horizontal di Bima-NTB sudah masuk pada level yang sangat mengkhawatirkan. Sekilas di atas permukaan hanya di picu oleh hal-hal yg sifatnya sepele dan sederhana serta personal. Akan tetapi, daya ledaknya dalam tempo singkat mampu meluas dengan sangat mudah dan cepat melibatkan mobilisasi massa yang sangat besar. Parahnya lagi kondisi tersebut terus berulang dan menyebar ke hampir semua desa yang ada. Pola konflik dan segmen yang terlibat dalam konflik juga makin hari makin berubah dan meluas. Implikasi dari konflik tersebut tentu saja sangat merugikan masyarakat luas baik harta benda, aktifitas ekonomi, pendidikan, sosial, psikologis, korban jiwa dan pembangunan pada umumnya menjadi terhambat. Padahal Kabupaten Bima merupakan daerah yang kaya akan potensial akan pariwisata, bahan baku industri, dan potensi lainnya. Selama ini Pemerintah Daerah beserta aparaturnya penegak hukum dan inisiasi kelompok masyarakat telah berupaya mencari resolusi terbaik. Tetapi, konflik tetap saja muncul lagi. Sejauh ini apa yang menjadi faktor mendalam (*hidden*) yang sebenarnya menjadi sebab utama tidak mudah terurai, dan belum ada hasil riset yang benar-benar mampu menjelaskan secara komprehensif fenomena konflik itu. Oleh karena itu, maka perlu ditelaah secara mendalam karakteristik atau gambaran konflik tersebut, dan bagaimanapun pola resolusi terbaik yang dapat mengantarkan daerah ini menuju daerah yang fokus pada pembangunan yang produktif agar dapat maju dan berdaya saing pada segala aspek. Tujuan Penelitian ini adalah pertama. Mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis fenomena konflik horizontal pada masyarakat Bima, mulai dari sebab yang menyumbang konflik, sebab determinan, pola konflik, dan karakteristik konflik. Kedua, melakukan preskriptif sebuah model konseptual resolusi konflik. yakni mendeskripsikan, menganalisis dan perskriptif yang dapat merancang model resolusi konflik yang tepat yang kemudian dapat di pergunakan sebagai bahan dan panduan pengambilan kebijakan. Dengan metode penelitian hukum empiris, pendekatan konseptual, data primer sebagai data utama. Analisis data dilakukan dengan tahapan, heuristik, verifikasi, analisis, interpretative deskriptif dan preskriptif.

Kata kunci: model, resolusi, konflik, horizontal, Bima

Kebijakan Pengelolaan Badan Usaha Milik Daerah “PD WAWO” dalam Meningkatkan Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) dan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Kabupaten Bima

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Abstrak: Perusahaan Daerah Wawo Bima atau PD. Wawo Bima merupakan salah satu Badan Usaha Milik Daerah (BUMD) milik Pemerintah Kabupaten Bima yang dibentuk dengan Peraturan Daerah Nomor 1 Tahun 1966 tentang Pendirian Perusahaan Pengangkutan Darat dan Laut serta Perbengkelan PD. Wawo yang bergerak pada bidang usaha Produksi Garam Nasional (Garam Yodium), pengangkutan darat dan laut, perbengkelan maupun penyediaan layanan TV Kabel. Hingga saat ini, PD. Wawo Bima hanya fokus pada *Core Business* yang bergerak di bidang Produksi Garam Nasional (Garam Yodium) dan belum mampu mengembangkan cabang usaha lainnya. Kemampuan produksi Garam Beryodium juga belum mampu memenuhi harapan dan permintaan masyarakat Kabupaten Bima, dan belum memberikan kontribusi yang signifikan terhadap peningkatan Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) Kabupaten Bima. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Model kebijakan Pengelolaan PD Wawo Kabupaten Bima guna meningkatkan Pendapatan Asli Daerah dan kesejahteraan Masyarakat Kabupaten Bima, serta tingkat Prospek dan kelayakan jenis usaha PD. Wawo Kabupaten Bima dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan Masyarakat Kabupaten Bima. Jenis Penelitian ini adalah penelitian hukum empiris yang dipusatkan di Kantor PD Wawo Bima Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, berupa pendekatan Pendekatan undang-undang (*statute Approach*), dan Pendekatan konseptual (*conceptual approach*), dan Pendekatan Kasus (*Case Approach*). Sedangkan Jenis Data yang digunakan adalah data primer sebagai data utama, yakni data yang diperoleh langsung melalui wawancara terstruktur dengan responden yang menjadi obyek penelitian serta data sekunder sebagai data pendukung. Teknik Pengumpulan Data dilakukan dengan cara wawancara terstruktur dan studi kepustakaan. Teknik analisis data menggunakan teknik analisis deskriptif-kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, **pertama;** bahwa Tata kelola PD Wawo Kabupaten Bima sebagai perusahaan yang baik belum nampak, sehingga belum menghasilkan kemanfaatan ekonomi yang berkesinambungan bagi masyarakat dan daerah Kabupaten Bima. Potensi persediaan garam kasar atau garam baku yang digarap oleh masyarakat sangatlah besar namun belum mampu diserap secara optimal oleh PD Wawo Kabupaten Bima dalam usahanya mensejahterakan masyarakat, sementara mekanisme pembinaan dan pengawasan terhadap penyertaan modal pada BUMD belum dilakukan secara baik dan berkelanjutan. **Kedua;** Prospek Bidang Usaha PD Wawo Bima utamanya pada produksi garam nasional (garam yodium) sebagai upaya menjaga ketersediaan pangan berupa Garam yang dapat dikonsumsi oleh masyarakat daerah maupun nasional jika dikelola dengan baik akan meningkatkan Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) dan dapat meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat terutama petani garam.

Kata kunci: kebijakan, PD Wawo, kesejahteraan masyarakat

**LEGAL STANDING KEBIJAKAN *ITSBAT* NIKAH DI PENGADILAN AGAMA:
Studi Penyelesaian Perkara Perceraian bagi Perkawinan Tidak Tercatat di Pengadilan
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Abstrak: Permasalahan Pernikahan tidak tercatat sudah dilakukan sejak sebelum ditetapkannya Undang-Undang Nomor: 1 Tahun 1974 tentang Perkawinan, yaitu perkawinan hanya dilakukan menurut hukum agama dan kepercayaan kedua belah pihak. Apabila terjadi perselisihan secara terus-menerus antara suami-isteri yang berakibat pada putusnya perkawinan, maka kepada suami istri itu harus mengajukan permohonan perceraian kepada Pengadilan Agama yang disertai pemohon *itsbat* nikah. Tujuan Penelitian Pertama, Untuk mengetahui dan mendiskripsikan bahwa legal standing kebijakan *itsbat* nikah menurut peraturan perundang-undangan perkawinan itu dilakukan untuk mendapatkan kepastian hukum bagi perkawinan sirri. Kedua, Untuk mengetahui eksistensi kebijakan *itsbat* nikah dalam menyelesaikan perkara perceraian bagi perkawinan yang mengabaikan Pasal 2 Ayat (2) Undang-Undang Nomor: 1 Tahun 1974 tentang Perkawinan. Ketiga, Membuka ruang bagi pernikahan yang mengabaikan Pasal 2 Ayat (2) agar mengajukan permohonan *itsbat* nikah kepada Pengadilan Agama demi kemashlahatan hidup dalam berkeluarga dan bermasyarakat. Metode Penelitian Untuk mengkaji dan menganalisis secara lebih mendalam permasalahan tersebut, peneliti melakukan penelitian normatif empiris, artinya menganalisa berbagai dokumen, disamping mendapatkan informasi langsung dari berbagai sumber terkait, kemudian dilakukan analisis secara deskriptif kuantitatif untuk menyimpulkan solusi penyelesaiannya kualitatif.

Kata kunci : perspektif, kebijakan, *itsbat*, nikah

**KULTUR HUKUM PETANI:
Studi Pilihan Hukum Penyelesaian Sengketa Jual Beli Hasil Petanian**

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap bagaimanakah gambaran perilaku transaksi perjanjian jual beli tanpa surat antar petani dengan pedagang bawang merah di Kecamatan Belo Kabupaten Bima dan bagaimana pula model atau pilihan penyelesaian hukum ketika terjadi wanprestasi atas perjanjian jual beli tersebut. Dengan menggunakan jenis penelitian empiris, pendekatan kasus, serta data primer, hasil penelitian ini mengungkap. Pertama, Secara umum transaksi perjanjian jual beli (bawang merah) di Kecamatan Belo Kabupaten Bima masih menggunakan cara perjanjian lisan, alasan digunakannya perjanjian lisan lebih karena faktor kebiasaan, mudah dan cepat. Kedua, Ketika muncul masalah dikemudian hari, atau tidak terpenuhinya isi perjanjian lisan, maka ada beberapa pilihan penyelesaian yang diambil oleh parap pihak, mulai dari pemberian toleransi batas pemenuhan isi perjanjian, penyitaan harta benda piutang, saling melapor ke kepolisian atas tuduhan penipuan dan pengacaman, sampai pada kekerasan fisik yang berujung pembunuhan.

Kata kunci: perjanjian, jual beli, kebiasaan, wanprestasi, Bima

DINAMIKA PELEMBAGAAN PENYELESAIAN SENGKETA HASIL PILKADA DI INDONESIA PERIODE 2005-2020

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Abstrak: Artikel ini merupakan hasil penelitian atas suatu studi mendalam terhadap dinamika pelebagaan penyelesaian sengketa hasil pemilihan kepala daerah (Pilkada) langsung di Indonesia dari tahun 2005 hingga tahun 2020. Studi ini mencermati pengaturan tentang Pilkada dan penegakan hukumnya dengan fokus pada kewenangan badan peradilan (*judiciary*) dalam penyelesaian sengketa hasil Pilkada. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa upaya penataan lembaga pengadil sengketa hasil Pilkada di Indonesia periode 2005-2020 sangat dinamis. *Pertama*, amanat UU Nomor 32 Tahun 200, Mahkamah Agung (MA) mengadili perselisihan hasil pemilihan Gubernur, sementara untuk perselisihan hasil pemilihan Bupati/Walikota diserahkan kepada Pengadilan Tinggi. Kewenangan MA ini berlangsung antara tahun 2005-2008. *Kedua*, terbit UU Nomor 22 Tahun 2007 yang menggolongkan Pilkada ke dalam rezim Pemilu. Legitimasi Pilkada ke dalam rezim pemilu telah menjadi semacam pintu masuk bagi kewenangan Mahkamah Konstitusi (MK) mengadili perselisihan hasil Pilkada. *Ketiga*, terbit UU Nomor 12 Tahun 2008, yang mengatur perihal pengalihan penyelesaian sengketa hasil pilkada dari MA ke MK. Sejak saat itu, penyelesaian sengketa hasil pilkada diadili oleh MK antara tahun 2008-2014. *Keempat*, pada tahun 2014 MK mengabulkan pengujian Pasal 236-C UU Nomor 12 Tahun 2008 dan melahirkan Putusan Nomor 97/PUU-XI/2013 yang menganulir kewenangan MK menyelesaikan perselisihan hasil pilkada. *Kelima*, terbit UU Nomor 22 Tahun 2014 yang mengamanatkan Pilkada melalui DPRD, dan mengatur penyelesaian pelanggaran dan sengketa Pemilihan dilaksanakan melalui mekanisme Peradilan Umum, dengan pendelegasian kewenangan kepada empat Pengadilan Tinggi yang ditunjuk oleh MA. *Keenam* muncul Perppu Nomor 1 Tahun 2014, Pasal 157 yang menentukan perselisihan hasil Pemilihan diajukan kepada Pengadilan Tinggi yang ditunjuk oleh MA, dengan kasasi sebagai upaya hukum terakhir di MA. *Ketujuh*, hadir UU Nomor 8 Tahun 2015 (*juncto* UU Nomor 10 Tahun 2016), pasal 157 yang mengatur perselisihan hasil Pemilihan diadili oleh badan peradilan khusus, namun penyelesaian tersebut masih diadili oleh MK sampai dibentuknya badan peradilan khusus. Perpindahan-pergeseran institusi yang berwenang mengadili sengketa hasil Pilkada tersebut menunjukkan ketidakjelasan arah politik hukum Pilkada, yang memicu ketidakpastian hukum penyelesaian sengketa hasil Pilkada langsung di Indonesia, mestinya hal tersebut merupakan satu dari 15 unsur standar-standar pemilu demokratis. Dari hasil penelitian ini diharapkan temuan berupa model ideal badan peradilan pilkada di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: dinamika, pergeseran, penyelesaian sengketa hasil, Pilkada

**RATIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS UNDER INDONESIAN
LAW: STUDY ON CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN
ENDANGERED SPECIES 1973 AND ASEAN COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT**

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Abstract: Indonesian national law has define two mechanisms in ratification of international conventions, namely in form of an Act and in form of Presidential decree. As stipulated in the Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 that:” causing broad and fundamental consequences for the lives of the people related to the burden on state finances, and/or necessitating changes or formation of laws” are the criteria of an international convention that must be ratify in form of an Act. However some practices in ratification of international conventions does not under this rule. This study aims are to analyse some of the international convention which has been ratify not accordance with the criteria that has determined by national law. This study is a doctrinal study, using statute approach and conceptual approach. This work focus on analyze Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of International Trade of Wild Flora and Fauna 1973 (CITES 1973) and ASEAN Comprehensive Agreement. The conclusion of this work affirmed that CITES 1973 and ASEAN Comprehensive Agreement have a fundamental effect to the live of Indonesian people. Therefore this convention shall ratify in form of an Act. However, those two conventions has ratified in form of Presidential Decree, which means those ratification contradict with national law.

Keywords: Indonesian practice; ratification; international convention

Kebijakan Pertahanan Rusia Dalam Dunia Cyber: Perspektif Rusia Dalam Dunia Cyber dan Penolakan Perdana Menteri Putin Menandatangani Convention of Cybercrime

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Abstract: Cepatnya perkembangan teknologi dan komunikasi memunculkan sebuah dunia baru, yaitu dunia *cyber* atau *cyberspace*. Hal ini memiliki dampak kepada pembuatan kebijakan negara. Cepatnya perkembangan teknologi dan informasi tidak dapat diikuti oleh negara-negara menyebabkan diperlukannya kerjasama antar negara untuk memperkuat dan mengharmonisasikan kebijakan didalam dunia *cyber*. Kejahatan yang terjadi didalam dunia *cyber* termasuk kedalam kejahatan internasional karena tempat pelaku melakukan kejahatan tidak sama dengan target yang dituju. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melihat bagaimana perspektif dunia *cyber* Rusia dan kebijakan dalam negeri dan luar negeri Rusia untuk menghadapi ancaman dunia *cyber*. Rusia memiliki perbedaan pendapat terhadap dunia *cyber* dimana Rusia melihat dunia ini adalah sebuah ancaman negara. Rusia tidak mengikuti penandatanganan *Convention on Cybercrime* yang membuat Rusia melakukan kerjasama dengan negara yang memiliki pemikiran yang sama dalam dunia *cyber*. Rusia memiliki kebijakan dalam negeri yang berkerjasama dengan angkatan bersenjata dalam mempertahankan dunia *cyber* dan dimana pemerintah dapat mengatur informasi yang berada di dunia *cyber*. Selain itu Rusia juga ikut didalam *Shanghai Cooperation Organization* didalam pertahanan Cyber untuk melakukan harmonisasi kebijakan dunia *cyber* di wilayah regional dengan Cina dan negara-negara Asia Tengah. Dengan melihat hal ini, Rusia meskipun memiliki pandangan yang berbeda dengan negara lain, memiliki kebijakan *cyber* dalam negeri dan luar negeri yang mumpuni dalam mempertahankan negara dalam ancaman yang berada dari dunia *cyber*.

Keywords: Kebijakan Cyber, Hukum Internasional.

IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION IN WEST NUSA TENGGARA THROUGH THE SISTER PROVINCE COOPERATION WITH KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE

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Abstrak: Education is believed to have a strong role in shaping the conditions of social, health and economic life in a society. Therefore education is one of the important sectors in regional development. West Nusa Tenggara Province is one of the regions that has been aggressively developing the education sector in recent years. One of their efforts in developing the education sector in West Nusa Tenggara is through sister province cooperation with the Polish Kujawsko-Pomorskie province. This study aims to determine how the efforts of the West Nusa Tenggara government to develop their education sector through this sister province cooperation. The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative and used the concept of sister province and paradiplomacy. Data collection is carried out by literature study through books, journal articles, official reports, and other related sources. The results showed that the West Nusa Tenggara government-built sister province cooperation with Kujawsko-Pomorskie as an effort to pave the way for educational cooperation between educational institutions in the two provinces to improve the quality of education in NTB. So that through this educational collaboration, the West Nusa Tenggara can carry out educational scholarship programs abroad while at the same time increasing the foreign cooperation for universities.

Keywords: education, sister province, West Nusa Tenggara, Kujawsko-Pomorskie

The Dynamics of Composing Village Development Planning in Six *Kelurahan* in Ternate.

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Abstract: After the downfall of the so-called New Order government, the new governments reoriented the mechanism of development planning from top-down mechanism to mixed formula between top-down and bottom-up aspiration. The bottom-up process of delivering people aspiration should start from village level, before going to sub-district and district to the provincial level. This is called Musrembang *kelurahan*. This study wants to explore the dynamics and the processes from the bottom-up process. The samples taken were the meetings in composing development planning in six urban-based villages or *kelurahan* in the small town of Ternate. Employing the technique of participant observation taken from ethnographic tradition, this study maps the dynamics of the meetings in some main points: mechanism of proposing aspirations, mechanism of decision making, transparency, budget, and output of the musrembang. This study compares and shows the variation and the similarities among the six villages.

Keywords: Musrembang, village, decision making, participation, gender, transparency.

Study of Strengthening the Performance of West Rinjani Forest Management Unit to Promoting Sustainable Forest Management in West Nusa Tenggara

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the performance of forest management carried out by KPH Rinjani Barat with a focus on the 13 criteria as set out in the instrument criteria and assessment indicators that have been compiled based on PERDA 14 of 2019, the criteria referred to consist of; forest management institutions, forest governance and preparation of management plans, utilization and use of forest areas, forest protection and nature conservation, rehabilitation and reclamation, empowerment, community participation, cooperation, monitoring and evaluation, forestry information systems, guidance and supervision, funding, as well as facilities and infrastructure .. This research was conducted in April-September 2020 located in the West Rinjani KPH area of NTB province, using various data collection instruments such as document studies, interviews, and Focus Group Discussions. The analysis in this assessment is descriptive. The data processing stage consisted of data tabulation and data analysis based on field findings. The results of the study show that the performance of KPH Rinjani Barat is at an average value of 2.64 sfrom the maximum value of 3. This means that the performance of forest management in the West Rinjani FMU area is classified as high (2.34-3.00).

Keywords: Performance, Forest Management Unit, Analysis

**AUTHORITATIVE INSTITUTION IN DISPUTES RESOLUTION BETWEEN
BANKS AND CUSTOMERS IN THE CONVERSION OF CONVENTIONAL BANK
TO SHARIA BANK**

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Abstract: The purpose of this research was to analyze the institution which is authorized to disputes resolution between bank and customers in the conversion of conventional banks to sharia bank according to positive law. This research method uses normative legal research with primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials, which are collected through document and literature study, then a descriptive qualitative analysis is carried out through the legal interpretation method to build prescriptive legal arguments in order to obtain deductive conclusions. The result of this research was that the institution which has authorized to dispute resolution between bank and customers in the conversion of conventional bank to sharia bank by litigation becomes the authority of the Religious Courts, except for agreements that have not been changed after conversion to the authority of the District Court and non-litigation are resolved through deliberation, mediation and arbitration.

Keywords: Dispute resolution, conversion, sharia bank and customers.

**REGULATION ON SUPERVISION OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
(OJK) IN THE CONVERSION OF CONVENTIONAL BANKS TO SHARIA BANKS
ACCORDING TO THE INDONESIAN LEGAL SYSTEM**

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Abstract: The objective of this research was to analyze the OJK supervision regulation in the conversion of conventional banks to sharia banks according to positive law. This research was normative legal research using primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials, which are sourced from statutory regulations and other documents on Islamic banking. The collection of legal materials was carried out through document and literature study, then a descriptive qualitative analysis was carried out through the legal interpretation method to build legal argumentation by prescriptions to obtain deductively conclusion. The results of this study indicated that the regulation of OJK supervision in the conversion of conventional banks to sharia banks according to positive law was regulated in Law No. 10/1998 concerning Amendments to Law No. 7/1992 on Banking, Law No. 21/2008 on Islamic Banking, POJK No. 64 / POJK .03 / 2016 concerning Changes in Business Activities of Conventional Banks into Sharia Banks, in addition, it is also regulated in various related laws including; OJK Law, No. 21/2011, Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, that regulation caused legal problems in the conversion of Conventional Banks into sharia banks including; The absence of a Government Regulation specifically regulating the conversion of conventional banks to Sharia banks, the conversion of conventional banks (owned) by local governments did not yet have legal basis.

Keywords: Regulation, Supervision, Conversion, Sharia Bank

THE MODEL REGULATION OF WAWASAN NUSANTARA AS THE INDONESIAN MARITIME DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY TOWARDS A WORLD MARITIME AXIS STATE

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Abstract: The background of this researched based on the degradation of the values of the archipelago insight (wawasan nusantara) in the policy of security, socio-cultural, legal, national economic defense. in fact, the wawasan nusantara has become a vision for the development of the nation and state that has long been instilled by the founders of this nation. In addition, President Joko Widodo's vision of becoming a maritime country towards a world maritime axis must be supported by the enthusiasm to implement the concept of wawasan nusantara in all maritime policies. The purpose of this study is to find a model for regulating the wawasan nusantara as an Indonesian maritime development strategy towards a world maritime axis which will be regulated in the Draft Law on wawasan nusantara. To achieved the objectives of the study, this study uses a normative method which is supported by socio-legal research by using primary data and secondary data. Data was collected through observation, deep interviews and literature study, then a descriptive qualitative analysis of the research results was carried out to get deductive conclusions. This research produced an important finding that conceptually the insight of the archipelago is a paradigm, the perspective of the Indonesian nation about itself which includes geography, politics, socio-culture, defense, security, economy and its environment. The wawasan nusantara is considered as a legal principle that underlies the birth of geographic, political, socio-cultural, defense, security, economic and environmental policies. The relationship between Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia with the insight of the archipelago is that Pancasila is the ideological foundation for the birth of the archipelago insight. Pancasila is the basic norm for the birth of the archipelago awareness as a legal principle. Pancasila is a state ideology which in law is used as a source of law. Meanwhile, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is the highest source of written law. The wawasan nusantara is a legal principle which is the basis for the birth of written legal norms With the position of the archipelago insight as a legal principle, the regulation of the archipelago insight in one law which is a positive and more operational legal norm has difficulty being realized to be regulated in a separate law. Regulation of the wawasan nusantara as a strategy for Indonesia's maritime development towards a world maritime axis which have been regulated in the Draft Law on Archipelagic Insights have actually been regulated in various laws and regulations in the maritime sector so that they do not need to be regulated in a separate law. Keywords: Model, Maritime Country, wawasan nusantara.

Keywords: Model, Maritime Country, wawasan nusantara.

Linguistics & Literature Studies

Language, Social Media, and Citizens in the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract: The Covid-19 pandemic caused a big wave that resulted in changes in various sides of life in the world, including the use of language on social media by netizens. Therefore, the purpose of writing this article is to explain the use of language on social media by netizens in the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as the relationship between language, social media and netizens in the Covid-19 pandemic. The data in this study are the language and content of utterances used by netizens on social media in connection with the Covid-19 pandemic. Sources of data in this study are uploads related to the Covid-19 pandemic on the social media of Indonesian citizens, including the Indonesian government. Data were analyzed through sociolinguistic and pragmatic studies. Based on the results of the analysis, it was found the use of direct and indirect forms of speech, as well as the forms of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Then, it can be concluded that language with its diversity is a tool for netizens in conveying their aspirations to the information submitted by the government regarding the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic. Social media is one of the media that plays an important role during the Covid-19 pandemic in spreading important messages to hoax messages. Citizens and the government must be wise in using language on social media so that the message they want to convey can be absorbed by the community optimally.

Keywords: Social media, netizens, sociolinguistics, pragmatics

Klasifikasi Kebahasaan Tumbuhan Obat Tradisional pada Masyarakat Sasak-Lombok

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Abstrak: Penutur bahasa Sasak di Lombok memiliki beragam varian dialek sesuai nama-nama komunitas Sasak yang utama, misalnya, komunitas adat Sade (kabupaten Lombok Tengah). Variasi dialek bahasa Sasak yang berbeda pada komunitas adat tersebut juga tercermin dari variasi pelabelan dan klasifikasi tumbuhan obat yang sangat erat kaitannya dengan letak geografis dan pandangan tentang kosmos dari komunitas adat tersebut. Cara pengklasifikasian dan pandangan budaya mereka tentang tumbuhan obat ini terdapat dalam ekspresi kebahasaan mereka pada pelabelan tumbuhan obat tradisional. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menginventarisasi data kebahasaan terkait data dasar (database) pengetahuan etnomedisin yang dipakai untuk pelabelan tumbuhan obat serta mendeskripsikan sistem klasifikasi fungsional tumbuhan obat tersebut sesuai pandangan emik. Selain itu, adalah menjelaskan pandangan budaya penutur bahasa Sasak tentang tumbuhan obat sebagaimana tercermin pada bahasa yang dipakai untuk melabeli tumbuhan obat tersebut. Untuk menjelaskan gejala kebahasaan pada ranah tersebut, hal yang pertama dilakukan adalah melakukan pengumpulan data pada wilayah komunitas adat Sade (di Lombok Tengah). Dimulai dari pengumpulan data leksikon bahasa Sasak tentang tumbuhan obat tradisional, kemudian tentang beragam peristiwa budaya yang terkait dengannya. Selanjutnya, data-data tersebut dianalisis dengan tiga langkah. Pertama, mengidentifikasi dan mendeskripsikan satuan kebahasaan yang digunakan penutur bahasa Sasak untuk melabeli dan mendeskripsikan tumbuhan obat tradisional. Kedua, mendeskripsikan bentuk klasifikasi fungsional penutur bahasa Sasak terhadap tumbuhan obat tradisional. Ketiga, memberikan interpretasi/pemaknaan terhadap beragam satuan kebahasaan sistem klasifikasi tentang tumbuhan obat untuk mendapatkan pandangan budaya penutur bahasa Sasak setempat terhadap tumbuhan obat.

Kata kunci: tumbuhan obat tradisional; klasifikasi fungsional; pandangan budaya

Sign of Identity: Representation and Significance

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Abstract: This study aims to describe the representation of Identity on wood mask crafting and painting made by Sasak people. Barthes's models of semiology were used in this study in which 'the levels of meanings' are divided into denotative and connotative meanings. In addition, Cognitive theory is also used to provide a ground of contact between previous experiences and current products. The data were collected through library research, observation, and open-ended interview with practitioners and artists of Sasak woodcraft and wood painting. The study has shown that the woodcraft and wood painting made by Sasak people are influenced by Javanese and Balinese which is believed to be started during the colonialization of Majapahit and Karang Asem Empire. It is also affected by Hinduism and Islamic teaching. Thus, crafting and painting in Lombok especially in Labuapi are a product of these previous experiences which are processed within the mind of its people and reflected in today's art which identic only to Sasak crafting and painting. Hence, the identity of Sasak people can be seen from these products of art such as 'dropping gaze' and 'eyes closed' expression of the mask and the colors used in the art which represents the ways of life, as well as a relation among god, human, and nature representing believes.

Keywords: identity; representation; Sasak; woodcraft; wood painting

KHITANAN DALAM MASYARAKAT JAWA (RINGIN AGUNG-KEDIRI): ANALISIS LINGUISTIK ANTROPOLOGIS

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Abstrak: Selamatan atau selamatan adalah sebuah tradisi ritual yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat Jawa dengan tujuan untuk memperoleh keselamatan bagi orang yang bersangkutan atau mengungkapkan rasa syukur atas sesuatu yang telah dicapai. Salah satu selamatan yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat Jawa adalah khitanan atau sunatan. Khitanan bagi anak laki-laki memiliki beberapa dimensi pemaknaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji prosesi khitanan menurut kebudayaan Jawa yang dilihat dari makna khitanan, prosesi khitanan, dan mitos dalam khitanan dipandang dari sudut linguistik antropologi. Penelitian ini menunjukkan pemaknaan khitanan oleh masyarakat Jawa di Dusun Ringin Agung-Kediri dipengaruhi oleh agama yang mereka anut, yaitu Islam, dengan sebutan yang sangat religius yaitu pengislaman. Prosesi khitanan sendiri terbagi menjadi tiga tahapan yaitu, persiapan (mencari hari baik), *ges* (hari pelaksanaan khitanan) setelah *ges* (hari pasca khitanan). Mitos seputar khitanan yang dipercayai oleh masyarakat di desa Dusun Ringin Agung-Kediri salah satunya, jika anak yang dikhitan menangis maka dia kelak mendapat (menikah dengan) janda.

Kata kunci: selamatan; ritual masyarakat Jawa; khitanan.

DEMENSI EKOLOGIS PADA PENAMAAN DESA DI KABUPATEN NIAS

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Abstrak: Penamaan desa di Kabupaten Nias memanfaatkan satuan-satuan ekologis sebagai bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dengan keberadaan etnis Nias. Dimensi ekologis yang membangun unsur-unsur penamaan itu menarik karena keunikannya. Terkait dengan itu, tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengekplanasi bentuk-bentuk ekologi yang menjadi tumpuan dalam penamaan desa. Data penelitian ini dikumpulkan melalui wawancara langsung dengan 20 informan yang tersebar di 170 desa, 10 Kecamatan. Data yang terkumpul dianalisis untuk menjelaskan unsur-unsur ekologis yang terdapat dalam nama-nama desa itu. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa (1) semua desa menggunakan leksikon bahasa Nias dan pada kata akhir ada yang menggunakan kata bahasa Indonesia (Timur dan Selatan), (2) 55 desa menggunakan leksikon *hili* ‘bukit atau gunung’, seperti *Hilimbana* ‘bukit-pohon kapuk’ dan *Hiliweto* Gela ‘bukit-lebah-lebah’; (3) 41 desa menggunakan nama-nama tumbuhan, seperti *Baruzö* ‘nama pohon tertentu’ dan *Holi* ‘jenis kayu yang sangat keras dan kokoh’; (4) 21 desa menggunakan nama sungai, seperti *Banua Sibohou Botomuzoi* ‘daerah-baru-sungai Batomuzoi’ dan *Huo* ‘sungai Huo’; (5) 11 desa menggunakan nama peralatan, seperti *Hiliono Zega* ‘alat penangkap ikan’ dan *Mondrali* ‘batu asah’; (6) 7 desa menggunakan nama hewan, seperti *Lolozasai* ‘burung tertentu’ dan *Laira* ‘jenis ikan’; (7) 7 desa menggunakan nama bilangan, seperti *Sitolubanua* ‘tiga kampung’ dan *Siofabanua* ‘empat kampung’; (8) 6 desa menggunakan hal-hal gaib, seperti *Lahemo’kakek sakti*; dan (9) 3 desa menggunakan peristiwa, seperti *Sindrondro* ‘hentakan yang dasyat’. Nama-nama desa yang dibangun atas kata *hili* dan bilangan selalu berkombinasi dengan kata (-kata) yang lain, sementara yang berupa nama tumbuhan, sungai, peralatan, hewan, kegaiban, dan peristiwa tidak selalu berkombinasi dengan unsur lain. Dominannya kata *hili* yang membangun penamaan itu dikarenakan tipologi geografi desa-desa itu yang berada di lembah, lereng, dan atas bukit. Nama tumbuh-tumbuhan dan sungai juga banyak dijumpai pada penamaan desa. Hal itu mengindikasikan bahwa keberadaan etnis Nias tidak bisa lepas unsur-unsur ekologi yang melatari keberadaan mereka.

Kata kunci: nama-nama desa, Nias, unsur-unsur ekologis

PENDIDIKAN LITERASI MEDIA DALAM MENGHADAPI HOAX PADA MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 DI INDONESIA

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Abstrak: Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di Indonesia dimulai pada bulan Maret 2020, di bulan ini virus corona mulai masuk ke Indonesia dengan ditandai oleh adanya korban pertama kali di Kota Depok, Jawa Barat. Pascakejadian masuknya virus corona di Indonesia banyak berita-berita dan informasi yang tidak benar dan tingkat keakuratan beritanya diragukan. Mudah-mudahan beredar berita-berita HOAX terkait virus Corona di Indonesia diakibatkan karena kurangnya pendidikan literasi media di tengah masyarakat. Berita-berita HOAX ini meresahkan banyak orang, tidak sedikit masyarakat yang terpancing untuk menyebarkan berita HOAX virus Corona. Tulisan ini adalah sebuah penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus, dan metode pengumpulan data secara studi pustaka (*library research*). Adapun hasil yang diharapkan dari tulisan ini adalah adanya rekomendasi untuk melakukan literasi media di tengah masyarakat kepada stakeholder terkait beredarnya berita-berita HOAX Virus Corona di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: literasi media, HOAX, pandemi Covid-19

A Comparative Evaluation of Indonesian EFL Junior High School Textbooks

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Abstract: This research was conducted to evaluate two Indonesian EFL textbooks for seventh graders of Junior High School “*When English Rings A Bell*” and “*Bright An English Book 1*”. The purposes of this research were 1) to examine the appropriateness of the two textbooks as good textbooks by using tentative checklist, 2) to compare and elaborate to what extent the textbooks fulfilled the criteria of good textbooks, and 3) to give recommendations to English teachers, textbooks’ writers and publishers, government, and other education stakeholders. This research employed a document descriptive analysis. The evaluation process utilized the tentative textbook evaluation checklist proposed by Mukundan, et.al (2011). The tentative checklist consists of two categories: General Attributes (GA) and Teaching-Learning Content (TLC). The data were collected from two Indonesian EFL textbooks under the current Indonesian curriculum which is the 2013 curriculum. The result showed that textbook 1 “*When English Rings A Bell*” has not fulfilled the criteria as a *good textbook* but a *fair textbook* by achieving the total fulfillment score of 67.90% with the fulfillment of 74.8% for GA and 61% for TLC. Similarly, textbook 2 “*Bright An English Book 1*” has not fulfilled the criteria as a *good textbook* too but *fair textbook* by the total fulfillment score of 70.13% with the fulfillment of 71.6% for GA and 68.7% for TLC. The improvement should be done in textbook 1 in terms of supplementary materials, listening, grammar, and pronunciation aspects. The same improvement and modification also should be conducted in textbook 2 in terms of supplementary materials, writing, and pronunciation aspects. It is recommended that teachers and other stakeholders do some modification, adjustment, and adaptation on both textbooks in term of supplementary materials, listening, writing, grammar and pronunciation aspects to improve the quality of the textbooks.

Keywords: Textbooks evaluation, Indonesian EFL textbooks, Tentative checklist

THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN FAMOUS AMERICAN INTELLECTUALS' WRITINGS FROM PURITAN TO MODERN ERA

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Abstract: This article intends to trace the appearance of the human rights concepts and/or issues appearing from the era of Puritanism (1620s) into the modern era, especially in early years of the twentieth century. The study is focused on some writings, precisely nonfiction writings, from famous American intellectuals that have been compiled in two volumes entitled *The American Intellectual Tradition* (2011) by David Hollinger and the friends. It is clearly seen that either the concept and issue of human rights had already appeared since the early times of American civilization. Regardless of the uniqueness of human rights's idea in Puritan era, human rights had become stepping stones of how the American society should built up. Therefore, it is no wonder if the United States truly bases its all aspects of the nationality on the human rights, the liberal one, in particular. It is even now known as the pioneer of the human rights.

Keywords: human rights, concept, issue, American intellectuals

PENGUNAAN BAHASA MASYARAKAT MINANGKABAU DI MEDIA SOSIAL PADA MASA PANDEMI COVID-19

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Abstrak: Pandemi covid-19 di Sumatera Barat menyebabkan nilai gotong-royong antara masyarakat meningkat. Peningkatan ini diwujudkan dalam bentuk penggunaan bahasa melalui media sosial, seperti *instagram*, *facebook*, *whatsapp*, dan juga media *online*. Di tengah kondisi *bekerja dari rumah* yang menyebabkan ekonomi cenderung mengalami krisis, masyarakat tidak berhenti melakukan aksi sosial. Aksi sosial tersebut diwujudkan dalam bentuk penggunaan bahasa yang khas dalam menggalang bantuan, baik berupa uang, makanan, pakaian, dan alat-alat medis. Dalam penelitian ini, dideskripsikan (1) bentuk-bentuk lingual yang digunakan masyarakat Sumatera Barat dalam menggalang bantuan secara gotong-rotong, (2) makna yang terkandung dalam bentuk-bentuk lingual tersebut, serta (3) dampak penggunaan bentuk-bentuk lingual tersebut. Penelitian ini dilakukan melalui tiga tahap, yaitu (1) tahap pengumpulan data menggunakan metode simak dengan teknik sadap dan teknik catat; (2) tahap analisis data menggunakan metode padan intralingual dengan teknik dasar Pilah Unsur Penentu (PUP) dan teknik lanjutan Hubung Banding-Bedakan (HBB); serta (3) tahap penyajian hasil analisis data menggunakan metode informal dengan menyajikan analisis data menggunakan kalimat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) bentuk-bentuk lingual yang digunakan oleh masyarakat Sumatera Barat dalam menggalang bantuan dana secara gotong-rotong berasal dari bahasa Indonesia, seperti *donasi*, *aksi*, *sedekah*, *bantuan*, *berbagi*, *peduli*, dan *galang*, serta berasal dari bahasa Minangkabau, seperti *badoncek* dan *basidoncek*; (2) bentuk-bentuk lingual yang digunakan masyarakat merupakan bentuk-bentuk yang mengalami perubahan makna secara meluas; (3) penggunaan bentuk-bentuk tersebut berdampak pada pelestarian nilai-nilai luhur dalam masyarakat, yaitu nilai gotong-royong atau *manunggal sakato*. Masyarakat tidak merasakan dampak negatif selama pandemi covid-19, tetapi sebaliknya merasakan dampak positif melalui sikap memberi dan peduli terhadap sesama. Hal ini berkaitan dengan budaya masyarakat Minangkabau yang tidak pernah menunjukkan kehidupan yang susah kepada orang lain.

Kata kunci: bahasa, media sosial, Covid-19, gotong royong, Sumatera Barat

POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN LECTURER-STUDENT ONLINE INTERACTION THROUGH WHATSAPP

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Abstract: The studies of politeness have increased in popularity in the last decade, especially in in teacher-student communication in classroom interaction. However, the studies that focus on politeness strategies used by the student-lecturer online interaction are relatively unexplored. This study seeks to uncover the politeness strategies used by students when having thesis consultation with their supervisors through whatsapp communication. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The subjects of the research were there lecturers of English department that were appointed as the thesis supervisors and 15 students that were under thesis supervision. The data of the study were 150 selected whatsapp texts. They were analyzed using Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory of politeness strategies. The results revealed that the students made more efforts by using different kinds of expression to encode politeness strategies to save lecturers' faces in communication. The expressions were in the forms of apologizing, greeting, thanking, and agreeing. In addition, the choices of the politeness strategies were influenced by the factors of age, power, and social status.

Keywords: politeness strategies, whatsapp, lecturer, student, online interaction

PEMBENTUKAN ISTILAH BAHASA INDONESIA YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN COVID-19

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Abstrak: Istilah yang berhubungan dengan covid-19 yang beredar di Indonesia banyak yang tidak sesuai dengan kaidah bahasa Indonesia. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan analisis mengenai istilah yang tepat berdasarkan kaidah bahasa Indonesia yang tercantum dalam Pedoman Umum Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia (PUEBI) dan tata baku bahasa Indonesia, khususnya mengenai proses penyerapan unsur asing ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Dalam penelitian ini, dideskripsikan (1) istilah yang berhubungan dengan covid-19 yang tidak sesuai dengan kaidah bahasa Indonesia; (2) dijelaskan proses pembentukan istilah bahasa Indonesia yang berhubungan dengan covid-19 yang sesuai dengan kaidah; dan (3) direkomendasikan istilah bahasa Indonesia yang berhubungan dengan covid-19 yang sesuai dengan kaidah. Penelitian ini dilakukan melalui tiga tahap, yaitu (1) tahap pengumpulan data menggunakan metode simak dengan teknik Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SLC) dan teknik catat; (2) tahap analisis data menggunakan metode padan intralingual dengan teknik dasar berupa teknik pilah unsur penentu (PUP) dengan teknik lanjutan berupa teknik hubung banding menyamakan; serta (3) tahap penyajian hasil analisis data menggunakan metode informal dengan menyajikan analisis data menggunakan kalimat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) istilah yang berhubungan dengan covid-19 yang tidak sesuai dengan kaidah bahasa Indonesia ialah *corona*, *corona virus*, *covid-19*, *suspect corona*, *lockdown*, *suspect*, *social distancing*, *tracing*, *test kit*, *rapid test*, *swab test*, *genome sequencing*, *physical distancing*, *screening*, *droplet*, *hand sanitizer*, *chloroquine*, *work from home*, *herd immunity*, *viral load*, *local transmission*, dan *flattening the curve novel*. Berdasarkan data tersebut, (2) dijelaskan tiga proses pembentukan istilah bahasa Indonesia yang berhubungan dengan covid-19, yaitu (a) penyerapan secara utuh tanpa mengubah istilah dan makna, (b) penyerapan dengan menyesuaikan bunyi dalam bahasa Indonesia, namun tidak mengubah makna, serta (c) penyerapan dengan mengubah bentuk dan makna karena tidak sesuai dengan kaidah bahasa Indonesia. Selanjutnya, (3) istilah yang berhubungan dengan covid-19 yang direkomendasikan sesuai kaidah bahasa Indonesia ialah *korona*, *virus korona*, *penyakit virus korona-19*, *penderita korona*, *karantina wilayah*, *penderita*, *jaga jarak sosial*, *pelacakan*, *alat uji*, *tes cepat*, *tes usap*, *pengurutan DNA*, *jaga jarak fisik*, *penyaringan*, *tetesan*, *pembersih tangan*, *klorokuin*, *bekerja dari rumah*, *kekebalan kolektif*, *jumlah virus dalam darah*, *penularan lokal*, dan *pemerataan kurva*.

Kata kunci: istilah, covid-19, bahasa Indonesia

NILAI PENDIDIKAN DALAM UNGKAPAN PANTANGAN MASYARAKAT BAHASA KABOLA

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Abstrak: Ungkapan tradisional yang digunakan oleh masyarakat suku Kabola di Kabupaten Alor, Nusa Tenggara Timur merupakan fenomena kebahasaan (linguistik) yang menarik untuk dikaji. Sehubungan dengan hal itu, penelitian ini dilakukan dalam rangka menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan nilai budaya yang terkandung dalam berbagai ungkapan tradisional tersebut. Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif kualitatif dan menggunakan data primer yang langsung didapatkan dari sumber data yaitu informan kunci dan masyarakat suku Kabola di Desa Lawahing, Kecamatan Kabola. Data dikumpulkan dengan metode introspeksi dan metode cakap dengan teknik pancingan. Data dianalisis dengan metode padan dan metode agih kemudian hasilnya disajikan dengan metode formal dan informal. Secara umum, nilai budaya yang terkandung di dalam ungkapan-ungkapan bahasa Kabola adalah pendidikan etika moral dan sopan santun. Nilai-nilai tersebut dapat digunakan sebagai pijakan untuk membangun kehidupan bersama yang harmonis. Secara fungsional, peran ungkapan-ungkapan larangan tersebut adalah sebagai alat pendidikan keluarga dan masyarakat, sekaligus sebagai alat kontrol dan pengawas agar masyarakat selalu mematuhi norma dan aturan yang berlaku dalam masyarakat.

Kata kunci: ungkapan tradisional; nilai budaya; Kabola

THE PATTERN AND REPRESENTATION OF LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE IN MULTILINGUAL CONTEXT IN SELONG

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Abstract: Linguistic Landscape (LL) is the display of languages in public spaces, including signs, billboards, advertisements, and graffiti. The paper reports on the findings of a qualitative study on the pattern and representation of linguistic landscape in multilingual context in Selong. The investigation focuses on sign patterns of linguistic landscape and what they represent in terms of language situation in a multilingual context. Landry and Bourhis's theory on the definition and the functions of LL, Reh's theory on the type of multilingual signs and Spolky and Cooper's theory on the signs categories are used as the theoretical lense in this study. The data were collected from signs in some public spaces and along the main roads in Selong by using observation and documentation. The collected data are then classified, analyzed and interpreted. The findings of this study reveal three lingual patterns; monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual sign, written in English, Arabic, Indonesian and Sasak language. The study also shows that language in the Linguistic landscape has informative and symbolic functions. The sign categories in Selong cover government sign, building name signs, informative signs, prohibition signs, slogan sign, and learning media sign.

Keywords: Linguistic landscape, multilingualism, lingual pattern, informative function, symbolic function

NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE ENGLISH REFUSAL STRATEGY IN TRANSACTIONAL NEGOTIATION: A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract: This study concerned with how native and non-native English used refusal strategy to the offer within single transactional negotiation and types of refusal strategy used in transaction. This study was carried out in diving company office. The sample of this study was 20 respondents in which 10 of whom were from native English speakers countries such as from England, Australia and Canada while the other 10 of whom were from Germany, French, Norwegia, Swedia and Belgium, Switzerland, Spain and Finlandia. The data were gathered through observation using audio recording device. The result of the study showed that the refusal expression occurred in the last exchange of negotiation and that both respondents (Native and non-native English speakers) used the same strategy to refuse the offer made by receptionist i.e. “Postponement with General acceptance with excuses”. About 70 percent of native speakers used this strategy while 80 percent of nonnative English speakers used this strategy and the rest used pure postponement with alternative reason. Besides, it also showed that most of strategies used by both speakers was categorized into commisive speech act that is promise of future acceptance.

Keywords: Native and non-native English Speakers; Refusal Strategy; Transactional Negotiation; Pragmatic Analysis

Verbal Aptitude Effect on the Inferential Skills of the Senior High School Age in Lombok, Indonesia

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Abstract: Verbal aptitude refers to linguistic academic potency inherited by students from their parents and can be modified through a high awareness learning process in formal or non-formal education. Each student who has high academic achievement usually has a high academic verbal aptitude. So, the psychologist developed a set of standardized verbal aptitude to diagnose students' potency for test placement in selecting the senior high school majors. This mixed study was aimed to investigate the correlation between students' verbal aptitude and inferential skills in reading as well as to analyze whether low verbal aptitude students can achieve a high score in inferential skill and describe the factors influencing students' inferential skill in reading. The results showed that the r_{XY} is .651 and r_{table} at a significant level of 5% is .234, which means that $r_{XY} \geq r_{table}$ with significant correlation 7.21 higher than r_{table} (1.99495). As a result, there is a strong significant correlation between students' verbal aptitude and inferential skill in reading. The factors that influence students' inferential skills are age, motivation and interest, background knowledge, topics' interest, working memory, language skills, personality, learning styles, and extended English course.

Keywords: Exposure Frequency, Reading Comprehension

Mapping Students' Suprasegmental Problems in Pronouncing Standard English: A Study on Local Language Speakers' of West Nusatenggara

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Abstract: This article is a contiguous study on phonological problems committed by the students of three local language speakers of West Nusatenggara at English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of University of Mataram in pronouncing standard English. This second batch aims at investigating the students' problems related to suprasegmental phonology. There were thirty students of three local language speakers of West Nusatenggara participated in this study which were taken ten from each Bimanese, Sasaknese, and Sumbawan. The data in this study were the students' English suprasegmental sounds produced by the speakers. This data were obtained by asking the students to make a record of when spelling few English words varied from short and long syllables and when reading a short paragraph. This data were analysed comparatively by comparing the students' sound productions with the native speaker of American English (standard English speakers) made from the electronic dictionary application. It reveals that the problems committed by students related to suprasegmental phonology, were about those related to stress and intonations, syllable segmentation and rhythm. However, these problems were different among three local speakers in terms of the numbers, the types, and their motivations. The Bimanese was the most apparently to commit the problems of suprasegmental phonology in English productions. There were eight (70%) Bimanese committed the problems related to stress and intonations while seven (50%) of syllable segmentation. The Sasaknese and the Sumbawan committed almost the same problems at the same types. There were four students (40%) of the Sasaknese and three (30%) of the Sumbawan committed the problems related to stress and intonations and only one (10%) of the Sasaknese but none (0%) of the Sumbawan committed the problem related to syllable segmentation and rhythm. The problems of suprasegmental is difficult for Bimanese because the Bima language phonology put the same stress on all syllables. Intonations quite vary from one region to another in Bima Language. However, it contributes to the faulty of producing a proper English sounds, especially those from phrase level above. Based on these facts, This findings was relevant to the study of the first batch samples seemed to treat all syllable of some words the same stress. This phenomenon was mostly found in longer words (two to three syllabic).

Keywords: Pronunciation, syllable, stress, intonation

ANALISIS KESALAHAN BERBAHASA PADA MODUL I BAHASA INDONESIA PPG DALAM JABATAN TAHUN 2020

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memaparkan berbagai bentuk kesalahan berbahasa dalam Modul I Bahasa Indonesia PPG Dalam Jabatan Tahun 2020. Analisis kesalahan berbahasa sangat menarik dilakukan karena subjek belajar dalam kegiatan tersebut adalah guru-guru bahasa Indonesia. Pada dasarnya, kesalahan berbahasa tidak boleh ada dalam materi bahasa Indonesia. Data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari materi dan petunjuk yang terdapat di dalam modul yang terdiri atas 4 modul pedagogi dan 6 modul keterampilan berbahasa. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Metode Simak dengan Teknik Catat. Metode penganalisisan data menggunakan Metode Padan Intralingual dengan Teknik Hubung Banding Menyamakan (HBS) dan Teknik Hubung Banding Membedakan (HBB). Metode penyajian hasil penganalisisan data menggunakan Metode Formal dan Metode Informal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tiga jenis kesalahan dalam lingkup taksonomi kategori linguistik yakni kesalahan ejaan, kesalahan morfologi, dan kesalahan sintaksis. Jenis kesalahan ejaan terdiri atas kesalahan penulisan huruf, kata, dan tanda baca. Jenis kesalahan morfologi terdiri atas kesalahan pembentukan kata dan pilihan kata. Jenis kesalahan sintaksis terdiri atas kesalahan struktur fungsi kalimat dan kesalahan penggunaan konjungtor.

Kata kunci: Kesalahan Berbahasa; Modul Bahasa Indonesia PPG Dalam Jabatan; Guru Bahasa Indonesia

Going beyond Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM) on Culture Evaluation

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Abstract: Natural Semantic Metalanguage (NSM, henceforth) theory, Wierzbicka (1994, 1997, 1999), has been claimed to be effective in tackling the cultural semantics phenomena. This is easily proved by using universal semantic primes such as, *I, you, say, think, feel, good, and bad*. Data in this paper was partly taken from a long field work conducted in 2001 and updated until recently through recording and ordinary conversation with those who were/are considered significant. The analysis of the data shows that NSM is insensitive to include the notion of cultural pragmatics which purely accommodates the values built-in in the society. Furthermore, NSM also offers a cognitive explanation without looking at how values work in the real social, cultural, and religious circumstances. Indeed, it is arguable how NSM deals with the particular language socio-pragmatic aspects. This paper takes the perspective that these later notions are the core of semantic realization in every society in which the notion of *cultural specificity* needs to be taken into account.

Keywords: NSM, cultural pragmatics, cognitive explanation, semantic realization

Lexical Innovation and Lexical Configuration of Field of Taste in the Culinary (Meatball) Commercial Signage in Mataram

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Abstract: The paper deals with analysis on the lexical innovation of lexical field of taste in the field of meatball and its lexical configuration. Meatball as the name suggests is by definition a ball-shape. So the primary feature [+round] making the semantics of the term becomes the building block. However, the massive popularity of the product and the neck and neck competition for customers impacts on the advertising innovation. One of the outstanding aspects elaborated goes beyond purely dietary fulfillment to the appeal customers' life (emotional) style. The product then relies on their appeal to metaphorical expression to accommodate personal-emotional experience. The data gathered from Grab apps and blogunik.com strongly indicate that meatball shifts its function from dietary fulfillment to expression of personal emotional taste (life style). The study finds that in order to keep with the people's needs to keep up with such emotional expressions the meatball ads is observed to innovate lexically by means of metaphorical extension of the concrete personal experience. It is in relation to the need to accommodate diverse emotional dynamics the meatball product happens to go beyond the very distinctive [+round] primary semantic feature forming the building block of the term to meet personal emotional taste. The shape of the meatball is subordinated and is observed to favor the customers' thematic appeal which is manifested in the social language landscape. The paper discusses and proposes necessary modification (adjustment) of semantic relations (configuration) to map and keep up with the ever-changing landscape of real people's need to express their dynamics (in this case meatball terms).

Keywords: lexical field, lexical configuration, metaphorical extension, social ever-changing landscape

THE VALUES OF CHARACTER EDUCATION IN PULLMAN'S THE GOLDEN COMPASS

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to analyze the values of character education presented by the characters in the novel The Golden Compass. This research uses qualitative method and expressive approach by Abrams, which focuses on how the author expresses his idea in his work. Then in the data analysis, the writer uses concept of educational value by Eyre and Eyre to determine the boundaries of the research. As the result of the analysis, the writer finds many values of character education that are shown by the characters throughout the story which are divided into two categories, values of being and values of giving.

Keywords: character education; values

Verbal Aptitude Effect on the Inferential Skills of the Senior High School Age in Lombok, Indonesia

Deborah Tortania Chrisna Pake Seko
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Abstract: Verbal aptitude refers to linguistic academic potency inherited by students from their parents and can be modified through a high awareness learning process in formal or non-formal education. Each student who has high academic achievement usually has a high academic verbal aptitude. So, the psychologist developed a set of standardized verbal aptitude to diagnose students' potency for test placement in selecting the senior high school majors. This mixed study was aimed to investigate the correlation between students' verbal aptitude and inferential skills in reading as well as to analyze whether low verbal aptitude students can achieve a high score in inferential skill and describe the factors influencing students' inferential skill in reading. The results showed that the r_{XY} is .651 and r_{table} at a significant level of 5% is .234, which means that $r_{XY} \geq r_{table}$ with significant correlation 7.21 higher than r_{table} (1.99495). As a result, there is a strong significant correlation between students' verbal aptitude and inferential skill in reading. The factors that influence students' inferential skills are age, motivation and interest, background knowledge, topics' interest, working memory, language skills, personality, learning styles, and extended English course.

Keywords: Exposure Frequency; Reading Comprehension

Language Education

The Effect of Moodle E-Learning Material on EFL Reading Comprehension

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Abstract: Reading comprehension depicted as the most important skills and a complex cognitive process for the achievement of success or learning outcome in both school and society where reader's prior knowledge and experiences serve central roles in the interpretation of a text or the interaction of the reader, the text, and the context. The purpose of the exploratory study was to investigate the effect of the Moodle e-learning on EFL reading comprehension. 27 EFL college students were participating in the study. Data were collected through the pretest and posttest of reading comprehension. Data analysis involved three stages: normality test, homogeneity test, and hypothesis testing by utilizing software statistical package for social science (SPSS) for the window. Results indicate that the use of Moodle e-learning has a significant effect on improving students' reading comprehension.

Keywords: English as foreign language; reading comprehension; moodle e-learning

ICT Competence of Junior High School English Teachers in Polewali Mandar Regency

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Abstract: This research then aims to investigate the ICT competence level of English teachers focused on Junior High School English teachers in Polewali Mandar Regency. It employs mixed- method research approach with the survey method to seek the level of ICT competence by implementing the UNESCO- ICT Competency Framework for Teacher as assessment. As many 27 junior high school English teachers are taken to be sample from 16 schools in each sub-district located in Polewali Mandar Regency. The writer uses questionnaire both close-ended and open-ended as the instrument to collect the data. The result of this research shows that level of ICT competence of junior high school English teachers in Polewali Mandar Regency is in knowledge deepening level approach but it is still in low level. This level can mean that teachers understand about the role of ICT policy in education, teachers set their class as student- centered and arrange their students to work in pairs or group, and also teachers sometime design online material for supporting their students in learning. Teachers also collaborate with their colleagues to access and share information and digital resources each other. In assessing the students' achievement teachers still in basic knowledge which means that they use digital artefacts and ICT application that have been available to monitor, evaluate and report students' achievement. Majority of teachers admit never use web 2.0 for learning assessment and do not try to use innovative ways of assessment using ICT. Majority of teachers only have competency about basic tools of ICT such computer, search engine, open educational resources, and web browser. Teachers sometime use ICT with students for presentation. Teachers also give their opinions about the positive and the weakness of ICT but only some of them doing that. From the analysis of finding, the writer suggests that ICT competence level of English teachers needs to be improved in order to be able compete and survive in this digital era and for the concerned schools and ministry of education or local policy makers need to bridge teachers by providing training where teachers can learn and practice about ICT and also pay more attention to provide ICT facilities to be owned by the schools.

Keywords: ICT Competence, UNESCO-ICT Competency Framework for Teachers, ELT, Assessment

Pengembangan Media *Big Book* Sebagai Solusi Lokal Peningkatan Gerakan Literasi Siswa SDN Inpres Sambori Kecamatan Lambitu Kabupaten Bima

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Abstrak: Pengembangan media *Big Book* bahasa ibu, khususnya siswa sangat cenderung pada konteks kebiasaan yang masih menggunakan bahasa ibu maka dari sini kolaborasi menjadi titik utama agar minat baca siswa dapat meningkat dengan hadirnya media *big book* bahasa Ibu menjadi titik utama untuk diperhatikan mengingat rendahnya minat siswa pada literasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menghasilkan sebuah produk media *big book* bahasa ibu untuk meningkatkan gerakan literasi anak dengan menggunakan metode pengembangan dengan langkah penelitian mendeteksi potensi masalah, pengumpulan data, desain produk, validasi desain, revisi desain, uji coba produk, revisi produk, uji coba pemakaian, revisi produk, dan produk masal. Sampel penelitian siswa, tehnik pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar observasi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Pengembangan Media *Big Book* Bahasa Ibu Sebagai Solusi Lokal Peningkatan Gerakan Literasi Siswa Di SDN Inpres Sambori Kecamatan Lambitu Kabupaten Bima telah melewati tahapan evaluasi produk, baik uji kelayakan terbatas dari ahli isi, bahasa dan ahli grafika, maupun uji coba produk yang meliputi uji lapangan awal, uji lapangan utama dan uji lapangan diperluas, produk media *big book* hasil pengembangan tersebut sudah layak menjadi produk akhir yang dapat di praktikan untuk meningkatkan minat baca siswa. Berdasarkan temuan dalam penelitian ini terungkap bahwa proses pembelajaran literasi dengan menggunakan media *big book* bahasa ibu sangat memudahkan siswa dalam memahami materi literasi, menyenangkan, menarik, memotivasi siswa dan mengaktifkan siswa dalam belajar.

Kata kunci : pengembangan, media *big book*, literasi

Developing a Virtual Learning-Assisted Intercultural Language Learning Model in the Teaching of Reading and Writing Skills: Outcome and Perception

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Abstract: The use of virtual learning in EFL instruction around the world is massive because of Covid-19 outbreak. Therefore, EFL teachers are demanded to find appropriate learning strategies or instructional models to facilitate students to learn English effectively. This paper focuses on developing a virtual learning model using intercultural language learning in the teaching of reading and writing skills. After forming the virtual learning-assisted intercultural language learning (VL-AILL) model, this study continues to find how the effectiveness of the VL-AILL model in improving students' reading and writing skills is; and how the students perceive the use of the VL-AILL model. To attain these goals, researchers apply mixed-method using explanatory sequential design. This study consists of quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative data are collected using reading and writing tests, while the qualitative data are gained using interview sheets. The research findings and discussion parts are elaborated in this article.

Keywords: Virtual Learning; Intercultural Language Learning; Reading Skills; Writing Skills

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LESSON STUDY (LS) PROGRAM DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: POTENTIALS AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract: The benefits of Lesson Study (LS), a teacher professional development program which originated from Japan and now has been spreading globally, have long been acknowledged. This type of program has been proven to be effective for improving both students learning (through its emphasis on researching case students and use their learning as basis of measuring success of the study) and teacher professional performance (through their participatory and mutual support collaboration in planning, implementing and reviewing a lesson). For the teachers in particular, this program is constructive as it facilitates them to adapt and modify their teaching beliefs and practices in accordance with what has been found to better suit learning of their students. While the procedures and process of implementing LS during the ‘normal’ situation have been clearly formulated, there have been concerns about the implementability of this program during extraordinary situation, such as the covid-19 pandemic. This paper will discuss how LS can still potentially be an effective strategy to enhance learning, especially in foreign language teaching program. It starts with reviews of the common practice of LS, which includes its benefits and challenges in the teaching and learning process in the normal contexts. The subsequent part presents how the pandemic shapes the new contexts of learning in educational institutions, which is then followed by careful examination of possible adaptation of procedures and activities in conducting LS during this pandemic.

**ANALYZING STUDENTS' NEEDS IN ONLINE READING MATERIAL: A
DESCRIPTIVE SURVEY STUDY IN ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARMENT UIN
ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR**

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Abstract: In recent years, the increasing popularity of online learning has demanded more research works to shed light on creating effective online learning environment. Moreover, the shift toward online learning due to covid-19 has become a challenge for teachers and lecturers to adjust the best learning that meets the needs and expectations of their students. In this descriptive survey research, we analyze the needs and expectations of students in reading material of online learning at English Education Department UIN Alauddin Makassar. This investigation involved 79 participants i.e. 65 third semester students, 10 graduates, and 4 lecturers. The research instruments employed were need analysis questionnaire, and interview guidelines for students, graduates, and lecturers. While the quantitative data were analyzed using frequency analysis, the qualitative data were analyzed using data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing. The study results revealed the students' linguistic needs and learning needs in online reading material. Linguistic needs cover the dimensions of learning ability and learning priority, while the learning needs encompass the spectrum of learning problems and learning attitudes. The finding of this research is expected to be a helpful input for lecturers in understanding the local needs of the students to develop quality online reading material. It is also expected that the findings of this research can provide relevancy and firm base in setting the course objectives and choosing the course contents and learning activities to achieve the expected learning outcomes. Furthermore, when the curriculum content, materials, and teaching approaches in online learning match learners' actual needs, it is expected that the learners' motivation and learning outcome are enhanced.

Keywords: Needs Analysis, Reading Material, Online Learning

APPLYING THE THEORY OF MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES TO DEVELOP INTERPERSONAL SKILLS OF YOUNG LEARNERS

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Abstract: Interpersonal skills are considered as increasingly important that people, including young learners, should develop. Interpersonal skills involve having sympathy, interacting with others appropriately, overcoming shyness, fear and managing emotions and feelings. As young learners develop these skills, they will be able to deal with complex problems in learning. Interpersonal skills are the skills produced from the interpersonal intelligence that people have. Gardner (1983) theorizes that there are eight of peoples' multiple intelligences (MI). This paper presents how MI theory can develop the interpersonal skills of people at very young age. It is advisable that teachers apply the MI theory in their classrooms to help young learners achieve interpersonal skills which will in turn facilitate their learning.

Keywords: Interpersonal skills; multiple intelligences; young learners

**THE POTENTIAL OF LOCAL CULTURE IN TEACHING ENGLISH: A RESPONSE
PAPER TO DOMINATION OF ENGLISH MATERIAL IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE
TEACHING**

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Abstract: Language and culture have been widely assumed to be inseparable. Under this assumption learning a language requires learning the culture of the target language. In ELT context, this suggests the ELT practices that use learning materials, activities and teaching approaches related to English culture. While these practices have been theoretically believed to be very useful for successful English learning, they have been greatly questioned as they might not be suitable with students' local contexts or culture. The study explores the potential of using local cultural materials under the domination of Western cultural materials in EFL contexts. Based on the content analysis of nationally-recommended English textbooks for Senior High School, it was found that most of the texts, activities and approaches in the textbooks represented Indonesian culture.

Keywords: Local culture; learning materials; English textbook

TEACHERS' MOTIVATIONAL IN EFL CLASSROOM: LESSON LEARNED FROM INDONESIAN CASES

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Abstract: While motivation is a major factor for succesful language learning, learning environment is responsible for helping students develop their motivation. Teachers are key actors who can shape the learning environment necessary for encoraging the students' learning a language, including English as a foreign language. This paper is to report on findings of a case study investigating different motivational strategies employed by English teachers in an Indonesian school, in Lombok West Nusa Tenggara. Based on the data obtained from questionnaires and interviews with all English teachers in the school, the study found that the teachers use autonomy-supportive and controlling strategies to engage students in learning English. Controlling strategies were, however, mostly used by the teachers due to the contextual factors.

Keywords: motivational strategies; autonomy-supportive strategies; controlling strategies

ENGLISH TEACHERS' RESPONSES TO THE NEW INDONESIAN EDUCATION PARADIGM

A Case Study of Batu Layar English Teachers' Consultative Group

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Abstract: Under the new Indonesian education paradigm, “guru penggerak” (mover teachers) and “merdeka belajar” (freedom in learning), teachers, including English teachers, in Indonesia are given room to use teaching materials and strategies appropriate to students' condition and need. Although in the end this new paradigm may be justified in the nation's needs and interests, it is not clear how this paradigm is being responded by English teachers, particularly in rural areas of Indonesia given the lack of learning resources. This paper examines English teachers' responses to the new Indonesian education paradigm based on data obtained from a case study of Batu Layar English teachers' Consultative Group (MGMP) in West Lombok. Twenty (20) teachers from ten (10) junior high schools were involved as the sample of the study. The data were collected through observing teachers' activities in the MGMP meetings, interviewing the teachers on how they respond to the new education paradigm and collecting teaching and learning related documents. The study allows for qualitative analysis of factors that contribute to positive and negative responses of the teachers on the new education paradigm. The results show that cultural, material and pedagogical factors influence the teachers to positively and negatively respond to the new education paradigm. From the study it is advisable that English teachers should be given more freedom to use teaching materials and strategies suitable to their local school context.

Keywords: new education paradigm; mover teachers; freedom in learning; teachers' responses

IMPROVING THE TO WRITE FANTASY STORIES AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' MOTIVATION BY USING THE DISCOVERY LEARNING METHOD AIDED BY ANIMATED FILMS

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Abstract: This research aims to 1) determine the ability to write descriptions of junior high school students whose learning with the discovery learning method assisted by animated film media with students whose learning uses the discovery learning method only; 2) to determine the learning motivation of junior high school students whose learning used the discovery learning method assisted by animation film media with students who use the discovery learning method only; 3) to determine the relationship between the ability to write fantasy story texts with the learning motivation of junior high school students. The research method used a quasi-experimental design with a nonequivalent pretest-posttest control group design. The populations were all class VII students of SMP Negeri in Purwakarta on 2019/2020 academy year. The sample was taken from VII class by random subjects. The instruments were tests and non-tests. The test instrument is in the form of a description of the ability to write fantasy text and non-test in the form of a student learning motivation questionnaire. Based on the results of the research and data analysis of the two average difference test and n-gain, it can be concluded that the ability to write fantasy stories of students which used the discovery learning method assisted animated film media was better than student learned by used discovery learning only. Students' learning motivation which used the discovery learning method assisted by using animated films media was better than those who use the discovery learning method only. There was a positive relationship between learning motivation and the ability to write fantasy text for junior high school students.

Keywords: Writing Fantasy Story Texts, Learning Motivation, Discovery Learning, Animated Film Media

PENGEMBANGAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN PETA PIKIRAN BERBASIS NILAI-NILAI PROFETIK BAGI PENINGKATAN KEMAMPUAN MENULIS EKSPOSISI SISWA KELAS X SMA DI KABUPATEN BANDUNG

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan mendeskripsikan: 1) profil pembelajaran menulis eksposisi siswa kelas X SMA di Kabupaten Bandung; 2) rancangan awal model pembelajaran peta pikiran berbasis nilai-nilai profetik bagi peningkatan kemampuan menulis eksposisi siswa kelas X SMA di Kabupaten Bandung; 3) kemampuan siswa kelas X SMA dalam menulis eksposisi sebelum dan sesudah menggunakan model pembelajaran peta pikiran berbasis nilai-nilai profetik; 4) respon guru dan siswa terhadap penerapan model pembelajaran peta pikiran berbasis nilai-nilai profetik bagi peningkatan kemampuan menulis eksposisi siswa kelas X SMA di Kabupaten Bandung; 5) produk akhir penerapan model pembelajaran peta pikiran berbasis nilai-nilai profetik bagi peningkatan kemampuan menulis eksposisi siswa kelas X SMA di Kabupaten Bandung. Pendekatan penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian dan pengembangan (*research and development*) dengan sepuluh langkah-langkah penelitian R & D menurut Borg and Gall (2003: hlm. 530). Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan adalah instrumen tes dan nontes (kuesioner dan observasi). Adapun hasil penelitian ini adalah diawali dengan ujicoba terbatas pada siswa kelas X SMAN 1 Baleendah, serta dilanjutkan dengan melakukan ujicoba meluas pada siswa kelas X SMAN 1 DK dan siswa kelas X SMAN 1 Soreang di Kabupaten Bandung. Kinerja menulis siswa sebelum dan sesudah diberikan perlakuan dengan model pembelajaran peta pikiran berbasis nilai-nilai profetik tampak perbedaan yang signifikan antarsekolah. Hal tersebut terlihat dari hasil pengolahan data saat dilakukan uji terbatas memperoleh nilai rerata *paired sample test* 18,388 (kelas X IPA 1 BE), dilanjutkan ujicoba meluas memperoleh nilai rerata *paired sample test* -19,692 (kelas X IPS 2 DK), -16, 639 (kelas X IPA 3 Soreang) dan -17,141 (kelas X IPS 5 Soreang). Secara umum, diketahui bahwa kenaikan nilai hasil pascates pada keempat kelas adalah signifikan. Persentase kenaikan di kelas X IPA 1 BE sebesar 11,5%, di kelas X IPS 2 DK sebesar 15,7%, di kelas IPA 3 Soreang sebesar 15,7 %, dan di kelas IPS 5 Soreang sebesar 20%. Dengan demikian, model pembelajaran ini terbukti dapat meningkatkan kemampuan siswa dalam menulis eksposisi.

Kata kunci: Model Pembelajaran Peta Pikiran; Nilai-Nilai Profetik; Menulis Eksposisi

THE ROLE OF LOCAL CULTURALE POLITENESS ON LEARNING ENGLISH POLITENESS

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Abstract: Politeness is an important positive character that students should acquire in learning process. Having polite character would enable students to respect and get respects from teachers and other students, and this will create positive learning environment. In Indonesian context, the need to teach politeness is confirmed by government regulation (Kemendiknas, 2013) which clearly states that politeness is as one of the characters that teachers should teach in their classrooms. In English language classrooms this character is not taught directly, but it is integrated in the teaching and learning process. The integration can be through teaching language functions such as apologizing, greeting, respecting, and thanking where the polite verbal and non-verbal expressions are used. The way to perform politeness, however, could be different between Indonesian and English culture. As students could use local language knowledge to learn English language (Kirkckpatrick, 2009), they could also possible to use local culture to learn English culture. This paper explores the role of local cultural politeness on learning English politeness.

Keywords: Politeness, local culture, English culture

A Need Analysis for Reading an Informational Text

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Abstract: A needs analysis in this paper sought to explore students' knowledge, strategies and preferences in reading for informational text. This need analysis is a part of research and development which aimed to promote the students' active reading and their reading creativity in informational text. 196 students of the third semester students participated in this survey which used a questionnaire with open and closed ended format to collect the data needed. The students' responses were analyzed using content analysis. The analysis revealed a variety of students' knowledge about types of text and their understanding about informational text in which 61.9% stated that they know about informational text, while 38,1% of them didn't know. In reading texts written in Indonesian language, most of the students (54.4) stated that they sometimes made questions before reading, and less than half (47.5%) stated that they sometimes wrote the points or summary of what they had read. Dealing with sources of reading online or e-text written in English, it is found that web blog was mostly accessed (71.3%) by the students, followed by e-book (60.6%), e-newspaper (28.7%), e-magazine (19.4%), and the other types of e-text such as comic, articles, etc. (2% up to 1%). In reading online or e-text written in English, less than half of the students (49.4%) stated that they sometimes asked questions before reading, and also less than half of them (45%) stated that they sometimes wrote the points or summary of what they had read. In responding to the field of text or the genres that the students read more frequently, it is found that entertainment tended to be highest or most frequently read by the students (36.3%), followed by traveling (16.9%), education 14.4%, sports (13.8%), politics (3.1%), business (1.9%) and the rest such as romance, stories, games, etc.(0,5% up to 1%). Based on these findings, it is important to urge the students to be active and creative readers by generating questions before reading to activate their schemata and by writing the points of what they have read which can reflect their understandings.

Keywords: Need analysis, Text Types, Informational Text, Genre

The Development of Academic Speaking Communicative Task Model at English Study Program, FKIP University of Mataram

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Abstract: This research aims to; {1} describes the appropriate communicative task model in maximizing students English speaking ability of English program at FKIP Mataram University, {2} finds the obstacles experienced by lecturers who teach subjects in the assignments that have been prepared, and {3} identify efforts what has been done by the lecturer who teaches courses in solving the obstacles of the assigned assignment. The population and sample of this study were 10 students who specially programmed the Public Speaking course in academic year 2019/2020. The data of this research were obtained from the assignment given by the lecturer in the public speaking subject, namely individual assignments. The findings of the study indicate that the appropriate task model in improving students' English speaking ability in the public speaking subject is a discussion assignment learning model. The constraints found when assignments were given to students included; there are still some members in the discussion group who are silent only as listeners, indifferent to the task of the discussion group and do not understand the assignment given. Meanwhile, the efforts made by the lecturer in solving the obstacles included grouping students evenly, giving clear instructions {repeated}, and explaining the discussion material before giving it to students, explaining the indicators that were assessed when speaking / conveying ideas in the discussion. Thus, it was concluded that the development of a communicative assignment model given by lecturers could help students improve their speaking ability in English.

Keywords: Development, Communicative Task, Academic Speaking

Assessing The Students' Foreign Language Reading Motivation and Their EFL Reading Ability

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Abstract: Learning motivation is consistently viewed as a critical determinant of students' foreign language (FL) learning and achievement. This study examined the relationship between the students' foreign language reading motivation and their EFL reading ability. This study adopted a quantitative research design which used a survey to discover the students' motivation in EFL reading and a reading test to find out the students' ability in reading EFL. There were 98 third semester students at the English department of FKIP Universitas Mataram who were chosen randomly to be the sample of this study. The results of the study revealed that there was a significant positive correlation between the students' reading ability and their FL reading motivation. Further, it was found that there were a significant positive correlation between students' extrinsic utility value of reading and foreign language linguistics utility and their reading ability. However, there were no significant correlation between the students' intrinsic value of reading and reading efficacy and their reading ability.

Keywords: *Reading Motivation, Reading Ability*

Towards Multiliteracies Pedagogy in EFL Instruction in Indonesia: Prospects and Challenges

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Abstract: The shifting of literacy landscape resulting from social and technological changes suggests a need for new approaches to literacy pedagogy. Therefore, educators, researchers, policymakers and other educational stakeholders have been engaged in an ongoing dialogue about adopting multiliteracies framework in classroom practices. One of the focal issues to address is teacher readiness to implement multiliteracies pedagogy. The study examined English lecturers perspectives and knowledge to adopt multiliteracies pedagogy in English as a Foreign Language instruction. The data for this study were gained through qualitative and quantitative responses from the participants. The study revealed that the participants were aware of the impact of the new communication technologies on literacy forms, practices, knowledge, and literacy learning and instruction. However, the participants did not only express concerns regarding the adequacy of their preparation to adopt multiliteracies pedagogy, they also noted some constraints they encountered. The implications of the findings are discussed.

Key words: *Multiliteracies pedagogy, EFL instructions*

What's up in WhatsApp: Investigating EFL Students' Perception in Learning Speaking through WhatsApp amid the Pandemic

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Abstract: Generating technology in learning does not always run smoothly as it may have several drawbacks during the operation. However, teachers are required to apply technology in the learning process. One of the most effective technologies that can be generated is WhatsApp. The study aims to investigate students' perception in learning speaking through WhatsApp. There were 40 students who enrolled in Intensive Spoken Communication Practice class at State Islamic University of Mataram. The data were collected through questionnaire and interview in order to reveal the students' perception on the use of WhatsApp during the learning. The result shows that most of students believe that WhatsApp is one of the effective tools that is strongly recommended as mobile learning system especially in learning speaking. Apart from its drawbacks, students also claim that it is such contextual and affordable tool to be applied amid the pandemic.

Key words: WhatsApp, effective tool, mobile learning system, productive skill

THE MILLENNIAL GENERATION AND ITS LEARNING STYLE OF EFL LEARNING

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Abstract: Teaching English as a Foreign Language to students who belong to the rapidly evolving digital age is new challenges for every teacher and instructor. These multitasking adolescents are namely the Millennial Generation which the most connected generation of this recent century, especially dealing with technology. The accessibility of Internet nowadays is unlimited and it is an integral part of the generation. These technological advances support how the generation study and learn. To response the variety of way students learn, especially using digital content, teachers need to apply strategies that can develop the Millennial students' potentials. Hence, this paper aims to identify their learning styles, determine the correlations between their learning styles and their achievements in language skill courses. The interview and questionnaire were selected as the instrument collecting the data in order to determine variety style of learning due to online learning.

Keywords: Millennial Generation, Learning Style, EFL

THE USE OF PADLET: EXPLORING POSSIBILITIES OF AUTONOMOUS LEARNING IN EFL WRITING CLASS

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Abstract: The lecturers need to personalize students learning mode depending on their needs and most decisions are made by the lecturer. Autonomous learning is intended to tackle the shortcomings preferences so they can accomplish better learning. It stands out from the teacher-centered approach in which of the conventional instructing technique. As autonomous students, the utilization of digital technology is supporting their learning activities. This study focuses on exploring possibilities of autonomous learning in EFL writing class with the Padlet tool. The descriptive qualitative approach was applied as the research method with observation and documentation utilized as the instruments in collecting the data. After analyzing the data, it tends to be summed up that actualizing autonomous learning with Padlet give a positive effect on the students' writing skill, since it customizes students learning mode, so they can focus on what they need and preferences in writing.

Keywords: Padlet, EFL Students, Autonomous Learning, Writing Class

**CODE SWITCHING TOWARDS OUTCOME OF LECTURERS' AND STUDENTS
TEACHING AND LEARNING**

**(A Survey in Islamic Studies of Hamzanwadi Institution Nahdlatul Wathan (NW)
Lombok Timur at East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia)**

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Abstract: This study is to identify whether lectures' and students code switching affecting towards teaching and learning outcome. It concentrates in code switching usage towards the outcome of lecturers' and students' teaching and learning as well as the response towards its implementation of two languages between English and Indonesian. There are three lectures participating in the survey namely a teacher of Islamic Education Teacher Training majority, Islamic elementary Teacher Training major, and Sharia Faculty and also the students in the classroom selected as the participants. The methods are classroom observations and questionnaires for both lectures and students and interviews for the lectures after the observation. The result indicated that the whole lecturers mostly applied reiteration and particular expression of Indonesian language of code switching. It is used for enhancing the understanding of the language and to simplify the length elaboration of the materials as students are in confused or obscured comprehension. Those behaviors are mutually understood between teachers and students as the reason code switching could help them understand the materials better. In the other hand, the teaching and learning outcome could give good result if the ways are done based on the agreement. The analysis of result is expected to be improved to be better outcome of teaching and learning in English subject for any major.

Keywords: code-switching, lecturers' and students' outcome, and teaching and learning

TEXT GENRE LITERATURE IN LITERATURE: PREPARATION OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE COMPILATION OF LOCAL CONTENTS IN SASAK

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Abstrak: Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk: 1) mendeskripsikan struktur teks genre sastra dalam bahasa Sasak, 2) mendeskripsikan wujud piranti kebahasaan (leksikal dan gramatikal) yang menjadi pengisi struktur teks genre sastra bahasa Sasak. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori wacana dan teks yang dikemukakan para ahli seperti (Halliday dan Hasan, 1983: 1-2); (Lubis, 1993: 2); (Cook, 1989:6) Van Dijk (1977:3) dan lain-lain. Teori itu berkenaan dengan piranti kebahasaan Gutwinsky, 1976: 26 dalam Tarigan, 2009 : 93). (Van de Velde, 1984 : 6 dalam Tarigan, 2009 : 93). Metode penyediaan data penelitian ini adalah “metode simak” yang dilakukan dengan teknik sadap. Peneliti menyadap data berupa struktur teks, penggunaan piranti kebahasaan dan koherensi teks sastra baik dari sumber tertulis dan sumber lisan. Hasilnya adalah sebagai berikut: 1) struktur teks genre sastra Sasak terdiri atas a) orientasi, b) komplikasi, 3) resolusi, 4) ending. Piranti kebahasaan yang digunakan dalam teks sastra Bahasa Sasak adalah: penggunaan referensi seperti persona pertama, kedua dan ketiga; penggunaan repetisi dengan pengulangan kohesi leksikal yang sudah disebut, penggunaan konjungsi untuk mengikat proposisi perpindahan ide wacana.

**PENINGKATAN 4C DALAM KETERAMPILAN PEMBELAJARAN ABAD XXI
BERBASIS MATERI OTENTIK PADA PEMBELAJARAN *ADVANCED GRAMMAR*
DI PSP BAHASA INGGRIS FKIP UNRAM**

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kemampuan grammar mahasiswa dengan memberikan latihan yang diambil dari materi-materi otentik yang lebih menekankan pada metode pembelajaran abad ke-21 yaitu 4C: communication, collaboration, critical thinking, dan creativity. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian tindakan sebagai upaya peningkatan kemampuan mahasiswa. Data awal diperoleh dengan melakukan pre-test. Subyek dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 51 mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Angkatan th 2018. Kemudian dalam proses belajar mengajar di kelas prinsip-prinsip 4C diterapkan. Dalam perjalanan pengajaran, terjadi pandemi covid-19 setelah melakukan pengajaran selama 1 bulan. Oleh karena itu, pengajaran selanjutnya dilakukan dengan mode full online/daring. Walaupun demikian, proses pemberian perlakuan dengan latihan-latihan berbasis materi otentik tetap dilakukan dengan bantuan sistem aplikasi Google classroom dan google meet. Pengambilan post-test dilakukan di akhir semester. Dari data pre-test dan post-test, maka diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa pengaplikasian metode pembelajaran 4C dengan basis materi otentik dalam mata kuliah *Advanced grammar* dinilai bisa meningkatkan kemampuan secara signifikan. Hasil tersebut dikuatkan dengan temuan bahwa nilai t-test (2,402209386) yang lebih tinggi dari t-tabel (1,660) dengan derajat kebebasan (df) 98 dan confidence level 95%.

Kata kunci: Materi Otentik, *Advanced Grammar*, Metode 4C

IMPLEMENTASI PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA INDONESIA BERBASIS TEKS JENJANG SMP/MTs DI KOTA MATARAM

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan menjelaskan kemampuan guru mengimplementasikan (desain, materi, media, dan penilaian) pembelajaran bahasa Indonesia Indonesia berbasis teks jenjang SMP/MTs di Kota Mataram. Secara metodologis, penelitian ini menggunakan metode wawancara dan observasi. Data diambil menggunakan metode wawancara (daring) teknik kuesioner. Selanjutnya, data dianalisis menggunakan tiga tahap, yaitu reduksi data, display data, dan penyimpulan data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kemampuan guru SMP/MTs di Kota Mataram dalam mendesain rencana pelaksanaan pembelajaran berbasis teks masih kurang mampu. Hanya saja terdapat guru SMP Negeri di Pusat Kota memiliki skor yang tinggi dibandingkan dengan guru SMP dan MTs Swasta baik di Pusat Kota maupun di Pinggiran. Begitu juga dalam menentukan materi, metode, dan sistem evaluasi masih berkategori kurang sesuai. Pada ketiga aspek terakhir, terdapat kesenjangan yang jauh antara skor kemampuan guru SMP Negeri di Pusat Kota yang relatif tinggi (berkisar 80-100), sedangkan guru SMP Swasta dan MTs Negeri/Swasta baik yang berada di Pusat Kota maupun Pinggiran relatif rendah (berkisar 0-60).

Kata kunci: teks, pembelajaran teks, jenis teks, struktur teks

KEMAMPUAN GURU TENTANG PIRANTI KEBAHASAAN DAN TUJUAN SOSIAL TEKS PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INDONESIA BERBASIS TEKS PADA JENJANG SMP/MTs DI KOTA MATARAM

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan menjelaskan kemampuan guru tentang menentukan piranti kebahasaan dan tujuan sosial teks dalam pembelajaran bahasa Indonesia berbasis teks pada jenjang SMP/MTs di Kota Mataram. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan metode wawancara (secara *daring*) disertai kuesioner. Data diambil pada 16 dari 30 SMP/MTs yang ada di Kota Mataram yang terdiri atas 6 SMP Pusat Kota (4 SMP Negeri dan 2 SMP Swasta), 6 SMP Pinggir Kota (4 SMP Negeri dan 2 SMP Swasta), serta 4 MTs (2 MTs Pusat Kota dan 2 MTs Pinggiran). Data dianalisis dilakukan melalui 3 tahapan, yaitu reduksi data, penampilan data, dan penyimpulan data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa baik guru-guru yang mengajar di SMP/MTs Pusat Kota maupun Pinggiran di Kota Mataram belum mampu mengidentifikasi piranti teks sehingga dapat dikategorikan kurang mampu memahami penggunaan piranti kebahasaan dalam teks sesuai genrenya. Hanya saja, guru-guru di pusat kota memiliki skor yang agak lebih baik dibandingkan dengan guru-guru yang mengajar di pinggiran kota. Guru-guru yang mengajar di SMP/MTs Negeri memiliki skor yang lebih baik dibandingkan dengan yang mengajar di swasta. Berbeda dengan tujuan sosial teks, guru-guru SMP/MTs Kota Mataram telah memahami tujuan sosial teks. Guru-guru di SMP memiliki skor yang lebih baik dengan guru-guru MTs, sedangkan guru-guru swasta berada pada kategori kurang kemampuan memahami tujuan sosial teks karena tidak mampu mendeskripsikan pemahamannya dalam teks.

Kata kunci: piranti kebahasaan, tujuan sosial, teks, pembelajaran berbasis teks

PENGEMBANGAN MODEL PENILAIAN AUTENTIK BERBASIS SAINTIFIK UNTUK PEMBELAJARAN TEKS GENRE SASTRA

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Abstrak: Penelusuran di lapangan, melalui sejumlah workshop selama dua tahun terakhir, diketahui bahwa rata-rata guru bahasa Indonesia di Kota Mataram masih belum dapat menyusun instrumen penilaian autentik secara mandiri. Hal ini tentu bukan merupakan kenyataan yang diharapkan. Keterampilan menyusun instrumen secara mandiri diperlukan terutama untuk mendukung semangat penyusunan buku teks bahasa Indonesia, terutama di SMP yang dinyatakan di bagian pengantarnya sebagai buku yang belum lengkap dan terbuka untuk mengakomodir materi-materi yang terkait dengan konteks lokal. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian dan pengembangan model ADDIE (Analysis-Design-Develop-Implement-Evaluate). Secara umum pengembangan model penilaian autentik untuk pembelajaran teks genre sastra dapat dianggap berhasil. Hal itu paling ditunjukkan oleh kemampuan siswa dalam menyelesaikan tugas tepat waktu dan jumlah mereka yang mengumpulkan tugas melebihi jumlah biasa tugas yang bisa dikumpulkan. Hal ini menjelaskan bahwa model penilaian autentik yang dikembangkan telah mendapatkan respon yang baik dari siswa. Pada proses pengembangannya, (1) *Analysis* dilakukan dengan mengidentifikasi sepasang KI pengetahuan dan keterampilan yang terkait dengan teks sastra. (2) *Design* perangkat dilakukan dengan mendesain lembar kerja untuk mendukung pelaksanaan penilaian autentik. (3) *Development* dilakukan dengan fokus lembar kerja siswa dan kecakapan siswa dalam menggunakannya. (4) *Implementation* dilakukan pada siswa SMP kelas VII yang telah menjadi mitra kampus. (5) *Evaluation* dilakukan untuk mengukur keberhasilan model penilaian autentik yang sedang dikembangkan.

Kata kunci: penilaian autentik, berbasis saintifik, pembelajaran teks genre sastra

PENILAIAN AUTENTIK BERBASIS SAINTIFIK: STUDI KASUS ATAS PERFORMA GURU BAHASA INDONESIA DI SMP KOTA MATARAM

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Abstrak: Sedikitnya setengah lusin penelitian telah didedikasikan untuk memotret pemahaman guru mengenai tatalaksana penilaian autentik yang dicanangkan sebagai arus utama model penilaian dalam K-13. Dari penelitian-penelitian tersebut diketahui bahwa masih banyak guru yang terdeteksi tidak mampu menyusun sendiri instrumen penilaian mereka. Mengingat penelitian ini merupakan bagian dari upaya menginvestigasi fenomena penilaian autentik yang dipraktikkan oleh para guru bahasa Indonesia di Kota Mataram dalam rangka mengimplementasikan K-13, desain penelitian dirancang dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Perhatian studi kasus ada pada kajian mengenai proses, aktivitas, dan peristiwa. Dalam konteks ini, kajian mengenai proses yang dilakukan dengan merekam bagaimanakah performa guru bahasa Indonesia dalam membuktikan kompetensinya menyusun instrumen penilaian autentik secara mandiri. Secara umum hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak semua guru dapat memanfaatkan teks-teks lokal sebagai bacaan untuk mendukung pembelajaran.

Kata kunci: penilaian autentik; studi kasus; performa guru bahasa Indonesia

Rebuilding Students Learning Interest after Pandemic using Blended Learning

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Abstract: Covid-19 has been the cause of students all around the world to do the online class. Along with the pandemic do not even have the ending yet, students might forget how it feels to study in real class. The online class also do not running well for some students with low internet connection in some area. The aim of this study is to a) rebuild students interest after pandemic for students who join the online class for a long period of time and b) use the blended learning to conduct both online and offline class. This type of study will use the questionnaire and have the students to write comments on a piece of paper to know their interest and feelings during the pandemic with the online class. This blended learning will lead to two kind of classes which are online and offline class. Teachers will teach students both online and offline class.

Keywords: learning interest; blended learning

Humanities & Other Social Sciences

KETERLAKSANAAN PEMERIKSAAN KESEHATAN PADA PROSES REKRUTMENT PENYELENGGARA PEMILU DI PROVINSI NTB

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Abstrak: Tingginya kasus anggota KPPS yang sakit dan meninggal dalam pemilu serentak tahun 2019 menjadi catatan bahwa sistem penyelenggaraan pemilu serentak belum maksimal, khususnya yang berkaitan dengan rekrutment dan seleksi penyelenggara pemilu (Anggota KPPS). Tujuan Penelitian untuk mengetahui pelaksanaan program pemeriksaan kesehatan anggota KPPS pada proses rekrutmen di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat dan Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur tahun 2019. Desain penelitian Non-eksperimen dengan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif untuk menggambarkan suatu keadaan sebagaimana adanya. Sedangkan teknik analisa data yang digunakan yakni menggunakan statistik deskriptif dengan persentase. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perencanaan pemeriksaan kesehatan mayoritas responden berkategori baik (50.00%), sedangkan pelaksanaan pemeriksaan kesehatan mayoritas responden berkategori kurang (60.00%), evaluasi pemeriksaan kesehatan mayoritas responden berkategori baik (65.00%) dan keterlaksanaan pemeriksaan kesehatan bagi anggota KPPS pada proses rekrutment mayoritas responden berkategori kurang (50.00%). Sebagai upaya mencegah kesakitan atau bahkan korban jiwa pada penyelenggara pemilu penting dibuatkan perencanaan yang komprehensif terkait dengan proses pemeriksaan kesehatan calon penyelenggara pemilu (KPPS) termasuk dengan *road map* standar pemeriksaan kesehatan (*Medical Check Up*) bagi penyelenggara pemilu.

Kata Kunci: Rekrutmen, Anggota KPPS, Pemeriksaan, Kesehatan

**Youth Building, Abort the Ego:
Language Function Analysis Morphemes “We” in the Text
*Poatoesan Congres Pemoeda-Pemoeda Indonesia***

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Abstract: This article aims to analyze the nature of the morpheme "we" as the smallest grammatical unit which has a deep meaning in the Poatoesan Congres Pemoeda-Pemoeda Indonesian text on October 28, 1928 . This issue becomes important because every October that we celebrate as *language month* as a moment to recall the events of 28 October 1928, but we forget to remember the root meaning of the text which has a big impact on our life as a nation. Afterward, it is hoped that the meaning of the “we” morpheme will be found through the Analysis of Linguistic Functions because, in the text, Poatoesan Congres Pemoeda-Pemoeda Indonesia is a denial of the word “ego” or selfishness as in the title of the article. To achieve this purpose, this paper uses a qualitative method with a language function analysis approach. The analysis results show that the use of our morphemes becomes kerygma for the praxis of living together as a nation and rejects selfishness.

Keywords: Language Function Analysis, Poatoesan Congres Pemoeda-Pemoeda Indonesia Text

**Pekerja Anak pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19
(Studi pada Destinasi Wisata di Pulau Lombok Indonesia)**

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Abstrak: Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis jenis pekerjaan yang dilakukan oleh pekerja anak, pola penggunaan jam kerja dan tenaga serta bentuk eksploitasi anak pada destinasi pariwisata di Pulau Lombok, Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan penelitian kualitatif metode studi kasus. Untuk mendapatkan data dan mempelajari secara mendalam masalah pekerja anak pada masa Covid-19 peneliti melakukan survey pada sejumlah pekerja anak di destinasi pariwisata di Pulau Lombok. Survey dilakukan pada tingkat individu (pekerja anak), dan untuk memeriksa keabsahan data hasil survey, maka kegiatan berikutnya adalah: 1) triangulasi sumber data, dilakukan dengan cara mencari data dari banyak sumber subyek penelitian. 2) triangulasi metode pengumpulan data (observasi, interviu, studi dokumentasi). Analisa data dilakukan dengan tahapan klasifikasi, kategorisasi, konseptualisasi dan elaborasi data. Hasil penelitian bahwa: (1) jenis pekerjaan yang dilakukan oleh anak pada masa covid-19 pada destinasi wisata di pulau lombok yaitu; Berdagang, tukang parkir, ngamen, jasa fotografer, nelayan, dan instruktur surfing. (2) Pola penggunaan waktu bagi anak-anak yang bekerja adalah: pagi hari, sore hari, pagi sampai sore, pagi sampai malam hari, dan sore hari sampai malam hari. Pola penggunaan tenaga pada anak adalah; Membantu pekerjaan orang tua di rumah, sekolah, menyiapkan alat/barang untuk dijual. (3) Bentuk eksploitasi pekerja anak yaitu: penggunaan jam kerja dan tenaga anak diluar batas kemampuan anak, ada pekerjaan yang tidak sesuai dengan umur anak, tidak ada waktu untuk bermain, dan adanya paksaan dari orang lain untuk pekerja mencari uang dan terjadi eksploitasi dari segi upahan. Memperhatikan persoalan yang dihadapi oleh pekerja anak, maka perlu Anak-anak dilindungi hak-haknya terutama pada hak sosial, pendidikan, budaya, ekonomi dan politik. Dan Anak sebagai calon generasi penerus bangsa seharusnya mendapatkan pendidikan yang layak tapi karena kepentingan dan kebutuhan ekonomi pendidikan terabaikan, oleh karenanya seharusnya anak tidak mendapatkan pekerjaan yang berat yang akan memengaruhi perkembangan fisik dan kejiwaan anak.

Keywords: Pekerja Anak, Destinasi wisata, Penggunaan Jam Kerja, Eksploitasi Anak

The Influence of Pandemic Covid-19 on Small Business Enterprise in West Nusa Tenggara Province

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Abstract: The emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic was never imagined at all. Moreover, then this pandemic spread and hit the whole world. Almost no country is unaffected by this pandemic outbreak. The president of Indonesia Joko Widodo, announced the first patient of COVID-19 came from Depok city on March 2, 2020. Since that day, the Covid-19 cases have become a concern for all Indonesian people and government, as the number continues to grow from day to day rapidly. One of the community groups that has been affected by this pandemic is Small Business Enterprise (SBE). Automatically, when people's activities outside the home are restricted, their need for various SBE products becomes reduced. As a result, SBE's lives and contributions to the economy are also affected. This study shows that the involvement of SBE in the association and government partners influences the performance of its business. Therefore, it is recommended that in this pandemic situation, the government can play an even more active role so that the performance of SBE can continue to grow and contribute to the nation economic growth.

Keywords: Small Business Enterprise, Pandemic Covid-19, Economic Growth

MENGGUNAKAN KEARIFAN LOKAL UNTUK MENUMBUHKEMBANGKAN RESELIENSI MASYARAKAT PADA MASA PANDEMI COVID-19: STUDI PADA MASYARAKAT SASAK, INDONESIA

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Abstrak: Setiap suku bangsa memiliki kearifan lokal yang dipedomani dalam menghadapi berbagai masalah dan tantangan yang dihadapi. Kebajikan tersebut diwariskan secara turun temurun dari generasi ke generasi berikutnya. Dalam masa pandemi sekarang ini, kearifan lokal sangat urgen untuk digunakan sebagai modal sosial untuk menghadapi kondisi yang tidak menentu saat ini akibat COVID-19. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menggali berbagai kearifan lokal yang dimiliki masyarakat Sasak yang dapat digunakan untuk menumbuhkembangkan resiliensi dalam menghadapi pandemi COVID-19. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah *deep interview* dan telaah dokumen berupa buku-buku referensi tentang masyarakat Sasak. Adapun metode analisis data yang digunakan adalah teknik analisis model interaktif dengan tiga tahap, yaitu: reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan dan verifikasi. Ada banyak kearifan lokal dalam masyarakat Sasak yang dapat menumbuhkembangkan resiliensi masyarakat Sasak dalam menghadapi pandemi seperti yang terjadi saat ini, yaitu *besiru*, *banjar*, *begundem*, *awik-awik*, *bubus*, dan *sembek*. Kebajikan-kebijakan lokal tersebut membangun daya tahan pada dua aspek, yaitu daya tahan sosial dan imunitas tubuh individu. *Besiru*, *banjar*, *begundem*, dan *awik-awik* berfungsi untuk mengikat setiap individu untuk komit dalam kebersamaan dan kepatuhan terhadap peraturan yang disepakati. Sedangkan *bubus* dan *sembek* berfungsi untuk membangun imunitas tubuh sehingga lebih tahan terhadap serangan virus termasuk virus COVID-19. Dengan kembali kepada nilai-nilai kearifan lokal maka masyarakat akan memiliki resiliensi yang lebih baik dalam menghadapi pandemi COVID-19.

Keywords: local wisdom, masyarakat Sasak, resiliensi, COVID-19

**Peran Perempuan dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Keluarga
(Studi Kasus pada UMKM di Desa Batu Belubang)**

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Abstract: This research discusses the Role of Women in Improving Economic Well-Being as MSMEs in Batu Belubang Kec.Pangkalan Baru Village, Central Bangka Regency, Bangka Belitung Islands Province. In an effort to support (MSMEs) Small and Medium Enterprises in the form of training and mentoring more effectively developed especially with the use of MSME website applications for both groups and individuals. The method used is a qualitative method by surveying the field and collecting data as a reference material. The result of this study is the role of women able to escape poverty and retardation. In other words, the independence and empowerment of the community is able to increase the dignity and dignity of people who are unable to escape poverty in the form of increasing income from the MSME actors themselves.

Keywords: women's roles, economic prosperity, MSMEs

MAPPANO 'LOLO TRADITION AS RITUAL COMMUNICATION OF THE BUGIS BONE COMMUNITY

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Abstract: The Mappano 'Lolo ritual is a tradition carried out by the Bugis Bone community as a cultural heritage of their ancestors. This ritual, which is carried out as a part of the Akikah process, is performed for every new child who is born on the face of the earth. This tradition is full of symbols, meanings, and cultural values that are unique to the Bugis ethnic Bone. This research was conducted to examine more deeply the process of implementing the Mappano 'Lolo tradition, its meanings, and its values. The research method used is qualitative research with a communication semiotic approach. Semiotics has been widely used for research on cultural traditions. Because this approach is considered capable of explaining in detail the meaning of cultural values which are full of symbols. Community life will never be separated from hereditary traditions since ancient times. This is because tradition is considered capable of providing positive values in human life who are competing every day with modernization. A good tradition that is in line with religious and cultural values must be preserved and preserved so that it is not eroded by era.

Keywords: Tradition; Mappano' Lolo; Ritual Communication

SUPPLY CHAIN OF UD BERKAH ALAM COFFEE, GANGGA DISTRICT, NORTH LOMBOK REGENCY

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Astract: UD Berkah Alam Kopi is a distributor of Robusta coffee from Gangga District, North Lombok, and is member of Registered Coffee Exporter. The company exports coffee to meet demand from Asia and Europe. The purpose of this study is to analyze the supply chain system of coffe of UD Berkah Alam Kopi. The method used in this study is descriptive. Data collection was carried out with field observation and literature study. The study revealed supply chain of Robusta coffee of UD Berkah ALam Kopi. Groups or actors in the coffee supply chain consited of farmers, exporters, retailers, and consumers. The product flows from farmers to consumers. Financial flows were from consumers up to coffee growers. Informatioan flows up and down the coffee stream.

Keywords: Robusta Coffee, Supply Chain, Coffee business

**BUSINESS FEASIBILITY OF CLOVE FARM AT TIME OF LOW PRICE IN
GANGGA DISTRICT, NORTH LOMBOK REGENCY**

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Astract: The objectives of this study were: (1) to analyze the income of clove farm in Gangga District, North Lombok Regency; and (2) to analyze the feasibility of clove farm in Gangga District, North Lombok Regency. This research uses descriptive method, and collected secondary time series data. Data were analyzed with farm income and R/C ratio. The study revealed the following: (1) Clove farm income in Gangga District, North Lombok, was IDR. 865,668,750 per seasonal harvest; (2) Clove is feasible to be farm at time of low clove price with the R/C Ratio of 4.48, 2.47, 3.15 and 1.23, respectively for studied data times. Consequently, clove farming is recommended to run at any time, at low prices and let alone at high prices.

Keywords: Clove farm, Clove price, Farm income, Feasibility Study

The Profile of Students' Engineering Design Process (EDP) as a Part of Basic Skills of STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics) in the Concept of Pressure in Plants and Animals

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Abstract: Integrating design and technology tools into science education naturally offers students dynamic learning experiences. This vibrant learning opportunities are built by the STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics) approach which essentially emphasize on the Engineering Design Process (EDP). STEAM by Design mixes activities integral to envisioning the unknown with the known, utilizes new technologies, assesses data and probability, and engineers iterative solutions for testing and evaluation. Engineering Design Process comprises of problem definition, design exploration, design optimization, design communication, and reflection. Engineering Design Process is not merely assessed by the science project and product that students constructed, but also by a written test instrument related to the concept of Pressure in Plants and Animals. Accurate measure of students' achievement on engineering design process is very crucial for curriculum, instruction planning and educational-related program evaluation. On contrary, test that underestimate students' actual knowledge and skills cannot serve these important purposes. In achieving this, this study attempts to describe the profile of students' engineering design process as a part of STEAM Basic Skills in learning Pressure in Plants and Animals. The research instruments consists of; (1) Engineering Design Process Performance Assessment Rubric, and (2) Written Test Instruments in Pressure in Plants and Animals. The research data was analized using RASCH Model Analysis with Ministep program which investigate the Wright response map, difficulty level, reliability and discrimination index. The sample consisted of 30 students answering the question set with reliability value of 0.88 which considered as a very good quality test item. As well as the value of biserial point (point measure correlation) are between the range of $0.4 < Pt \text{ Measure Corr} < 0.85$ which means have very good discrimination function.

Keywords: Animals; Engineering Design Process; Plants; RASCH Model Analysis; STEAM Learning

THE CAUSES OF DIVORCE IN THE EYES OF WIDOWS IN TERNATE, NORTH MALUKU

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Abstract: In many highly urbanized cities, an increasing number of divorce is almost an inevitable nature of those cities. This phenomena, however, also appears in small towns as well. In Ternate, a small but most populous town in North Maluku Province, a report shows that divorce increased significantly from year to year. This reality triggers some to know why the divorce occurs. This study explore qualitatively the causes of the divorces based on the perspectives of women who experience divorces. To dig information needed, we interview women from various socio-economic backgrounds who once experienced divorce on how they view the causes of their divorces and meaning they attach on the experiences. It means this study employs ethnographic interview guided by phenomenological inclination, which focuses on the doers or native point of views about their own experiences. This study finds that in the views of most women, infidelity committed by their husbands is the most common causes of their divorces. As an ethnographic exploration, this study provides some degree of details of the informants' stories reflecting their interpretations of their own experiences.

Keywords: Ternate, divorce, women, widow

**STUDI PROSES ADOPSI TEKNOLOGI KOMUNIKASI DIGITAL DALAM
PEMBANGUNAN DESA DI KABUPATEN LOMBOK TIMUR
DAN KABUPATEN BONE BOLANGO**

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Abstrak: Pada era teknologi komunikasi digital saat ini, adopsi teknologi komunikasi digital dalam pembangunan desa sangat penting untuk memperluas akses informasi pembangunan, meningkatkan pelayanan dasar, dan pada akhirnya akan meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Kabupaten Lombok Timur Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat telah berhasil mengembangkan Sistem Informasi Desa (SID) dari 10 Desa menjadi 239 Desa, sementara Desa Lamahu di Kabupaten Bone Bolango Provinsi Gorontalo berhasil mengembangkan desanya menjadi desa digital pertama di Indonesia. Peneliti telah melakukan tiga penelitian tentang SID di Kabupaten Lombok Timur, dan satu penelitian di Desa Lamahu, dimana semua penelitian tersebut menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Dari proses difusi dan adopsi inovasi teknologi digital dalam pembangunan desa, ditemukan bahwa adopsi inovasi berjalan relatif cepat karena inisiatif berasal dari bawah (masyarakat), para pemuda sebagai inovator, adanya kelompok belajar informal sehingga terjadi pengembangan inovasi, dan masyarakat merasakan manfaat dari teknologi digital dalam pembangunan desa.

Kata kunci: Proses Adopsi; Teknologi Digital; Pembangunan Desa

**Penciptaan Ragam Hias *de Saphir Sasambo* untuk Mendukung
Praktek Komposisi Berbasis Kelokalan Pada Prodi PGSD FKIP UNRAM**

Nurul Kemala Dewi, Muhammad Tahir, Deni Sutisna, Nursaptini, Setiani Novitasari
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Abstrak: Penciptaan ini bertujuan untuk mengkreasikan ragam-ragam hias yang bersumber dari kain tenun Sasak, Samawa dan Mbojo. Pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Selanjutnya, proses penciptaan mengikuti landasan penciptaan menurut Konsorsium Seni yaitu 5 (lima) tahapan penciptaan sebagai berikut: (1) persiapan, (2) elaborasi, (3) sintesis, (4) realisasi konsep dan (5) penyelesaian atau evaluasi. Penciptaan ini menghasilkan lima karya yaitu paduan ragam hias Sasambo bertema: (1) geometris, (2) tumbuh-tumbuhan, (3) binatang, dan (4) manusia/wayang. Kelima ragam hias tersebut bernama *de Saphir Sasambo* dan akan digunakan sebagai media pembelajaran pada praktek Komposisi di Prodi PGSD FKIP UNRAM.

Kata kunci: Ragam Hias Sasambo, Praktik Komposisi

Respons Masyarakat terhadap Sistem Informasi Desa (SID) dalam Pelayanan Dasar di Kabupaten Lombok Timur

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui respons masyarakat terhadap pemanfaatan SID sebagai sumber informasi, media komunitas dan media pelayanan sosial dasar (kependidikan, kesehatan dan administrasi kependudukan). Penelitian ini juga dapat memberikan informasi mengenai kesiapan masyarakat menghadapi era revolusi 4.0, terutama masyarakat kawasan pedesaan. Bila masyarakat siap dan terbiasa menggunakan SID sebagai pusat pelayanan sosial dasar dan dilain pihak sumberdaya pengelola terus meningkatkan kapasitasnya baik sumberdaya manusia maupun infrastrukturnya, maka SID dapat menjadi basis data yang handal dan dapat memberikan pelayanan sosial dasar terpadu satu pintu (*one stop service*) di desa. Study lapangan (*field study*) dilakukan dengan teknik *in depth-interview*, observasi langsung, teknik cuplikan, FGD dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa respons masyarakat terhadap SID sudah pada tahap memanfaatkan dan tindakan untuk berpartisipasi dalam memberikan informasi (mengisi *content*) yang dimiliki untuk disampaikan kepada masyarakat khususnya masyarakat desa melalui SID.

Kata Kunci : Respons, Sistem Informasi Desa (SID), sumber informasi, media komunitas, pelayanan sosial dasar

Pergeseran Nilai-nilai Budaya Masyarakat Nelayan (Kajian Masyarakat Pantai di Lombok Barat)

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan pergeseran-pergeseran nilai-nilai budaya yang terjadi pada masyarakat nelayan di pantai Lombok Barat khususnya di Gili Terawangan. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologik model interaksi simbolik. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara observasi partisipan, wawancara mendalam dan dokumentasi, sedangkan subjek penelitian yaitu masyarakat nelayan yang bermukim atau berdomisili di daerah Gili Terawangan khususnya, dengan cara dipilih atau random sampling. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan telah terjadi pergeseran-pergeseran nilai budaya pada masyarakat nelayan dimana nilai yang telah mampan atau nialai yang telah diyakini sebagai nilai budaya kini telah hilang menjadi nilai yang pragmatis (ekonomis) disebabkan karena adanya pengembangan pariwisata yang sangat berpengaruh terhadap kehidupan sosial masyarakat setempat. Hal ini dapat dilihat pada pelaksanaan atau atraksi-atraksi budaya yang dilaksanakan telah bergeser dari nilai-nilai inti dimana pelaksanaan ritual-ritual budaya dihajatkan untuk memuaskan para wisatawan.

Kata kunci: pergeseran, nilai, masyarakat, nelayan

POLA PENANGANAN KORBAN PERILAKU PERUNDUNGAN (*BULLYING*) PADA SISWA SMPN SE-KECAMATAN KEDIRI KABUPATEN LOMBOK BARAT

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Abstrak: Salah satu yang menyita perhatian publik sekarang ini adalah terjadinya kekerasan atau perilaku bullying di sekolah, baik yang dilakukan oleh guru terhadap siswa, maupun yang dilakukan siswa terhadap siswa lainnya. Tentunya kasus-kasus kekerasan tersebut tidak saja mencoreng citra pendidikan yang selama ini dipercaya oleh banyak kalangan sebagai sebuah wahana di mana proses humanisasi berlangsung, tetapi juga menimbulkan sebuah pertanyaan, bahkan gugatan dari berbagai pihak yang semakin kritis mempertanyakan esensi pendidikan di sekolah dewasa ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan (1) mengidentifikasi pola yang digunakan dalam menangani korban perilaku perundungan (*bullying*) pada siswa SMPN Se-Kecamatan Kediri Kabupaten Lombok Barat (2) mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pola penanganan korban perilaku perundungan (*bullying*) pada siswa SMPN Se-Kecamatan Kediri Kabupaten Lombok Barat. Secara metodologis peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif untuk mengungkapkan gejala atau fenomena yang berkaitan perilaku perundungan (*bullying*) dan pola penanganan pola korban perilaku perundungan (*bullying*) pada siswa SMPN Kecamatan Kediri Kabupaten Lombok Barat. Lokasi penelitian dilaksanakan di SMP Se-Kecamatan Kediri Kabupaten Lombok Barat. Penentuan informan dengan menggunakan *snowball sampling* subjek penelitian dengan menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Metode pengumpulan data yaitu wawancara mendalam (*depth interview*), observasi (*observation*) dan dokumentasi. Teknik Analisa data dilakukan dalam suatu proses yakni pelaksanaannya sudah mulai dikerjakan sejak pengumpulan data dilakukan secara intensif sampai setelah pengumpulan data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pola penanganan korban perilaku perundungan (*bullying*) pada siswa SMPN Se-Kecamatan Kediri Lombok Barat sebagai berikut: pendalaman informasi, pendampingan, konseling dan mediasi serta sosialisasi dan control yang di lakukan sebagai pola penanganan terhadap korban perilaku *bullying*. Selanjutnya dalam pola penanganan perilaku bullying dapat di lakukan dengan edukasi dan peringatan, monitoring, dan pemberian sanksi yang tegas berupa skorsing atau pemecatan dari sekolah. Sedangkan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pola penanganan korban perilaku perundungan (*bullying*) adalah faktor internal seperti peraturan yang berlaku di sekolah serta komitmen dan ketegasan dari sekolah. Faktor eksternal adalah lingkungan keluarga (peran kedua orang tua).

Kata kunci: Pola Penanganan; Korban Perilaku Bullying

PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER UNTUK MEMPERSIAPKAN GENERASI EMAS MILENIAL YANG MERDEKA

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Abstrak: Generasi unggul adalah generasi milenial yang memiliki tanggung jawab menyongsong generasi emas tahun 2045. Perkembangan IPTEKS era revolusi industri 4.0 telah mengubah berbagai aspek kehidupan menuju masyarakat society 5.0. Dalam rangka menyiapkan generasi unggul pada generasi milenial Indonesia untuk mewujudkan generasi emas Indonesia tahun 2045, maka mahasiswa sebagai generasi unggul dan milenial perlu dipersiapkan dalam menghadapi perubahan sosial, budaya, dunia kerja dan kemajuan IPTEKS serta digitalisasi *big data*. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan suatu proses pendidikan yang *link and match* dengan dunia industri dan perubahan global di masa depan tanpa meninggalkan karakter luhur. Pendidikan menjadi salah satu wujud dari proses membangun karakter bagi generasi milenial sebagai generasi penerus bangsa. Pendidikan karakter menjadi penting sebagai wadah proses membentuk kepribadian yang baik sebagai modal sosial yaitu moral force yang cerdas, optimis, tangguh, percaya dan berjiwa patriot. Upaya meningkatkan kualitas pendidikan yang berkarakter pada era revolusi industri 4.0 dan masyarakat society 5.0 perlu ada perubahan pola pikir, cerdas, bertanggung jawab, dan kompetitif. Kebijakan kurikulum merdeka belajar kampus merdeka yang dicanangkan Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan melalui Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan No 3 Tahun 2020 menjadi salah satu jembatan emas menyongsong persiapan generasi milenial menuju generasi emas. Berdasarkan hasil kuisioner penelitian yang dilakukan diperoleh data tentang arti penting buku ajar pendidikan karakter bagi generasi milenial. Buku ini disajikan dengan bentuk menarik, bergambar, ada mapping konsep dan rangkuman.

Kata Kunci: pendidikan karakter, generasi milenial, merdeka

THE ACHIEVEMENT STUDY OF NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL STANDARD OF PRIVATE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN RURAL NARMADA, WEST LOMBOK

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Abstract: The aim of this study is to analyze deeply the achievement of national education standard of Private Senior High School as a basic data for designing program of quality improvement. This study used a qualitative approach and data was collected through interviews, documents, observations and descriptive analysis. The results show that achievement standard national Public high schools generally meet national standards through accreditation of the School Accreditation Board. Competency standards for content, process and evaluation have not been achieved properly according to the standards that must be done so that it affects student learning outcomes. Is a difficult target to achieve because it is influenced by many other educational standard factors, so the process and evaluation standard includes the pandemic period Covid-19 cannot be implemented according to process and evaluation standards due to the limitations of students related to connection, hardware and quota internet. However, teacher visits have been made to student study groups in their places respective. Meanwhile, for management and financial standards there is little difference with the existence of foundation management interventions. The standards of educators and education personnel have not been thoroughly fulfilled due to the limited opportunity to take part in certification for teaching and education personnel. In addition to the standard, the facilities and infrastructure have not yet met, although they have received support from participation community. Achievement of national education standards in private senior high school still needs to be improved in relation to process standards, evaluation, management and education educators.

Keywords: education standard, private high school

KEARIFAN LOKAL MASYARAKAT SASAK DALAM MENGHADAPI MASA PANDEMI COVID 19

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Abstrak: Kearifan lokal masyarakat Sasak diharapkan mampu menjawab tantangan bangsa kita saat ini dalam menghadapi wabah penyakit virus corona yang telah menyebar di berbagai Negara yang kemudian berimplikasi dikeluarkannya pengumuman oleh World Health Organization (WHO) yang menyatakan bahwa Virus Corona dengan status pandemic. Di Indonesia kemudian membentuk tim khusus yang menangani wabah penyakit Virus Corona yang diberi nama Satgas Covid-19. Satgas Covid-19 kemudian mensosialisasikan penanganan atau langkah-langkah untuk meredam proses penyebaran wabah dengan melakukan jaga jarak, mencuci tangan, dan menggunakan masker, selain itu diterapkan juga kebijakan untuk menutup dan meliburkan tempat-tempat umum dan lingkungan kerja. Namun, dalam penerapannya diakui bahwa masih banyak pihak yang tidak mematuhi protokol kesehatan yang dianjurkan oleh WHO tersebut. Sehingga dalam artikel ini diharapkan kearifan lokal masyarakat Sasak dapat dijadikan sebagai sarana untuk dapat meredam proses penyebaran wabah virus corona pada masyarakat di pulau Lombok pada khususnya serta masyarakat di Indonesia dan masyarakat dunia pada umumnya. Kearifan lokal masyarakat *sasak* dimasa lampau telah mengenal suatu istilah yang disebut dengan *krama*. Istilah tersebut yang dijadikan sebagai rujukan pada kehidupan masyarakat dalam menetapkan sanksi atas penyimpangan atau pelanggaran yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat suku SASAK. Dengan diterapkannya *krama* dalam kehidupan masyarakat sasak kemudian lahirlah berbagai bentuk kearifan lokal. Bentuk-bentuk kearifan lokal tersebut antara lain adalah terciptanya sikap toleransi antara masyarakat, kerja sama yang dibangun, memahami dan menerima kultur dalam masyarakat, memahami dan menerima kultur dalam masyarakat, kemauan untuk mengubah gaya hidup yang negatif, sensitif terhadap kesulitan orang lain, serta kemauan dan kemampuan berpartisipasi dalam kehidupan sosial.

Kata Kunci: kearifan lokal, Sasak, Covid-19

EVALUATING THE POLICY OF CHILD-FRIENDLY SCHOOL IN A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN TERNATE

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Abstract: Some recent reports publish an alarming condition of child abuse at home and schools. This development is unfortunate since children should be supported to grow in a healthy atmosphere. To meet this need, the Indonesian government issued a child-friendly school policy in 2014. This study is directed to see the performance of the policy in an empirical setting in a school. This study wants to see the performance of this policy in an empirical setting. Of the four domains of abuses, this study only focuses on the physical violence experienced by students in the sample school. This study was conducted at one of the schools designated as a child-friendly school. By employing quantitative anthropology, this study surveyed physical abuses to 187 students using a valid and reliable instrument. The result shows that the cases of physical abuses experienced by students are high. The study also reveals three sub-domain of physical abuses in school, namely abuses by teachers, abuses committed by respondent's school-mates, and abuses committed by respondents to their school mates.

Keywords: child, physical abuses, students, child-friendly school.

“Dewi Duri Cahaya Kunang-kunang” Mempertanyakan Antroposentrisme: Sebuah Kajian Ekofenomenologi di Masa Pandemi

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Abstrak: “Dewi Duri Cahaya Kunang-kunang” merupakan sehimpuan cerita mitologis yang dieditori oleh Triyanto Triwokromo. Dalam kata pengantarnya yang menarik dikatakan bahwa mitos bukanlah teks-teks asal kibil, bahwa mitos berisi tentang penafsiran tentang asal-usul semesta alam, manusia, dan bangsa, yang mengandung arti mendalam. Rajagopalachari menulis bahwa mitologi merupakan bagian yang mendasar bagi suatu agama dan kebudayaan nasional. Llyod E. Smith menyebut bahwa mitos adalah upaya imajinasi manusia untuk menjelaskan serta menceritakan banyak fenomena alam. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan ekofenomenologi. Pada abad ke-18 manusia dianggap sebagai pusat kehidupan. Manusia melalui keunggulannya dalam bidang ilmu pengetahuan menahbiskan dirinya sebagai penguasa, betapa sering kita mendapati manusia menganggap dirinya sebagai spesies terbaik di muka bumi. Gagasan antroposentrisme inilah kemudian banyak ditemukan telah mengesampingkan alam. Leopold mengingatkan kita betapa bahayanya kekeliruan perspektif manusia tentang alam yang dianggapnya sebagai properti. Setelah melakukan rangkaian pembacaan paralel, paper ini menggarisbawahi bahwa manusialah yang (kini) harus menyesuaikan diri dengan alam, bukan sebaliknya. Pandemi yang kita alami saat ini merupakan salah satu contoh pengingat “kurang baiknya” hubungan antara manusia dan alam. Mitos-mitos mengingatkan hal-hal penting yang bisa jadi membuat manusia dan alam untuk “berbaikan” kembali.

Kata kunci: mitos, ekofenomenologi, manusia, alam, Dewi Duri Cahaya Kunang-kunang

HUMAN SECURITY FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDONESIA

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Abstract: This research aims to find out how to protect people with disabilities during the Covid-19 pandemic who are a vulnerable group and are at high risk of contracting COVID-19. This pandemic is very quickly transmitted through physical contact; therefore, the government has imposed large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) in an effort to prevent its spread even more widely. However, the dilemma is that groups with disabilities who require a higher intensity of physical contact have difficulty adapting in their daily lives. So, this study wants to explain how the Indonesian government fulfills the rights of persons with disabilities. This study used a descriptive-qualitative method and using human security concept, and data collection techniques through literature study. The results of this study indicate that people with disabilities are very badly affected by this pandemic because they are increasingly experiencing limitations in carrying out their daily activities. Therefore, the Indonesian government provides Services for Inclusive Social Rehabilitation Institutions for Persons with Disabilities and Guidelines for Health Protection and Psychosocial Support for Persons with Disabilities in Relation to the COVID-19 Outbreak. However, this service needs more attention from the central and local governments so that the implementation of this inclusive service is better to protect all groups, especially persons with disabilities who are very vulnerable to COVID-19.

Keywords: Covid-19, disability, human security

RELATIONSHIP OF FOOD SECURITY AND LAND ECOLOGY IN WEST LOMBOK REGENCY

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Abstract: The goal of the study is to examine the relationship of food security and land ecology in West Lombok Regency. This study uses secondary data from Central Body of Statistics Body of West Lombok and collects time series data of year 2016 to 2019. Related data from other sources are also accessed to complement the main analysis. The results showed that land ecology of West Lombok has relationship with food security in region, with strong indications that wetland ecology has higher food security level than dryland ecology. This study recommends the transformation of dryland into wetland, for example, by building irrigation infrastructure whenever and wherever possible. Wetland is obviously more productive in provision of food and its counterpart.

Keywords: Agricultural Development, Food security, Land ecology, Dryland, Wetland

The Influence of Nurse's Religiosity and Local Philosophy on Nurse Performance (Case Study of Government Hospital on Lombok Island, West Nusa Tenggara)

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Abstract: Nurse performance is a part that is always faced by hospital management. Nurse performance does not always increase, sometimes there is an unexpected decrease in the work of nurses. So that the hospital management needs to know what factors can affect the performance of nurses. Several studies that have been conducted by researchers on nurse performance have found several influencing factors such as competence, workload, leadership, organizational commitment. However, only a few have examined it in terms of religiosity and local philosophy of nurses. The quantitative research approach method is used to determine the influence of religious factors and local philosophical factors on nurse performance. The research was conducted in 2 government hospitals on the Lombok Island, West Nusa Tenggara, namely the Mataram City General Hospital and the West Nusa Tenggara Province General Hospital. Methods of data analysis using Multiple Linear Regression with Partial Least Square (PLS) approach in looking for influential variables and the magnitude of the coefficients. The results obtained are that in Mataram City Hospital, the Local Philosophy factor and the religiosity factor have a significant effect on the Nurse Performance factor with a large influence of 0.545 for local philosophy and 0.229 for religiosity. In the West Nusa Tenggara Province General Hospital, local philosophical factors do not significantly affect the performance of nurses and the size of the influence is very small, only 0.083, while the religiosity factor has a significant effect with a large influence of 0.386. It is concluded that there is a difference between the results of the influence of local philosophy and religiosity on the performance of nurses at the Mataram City Regional Hospital and the West Nusa Tenggara Province General Hospital.

Keywords: Nurse Performance; Religiosity; Local Philosophy; Partial Least Square; Multiple Linear Regression

LEGAL AWARENESS OF REPTILE KEEPERS ON ANIMAL PROTECTION REGULATIONS

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Abstract: The protection of flora and fauna has been regulated in one of the international laws, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) in 1973. Indonesia adopted the CITES provision by issuing Law Number 5 of 1990 on conservation of biological resources and ecosystems. Currently the implementing regulation is the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.20/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/6/2018 on Types of Plants and Protected Animals which replaces Government Regulation No. 7 of 1999 concerning the Preservation of Wild Animals and Plants. However, it turns out that the circulation of animals that are categorized as protected in the government regulations is still found around us. The purpose of this study is to find out the legal awareness of animal keepers related to the regulation of animal protection. The research method used is qualitative by using participatory observation techniques in data collection. This research was conducted from September 2019 to March 2020. The results of this study indicate that public awareness regarding the importance of maintaining the existence of protected and unprotected reptiles is still low. This is because the implementation of the government regulations in the field is still lacking, thus creating a sense of security for reptile keepers, especially protected reptiles.

Keywords: legal awareness; animal protection regulations; implementation of animal protection regulations

An Analysis of Politeness Strategies Used in a Sasak Culture Community “Melaiq”

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Abstract: This research aims to discuss both types of politeness strategy used by the person during a conversation of melaiq, the culture in Sasak community, Lombok. Melaiq was taking the bride away from her house in which her parents, close relatives and other family members did not know about it, but both parties had agreed that they got married. The procedures of data collection are collecting data related on speaker and hearer which is when negotiating (selabar). The close relationship, being respect, status and an important topic were the main factors that can cause the different politeness strategies in the selabar interaction. The results showed that merariq did not fit with the existing law. According to the law, stealing a girl was a crime, but in fact it was allowed in Sasak community. It could be concluded that merariq in Sasak community was applying the customary law (adat), and therefore contributes to people's perspectives on marriage.

Keywords: Politeness Strategies; Melaiq; Sasak Culture

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN REHABILITATION OF FORESTS AND CRITICAL LANDS IN THE SEKAROH AREA OF EAST LOMBOK DISTRICT: LEARN FROM COMMUNITY EXPERIENCES

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Abstract: Forests and land degradation in the Sekaroh and Pemongkong Villages of East Lombok areas has reached a very severe level. Since the 1990s the government of Indonesia has made various efforts to reforestation and rehabilitate forests and critical land in this area on a massive scale, but data showed that the success rate was still very low or far from expectations. The paper presented in this international seminar was our a two-years participatory study (2002-2004) that is still very relevant to the massive destruction of forests and land that occurred in NTB. The method used in this study was Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) method which involves stakeholder's involvement forest and land rehabilitation efforts. The results of the 2-year participatory study were able to encourage a ways to overcome the problems of forests and land degradation in the Village of Sekaroh and Pemongkong and Sekaroh vilages by packaging a development paradigm based on local potential both natural resources and human resources by emphasizing community learning (*action learning*) and community empowerment as development capital. The social capital paradigm developed through real learning is social capital that is based on 'togetherness', namely by trying to see the positive roles of social institutions to be played in the learning process in the management of forests and land degradation in Sekaroh and Pemongkong villages. The action learning process that has been carried out has succeeded in encouraging a collaboration between institutions such as religious institution, customary institutions, local government and the Working Group on Forest and Land Degradation as facilitators in the preparation of forest and critical land management plans for the short, medium and long term.

Keywords: Community empowerment, Forest and Land Rehabilitation, Critical Forest and Land, Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA)

Efektivitas Penggunaan Learning Journal Dalam Pembelajaran Online Bagi Mahasiswa PGSD

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Abstrak: Pembelajaran online memiliki banyak kendala. Kendala umum yang dihadapi mahasiswa adalah kesulitan memahami materi perkuliahan dengan baik. Sebagian besar mahasiswa merasa kurang fokus dalam mengikuti perkuliahan. Berdasarkan fenomena semacam ini dosen dituntut untuk melakukan intervensi agar kegiatan perkuliahan berjalan dengan baik. Salah satu cara yang dilakukan dosen adalah dengan meningkatkan kegiatan belajar mandiri mahasiswa dengan cara membuat learning journal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas penggunaan learning journal terhadap kemampuan mahasiswa dalam memahami materi perkuliahan secara online. Pengumpulan data menggunakan instrumen tes dan non tes. Instrumen non tes berupa angket yang digunakan untuk mengetahui persepsi mahasiswa terhadap penggunaan learning journal. Instrumen tes digunakan untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan mahasiswa terhadap materi perkuliahan. Data dianalisis secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Subjek penelitiannya adalah mahasiswa PGSD Universitas Mataram sebanyak 40 mahasiswa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar mahasiswa memiliki persepsi yang positif terhadap penggunaan learning journal. Dari segi tes kemampuan akademik penggunaan learning journal menunjukkan hasil yang positif. Secara keseluruhan penggunaan learning journal efektif digunakan dalam pembelajaran online bagi mahasiswa.

Kata kunci: learning journal, pembelajaran online, mahasiswa

**PERAN PEMERINTAH DESA DALAM MENGEMBANGKAN PRINSIP
TRANSPARANSI *GOOD GOVERNANCE***
(Studi Deskriptif Desa Monggas, Kec. Kopang, Kab. Lombok Tengah)

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran pemerintah desa dalam pelaksanaan prinsip transparansi, faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pelaksanaan prinsip transparansi, dan upaya pemerintah desa dalam menangani faktor penghambat dalam pelaksanaan prinsip transparansi di Desa Monggas, Kecamatan Kopang, Kabupaten Lombok Tengah. Subyek penelitian ini adalah perangkat desa dan informan dalam penelitian adalah BPD, tokoh adat dan tokoh masyarakat. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan yakni wawancara dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, bahwa 1) peran pemerintah desa dalam pelaksanaan prinsip transparansi di Desa Monggas, Kecamatan Kopang, Kabupaten Lombok Tengah sudah dilaksanakan dengan baik, hal ini terlihat dengan adanya keterbukaan proses penyelenggaraan pelayanan, adanya kemudahan untuk memperoleh informasi mengenai berbagai aspek penyelenggaraan pemerintahan desa, adanya keterlibatan masyarakat dalam perencanaan program pembangunan dan pemberdayaan, keterbukaan dalam pelaksanaan dan anggaran perencanaan pembangunan serta pemberdayaan, adanya laporan pertanggungjawaban. 2) faktor yang mempengaruhi pelaksanaan prinsip transparansi di desa monggas yakni faktor pendukung dan faktor penghambat. Faktor pendukung berupa fasilitas, sumber daya manusia dan adanya regulasi dalam penyelenggaraan pemerintahan desa. Faktor penghambat berupa faktor keuangan dan partisipasi masyarakat, 3) upaya pemerintah desa monggas dalam menangani faktor penghambat pelaksanaan prinsip transparansi adalah meningkatkan pembiayaan untuk mendorong penyelenggaraan pemerintahan desa, mengadakan forum diskusi dan penerapan strategi untuk mewujudkan transparansi pemerintahan yang baik.

Kata kunci : Pemerintah Desa, Transparansi, *Good Governance*

Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe *Auditory Intellectually Repetition* terhadap Hasil Belajar Siswa pada Mata Pelajaran PPKn Kelas VII di MTs Qamarul Huda Bagu

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya pengaruh model pembelajaran kooperatif tipe *Auditory Intellectually Repetition* terhadap kemampuan hasil belajar siswa kelas VII pada mata pelajaran PPKn di MTs. Qamarul Huda Bagu. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *Quasi Eksperimen* dengan jenis *Equivalent Control grup design*. Instrument yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah instrument test bentuk pilihan ganda sebanyak 30 item untuk mengukur hasil belajar siswa-siswa. Hasil belajar yang dicapai sebelum diberikan perlakuan kepada kedua kelompok sampel (pre test) Lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan setelah diberikan perlakuan (post test). Berdasarkan hasil analisi data yang diperoleh yakni $t_{hitung} = 3,77$ dan $t_{tabel} = 1,667$ dengan taraf signifikan 5%, maka $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$. Dengan demikian, H_a yang diajukan diterima artinya bahwa, ada pengaruh model pembelajaran kooperatif tipe *Auditory Intellectually Repetition* terhadap hasil belajar siswa kelas VII pada mata pelajaran PPKn di MTs. Qamarul Huda Bagu.

Kata kunci: pembelajaran kooperatif, *Auditory Intellectually Repetition*, hasil belajar siswa

KEEFEKTIFAN TEKNIK REFLEKSI DIRI UNTUK MENINGKATKAN SIKAP RESPEK MAHASISWA UNUGIRI BOJONEGORO

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Abstract: Respect greatly influences the process of interaction of each individual. Every individual can do and implement the attitude of respect properly requires the ability in interpersonal skills possessed. These abilities include the ability to know attitudes that are appropriate to the attitude of the person being spoken to and knowledge of the rules in non-verbal behavior. Students often experience problems in implementing respect with others, especially with others who are more mature. students feel themselves confronted with the atmosphere, the environment and new friends, so students must be able to interact with the environment on campus. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of self-reflection techniques to improve student respect. This study uses pretest and posttest control group design. Self-reflection techniques as experimental group and Guidance group as control group. Every eksperimental group and control group consist of six students who have low Respect. The instruments used are respect scale, instruction of respect by using self reflection, reflexion sheet, and observation sheet. This study uses two kinds analysis, namely non parametric statistic test, two-independent sample Test-Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon test, an analysis to know the changing of each group. The result of study shows self-reflection techniques could improve students respect.

Keywords : Respect, Self-reflection Techniques, College Student

ENTREPRENEURIAL COMPETENCES OF VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS FROM VARIOUS VARIABLES

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to analyze entrepreneurial competence tendency of Vocational High School (SMK) principals from various variables. This study used survey method and involved 173 respondents which encompassed Principals, Vice Principals, and Teachers who were selected using cluster sampling in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province. The research instrument used a questionnaire consisting of 6 (six) indicators of entrepreneurial competencies, namely: opportunity, relationship, conceptual, organizing, strategic, and commitment competencies. The whole data were analyzed quantitatively using comparative analysis. The result of the study shows that all dimensions of entrepreneurial competencies are possessed by Vocational High School Principals. Opportunity and relationship competency score the highest, whereas organizing competency scores the lowest. The results of the study also show that all dimensions of entrepreneurial competences are stronger for Vocational High School principals who are in urban areas than for those in suburban and remote areas. In relation to school status, principals of State Vocational High Schools have stronger entrepreneurial competences than private vocational high school principals, except for opportunity competencies. As for accreditation, Principals of Vocational High Schools that were graded A and B in accreditation have stronger competencies in all dimensions of entrepreneurial competencies but opportunity competence, than those of schools that were graded C. In terms of gender, male vocational high school principals are stronger in organizing and conceptual dimension, while women are stronger in opportunities, strategic, and commitment dimensions. Thus, gender, accreditation status, location and school status need to be considered in the development of entrepreneurial competences of Vocational High School principals.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial competencies, Vocational High School Principals

PERSEPSI MAHASISWA TERHADAP PAHAM RADIKALISME DAN TEROSISME SERTA PERAN IMPLEMENTASI NILAI-NILAI PANCASILA UNTUK MENCEGAH PERSEBARANNYA

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Abstrak: Keberadaan mahasiswa sebagai agen perubahan menjadi penting untuk didorong agar bersama-sama dapat menangkal penyebaran paham radikalisme dan terorisme. Peran yang dimiliki banyak dipengaruhi oleh persepsi yang dimilikinya. Persepsi mahasiswa terhadap paham radikalisme dan terorisme memberikan dasar terbentuknya perilakunya atas paham tersebut. Upaya untuk mengetahui sejak dini persepsi mahasiswa atas paham radikalisme dan terorisme menjadi bagian penting yang patut dilakukan. Apapun persepsi yang dimiliki oleh mahasiswa menjadi landasan yang penting untuk menentukan solusi bagi upaya mencegah terpaparnya paham radikalisme dan terorisme pada diri mereka. Penguatan nilai-nilai Pancasila sebagai ideology bangsa dan pandangan hidup bagi seluruh warhga Negara Indonesia merupakan bagian penting dalam menentukan solusi pencegahan atas kemungkinan terpaparnya mahasiswa pada paham radikalisme dan terosisme. Permasalahan yang dikaji pada penelitian ini adalah bagaimanakah persepsi mahasiswa terhadap paham radikalisme dan terorisme? Bagaimanakah persepsi mahasiswa terhadap peran implementasi Pancasila dalam rangka mencegah terpaparnya paham radikalisme dan terorisme? Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan survei dalam mengumpulkan data primer dan data sekunder terhadap seluruh anggota populasi penelitian yaitu mahasiswa Semester 1 Prodi PPKn PIPS FKIP Universitas Mataram. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) Paham radikalisme dan terorisme merupakan paham yang membawa kerusakan kehidupan manusia. Kedua paham memberikan dampak negative bagi kehidupan masyarakat di seluruh lapisan, tanpa mengenal latar belakang suku agama maupun ras. Kedua paham ini harus dicegah sedemikian rupa agar dampak negatifnya dapat dihindari. (2) Pancasila dianggap menjadi tata nilai yang paling tepat untuk mencegah terpaparnya seseorang atas paham radikalisme dan terorisme. Pancasila sesara keonseptual harus diupayakan dapat terimplementasi secara kontekstual sesuai dengan persepsi mahasiswa dan keragaman situasi riil yang dihadapi oleh mahasiswa. Mahasiswa Prodi PPKn PIPS FKIP Universitas Mataram mengaku memiliki tanggungjawab yag besar untuk mewujudkan implementasi nilai Pancasila sebagai landasan penting da;am mencegah terpaparnya seseorang atas paham tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Radikalisme, Terorisme, Pancasila

HOT Activities for Social Studies Learning Throungh LSLC at SMP 14 Mataram

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini fokus pada implementasi *Lesson study for Learning Community* yang dapat meningkatkan kolaborasi intra guru IPS dalm mengembangkan aktivitas berpikir tingkat tinggi siswa pada pembelajaran IPS. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pelaksanaan LSLC guru-guru IPS yang dapat meningkatkan aktivtias berpikir tingkat tinggi pada pembelajaran IPS di SMP 14 Mataram. Penelitian ini merupakan kualitatif studi kasus dengan mengumpulkan data melalui pengamatan dan dokumentasi. Sedangkan analisis data meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, penarikan kesimpulan. Adapun hasil penelitian diperoleh dalam dua bagian. Bagian pertama pelaksanaan LSLC IPS, hasil yang diperoleh guru-guru IPS SMP 14 Mataram telah melaksnkan kegiatan LSLC dengan tahapan perencanaan (*plan*) yang terdiri dari kegiatan *Chapter plan* dan *Lesson plan berorientasi HOT*, pelaksanaan (*Do*) mengimplementasikan *Lesson Plan* oleh guru model di kelas VIII B berorientasi HOT, refleksi (*See*) tim guru IPS melakukan kegiatan refleksi dari pelaksanaan pembelajaran berorientasi HOT. Bagian kedua, hasil yang diperoleh yaitu aktivitas siswa berorientasi HOT selama pelaksanaan pembelajaran IPS meliputi kegiatan pemecahan masalah, kegiatan pengambilan keputusan, kegiatan berpikir kritis, dan kegiatan berargumen.

Key Words: Lesson study, berpikir tingkat tinggi, IPS

A MULTICULTURAL APPROACH : DIVERSITY IN JUNIOR HINGH SCHOOL 1 NARMADA WEST LOMBOK

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi adanya keberagaman agama, suku, kultur komponen-komponen sekolah di SMP 1 Narmada. Adapun tujuan penelitian dilakukan untuk memotret aktivitas keberagaman yang berorientasi pada *multicultural Approach* di SMP 1 Narmada Lombok Barat. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian lapangan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan mengumpulkan data melalui pengamatan, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Sedangkan analisis data menggunakan model interaktif *Miles dan Huberman* meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menggambarkan aktivitas keberagaman berwujud tindakan, ucapan, kultur, simbol, nilai sosial dan norma sosial yang berorientasi pada pendekatan kajian kelompok tunggal (*single group studies*), pendekatan pengurangan prasangka, Pendekatan pendidikan yang sama, pendekatan tambahan dan pendekatan kultural.

Kata kunci: Keberagaman, multikultural, pendidikan, sekolah

Bullying Verbal dan Dampaknya Terhadap Relasi Sosial Siswa SMA di Kota Mataram

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuk-bentuk bullying verbal dan dampaknya terhadap relasi sosial siswa SMA di Kota Mataram. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan survey. Sumber data pada penelitian didapatkan melalui sumber penelitian primer yaitu data yang berasal dari tangan pertama atau orang yang terlibat secara langsung dalam praktik bullying. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui triangulasi observasi, interview, studi dokumentasi, dan diskusi kelompok. Teknik analisis yang dilakukan melalui tahap reduksi data, display data, dan penarikan kesimpulan akhir. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 58,5 % siswa SMA di Kota Mataram pernah mengalami tindakan bullying, atau dengan kata lain bahwa mereka merupakan korban bullying verbal. 80% siswa SMA di Kota Mataram mendapatkan perlakuan bullying verbal dalam bentuk labeling seperti, gendut, jelek, berkulit hitam, bodoh, pendek, keriting, sipit, miskin, banci, serta dicaci dengan kata-kata yang negatif, bahkan bullying verbal yang sering dilakukan adalah dengan menjuluki seseorang dengan nama-nama yang menjurus pada kekurangan fisik. 72,3% perilaku bullying terjadi di lingkungan sekolah. 75,4% tindakan bullying verbal di SMA Kota Mataram tersebut didominasi oleh laki-laki. Ada beberapa dampak bullying verbal yang secara langsung mempengaruhi siswa SMA di Kota Mataram, antara lain: timbulnya rasa minder, menjadi pendiam, tidak mampu mengekspresikan dirinya atau pendapatnya dalam lingkungan pertemanan, konflik di antara siswa, buruknya komunikasi yang terjalin dalam lingkungan sosial para siswa, sehingga mengakibatkan hubungan sosial (relasi sosial) di lingkungan sekolah tidak terjalin secara harmonis, akhirnya memberikan dampak pada tidak terciptanya kondisi sekolah yang damai.

Kata Kunci: Bullying verbal, Relasi Sosial, Pendidikan

Pendidikan Karakter Berbasis Kearifan Lokal dalam Perspektif Konstitusi

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Abstrak: Konstitusi merupakan hukum dasar yang berlaku dalam suatu Negara, baik dalam bentuk tertulis maupun tidak tertulis. Di Indonesia konstitusi tertulis adalah Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia (UUD NRI) Tahun 1945. UUD NRI Tahun 1945 merupakan hukum dasar tertinggi yang menjadi dasar bagi segala kebijakan pembangunan yang ada di Indonesia. Artinya tidak boleh ada suatu kebijakan dalam bentuk apapun yang tidak sejalan dengan konstitusi, termasuk pengembangan Pendidikan Karakter Berbasis Kearifan Lokal (PKBKL). Terkait dengan hal tersebut, telah dilakukan penelitian dengan tujuan menganalisis PKBKL dalam perspektif konstitusi. Jenis penelitian tersebut adalah penelitian hukum normatif. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah pendekatan konseptual dan perundang-undangan. Analisis bahan hukum menggunakan analisis normatif preskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) PKBKL merupakan suatu model pendidikan karakter yang mengintegrasikan kearifan lokal di dalamnya sebagai upaya menjaga eksistensi kearifan lokal sebagai identitas dan kekayaan budaya bangsa serta sarana memperkuat karakter, karena di dalam kearifan lokal terkandung nilai kebaikan atau nilai karakter, (2) UUD NRI Tahun 1945 merupakan konstitusi tertulis Indonesia yang di dalamnya memuat berbagai substansi yang selaras dengan PKBKL. Artinya PKBKL dikehendaki oleh konstitusi (UUD NRI Tahun 1945). Hal ini dapat ditemukan dari berbagai substansi di dalamnya, baik pada bagian pembukaan alenia kesatu sampai dengan keempat, maupun pasal-pasal, meliputi: Pasal 18 B ayat (2), Pasal 28 C ayat (1), Pasal 31 ayat (3), Pasal 31 ayat (5), Pasal 32 ayat (1). Pasal 32 ayat (3).

Kata kunci: Pendidikan Karakter, Kearifan lokal, Konstitusi

The Effect of Tax Stimulus During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Improving the Performance of Taxpayers

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Abstract—Due to the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak, the economy tends to experience sluggishness, to increase the enthusiasm of the business world, especially MSMEs, the government issued a policy of providing various fiscal stimuli. In this study, the authors focused on the direct effect of the provision of stimulus on the field of MSMEs. A qualitative method with purposive sampling data collection technique was used in the study. The MSME which the writer took as the sample of the study is the MSME which is engaged in the culinary field. From the results of research, MSME business actors do not know the type of fiscal stimulus and assume that government assistance such as Pre-employment, PKH and others is a fiscal stimulus and structured counseling of which MSME business actors who are taxpayers can take advantage.

Keywords—tax stimulus, taxpayers, covid-19

I. INTRODUCTION

Apart from the budget function, taxes also have a regulatory function [1], serving to provide economic balance in society. During the Covid-19 Pandemic, the government through the Directorate General of Taxes provided a lot of stimuli, such as exemption from hotel and restaurant taxes in tourist areas consisting of 33 regencies and cities, and also provides discounted flight tickets of 30% from 25% of flight seats to several tourist areas that have been affected by the decline in the number of tourists. In the MSME sector, the Government also provides tax stimulus in the form of Final Income Tax borne by the government, and other reliefs aiming to stimulate the MSME sector which has the largest number and has a direct impact on the consequences of the Covid-19 Pandemic [2]. Taxes are mandatory contributions to the State based on the law without receiving direct contributions [3]. Literatim, tax collection is enforced because it is based on law. In practice, however, the government implements the function of regulating (regular) so that there is economic balance in society, especially economic disparities in society.

This research is to observe to what extent the effect of providing MSME stimuli is to improve the family economy, at least to survive a pandemic. The MSME sector is the focus

of the author's research because there are 67 million MSMEs registered in Indonesia [4]. With various types of businesses managed by MSMEs, it is most likely that they have a positive effect on the National economy which is experiencing a sluggishness [5].

From the results of the author's interviews with informants (MSME actors), that information obtained by business actors expects the government to provide tax exemptions such as income tax (PPh) Article 21, Article 25, and also provides convenience in the process of obtaining raw materials, especially those from outside of customs. Through the Directorate General of Taxes, the Government has issued a stimulus in the form of a final income tax facility with a rate of 0.5 percent which is borne by the government. Thus, taxpayers do not need to make tax payments. However, from the informants, the authors found that MSME business actors did not know about the stimulus at all and expected the Government to disseminate information on the use of the stimulus, starting from registration procedures and others.

II. METHODS

The research was conducted using a qualitative approach. Maleong [6] defines qualitative research that is used to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, for example, behavior, perceptions, motivation, actions, and others. Research is carried out holistically by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special nature, and utilizes various scientific methods. Qualitative research aims to obtain a complete picture of something according to the views of the information studied [7].

Data in this study were collected by using non-test techniques, by means of observation, interviews, and documentation. The process of observation and interviews is prioritized in data collection because it is expected to be able to reveal information about healthy lifestyles. Data collection was carried out in deep and natural way. Data collection instruments were in the form of observation guidelines, interview guidelines, and documentation. This study used a

descriptive analysis technique, which is a type of research that aims to provide a description or analysis of a situation as clearly as possible without any special treatment of the object under study. In descriptive research using a cross-sectional survey, which is a data collection method, where the information collected takes several weeks due to the transportation situation and time constraints [8].

Observation is an activity of discerning and observing to obtain data that can be used to provide a conclusion or diagnosis. The purpose of observation is to describe the observed environment, activities that have taken place individually.

Interviews are conversations conducted by two parties, namely interviewers who ask questions and interviewees who provide answers to these questions [9]. Interviews were used to explore and obtain information to answer the research questions that have been determined in this study, and interview techniques are the main means of data collection in this study.

This research began by collecting all information related to the subject matter, followed by analyzing the information based on theory, expert statements, and conditions in the field. The information being analyzed relates to the negative impacts caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and what tax incentives have been issued by the government to address these impacts. Comparing this information with theory, expert statements, and conditions in the field this study will draw conclusions on the needs of the MSME sector in dealing with the negative impacts of the COVID19 pandemic, the benefits of these incentives in the MSME sector, and alternative tax incentive policy solutions in overcoming economic problems in the MSME sector due to the COVID-19 pandemic [10].

The participants of the study involve 20 MSME business actors who were the sample of the study taken purposively. The instruments in this study were statements in the form of questionnaires given online which were distributed to the research participants.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research stage was to distribute questions using a questionnaire to 20 MSME entrepreneurs. The answers to the distributed questionnaires can be seen in the tables below.

TABLE I. THE EFFECT OF TAX STIMULUS DURING A PANDEMIC ON BUILDING EXCITEMENT OF BUSINESS

Alternative answers	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	50
No	10	50
Answer	20	100

As can be seen in Table I as many as 50% of MSME business actors felt that the tax stimulus provided by the Government build their business excited. This indicates that taxes were too burdensome during the Pandemic with people's purchasing power tending to decline.

TABLE II. UNDERSTANDING OF THE TYPES OF THE PROVIDED TAX STIMULUS

Alternative answers	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	5	10
No	15	90
Answer	20	100

As shown in Table II, as many as 90% of MSME business actors did not understand the types of tax stimulus provided by the government. From these results, in general, it can be stated that many MSME business actors did not understand what the stimulus was and how to utilize it.

TABLE III. DISTINGUISHING TAX STIMULUS FROM OTHER TYPES

Alternative answers	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	100
No	0	0
Answer	20	100

With regard to distinguishing tax stimulus from other types of stimulus, as shown in Table III, all MSME business actors thought that the tax stimulus was the same as government stimulus in other field such as Pre-employment cards, PKH (*Program Harapan Keluarga*) or commonly known as one of family programs offer by Indonesian government, KIP (*Kartu Indonesia Pintar*) or The Smart Indonesian Card, and others. This indicates that business actors have not been able to distinguish the types of assistance provided by the government.

TABLE IV. THE NEED FOR TAX STIMULUS SOCIALIZATION, ESPECIALLY MSMEs

Alternative answers	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	20	100
No	0	0
Answer	20	100

Based on the distribution of questionnaires distributed, as shown in Table IV all business actors viewed the importance of socializing the fiscal stimulus, especially in the MSME sector.

Regarding the tax stimulus provided by the government during the Covid-19 pandemic, MSME actors did not comprehend thoroughly the type of stimulus. They presumed that the stimulus provided by the government, be it in the fields of education, manpower, and social affairs are equal to the stimulus in the field of taxation of 90 percent. This certainly affects the perception of MSME business actors on Government performance in the fiscal sector, and all informants stated the need to socialize the type of stimulus and how the pattern of its application is. As many as 50 percent admitted that the presence of the stimulus from the government made their business more enthusiastic than before given the stimulus. However, this stimulus was not aimed at fiscal stimulus but rather government assistance in other fields such as pre-employment, PKH, KIP, and others. As a result of this lack of comprehending, MSME business actors do not comprehend the types of stimuli in the taxation sector.

From the results, it can be discovered that all business actors are aware of the function of government assistance (stimulus) for the community, this indicates that MSME business actors really hope for further assistance from the government so that their businesses can survive the Covid-19 pandemic.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the research conducted, it can be concluded that MSME business actors expected government assistance in the field of MSMEs so that their businesses can survive during the Covid-19 pandemic. Business actors were directly aware of the existence of government assistance but did not know which ministry it is from therefore there is a need for socialization from the government regarding the assistance (stimulus).

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PANDEMIC IN IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF TAXPAYERS**

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