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Batam, 3-4 Maret 2017



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PREFACE

Praise being said to Allah Almighty God for all the grace and guidance that has been given to us all, so the Proceedings of the 10th ADRI 2017 International Multidisciplinary Conference and Call for Papers Batam, March 3 - 4, 2017 can be realized. Proceedings contains a number of articles and research papers from lecturers, teachers, students, researchers and / or observer of the development of science and technology.

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Hopefully, these proceedings may give benefit to us all, for the development of science, technology, arts, culture, and sports. In addition, is also expected to be a reference for the nation and state-building efforts so that science and technology become a strong pillar in the face of the ASEAN Economic Community.

Lastly, there is no ivory that is not cracked. We are sorry if there are things that are less pleasing.

Thanks you very much.

Batam, March 3, 2017.

Publisher Manager of Perkumpulan Ahli & Dosen Republik Indonesia (ADRI),

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FIVE COMMON MISTAKES IN USING METHOD AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IN INDONESIAN RESEARCH

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Abstract. This study is a descriptive qualitative research about the analysis of some common mistakes in method and statistical analysis of some research in Indonesia. This study aims to give description and explanation how the method and statistical analysis is used correctly. this research has reviewed some journals, literature, and book to know what is errors or mistakes happen in some research in Indonesia. The first part of this research will introduce a pattern which is usually used in research in bachelor degree in Indonesia. The second part will show some mistakes in method and statistical analysis of some research. According to the study, we have found five common mistakes in method and statistical analysis. Those are (1) using gain score and effect size to measure item in statistical analysis without inferential statistics, (2) thinking that nominal and ordinal data as ratio and interval data, (3) using normality data in nominal or ordinal score to decide that is parametric or nonparametric statistics, (4) using random sampling in quasi-experiment, (5) think that stratified random sampling as intact group random sampling, (5) using nominal and ordinal data in parametric analysis. According to the study, we decide that some mistakes and errors in using the method and statistical analysis because of low ability researcher in methodology, statistical analysis in research and so many books which make researcher confuse to use method and analysis without using the international standard book of methodology and statistical analysis.

Keywords: Method, statistical analysis, mistakes

INCREASING TEACHER ABILITY THROUGH LEARNING PROCESS ON LESSON STUDY IMPLEMENTATION BASED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER GROUP IN PONTIANAK

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Abstract. The aims of this study are analyze the ability of teachers through learning process and develop the quality of learning process to be active, creative and interactive at Elementary School as well as developing the ability of teachers to design, implement, and evaluate student learning that encourages active learning, creative, effective and fun. The subject of this research are elementary school teacher who involve at teacher group discussion in south and southwest Pontianak. Lesson Study implemented at mathematics and social science subject. The data collection was done by direct observation of observing students and teachers activity during the learning process Lesson Study using observation sheet teachers and students as well as through video recording. Besides direct communication is done by interviewing the teacher models, two observations and some learners. The results showed that the lesson study is one of the effective measures to analyze the ability of teachers in the learning process in primary school, develop the quality of the learning process that is active, creative and fun at the elementary school, as well as developing the ability of teachers to design, implement, and evaluate learning that encourages students to learn actively, creative, effective and fun. Through lesson study teachers can develop the profession in collaboration and sustainable

Keywords: Lesson Study, teacher professional development, learning process

MULTICULTURALISM IN COUNSELING PROFESSION: CONCEPT AND DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. This paper was prepared for publication in the ADRI BATAM 2017 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. Counseling as a profession should be able to direct development of the counselee. Multiculturalism in the counseling profession has meaning as a relationship counseling especially between counselor and counselee of two or more participants, in different cultural background, values and lifestyle. Multiculturalism in counseling also to help the counselee to find out the process, factors and the development of his concept of effective, efficient, effective and in accordance with its development. In this paper uses review of related literature. Moreover, this part of the study allows the researcher to establish the theoretical framework and methodological focus.

Keyword : Multiculturalism, Counseling Profession

PT PAP SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN EDUCATION IN THE VILLAGE OF MADAK

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Abstract. This study aims to determine the social responsibility of PT. Permata Agro Palma in the field of education in the village communities of Madak Subah Sambas districts. This study used a qualitative approach to data collection through observation, interviews and documentary studies. Data collection tools are guidelines for observation, interview and documentation tools (cameras). His research is PT PAP has been implementing social responsibility in education that formal and informal education. Obstacles encountered because the company has not been productive because the company cooperated with the company part of PT. Agro Resources Chora other.

Keywords: Social Responsibility, PT PAP, education

MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS FOR BASIC EDUCATION IN BORDER REGION

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Abstract. This study aims to analyze the achievement of MSS Basic Education, with a case study in the border area Entikong District of the district, followed by alternatives for achieving the standards in 2017 and prepare a strategy for its achievement. The method used in the study is the evaluation of research with the evaluation model inaccuracies or gaps (The Discrepancy Evaluation Model). This research subject is the Education Unit at the District Cabdikpora environment Entikong Sanggau consisting of principals and teachers, and Head Cabdikpora. The data used are primary and secondary data. The findings of these studies it is known that the availability of educational unit within an affordable than permanent settlement group; the number of students in each group learning for SD/MI does not exceed 32 people, while SMP/MTs exceeding 36, not available 1 (one) classrooms and there are not furnished with a table and chairs; each SMP/MTs provided a laboratory space science; Each Primary School/not available 1 (one) class teachers for each study group and for SMP/MTs unavailable teacher of Religious Education, Indonesian, Social Sciences, Arts, PE, and ICT; each SD/MI and SMP/MTs provided two (2) teachers who meet the academic qualifications S1 as much as 70%, but does not have a teaching certificate for the SD/MI; Chief of SD/MI has not qualified academic S-1 or D-IV and have a teaching certificate, already for SMP/MTs; curriculum development and innovative learning process is not implemented effectively; 50% SD/MI which has 100 titles enrichment and 10 reference books and each SMP/MTs 200 items of enrichment books and 20 reference books; 58.33% of permanent teachers work 35 hours per week in the education unit; 66.66% educational unit organized a learning process for 34 weeks per year; 66.66% The principal supervising lessons and provide feedback to teachers twice each semester.

Keywords: Minimum service standards, the border area.

THE TRAINING OF GIVING ARGUMENT TOWARDS TECHNICAL PEER TUTORS

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Abstract. The argument is needed to communicate. The Speakers communicate with the listener to deliver arguments in order to make the information presented can be understood and understandable. In the same case, the writer conveys arguments in order to make the information presented can be understood and understandable by readers. The author uses various arguments in expressing his ideas in order to be accepted by the reader.

The argument is a set of statements in the form of the establishment of and support to it. The argument used to influence others in order to approve it. The establishment is delivered by a writer in order to be accepted by his readers. The establishment presented need to support with facts, evidence or reason, so that the information presented is more accurate. Disclosure in the process of writing the arguments needs to be drilled. Training writing arguments can be performed independently or by way of collaborating. Training by way of collaboration can be done, for example with the technique of peer tutors. Peers can provide input in the form of criticism and suggestions of improvements so that the arguments presented is understood by the reader. Entries submitted two arguments, namely the linguistic and content argument. The

argument of the content refers to disclosure content ideas. Disclosure of the idea in the academic field uses the idea of the scientific spectrum. The author of scientific works should be able to use the language of Indonesia with good and true. The use of the language of Indonesia with a good writer is the ability to select the language diversity in accordance with the context of the communication. The use of the language of Indonesia correctly is the author's ability to understand and use the language of Indonesia in accordance with the system rules apply. The systems of rules that need to be mastered include structure rules system languages in various linguistic levels (word, form of word, sentence, paragraph, and discourse, vocabulary, spelling, and punctuation).

Keywords: Argument, delivering argument; establishment; peer tutor

WHAT MAKES A SUCCESSFUL ENTREPRENEUR? : A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN STUDENTS WHO SUCCEED AND FAILED IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM AT UNIVERSITY

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Abstract. There is a growing movement to build entrepreneurs for the future. Higher levels of entrepreneurship education achievement lead to higher earnings and reduce the level of unemployment. In university, there a entrepreneurial program to help college students to build bussiness planning, market research, finance management, and also build student's confidence to start their entrepreneurship activity. There are funding to their entrepreneurship activity and they will be monitoring and evaluating to ensure their entrepreneurship activity will be succeed. The purpose of this study was to determine the psychological capital in two group students who succeed and failed in entrepreneurship activity after entrepreneurial building program in university. Psychological capital refers to one's positive psychological resources, which consist of self-efficacy, hope, optimism, and resilience. The study design used was comparative study and the sample consisted of the students from university enterpreneurial program that have been grouped for the purpose of analysis by their succeed and their failure at their entrepreneurship activity. There are 60 person in succed group and 50 person in failed group. Frequencies and binary logistic regression was used to analyze the impact of different factors, including participation in entrepreneurship education. Results indicate that both of their psychological capital was found to exert positive level to do entrepreneurship activity. But there is a different level in their resiliency. Succeed students have a more sufficient positive psychology in terms of confidence in their ability, predict many good things with reasons to support it, have a positive motivation and able to work out ways to solve it when encountering problem, and rise and hold on through a negative or positive event in reaching a particular goal.

Keywords: Psychological Capital, Self-Efficacy, Hope, Optimism, Resiliency, Entrepreneur student

DOES BOARD COMPOSITION AFFECT DISCLOSURE QUALITY ON FINANCIAL REPORTING? EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE IN INDONESIA CONCENTRATED COMPANIES

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Abstract. The issue of type II agency conflict became more prominent in recent years, which arising the expropriation of minority shareholders by controlling shareholders. This study is focused on investigating the relationship between board composition (board of directors size, board of commissioners, and board of independent commissioners) and disclosure quality in the type II agency conflict context with poor of corporate governance systems and weak of investor protection. This sample study used Indonesia listed companies with highly concentrated ownership observed over the period 2008–2014. While, disclosure quality was measured using *disclosure index*. The findings indicate that significant positif effect the board composition on disclosure quality in concentrated Indonesia companies. However, independent commissioners insignificant with disclosure quality. This result showed that the independent number of board members of the company can affect the information disclosure, it also board may need to consist of members who are skilled managers with different experience that can improved the efficiency of information disclosure. This evidence also gives contribution to securities regulator for improving requirment of disclosure to reduce the expropriation of minority shareholders.

Keywords: Board composition, Disclosure Quality, Type II Agency Conflict.

THE IMPACT OF SERVANT LEADERSHIP TO ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOUR (OCB) ON LEVEL II STUKTURAL OFFICIALS IN MARANATHA

Ana Mariana

Abstract. Research on Servant Leadership existed thousand years ago. Servant Leadership is one of leadership type, begins with the natural feeling of leader to serve others. This research aims to analyze and test the impact of Servant Leadership to Organizational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB) on level II structural officials in Maranatha. A survey used as a research method for collecting information. The population is department head and secretary of study program that are available in Maranatha, which total number of population is 51 people. The method of data analysis used variance-based SEM, this because the small number of population exists. This research concludes that Servant Leadership has positive impact on Organizational Citizenship Behavior.

Keywords: Servant Leadership, Organizational Citizenship Behavior

WATER FLUCTUATION CHANNELS OF JAKABARING SPORT CITY AS FLOOD CONTROL IN URBAN AREA

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Abstract -The phenomenon of flood events in the event of rain with a duration of 3 hours in the city of Palembang alone can lead to flooding. This condition is very disturbing activities of people. Various attempts have been made, but these efforts have not been optimal in addressing the problem of flooding. The effort is in the form of maintenance of drainage channels, improvement rivers crossing the city, various studies related to the city flood control, construction of flood control facilities as well as some of the rules have been issued for flood control. These efforts turned out less rapidly with the development of the city. Palembang southern region have land elevations tend to be flat, while the higher locations are Palembang northern region. As a result of the area is relatively flat, in certain locations are often experienced flooding / inundation caused by storm water runoff that is unable to be accommodated channels. In addition to the specific locations flooding also caused by runoff of Musi River.

Jakabaring area as an area of Palembang city development has primary channels along the ± 1.200 m. At the time of extreme rainy season in January 2016, the water in the channel almost overflow so necessary to study changes in water level in the main channel.

The result showed the maximum water level in the main channel ranged from 2.10 to 2.25 m as. tolerance limit of the water level in the channel is not overflow.

Keywords: main drainage channels, MIKE-11 program, urban flood control

INFLUENCE OF CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT ON SATISFACTION AND LOYALTY STUDY ON "OJEK ONLINE"

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Abstract. Business competition and the increasing demands of consumers must be addressed through proper strategy company. To improve marketing performance, companies need to implement strategy customer relationship management in order to create customer satisfaction and loyalty, and learn more about customers' needs. High competition of "Ojek Online" (ride sharing) requires companies to respond to the complaints of the customers. This study is to see the impact of customer relationship management on customer satisfaction and effect customer satisfaction on customer loyalty based on the output of the factors in the dimensions of the implementation of customer relationship management, especially in the "Ojek Online" (ridesharing) business activities.

Keywords: customer relationship management, customer satisfaction and loyalty, ride sharing

CONSTRUCT VALIDITY ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING OUTCOMES INSTRUMENT SUBJECTS FIQH IN MADRASAH ALIYAH

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Abstract. This research is based on the problem of evaluation in Madrasah Aliyah in the learning process, particularly the assessment instrument as a measuring tool in the evaluation program still can not measure what should be measured. This condition makes the substance evaluation as a way to find out the progress of students is not reached. The purpose of research is to find out; 1) learning outcome assessment instruments fiqh in Madrasah Aliyah, 2) the development of learning outcomes assessment instruments fiqh in Madrasah Aliyah, 3) the construct validity of learning outcomes assessment instruments fiqh in Madrasah Aliyah, and 4) the development of the construct validity of learning outcomes assessment instruments fiqh in Madrasah Aliyah. This study was a research and development (R & D) study as a research aimed at developing product of instrument, learning outcome assessment instruments eyes Madrasah Aliyah fiqh used to measure student competencies cognitive domain. The research phase comprises: (1) Pre-development, namely to be the theoretical concept of fiqh perspective usul fiqh scholars. (2) Development, includes several activities, namely: a) to the grating and writing instruments grains, b) qualitative analysis by experts in particular fields of science Islamic fiqh, field evaluation and expert field or psychometric measurement, as well as teaching fiqh, c) quantitative analysis based on the data of empirical testing. (3) The presentation, which recast the instrument after revisions based on the results of a quantitative analysis, and presenting it became an instrument ready for use. Quantitative data analysis to test the construct validity in the testing phase a limited group of statistically using internal consistency test and Alpha Cronbach's, which is the technique of using the help of SPSS 17.0. Average analysis of quantitative data to test the validity and reliability of the instrument on a broad group of the pilot phase, as well as test the measurement model, statistically using Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) which is a technique using LISREL 8.80 program. Results of research and development are as follows. 1) The results of assessment instruments fiqh study subjects, there are two dimensions or variables that make up the construct fiqh scholars of usul fiqh perspective, namely: worship and muamalat which includes five aspects terjabar be forty-five indicators, 2) the development of instruments by arranging grating by basing on theory building fiqh grains composed of 120 multiple choice items after getting the note and enter the science of fiqh expert, expert evaluation and measurement expert or psychometric, various psychological aspects that should be expressed through achievement test, such as aspects of knowledge, aspects of the understanding, application, analysis, synthesis and others, may be covered and revealed in full through the achievement test. Quantitative analysis based on data from test results of the empirical validity of the instrument reaches a significant degree indicated the estimated value of load factor (factor loading) standardized.

Keywords: construct validity; instrument; fiqh

POTENTIAL AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN FOREST AREA URUG RIMBUN TASIKMALAYA CITY

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Abstract. The background of this study is the number of potential possessed by WanaUrugRimbun but still not optimal in development, so it can not provide optimum contribution to improvement of the public economy and increased local revenues. A primary issue is not optimal potential research and development strategy WanaUrugRimbun in Sub UrugKawalu District of Tasikmalaya. This study aims to determine the potential that can be optimized as well as the development strategy WanaUrugRimbun in Sub UrugKawalu District of Tasikmalaya. The method used is descriptive qualitative, is SWOT Analysis. Data collection techniques used are observation, documentation studies and interviews. The results showed that the potential development of WanaUrugRimbun in Sub UrugKawalu District of Tasikmalaya is the support of its strategic location, development potential as a tourist attraction and the natural attraction of education. Strategies that can be done for the development of WanaUrugRimbun in Sub UrugKawalu District of Tasikmalaya city is structuring the region to complete the major infrastructure, providing a distinctive souvenir, promotion is right on target,

as well as strengthen the management better. Through the optimization potential and good development strategy, is expected to improve the local economic and increase local revenue.

Keywords: tourism development, potential and strategy.

CONTENT LOCAL WISDOM ANALYSIS ON INSTRUCTION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN PALU CENTRAL SULAWESI

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Abstract. Education is not getting loose of the real society condition at environment where that it take place. Education should be grow and developed by changes and value of life in surrounding society, in order the output of the school have ability in global thinking even doing the real matter in local context. Therefore, the content and learning practice of instruction should involve the local wisdom value so that the learning process is not carried out in empty space. The aims of this research was to know content value of local school. The research used qualitative approach with interview data collection, library wisdom toward the instruction at elementary school Palu central Sulawesi, that focus on; a) Is the learning material has involved local wisdom; b) Is Instruction involved by condition of local society; c) Is the local wisdom relevant to the society condition at the school environment. Research instrument were researcher herself and tools of data collection such as a set of document learning, list interviews, and observation guiding. Data analysis was carried out in three step activities were a) learning material had involve learning local value yet, b) Learning was not concerned of real condition in school, and c) considering of the higher fighting among the society in Palu, so that local wisdom value that relevant was Nosararanosabatutu. This research also recommended of developing local wisdom base Nosararanosabatutu at elementary School Palu central Sulawesi.

Key words: Instruction, global thinking, local wisdom, Nosararanosabatutu

THE EFFECTIVENESS COMPARISON OF SCIENTIFIC, PROBLEM SOLVING, AND OPEN ENDED APPROACH OF DISCOVERY LEARNING SETTING IN MATHEMATICS IN CLASS VII AT SMP

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Abstract. The research was an experiment research which aimed to examine : (1) The effectiveness of scientific approach of discovery learning setting in mathematics on circle material in class VIII at SMP Negeri 2 Sinjai Timur, (2) The effectiveness of problem solving approach of discovery learning setting in mathematics on circle material in class VIII at SMP Negeri 2 Sinjai Timur, (3) The effectiveness of open ended approach of discovery learning setting in mathematics on circle material in class VIII at SMP Negeri 2 Sinjai Timur, (4) whether scientific approach of discovery learning setting was more effective than problem solving approach of discovery learning setting in mathematics on circle material in class VIII at SMP Negeri 2 Sinjai Timur, (5) whether the problem solving approach of discovery learning setting was more effective than open ended approach of discovery learning setting in mathematics on circle material in class VIII at SMP Negeri 2 Sinjai Timur. The population of the research was all of the students in class VIII at SMP Negeri 2 Sinjai Timur. The samples of research consisted of three classes, namely experiment class I taught by scientific approach of discovery learning setting, experiment class II taught by problem solving approach of discovery learning setting, and experiment class III taught by open ended approach of discovery learning setting, taken by employing simple random sampling technique, the data collection consisted of the students' learning achievement, the students' activity in learning and the

students' response toward the device and the learning. The results of research showed that : (1) the implementation of learning with scientific, problem solving, and open ended approach of discovery learning setting on circle material was implemented well, (2) the implementation of learning with scientific, problem solving, and open ended approach of discovery learning setting in mathematics on circle material in class VIII at SMP negeri 2 Sinjai Timur was effective based on the aspects : (a) the students' learning achievement; (b) the students' learning activity; and (c) the students' response. The result of hypothesis test in significant level $\alpha = 0.05$ with t-test showed that Scientific approach of discovery learning setting was more effective than Problem Solving and Open Ended approach of discovery learning setting on circle material to class VIII students at SMP Negeri 2 Sinjai Timur.

Keywords: Comparison, Effectiveness, Scientific Approach, Problem Solving Approach, Open Ended Approach, Discovery Learning

THE INFLUENCE OF INTROVERT PERSONALITY AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE PERFORMANCE OF COMMITMENT MAKER OFICIALS ON THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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Abstract. The Commitment maker official of Tanjung Pura is a government intitute under the Ministry of Public Works, introvert personality and emotional intelligence simultaneously and partially influence on Employee Performance in the Tanjung Pura Commitment maker official of Ministry of Public Works. The purpose of this study is to examine and determine introverted personality and emotional intelligence partial effect on the performance of employees in Tanjung Pura Commitment Maker Officials Ministry of Public Works. The collection of data by distributing questionnaires to 68 people (respondents). The data obtained and compiled in the lists that show the frequency and value of each presentation respondents' answers. Introverted personality and emotional intelligence simultaneously and significantly influence on employee performance Commitment Maker Official of Tanjung Pura on Ministry of Public Works. For introverted personality states that introverted personality significantly influence on employee performance. For Emotional intelligence that emotional intelligence significantly influence on employee performance. From the test results obtained figures standardized coefficient (Beta) the introvert Personality 0.618 whereas Emotional intelligence is 0.175 then the value of introverted personality higher than emotional intelligence can be stated that the introvert personality highly affect the performance of employees at Tanjung Pura Commitment Maker Officials Ministry of Public Works.

Keywords : Introvert personality, Emotional intelligence and Employee performance

FACTORS ANALYSIS OF QUALITY MANAGEMENT ON THE HIGHER EDUCATION: CASE STUDY IN PRIVATE UNIVERSITY IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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Abstract. The present study aims to investigate the determinants of the quality management on the higher education and analysis the effect of important factors of quality management. Factors of quality management in this study which covering of human resources, facilities and infrastructure, leadership, and organization. Sample study using students from several private universities in Lampung Province which they joined in the Student Association and sampling method in this study with two levels method (two stages). This finding shows that correlation test using the product moment stated quality management of higher education have a strong relationship to human resources, has a moderate relationship with infrastructures, and a weak relationship to the leadership and organizing. The result of the effect of using multiple linear regression in this study indicate that the human resources, facilities and infrastructure, leadership and organizational effect on Quality Management in Higher Education. These results contribute to the decision makers in universities to priority and making policies to improve the quality of higher education management.

Keywords: Quality management, human resources, facilities and infrastructure, leadership and organizational

THE COMPETENCY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT TEACHERS IN PAPUA PROVINCE INDONESIA

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Abstract. This reseach was an attempt to find out the competence of physical education and sport teachers at Town Jayapura, Regent Jayapura and Regent Keerom in Papua Province through pre experiment by three groups posttest design which had been done from January to June 2016th. The independent variable was the competency of physical education and sport teachers with 36 teachers became population and sample who become responden derive from Town Jayapura, Regent Jayapura and Keerom as many as 12 teachers. The instrument of the research were an anqet and interviuw. There are 39 statements in an anqet that should be answered by the teachers to measured the competency of teachers that related to learning process of physical education at all level school as many as 26 statements, peer teachers as many as 8 statements), social as many as 5 statements with five options as like; very often with score 5, often with score 4, sometime with score 3, less with score 2 and never with score 1. The total score would be got by the responden range 39 up to 195 scores. The data had been analysed by descriptive and compare mean statistic (Paired sample T test) and the resluts is directly to answered the hypotheses as follow; (1) there is not significant different of the professional competency teachers between Regent Jayapura and Regent Keerom, Probability (P).016 > α 0.05. (2) there is significant different of the profesional competency teachers between Town Jayapura and Regent Jayapura Probability (P).000 < α 0.05, and (3) there is significant different of the profesional competency teachers between Town Jayapura and Regent Keerom, Probability (P).000 < α 0.05. Accoding to this researched said that the competency of physical education and sport teachers in Town Jayapura are better than Regent Jayapura and Regent Keerom.

Keywords: competency, physical education, sport

INDONESIA MACRO ECONOMIC STABILITY PATTERN PREDICTION (MUNDELL-FLAMMING MODEL)

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Abstract. This study examines whether economic stability in Indonesia capable predicted by the model Mundell-Fleming. Prediction proxy stability of the interaction of fiscal and monetary policy. During Indonesia's economic stability is largely determined by the strength of economic fundamentals, while economic fundamentals are strongly influenced by fiscal and monetary policies. Therefore flemming Mundell predicts how strong the economic stability in Indonesia ?, the statement in the analysis by using a long-term predictions are Vector Autoregression. Research findings indicate patterns of interaction predictions variety of fiscal and monetary policy, both short term, medium term and long term. It turned out that fiscal policies are derived from taxes are more effective than government spending to controls economic growth, investment and inflation, but government spending is more effective to control the exchange rate. The monetary policy of interest rates more effectively control the exchange rate and inflation, while the money supply is more effective in controlling the growth of economy and investment.

Keyword : Mundell-Fleming, Macroeconomic Stability, Fiscal Policy, Monetary Policy.

LANGUAGE CHOICE OF CHINESE COMMUNITY IN MAKASSAR

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Abstract. This research aimed to describe, (1) whether there is or isn't a difference between native Chinese speaker and non-native Chinese in language choice, (2) the factors affecting the speaker in language choice, (3) what phenomenon arise in the process of language choice. The population of this research was the Chinese community residence in two subdistricts, namely : subdistrict of ujung pandang, and subdistrict of wajo, Makassar. The sample was chosen purposively which consisted of 60 native Chinese and 60 non-native Chinese respondents. The method used in this research was qualitative-descriptive. The data collected through questionnaire, interview, and observation. The result of the study shows : (1) there is a significantly difference between native Chinese and non native Chinese speaker in language choice, (2) factors affecting the speaker in language choice are based on speech fluency and habit, (3) the phenomenon of language choice arise in the process of language choice is code- switching and code- mixing.

Keywords: Language, Chinese, Community

WORK ENGAGEMENT AS A PREDICTOR OF LECTURER'S PERFORMANCE

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Abstract. Work Engagement is important for organization since it contributes from the bottom to the top line. Recent studies have shown that work engagement is positively related to in-role and extra-role performance. The employees that engaged with their work were not just satisfied to work but also they feel pride and love of the work. Therefore, companies that want to be successful need to have a strategy to make their employees engaged, in an effort to produce optimal performance. This study intends to examine the level of work engagement and also includes specifics about three dimensions of work engagement namely vigor, dedication and absorption. Design applied of this study using a non-experimental causality research method and questionnaires about work engagement. A participants were 50 lecturers that currently perform in their duties and obligations of Tridharma Perguruan Tinggi. The results showed that the overall conditions of work engagement lecturers at the level of high and moderate. This level of work engagement shows that lecturers have been engaged with their work as a lecturer. Based on dimensions of work engagement, it is obtained that work engagement influenced by dedication with the highest percentage. This was followed by the dimensions of vigor and absorption. This condition indicates that the lecturer is able to provide greater work effort, able to work in a long time, and do not give up easily, so that it becomes more productive. Lecturers have a sense of enthusiasm, pride, inspired and challenged by their work. Lecturers can also immerse themselves and find it difficult to break away from work. Thus, the lecturers that engage with their work can be assumed to give a great contribution to creation of good performance in carrying out the tasks of Tridharma Perguruan Tinggi, which includes education and teaching, research and community service.

Keyword : Work Engagement, Performance, Lecturers, Tridharma Perguruan Tinggi

ANALYSIS OF WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS IN EFFORTS DOMESTICATION OF MANGGABAI (*Glossogobius giuris*)

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Abstract. Fish manggabai (*Glossogobius giuris*) is one of the endemic fish species found in Lake Limboto. Fish Manggabai have economic value, the price is relatively high and demand by people of Gorontalo. But the existence of such fish decreased so necessary to the domestication. This study is explorative, aims to study extensively about water quality parameters that include physical, chemical and biological. Collecting data through surveys and laboratory methods using descriptive and quantitative analysis. This research is expected to yield information about water quality in accordance with Manggabai fish life and domestication efforts basis. Based on the analysis results obtained: Physical parameters ie temperature of 25.2 ° C - 30.5 ° C, the brightness of 20-55 cm, a depth of 0.57 -2.59 (m), muddy substrates, color green waters, is less clear, odorless: chemical parameters namely pH 6.6 to 7.3, DO 5-8 ppm, Nitrate 2-3 mg / l, TSS 10-24 mg / l; biological parameter that there are types of zooplankton consists of classes Coppepoda, Rotifera, Protozoa, phytoplankton of the class *Bacillariophyceae*, *Clorophyceae*, *Cyanophyceae*, *Dynophyceae*, *Euglanaphyceae*. and the types of aquatic plants that Teratai (*Nelumbium* sp), *Salvinia* (*Azolla pinata*), hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), water spinach Water (*Ipomoea Aquatica*), Plambungo (*Ipomoea Crassicaulis*), Grass (*Panicum repens*, *Scirpus mucronatus*), Tumbili (*Pistia stratiotes*), Hydrila (*Hydrilla verticillata*).

Keywords: Domestication, Lake Limboto, Manggabai, Water Quality

NECESSARIANS EDUCATION CULTURE VALUES IN A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract. One of the trend that is clearly visible from the dynamics of human life today is the changes caused by human efforts in the fields of science and technology that goes increasingly quickly. The changes are felt immense effect on many aspects of life, including the inevitable impact on the lives of the people in the various aspects of it. On the other hand, the influence of foreign culture through print and electronic media, as an inevitable consequence from the process of this thing, has been given its own color and pattern in the joints of our culture that is in the process of transformation. Consequently, we are faced with a variety of inevitability: the penetration of new values that avantgarde that are often at odds with the conventional old value. The tendency of pragmatic, materialistic, and hedonic become dominant in a society that increasingly consumerism ends up in the spiritual impoverishment; and a long line of other phenomenon. Therefore, it is important for us now is to think strategically about cultural values. Cultural phenomenon, regardless of its form, its position is unstable. Instability, requires us to not think of it as something that is fixed. Culture is always in a position to change and change continuously. Moreover, if this be put in perspective of globalization. The process of globalization provides plenty of scope for anyone to do what is called identity construction. Said, because through that process events and exchange of objects or symbols become very easy. Similarly, the movement from one place to another. Not to mention the advances of communications technology that makes cross-fertilization between cultures is also getting easier. That is why, in the nature of the trans-globalization became nature of culture and identity.

Keywords: Education, Values, Culture, Globalization

INDONESIAN LANGUAGE LEARNING MATERIAL BASED ON CHARACTER BUILDING CONCEPT FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN UNIVERSITAS MUSLIM INDONESIA)

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Abstract. Character building is an urgent matter and determine the future of the Indonesian nation to meet the golden generation in 2045. Generation which are at various levels, including University students to participate in determining the strategic role of this nation. In order to prepare the golden generation, then it is necessary improvements in the education sector which plays an important role in setting up and directing the human resources to be superior and productive in an era of global competition. This paper aims to describe the results of research on learning materials of Indonesian language in higher education that integrates character values into the learning process. The learning process is expected to provide ability to learn Indonesian language on the one hand, and character building on the other hand. The values of these characters will undergo internalization into the process of Indonesian language learning material in higher education. Implementation of this research refers to research development steps by Borg and Gall and collaborated with the stages of research by Brown. This research resulted as Indonesian language textbook that integrates the results of the development of character values in program plans and learning activities in semester (RPKPS) that will be used at the Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

Keywords: Learning Material, Indonesian Language, Character Building, Higher Education, Research and Development

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT POLICY IN BORDER AREA ON THE EDUCATION RIGHTS FULFILMENT FOR DISABILITY IN NORTH KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

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Abstract. This research describes “the local government policy in border area on the education rights fulfilment for disability in north kalimantan province”. The research aims; first, to know about local government authority within human rights fulfilment for disability. Second, to know about legal policy on human rights for disability. Third, to know about law protection from local government related to education rights fulfilment for disability in North Kalimantan. The method of this research based on the problems is normative method be equipped by field research. This research is important considering the obligation of state to protect, to recognize and to fulfil of human rights for citizens in its region without discrimination particularly for disability in border area. Indonesia as party state of some human rights conventions should be effort the three degree of human rights. Within an effort to implementation, Indonesia Government regulate some legal instrument of human rights, one of the newest is Law No 8 of 2016 on Disability. North Kalimantan is youngest province in Indonesia, some local regulation on human rights has been regulated, but the human rights instrument particularly for disability has not been set up. The research urgency becomes one of the goals to regulate the local government policy on education rights particularly disability rights in North Kalimantan Province and is expected to be a solution against regulation plan in Indonesia on fulfilment of human rights degree for disability especially education rights for disability in North Kalimantan Province.

Keywords: Local Government Policy, Border Area, Education Rights, Disability

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF CONTAINERS TO GROWTH RATE AND SURVIVAL RATE OF MANGGABAI (*Glossogobius giuris*)

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Abstract. The aims of research to review determine growth and survival of fish Living Manggabai (*Glossogobius giuris*) are maintained at different types of containers. The method used is a method of experimental research with complete random design (RAL). The treatment consists from differences of containers and each treatment consists of three replicates. The Treatment consists of two types of container treatment is an aquarium and a concrete pool. The research variables consisted of the growth and survival of test animals. Test animals used were Manggabai fish measuring ± 10 cm to 60 head. Maintenance is carried out for five weeks to determine the growth of test animals. Data were analysed using descriptive analysis of the data length and weight growth during maintenance test animals. The results showed that the weight gain and the highest length obtained at treatment by using an aquarium container, whereas the lowest in concrete tank containers. Length and weight maintenance long aquarium containers 0.47 cm and weight of between 0.37 gram. The length and weight of the concrete maintenance of tank containers, which is 0.27 cm length and weight of 12.16 gr.

Keywords: Aquarium, concrete pool, Manggabai, Growth Rate, Survival Rate

DEVELOPMENT OF TEXT MATERIAL EXPOSITION WITH MULTI PATTERN BY INTEREST STUDENT OF CLASS VII SMP PAHLAWAN, SUKARAMAI BATU BARA DISTRICT

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Abstract. This research aims to develop teaching materials and student worksheet (TMSW) text exposition with multipola based on student interest and determine the feasibility of the product. This study uses R & D approach. Data collection was performed with expert validation material, design experts, teachers Indonesian, and representatives of private junior high school students of class VII Heroes Sukaramai to collect data in the form of a questionnaire assessment. The results of this research and development of teaching materials and worksheets are in the form of print media, which has been declared fit for use by subject matter experts, expert design and Indonesian teachers. The feasibility of teaching materials in accordance with the results of the validation. Assessment of teaching materials by subject matter experts and Indonesian teachers on aspects of writing format, language aspects, and aspects of the content included in the excellent category. TMSW assessment by expert teachers Indonesian design and product TMSW on aspects of writing format, language aspects, and aspects of the content included in the excellent category.

Keywords: interest, many-pattern, and text exposition

DO THEY FEELING POSITIVE ON THEIR OCCUPATION ? A STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL BEING TO IMPROVE LECTURER PERFORMANCE

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Abstract. Being an lecturer, can be a esteemed job. Various task, as a consequence of its occupation is Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi namely teach, research and perform community service. As well as with the development of the education system in Indonesia, it has a great impact on job demand as a lecturer. Curriculum was develop continuously, change in governance rules, institution policy, performance evaluation system and increase demand of quality research are such of challenges of leacturer faced recently. To keep optimally functioning and have a positive attitude in such situation was important to maintain psychological well being in work and also in their life. Psychological well being can described aspects that makes people feel positive in aspects of self acceptance, positive relation with others, autonomy, environmental mastery, purpose in life and personal growth. The study was conducted to 202 lecturers in one of state higher education in West Java. Statistical descriptive, regression and confirmatory factor analysis was used to find which factor was contributed most, including the demography factor of participant. The result of the study shows that sharing knowledge to others, bring a goodness for student and pursue a deep purposes meaning of life as a lecturer were important factors that help to keep them relatively happy with their job. Furthermore, gender profile was also revealed a differentiated pattern of psychological well being. Then, a good state of well being will generate to a great performance at work. Implication of the study was also discussed.

Keyword : psychological well being, lecturer, purpose in life

TOURIST LANGUAGE: A SOCIO-CULTURAL PRESERVATION TO SUSTAIN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. Tourism is a social phenomenon which crosses many disciplines. This paper outlines how to maintain tourism development by using tourist language, that is language to promote and introduce tourist destination (Kolcun et.al, 2017) which later linked to socio-culture. There are two reasons why tourist language plays important role in tourism sustainability (UNWTO, 2013). First, tourist language is inextricably linked with socio-culture in order to sustain the tourism because language performs good impression toward tourists. Second, the depletion of human resources in using their capability to develop their culture as asset could be a factor why a tourism could probably stop existing in the future. Therefore, one way to evolve is by enriching tourist language. Those reasons embrace the society as a contributor to tourism sustainable development. Furthermore, this study concerns on how tourist language is conserved, managed and used by local society for tourism. This tourist language will enhance socio-cultural issue that lead to produce the related actions that should be recognised as the challenges and opportunities of tourism.

Keywords: tourist language, socio-culture, sustainable tourism development

CO-INTEGRATION AND CONTAGION EFFECT BETWEEN ISLAMIC STOCK INDEX IN SOME COUNTRIES AND JAKARTA ISLAMIC INDEX (JII) IN THE GREEK CRISIS

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Abstract. This research aims to analyze cointegration of sharia market share in Indonesia, Malaysia, US, Canada, UK, Japan, Europe and Asia-Pacific at the period of Greece crisis. Moreover, this research is also to find the most dominant countries which influence to volatility of sharia market share in Indonesia at the period of Greece crisis. Besides this research is to analyze the contagion effect in sharia market share in others country sampled in this research. The data used in this research is secondary data, it is from weekly market share closing from 2007-2014. In processing data, the writer will divide into 2 periods namely before crisis and at the period of crisis. The period before crisis is begun from May 2007 until April 2010. While the period of crisis is begun from May 2010 until January 2014. The analysis method used is vector error correction model (VECM) and Innovation accounting in impulse response function (IRF) and forecasting error variance decomposition (FEVD).

Keywords: Contagion Effect, Co-Integration, Syariah

CREATIVE ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH TO PONTIANAK

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Abstract. This study aimed to analyze the policy development of creative industries in Pontianak using qualitative-descriptive analysis. In determining the sample, this study used a primary data of business creative industries in the Pontianak. This study described the development of creative industries in Pontianak viewed from the aspect of trading, aspects of the industry in general and aspect of employment. The result of this study showed that the creative industries were potentially developed in the Pontianak. From the potential of the creative industries could be known how the crucial policies and strategies were decided in the development of creative industries in Pontianak, which was compiled from the research findings in developing the policy development of creative industries in the Pontianak.

Keywords: Creative Industries Development Strategy, Growth and Policy

PRINCIPAL LEADERSHIP EMPOWERMENT MODEL ORIENTED QUALITY IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL IN TEGAL CITY

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Abstract. Modelling principal leadership quality oriented relate to a variety of factors that principals competence, experience and work culture. The problem is how modeling school leadership quality oriented is constructed from the principal dimensions of competence, experience and work culture. The purpose of this study to find a model of school leadership quality oriented Private diSMK. This study design is berpendekatan confirmatory factor analysis. Number of samples 83 have been selected by proportional random sampling. The instrument uses "questionare" with reliability. Data analysis using equation modeling Structural Equation Model (SEM) using a statistical coefficient of determination technique of computer-aided processed. The analysis finds the suitability of the conceptual model in the state according to (fit) with the empirical data, the model of empowering proven that school leadership quality oriented significantly influenced by; competence of principals (28.80%); experience (29.13%); work culture (26.98%); The principal factor model of competence, experience and work culture simultaneously contribute to school leadership quality oriented amounted to (86.6%). The implication is if you want to increase the competence of the head of school, experience and work practices, should be developed empowerment models of school leadership quality oriented it. Based on the findings, it is suggested that the headmaster, have managerial skills integrated quality-oriented, have high experience and foster a work culture to the fullest

Keywords: competence principals, experience, work culture and empowering school leadership quality oriented

DEVELOPING ERIES MODEL IN IMPROVING BASIC TEACHING SKILL THROUGH LESSON STUDY (APPLYING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT METHOD ON TEACHING LEARNING STRATEGY SUBJECT IN INDONESIAN STUDY PROGRAM, FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES, PAKUAN UNIVERSITY)

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Abstract. This study is aimed at developing ERIES model in improving basic teaching skill of the sixth semester students of Indonesian study program on Teaching Learning Strategy subject. In the implementation of lesson study, ERIES model covers some stages: Exploration, Exploration, Reflection, Interaction, Elaboration, and Summarize. Research and Development method with qualitative and quantitative approach is applied in this research. Qualitative data are obtained from the need analysis and the respond to the product while quantitative data are from the pilot testing of the model and its effectiveness. It shows that ERIES model is needed by the students. Structurally, this learning model is viable, relevant, and properly suits the rules of developing the learning model, both on the substantial and structure. Based on the result of pilot testing with experimental design (experiment and control group), ERIES model is effective in improving their basic teaching skill. Their achievement is better than that without using the model.

Keywords: learning model, basic teaching skill, ERIES model

CIVIL LAW REVIEW OF COMPLETION OF PERFORMING LOANS REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM NATIONAL URBAN COMMUNITY SELF SURABAYA

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Abstract. This study aims at the implementation of the provision of revolving fund PNPMP, any obstacles encountered in the implementation process of granting revolving fund, how the settlement of non-performing loans on a revolving fund PNPMP terms of credit agreement law and legal guarantees. The method used in this research is normative and descriptive empirical jurisdiction, said the legislation relating to the implementation of the community which is the object of research. Lending through some stage of the loan application stage, the stage of the examination, the decision stage, and the stage of realization of the loan. This revolving fund into the general constraints the lending process as revolving fund in noncurrent become non-performing loans due to defaults KSM substandard due to the debtor's business, one of the members of KSM did not make installment payments of the loan, not the implementation of joint responsibility. Completion of problem loans resolved by consensus and through three approaches to collect arrears, rescue troubled loans (*rescheduling, reconditioning and restructuring*) and charge through legal channels.

Keywords: Nonperforming loans, revolving funds, PNPMP.

VERIFICATION IMAGE OF THE VEINS ON THE BACK PALM WITH MODIFIED LOCAL LINE BINARY PATTERN (MLLBP) AND HISTOGRAM

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Abstract. The verification to person who is used today as a fingerprint, signature, personal identification number (PIN) in the bank system, identity cards, attendance, easily copied and forged. This causes the system not secure and is vulnerable to unauthorized persons to access the system. In this research will be implemented verification system using the image of the blood vessels in the back of the palms as recognition more difficult to imitate because it is located inside the human body so it is safer to use. The blood vessels located at the back of the human hand is unique, even humans twins have a different image of the blood vessels. Besides the image of the blood vessels do not depend on a person's age, so it can be used for long term, except in the case of an accident, or disease. Because of the unique vein pattern recognition can be used in a person. In this paper, we used a modification method to perform the introduction of a person based on the image of the blood vessel that is using Modified Local Line Binary Pattern (LLBP). The process of matching blood vessel image feature extraction using Hamming Distance. Test case of verification is done by calculating the percentage of acceptance of the same person. Rejection error occurs if a person was not matched by the system with the data itself. The 10 person with 5 image vein for each person is resulted 80,67% successful. Another test case of the verification is done by verified two image from different person .that is forgery, and the verification will be true if the system can rejection the image forgery. The 10 different person is not verified and the result is obtained 94%.

Keywords: Verification, Vein image, Modified Line Local Binary Pattern (MLLBP), Histogram, Hamming Distance

ANALYSIS OF NOISE LEVEL IN INUL VIZTA ROOMS GORONTALO

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Abstract. Planning of a room should be required to consider the condition of the room acoustics local, because can affect the comfort and durability of a building. The sound is especially important in building karaoke entertainment, convenience in karaoke depends on acceptance of a good sound in the room. At this time, there are still some karaoke places that have problems in terms of space planning with regard to the handling of sound that can trigger noise, such is Inul Vizta Gorontalo which will serve as the object of research. This study aimed to analyze the noise level of the karaoke rooms side by side and also to find out how much sound intensity penetrating from one room to the next room which can interfere with the hearing in the next room. With acoustic effective, then the sound will be received by the ear noise according to the thresholds that have been recommended (NC) in a room. The research method used in this research is the method of observation, Data collection was performed by measuring the intensity of the sound, the volume of the room and the type of surface material in space. Results were measured in each room with the most noisy conditions namely: Space 1 that

NR = 43.2807 dB, PWL = 101.5 dB, the combined TI = 93, 01 dB whereas in the second chamber which is NR = 43.2807 dB, PWL = 106.4 dB, the combined TI = 103.01 dB

Keywords: Noise, Karaoke rooms and Acoustic

THE UNDERSTANDING OF FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS PERCEIVED BY COOPERATIVES AND MSMEs IN WEDORO, INDOENSIA BY USING PHENOMENOLOGICAL APPROACH

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Abstract. Cooperatives and Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) which have supported the populist economic growth in Indonesia, require financial reporting standards for SMEs that is transparent, accountable, auditable, bankable and able to compete in a global world based on the principle of kinship and mutual cooperation. Several Cooperatives and MSMEs still have not been able to prepare financial statements, which results in the difficulty of bank financing. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to determine how deep the level of understanding financial reporting standards for sme is and how the accounting practices and constraints are associated with the application. We use a phenomenological approach to capture the phenomenon of social behavior in understanding the financial reporting standards for SMEs. We have some findings that the financial records and accounting are considered to be unnecessary because the success in selling the product is regarded to be more important than making financial reports. Through this study, we want to provide recommendations for Indonesian Accountant Association (IAI) to formulate a more modest financial standards that are in accordance with the needs of the cooperatives and MSME. Doing so, the informants will be able to prepare financial statements that are accountable, feasible, auditable and bankable.

Keywords: Financial reporting standards for SMEs, Cooperativse and MSME, Phenomenology

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXPOSITION TEXT WIH MULTIPATTERN BASED STUDENT INTEREST IN VII CLASS OF SMP SWASTA PAHLAWAN SUKARAMAI KAB. BATU BARA

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Abstract. This research aims to develop teaching materials and student worksheet (LKS) text exposition with multipola based on student interest and determine the feasibility of the product. This study uses research and development approach. Data were collected by questionnaires with expert validation material, design experts, teachers Indonesian and class VII student representatives Private Sukaramai Heroes. The results of the research are the development of teaching materials

and worksheets that form the print media, which has been declared fit for use by subject matter experts, expert design and Indonesian teachers. The feasibility of teaching materials in accordance with the results of the validation. Assessment of teaching materials by subject matter experts and Indonesian teachers on aspects of writing format, language aspects, and aspects of the content included in the excellent category. Assessment Worksheet by design experts and teachers Indonesian, LKS product on aspects of writing format, language aspects, and aspects of the content included in the excellent category.

Keywords: interest, multipola, and text exposition

STUDY OF LEGENDS AND FOLKLORE AS EFFORTS DEVELOPING INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS FOLKLORE AT THE HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM

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Abstract. Teaching materials is one thing that is very influential in achieving learning goals. Learning materials are attractively packaged, will be able to attract the interest and enthusiasm of students when the learning process. In the Indonesian subjects, there are many students who find difficulty in learning to write short stories. So there should be a solution of the complaint, one of which is to prepare teaching materials that can help students overcome the difficulties. This study aims to obtain learning materials based on local wisdom to learning stories in high school. One of the local wisdom that is close to the community is folklore. Folklore is one of the local wisdom that must be preserved. In addition to broaden the regional, good values in folklore can be a character education for students. Therefore, folklore that has good values is suitable as a short story learning teaching materials. The first step taken was to gather the whole folklore contained in Majalengka, the data collection process pursued through the interview method. Then, folklore are analyzed the structure and values, in order to obtain folklore in accordance with the criteria that have been specified writer. Folklore that has been selected is used for the preparation of teaching materials. Preparation of learning materials based on the Based Competence 3.8 and 4.8 of folklore in learning to write short stories, teaching materials prepared presents some folklore Majalengka and students are assigned to identify good values contained therein. Those values can be used as a foundation in the process of short story writing so it can be a solution for the difficulties of students when writing the short story ideas. Majalengka folklore learning materials have been validated by experts. Then, after meeting the criteria stated teaching materials appropriate to the curriculum in 2013, conducted field test at learning process. From this test got learning outcomes is quite satisfactory, because the students are very enthusiastic when presented teaching material derived from folklore region. Besides folklore fun to be listened to, so as not to cause saturation when the learning, values taken from folklore also facilitate students in the process of writing short stories that can help students when the learning process.

Keywords: folklore, learning material.

THE IMPACT OF APPLICATION OF VALUE CLARIFICATION TECHNIQUE (VCT) TOWARDS ECOLITERACY AND CRITICAL THINKING SKILL STUDENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

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AbstraCt. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the application of Value Clarification Technique (VCT) to ecoliteracy and critical thinking skills of elementary school students in learning IPS. The method used in this study is a quasi experimental design with non-equivalent control group design, using the two study groups. Subjects in this study were students of class IV SDN Cijerah Indah, Bandung Kulon District Bandung City. The experimental group was given the treatment of learning Value Clarification Technique (VCT) and the control group was given conventional learning. The results showed that in general there is a difference between learners ecoliteracy experimental class and control class and critical thinking skills among learners experimental class and control class after each class has been getting treatment that has been set.

Keywords: *value clarification technique (VCT), critical thinking skill, ecoliteracy*

SUITABILITY EVALUATION IN MOBILE PLATFORM APPLICATION FOR FOOD CROPS

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Abstract. Land suitability for food crops is a must, as to understand determining factors to be considered in the management of a land for food crops successfully. Evaluating the land suitability for purposes in agriculture was first introduced the form of a framework by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 1976. Using this framework, workers analyze the land suitability, whether it is very suitable or only marginally suitable, or not suitable at all to grow certain food crops. Using the framework manually, it is time consuming and not interesting for land managers. Mobile applications nowadays are not unusual in many areas of solving problem. A tool for land suitability evaluation was developed by transforming the FAO framework into smart mobile application. Using simple language for each variable (factor) the tool was made and also by utilizing expert system theory called case based reasoning (CBR) algorithm. The factors that are involved namely land characteristics such as soil type, depth of soil solum, soil fertility, soil pH, drainage, risk of flood, etc. Suitability in this paper is limited to food crops. Agro climatic data that affect the suitability of food crops are manipulated into general and specific criteria for the food crops. Computer-based program was designed and implemented as a means of evaluating the suitability of land for the food crops. The program is easier to understand and

also could determine the suitability instantly. In this study usability model was tested for a number of purposive users. The results showed from 42 respondents that the usability of the program was in “very good” classification. The program is urgently needed by farmers, lecturers, students and government officials (planners) to help them plan and manage their land easily properly properly.

Keywords: suitability evaluation tool, food crops, FAO framework

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PATTERNS OF EATING AND DRINKING WITH EXPERIENCE DENTAL CARIES IN SDN 04 DESA OLO PADANG

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Abstract. Caries disease is chronic progressive and the resulting micro-organism in carbohydrates that can be fermented by demineralization of hard tissue and followed by organic damage and the food is very influential on the teeth and mouth, school-age children, especially primary school children are most susceptible to oral disease for at age 10-11 years children still have a behavior or habit less self supporting on dental health. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship patterns of eating and drinking with the experience of dental caries in children classes IV and V in SDN 04 Desa Olo Padang, the type of research is an analytic observational study, the design cross-sectional, population research is all students of class IV and SDN 04 Desa Olo with the number 112 in 2015 with 89 samples, biopsy samples with a total sampling method, using univariate and bivariate analysis by the use of chi-square test. The results showed the non-cariogenic diet there is no significant relationship to caries experience by DMF-T dan def-t with p-value > 0.05 and the cariogenic food diet, patterns of drinking non-cariogenic, cariogenic correlation significant with p Value < 0.05. It is suggested to further research in order to continue research on the incidence of caries with other variables such as the level of parental knowledge on the incidence of dental caries in primary school students.

Keywords: diet and drink cariogenic and non cariogenic, Dental Caries DMF-T and def-t

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN USING WEBGIS FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREA

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Abstract. Indonesia with a land area of 1.91 million km², a population of 255.462 million inhabitants and a population density of 134 people per km² requires the development of infrastructure capable of sustaining economic growth area. Growth in gross domestic product (GDP) of the construction sector in Indonesia reached 6.56 with a contribution of 10.34%, the highest of ASEAN. The value of construction services APBN 2016 reached Rp.303,552 trillion in 34 provinces, the source of budget funds in 2016 reached Rp. 18.048 Trillion in 25 provinces, sources of funding state / local enterprises in 2016 reached Rp. 172.281 trillion in 14 provinces, a source of domestic investment funds in 2016 reached Rp. 257.235 trillion in 22 provinces, sources of FDI funds reached Rp. 19.255 Trillion in 16 provinces, and the combined funding sources in 2016 reached Rp. 315.535 trillion in 12 provinces. Growth Price Commercial Properties is still very promising, in Jabodetabek only apartments were slightly decreased, in Banten just Retailing slightly decreased, in

Bandung, Makassar and Semarang only hotel slightly decreased, in Surabaya only Office which slightly decreased and in Medan only Apartment and Hotel slightly decreased. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in the form Webmap application to determine the location of the potential of public private partnerships Business Centre refers to the potential for Air Transport in 34 provinces in Indonesia

Keywords:

THE EFFECTIVENESS SESAME OIL AGAINST PAIN INTENSITY OF PHLEBITIS IN CANCER PATIENTS UNDERGOING CHEMOTHERAPY

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Abstract. Chemotherapy is one of the main methods in the treatment of cancer but has a vesicant and irritant that trigger of phlebitis. The response tissue damage due to of phlebitis is pain. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness administration of sesame oil to pain intensity of phlebitis in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. This study used a randomized controlled trial design. Forty samples were divided into two groups: control and intervention groups. This study was analysed using Paired T test. The results showed that there was a significant mean difference pain intensity scores before and after intervention ($p = 0.001$) and also the results showed that there was a significant difference between two groups ($p = 0.001$). These results recommended that sesame oil can be used to reduce phlebitis pain in patients undergoing chemotherapy

Keywords: *sesame oil, pain intensity, phlebitis, cancer and chemotherapy*

DEMOCRACY IN INDONESIA CONSTITUTIONAL LIFE

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Abstract. Democracy is an ideal system of constitutional life and that comes from the West. Democracy implies power or government by the people, from the people and for the people. When the Western democracy is transformed into the non-West countries with different history and culture, democracy will take time to adjust to the situation, and subjects to various changes in the application in accordance with the new different environment. A frequent problem that emerges in the practice of democracy is how the government by the people, of the people and for the people is effectively implemented in constitutional practice. This paper provides thought concerned with the concept of democracy, including democratization in the development of constitutional practice.

Keywords: *democratization, state administration.*

DOES TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT AS AN INTERVENING VARIABLE HAVE A POSITIVE EFFECT TO THE HUMAN RESOURCES QUALITY

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Abstract. The research purpose is to examine the concept of Total Quality Management in construction company, The effect has a positively impact toward the process of improving the human resources quality with a particular leadership style and organizational commitment. The concept of Total Quality Management assist the company to improve the goals, and to make changes continuously. The data obtained through the questionnaires distribute to the employees of the company. The results showed the implementation of Total Quality Management has a positive impact for the company. However, the effectiveness of Total Quality Management takes the role of the leadership style of management and the organizational commitment. The company is considering the implementation of Total Quality Management in order for employees to follow and execute the entire activity in accordance with the procedures. Management is expected to give the attention and build the communication in open to employees with the right pattern. In conclusion, the Total Quality Management is the right choice for the company, due to continuously improve management systems that do not fit with the company culture. The concept of Total Quality Management is useful for the development of the company in the future.

Keywords: *Total Quality Management, Leadership Style, Organizational Commitment, Human Resources Quality.*

GOTONG ROYONG MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF KAILI ETHNIC GROUP SOCIETY

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Abstract. Management is a process-oriented arrangement in order to achieve a goal. Management is required in life and it brings social institution. Kaili tribes inhabit 3 (three) districts and 1 (one) municipality in the province of Central Sulawesi that have social institutions which can still be found in rural communities. One of the social institutions in Kaili tribe is a system of Gotong Royong (mutual cooperation). It is a social institution that regulates the group life of its supporters, gotong royong in Kaili tribe had prose and procedures that keep the systems running according to the purpose and function. This study was intended to describe the system management of gotong royong by focusing on two issues namely: 1) How is the system of gotong royong in Kaili tribe, and 2) what is the form, type, and the level of gotong royong system of kaili tribe. The system of gotong royong in Kaili tribe is a manifestation of the word sintuwu that can be categorized into two categories: sintuwu in the context of discussion (libu) that is oriented to thinking activity and sintuwu in the context of physical activity in various dimensions of life. Gotong royong management system raises personal and collective based on moral responsibility.

Keywords: *Management; Social Institutions; Gotong Royong; Kaili Tribe; Sintuwu.*

ECOCENTRISM PARADIGM IN DESIGN AND PLANNING OF A FRIENDLY CITY

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Abstract. Environmental awareness is increasing when people feel the impact of the ecological backlash, which is included the environmental impact of development in urban area. The design and planning of a city has a big role on the influence of the quality of environment in the urban area. Some evidence has shown that the degradation of the urban environment is accelerated by the unsupportive of planning and design. In contradiction to that, a good and healthy environment of a city can be realized because of the intervention of the planners and designers. Thus, the new paradigm in urban planning and design has been developed, in which it is primarily intended to create a friendly city. Ecocentrism paradigm does not apply only in the context of micro (buildings), but also in the context of Mezzo (neighbourhoods) and macro context (city). Ecocentrism paradigm is the holistic view of ecology, that has been shifted the paradigm of anthropocentrism. Architecture is no longer just an emphasized of the term 'how does it looks' and 'how does it works' which is very anthropocentrism. It has been developed into how does it relates to the web of life that is holistic in an ecosystem. General assumptions assume that the architecture is more damaging the nature instead of the repair (the case of prohibiting to built a building at water catchment areas, riverbanks or steep slopes) is expected to shift the development of ecocentrism paradigm. An understanding of ecological holistic is an understanding of a system, that architecture will tend to destroy the web of life if it is not to be part of the system. Through this understanding of planning and design is not intended to answer the question of how to maintain ecosystem from the change and the human influence, but how to unite human activities with ecosystem as little as possible through the use of resources and the reduce of environmental damage. The results of the planning and design is not only to make people happy or to make people comfortable, but it should make people think and act as the achievement of a friendly city.

Keywords: *ecocentrism, holistic, friendly city.*

EFFECT OF CONCENTRATION BICARBONATE AS THE DEVELOPER OF MATERIAL QUALITY OF CAKE BAGIAK

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Abstract. Bagiak a dry cake Banyuwangi traditional food made from sago starch main ingredient and a mixture of tapioca, flour, eggs, sugar, margarine, perisamakanan, and materials developers. Pastries that taste sweet, savory and crunchy texture that is biased treatment obtained by processing by heating the roasting method twice and the addition of blowing agents. Ammonium bicarbonate and sodium bicarbonate is an alternative type of developer that is often used, if only done one use of these developers, it will obtain the results of the development cake bagiak less than perfect, so we need a combination of the two with the addition of different concentrations. Pambudi and Widjanarko, 2015 revealed that the best treatment bagiak cake obtained from the physical and organoleptic test is cake bagiak with the proportion of 2% sodium bicarbonate and ammonium bicarbonate 1:50%, so the researchers conducted a study with the vulnerable concentrations of several sources. This study aims to determine the concentration of sodium bicarbonate and ammonium bicarbonate was good to produce cakes bagiak best treatment, knowing the influence that arises on the quality of the cake

bagiak. This study uses a completely randomized design (CRD) 1 factor and 9 levels of concentration treatments sodium bicarbonate and ammonium bicarbonate (0.80: 0.50%; 0.80: 1.0%; 0.80: 1.50%; 1, 40: 0.50%; 1.40: 1.00%; 1.40: 1.50%; 2.00: 0.50%; 2.00: 1.00%; 2.00: 1, 50%). Each treatment combination was performed 3 repetitions. Determining the best treatment of all parameters of the research done by using test effectiveness. The results showed that the treatment concentration of 0.8% sodium bicarbonate and ammonium bicarbonate 0.5% is the best treatment results Value (NH) high of 0.69 with the criteria of the average parameters of carbohydrate = 82.49%, water content = 6, 34%, protein content = 2.12%, fat content = 7.75%, ash content = 1.3%, the color = 5.67 (like), taste = 5 (rather like), the crispness = 4.87 (a bit like), and the aroma = 5,33 (rather like).

Keywords: *Bagiak, blowing agents, sodium bicarbonate, ammonium bicarbonate..*

FINANCIAL DISTRESS AND CORPORATE STRATEGY FOR MANUFACTURING SECTOR IN INDONESIAN STOCK EXCHANGE: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract. This research studied the effect of variable tax management, income management variables based real activities and accrual-based earnings management variables of the financial distress of manufacturing sector companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The study uses secondary data from the period 2006-2015 by selecting a sample of 14 companies from seven sub-sectors of manufacturing. This study uses multiple regression model and data processing through-Amos SPSS software version 23. The study found that variables accruals-based earnings management significantly influence financial distress manufacturing company in Indonesia Stock Exchange. While the variable tax management and accrual-based earnings management variables not significant effect on financial distress manufacturing company in Indonesia Stock Exchange. In this study also used variable leverage moderating variable, the variable capital expenditure and variable size, with the result that the variable size variable capital expenditure and significant influence or strengthen the position of financial distress of manufacturing companies in the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Keywords: Financial distress, Earning management, Tax Management

ANALYSIS OF REMITANSI IMPACT OF TKI TOWARD ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITION IN THE TKI HOUSEHOLD AT DUSUN BESAR VILLAGE IN MAYA ISLAND OF WEST BORNEO

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to determine the form of the use of remittances and their impact on the socioeconomic conditions of domestic migrant workers in the village of Dusun Besar District of Maya Island District of

North Kayong. The method used in this research is descriptive method, with the form of survey research studies. Respondents in this study were migrant workers or families who have family members working abroad who happened to be met and / or be interviewed when data collection implemented. Data collector in the form of documentary studies and direct communication through an interview format. Data were analyzed using the display, reduction and verification. The conclusions of this research are: 1) Working abroad as migrant workers give a pretty good impact for workers and family workers. Results remittances from migrant workers are fully utilized by the family. The form of the use of remittances are: to meet daily consumption, the cost of healthcare, education, savings, and debt; 2) Once a migrant worker social and economic life of their changes. Income earned much more than before. They can meet the primary needs (food, drink, clothing and shelter) and also the requirement for secondary (televisions, refrigerators, motorcycles, ground, and repair the house).

Keywords: Impact of Remittances, TKI, Household

REFLECTION INCOME SMOOTHING TOWARD MARKET RESPONSE

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to obtain empirical evidence, examine and explain the influence of companies doing income smoothing the market response to the voluntary disclosure as moderating variables in manufacturing companies that go public in BEI 2011-2015 many as 143 companies. This research variable income smoothing as an independent variable, the market response is proxied by Earnings response coefficient (ERC) as the dependent variable and voluntary disclosure is moderating variable. Methods of data analysis using regression with single moderating variable. Income smoothing individually and partial influence on the market response. Earnings were delivered on the date of the announcement responded positively by investors. However, the presentation of the full report in the form of voluntary disclosure actually reduces the market response to earnings at the date of announcement.

Keywords: Earnings response coefficient, income smoothing, voluntary disclosure market response

GENERASI Z JAMAAH MAIYAH, EKSPRESI DARI GERAKAN COUNTER CULTURE?

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Abstract. Counter Culture is not a new concept in Social Science as reality theory developed new alternative for social change. One of the reality is Z Generation, Milenial Generation. This refer to youth as new generation who have different

mindset with previous generation or old generation. They tend to create different philosophy of life with their parent, include own fresh aspiration so that their optimism realize the expected change. Many youth can be found in Jamaah Maiyah as social movements carry out about social change that offer new alternative for change, primary for social values and mindset. According to review many literatures from previous research about counter culture, Z Generation, and Jamaah Maiyah, this paper discussed about interrelate those concept. Answered question is Z Generation inside Jamaah Maiyah being the expression of counter culture?

Keywords: *Z Generation, Milenial Generation, Jamaah Maiyah, Counter Culture*

COMPUTER VIRUS EVOLUTION

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Abstract. Evolution is a change that goes gradually from simple organisms to more complex forms. Octaviani (2010: 17) explains that due to a computer virus can be analogized as well as biological virus, which spreads by inserting itself into other cells. This study uses literature is to collect data and analysis of books and scientific journals. To analyze whether a computer virus can be said to be alive done by comparing the characteristics of living beings with characteristics of computer viruses. To analyze a computer virus is done by looking at the level of attacks and duration of computer virus attacks per year. Computer viruses can dikatakanhidup as well as living beings because they do not meet the criteria of characteristics as a living creature. Although biologically associated virus itself is not classified as an organism. While computer viruses are alive is because the analogy is similar to a biological virus and can not be separated from the artificial life. Evolution of computer viruses can be seen from the development of next-generation computer viruses are constantly evolving and increasingly difficult to detect, the speed of the attack and loss impact of both physical and non-physical (financially). Worm can be said as a result of the evolution of computer viruses due to a computer virus first appeared in the year 1949 while the worm appeared in the year 1980. In terms of the definition of computer worms and viruses alike can replicate or reproduce themselves but the significant difference is virus requires a host computer while the worm does require it.

Keywords: computer virus life, evolution and worms.

IMAGE OF WOMEN IN FIGURES YASMIN AYU WORKS IN THE NOVEL FLOAT UTAMI

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Abstract. The form of images of women can be attributed to the physical, psychological, and social culture in life in society. In keeping with its image, women as individuals must play his part well as individuals, families and social communities. The image of women in the social aspects of simplified in two roles: as a family and the role of women in society woman. The interaction of the characters in the novel can be defined as a process of communication that occurs either between the individual figures, between individuals and groups, and among groups. Any form of interaction that occurs, will give birth to the view so that the objective character interaction will be revealed. When the view is revealed, it will be revealed the role of heroine in the interaction, for example, the role of mediator (intermediary) between the male characters and jobs. In this case the image of the woman described Yasmin character is a woman who is intelligent, knowledgeable, had a brilliant career, able to adapt well to anyone, bold, very manyyangi friends and colleagues. But behind all the positive

things dirinnya, stored negative things known only to a handful of parties. One of them is forbidden relationship with Saman and its sexual fantasies

Keywords: Image, Women, and Interactions

INDONESIA ECONOMIC POLICY PACKAGE VOLUME 5: COULD IMPACT TO THE ECONOMY?

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Abstract. This study was conducted to analyze each of the points contained in Economic Policy Package Indonesia Volume V released by the Indonesia Financial Services Authority (FSA) in October, where the economic policy consists of three points with respect to the policy of Islamic banking, the elimination of double taxation on property, real estate sector, and a decrease in income tax. The purpose of economic policy is to drive economic growth in Indonesia using an exploratory qualitative approach, in which the phenomena to be observed will be analyzed based on the theories related including previous studies related. The results of the analysis is the application of banking products and simplification of the opening of the office network to support the advancement of Islamic banking, to achieve high employment and economic growth then the elimination of double taxation for property and real estate sector to encourage the advancement of the sector at a time the country's economy. Meanwhile a lower income tax rate resulted in increased state revenues from taxes. With a series of policies that made the FSA contribution to economic growth, it is clearly seen that the FSA brought significant progress in Indonesia's economic growth.

Keywords: Financial Services, Economic Policy, Monetary, Banking

IMPLEMENTATION POLICIES OF TOURISM SECTOR NGANJUK DISTRICT, EAST JAVA

(The study analysis the government regulation No. 64 of 2014)

Yenik Pujowati, S.AP.,M.AP

Abstract. Nganjuk is an area in East Java province which has the potential of tourism resources. Regency nganjuk has 21 tourist attractions in nganjuk, East Java, is one of the regions in East Java that has the potential to develop tourism in the district nganjuk one of which is niagara sedudo is one of the highest waterfalls in Indonesia in nganjuk Java East. This place besides having stunning natural beauty also has easy transport links to reach so many tourists who then chose this place as a tourist destination. The writer wanted to know the extent to which the implementation of policies in the tourism sector nganjuk district on Government Regulation No. 63 of 2014 on the supervision and control of tourism in the district nganjuk. This study uses descriptive study using a qualitative approach. Source data used are primary data and secondary data. The technique of collecting data through observation, interviews and documentation, methods of data analysis with data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.

Keywords: Implementation, Policy, Potential, Tourism, Nganjuk

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT, LEADERSHIP AND WORK PRODUCTIVITY AS A PREDICTOR TOWARD THE LEVEL OF SATISFACTION AND EFFECT ON QUALITY OF SERVICE REVENUE DEPARTMENT OF BATAM CITY

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Abstract . This research means to analyze: 1) the impact of organization commitment, leadership, and the work productivity on the satisfaction level; 2) the impact of organization commitment, leadership, and the work productivity on the service quality; 3) the impact of the satisfaction job level on the service quality at Revenue Department of Kota Batam. The sampling method that is used in this research is non probability sampling with judgemental techniques (purposive). Based on the total amount population which are eligible to be sampled is about 130 respondents. Examined from the problems which are researched, this research is causality research, which means to analyze the relationship and the impact (cause - effect) of two or more problems by doing hypothesis examination. This analysis research methods is performed by using The Structural Equation Model Method (SEM). The software which is used for this structural analysis is AMOS 20 and from Arbuckle and also used for descriptive analysis which is used SPSS 20. The result of this analysis shows that the good model is obtained after extensive modification for two times, that is - to correlate some indicator errors which have Index Modification (M.I) > 15,00 and not to engage the indicator which has loading factor (λ) < 0,7000. The structural equation models modified otherwise good, because it has met one criteria of eight cut of value, that is criteria, Relative chi-square.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Leadership, Organization Commitment, Service Quality, Work Productivity

TEACHING TEACHER COMPETENCE AS AN INTERVENING VARIABLE OF SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE, INTELLECTUAL INTELLIGENCE, AND PSYCHOMOTOR TOWARD RELIGIOUS HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AT SMPN 42 OF BATAM CITY

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Abstract. Teachers are the main actors in the school to form students into human resources faithful and devoted to God Almighty, good personality, has extensive knowledge and insight, physically and mentally healthy and has a civic responsibility and nationality, in a brief sense of the role of teachers religious people. Collecting data by distributing questionnaires to 232 respondents with the status as a student. Once the data is obtained then the next data is tested by using the Path Analysis. The survey results revealed that the direct effect of variables Spiritual Intelligence, and Psychomotor significant effect, whereas Intellectual variables no significant effect on Teachers Teaching Competency. Overall the direct influence of variables Spiritual Intelligence, Intellectual, Psychomotor to variable Teacher Teaching Competency 23.2%. While the direct effect of variable Spiritual Intelligence, Intellectual, Psychomotor against religious people indicates that the variable Spiritual Intelligence and Intellectual significant effect. While variable Psychomotor and Master Teaching Competency no significant effect on the human variable sisters. Overall the percentage of variables influence Spiritual Intelligence, Intellectual, Psychomotor Religious people variable of 85.9 %. Indirectly variable competence Teachers Teaching is not an intervening variable that affects indirectly variable Spiritual Intelligence, Intellectual, and Psychomotor against religious people actual effect is the direct effect.

GET CREATED TO WORK QUALITY OF LIFE, COMMITMENT AND PERFORMANCE OF ARREARS COLLECTION OF TAXPAYERS IN SAMSAT MOJOKERTO

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Abstract. Research to determine the effect of improving the quality of working life and employee commitment to employee performance as sampling took 38 employees in call centers Mojokerto through the total study population. Data dkumpulkan through a Likert scale, and analysis through multiple regression techniques. The results of hypothesis verification showed $F = 1202.366$; $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$), indicating both the independent variable is the quality of work life and employee commitment together provide a very significant influence on employee performance variables. The coefficient of determination explain together the two variables is able to contribute effectively to improving the performance of employees amounted to 98.6%. Partial assay results demonstrate the quality of working life gained value $t = 17.271$; $r = 0.350$; $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$), which means the quality of work life directly influence on employee performance improvement, as well as variable gain employee commitment $t = 2.240$; $r = 0.045$; $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$), indicating that employee commitment is a direct influence on employee performance improvement.

Keywords: quality work of life, commitment, job performance

THE COLOR OF EGG YOLK BAYANG DUCK GIVEN *AZOLLA PINNATA*

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Abstract. The color of egg yolk in the egg salt influence consumer preference in buying salted egg. The yolk color depends ingredients livestock feed consumed. One way to improve the color of egg yolk color Orange approached by granting *Azolla pinnata* in duck feed. The eggs have been selected for Silhouette duck (as germplasm) contributed greatly to improve the welfare of farmers in the Pesisir Selatan. The study aims to determine the effect of the provision of *Azolla pinnata* on yolk color. Experimental research on direct 4 duck farmers who have Silhouette - each 100 ducks Silhouette. Plan to use RAK with 4 groups concentrate containing *Azolla pinnata* (0%, 10%, 20% and 30%). Giving *Azolla pinnata* improve the yellow duck in the shadow carefully. The yellow color is caused by the egg yolk color (carotenoids). The high-Generated Content *Azolla pinnata* given closer orange. The results showed that the yellow Bayang duck achieve perfect (close to 15). Colors such as this is the color you like to be salted in West Sumatra.

Keywords: Bayang duck, duck Local, MOL, *Azolla pinnata*, yolk color

CONSUMER PROTECTION ARRANGEMENTS PURCHASE PRODUCTS THROUGH E-COMMERCE

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Abstract. Consumer Protection is regulated in Act No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection. Consumers as user of goods and services in doing transactions of products purchasing are able to use the technological advances in online transactions (e-commerce). It also contributes to the high rate of consumers complaining in Indonesia related to fraud of online transactions. Consumer protection arrangement is possible to do of turn proving in case of disputes between consumers and entrepreneurs. Consumers who feel that their rights are violated to be able to complain and proceed the case legally in consumer dispute resolution bodies (BPSK). Entrepreneurs who use online sales can be imprisoned if it is found a violation of the rules of law related to the Abuse of Information Technology and Consumer Protection.

Keywords: Consumer Protection, E-Commerce

CIVIL LAW REVIEW OF COMPLETION OF NONPERFORMING LOANS REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM NATIONAL URBAN COMMUNITY SELF SURABAYA

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Abstract. This study aims at the implementation of the provision of revolving fund PNPMMMP, any obstacles encountered in the implementation process of granting revolving fund, how the settlement of non-performing loans on a revolving fund PNPMMMP terms of credit agreement law and legal guarantees. The method used in this research is normative and descriptive empirical jurisdiction, said the legislation relating to the implementation of the community which is the object of research. Lending through some stage of the loan application stage, the stage of the examination, the decision stage, and the stage of realization of the loan. This revolving fund into the general constraints the lending process as revolving fund in noncurrent become non-performing loans due to defaults KSM substandard due to the debtor's business, one of the members of KSM did not make installment payments of the loan, not the implementation of joint responsibility. Completion of nonperformance loans resolved by consensus and through three approaches to collect arrears, rescue troubled loans (*rescheduling, reconditioning and restructuring*) and charge through legal channels.

Keywords: Nonperforming loans, revolving funds, PNPMMMP.

THE EFFECT OF JOB SATISFACTION TO ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOUR THROUGH EMPLOYEE COMMITMENT AS AN INTERVENING VARIABLE IN PT. JASAMITRA PROPERTINDO

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Abstract: Human resource is the important factor for sustainability organization. Organization must be well organize human resource such as function and position. PT. Jasamitra Propertindo management can stop dissatisfaction work because that can be decrease performance employee. Right now, PT. Jasamitra Propertindo must take an action because competitor supply good facility and competitive price. The purpose of this research is to get evidence the direct influence satisfaction in PT. Jasamitra Propertindo to OCB. Besides that, it have purpose to know influence satisfaction to OCB with commitment as intervening variables. According to the purposes, this research is explanatory research will give explanation about causal correlation between independent variable and dependent variable. Population in this research is employee PT. Jasamitra Propertindo. Way of sampling uses proportional stratified random sampling. Total of sample is 109. They divide in 3 units, they are marketing, administration, and operational department. To analyze the purpose, this research uses path analysis. According to that analysis, first hypothesis in this research can be answered, there is significant influence between satisfaction and OCB. Then, second hypothesis in this research not answered. Suggestion can be given is company increase working satisfaction because satisfaction can be cause OCB

Keywords: Path Analysis, Working Satisfaction, Commitment, OCB

STUDENT'S LEARNING OBSTACLE OF PERIMETER AND AREA CONCEPT OF PARALLELOGRAM IN LEARNING MATHEMATICS AT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to find students' learning obstacle of the perimeter and area of parallelogram concept. This research was conducted at SMPN I Cisayong Tasikmalaya. The research subject was determined based on purposive sampling graders 8A and 8G. The method used is "Think Alouds" with Didactical Design Research (DDR). Data collection techniques: identify materials that predictable students experiencing learning obstacle, generate grillwork and questions about learning obstacle, judged by two experts math education, revised based on advice from experts, then revalued until it is declared fit for use, test learning obstacle, analyze the results of tests, interviews with students who did not answer or the wrong answer. The research instrument used test questions learning obstacle and interview guidelines. The study found some students' learning obstacles are grouped into: understanding the concept of parallel sides parallelogram namely the difficulty in differentiating and explaining parallelogram and not a parallelogram, the students do not understand the features of parallelogram that distinguish the other forms of geometry, mean of learning obstacle on this type of 44.21% with a fairly high criteria; understanding the concept of base and height parallelogram that students do not understand that the parallelogram base and height is always perpendicular to each other, mean learning obstacle on this type of 95.79% with a very high criteria; understanding area concept of parallelogram, mean learning obstacle on this type of 70.88% high criteria; understanding the concept perimeter the parallelogram, mean learning obstacle on this type of 87.37% with a very high criteria.

CULINARY VILLAGE CREATION

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Abstrak. Culinary Village is an area where there is a cooking facility special location that still tells the history of the past by maintaining the existing tradition. Still discovery Traditional cuisines in both the raw material and means of producing that can still be maintained and enhanced in terms of both quality and quantity as well as The marketing. All of which takes a touch of Management who understand and want to maintain Traditional Culinary Culture. Culinary Village Management delivered and managed directly by The society itself, with wisdom and local policies that promote a sense of family and community instilling cultural values. Economically can be set by using economic management and sharing of the results obtained simultaneously, depending on mutual agreement. Later initiated the involvement of stake holders namely networking Universities, Industry, Business (University Industry and Business Linkaged) and local government as the most important supporter of the policy other than as a supporting infrastructure. Support the recognition of the legality and legitimacy of all parties need to be strengthened. Cooperation Department of Tourism Culture Promotion of culture as a bridge and the Department of Social Welfare as a social component amplifier with a foundation of local traditions. Department of Industry and Cooperatives should also take on the role because conceived Pockets Production is a longwork. Culinary Village is restored with simple technology and feasibility studies for broad public consumption so that the results can support the local economy. While the usefulness of information technology tools in community empowerment has a great chance. Many community development-based economy can be developed using the carrying capacity of information technology tools. But the facts on the ground show that not many communities have easy access to and use of the Internet for their economic activities. The theory used in this study is the theory of Social Presence Theory, which leads to interaction and community participation through computer and Internet media. Through qualitative research approach with Focus Group Discussion, expected this study were able to make a contribution to Stake Holder in empowering the community with basic consideration the factors that influence the public access to information about the Culinary Village through digital devices, in this case the computer and the Internet.

Keywords: culinary Village, Community Building, Access to Information.

PUBLIC WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT FOR RECYCLED ABLUTION WATER

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Abstract. Based on previous research, the average of water used for ablution is 3 liters/person, with minimum five times a day, for ablution only; one Muslim can consume 15 liters of water/day. This is a potential amount of water that could be recycled and reused but pros and cons regarding utilization of recycled ablution water exist in society. This research studied public willingness to accept for recycled ablution water. Case study was

done in Daarut Tauhid Boarding School and Istiqlal mosque. Data was analyzed quantitatively from 200 respondents using SPSS. From 25 variables, 3 of them are not valid and omitted from the data set, while all variables are reliable. The objectives from this study are to reveal public acceptance of recycled ablution water; and their reuse purpose. Result shows that public acceptance of ablution recycled water relies on a sense of moral responsibility towards its environment; most people, (among other options of ablution water utilization purpose) are prefer to use recycled ablution water for watering plants. Both results are significant at 5%. It can be concluded that people are willing to accept the concept of recycling and reuse ablution water for limited purpose.

Keywords: Ablution water, recycled water, water quality, willingness to accept, utilization of recycled water.

IMPLEMENTATION CRYPTOGRAPHY DATA ENCRYPTION STANDARD (DES) AND TRIPLE DATA ENCRYPTION STANDARD (3DES) METHOD IN COMMUNICATION SYSTEM BASED NEAR FIELD COMMUNICATION (NFC)

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Abstract. Cryptography is a method used to create secure communication by manipulating sent messages during the communication occurred so only intended party that can know the content of that messages. Some of the most commonly used cryptography methods to protect sent messages, especially in the form of text, are DES and 3DES cryptography method. This research will explain the DES and 3DES cryptography method and its use for stored data security in smart cards that working in the NFC-based communication system. Several things that will be explained in this research is the ways of working of DES and 3DES cryptography method in doing the protection process of a data and software engineering through the creation of application using C++ programming language to realize and test the performance of DES and 3DES cryptography method in encrypted data writing process to smart cards and decrypted data reading process from smart cards. The execution time of the entering and the reading process data using a smart card DES cryptography method is faster than using 3DES cryptography.

Keywords: Cryptography, Data Encryption Standard (DES), Triple Data Encryption Standard (3DES)

INCREASING SPEAKING FOR THE EIGHTH STUDENTS OF SMPN USING DRILLING TECHNIQUE

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Abstract. Speaking activities were mainly teacher centered activities, the teacher gives less attention to speaking, the students were passive during the lesson in the classroom, the students were afraid and difficult to express their idea in speaking lesson. The design of this study was CAR. Classroom Action Research of the processes where the participant examined their own education practiced systematically and carefully, using the technique of research that the researcher planned after delivering the problems in the classroom or the school. In collecting data in this research, the researcher prepares some instruments such as: observation checklist, interview, questionnaires, and speaking test. The result of cycle I was not successful; their speaking mean score (61,4) did not fulfill the criteria of success that was 75. Furthermore, the students' speaking was full of hesitation and bad cycle by revising the plan in cycle I. In cycle II, the researcher had given motivation and attention truly to the students' activities, gave more practices, some questions and time to make them speak up and the result of the students' average score was 77. It means that the students fulfilled the criteria of success of this research.

Keywords: Speaking ability, Drilling Technique.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL TO FACE GLOBAL CHALLENGE

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Abstract. The industrial sector is one of the largest economic sector in Indonesia. Indonesia itself was ranked 16th largest economy in the world based Archipelago Economy. This data shows that Indonesia's economic impact on the world economy. Students from vocational schools can be part of the Indonesian economy. They are trained to be ready in the working world. However, the material of entrepreneurship is taught in schools is still lacking. Based Kemendikbud, of one million five hundred graduates only absorbed in employment. It can be concluded that there are some problems that arise in the field work in Indonesia. First, how the addition of entrepreneurial competence in vocational school as school grades? Second, how does the ideal curriculum-based entrepreneurship in vocational high schools were able to improve the quality of its graduates? Third, how the implementation of entrepreneurial management in vocational ?. This study aims to add entrepreneurial competence as characteristic Permendikbud vocational graduates by rule No. 20 of 2016, provides a basic form of the entrepreneurship program balanced between intra and extra curriculum activities, and provide solutions based school education on entrepreneurship to confront global challenges. This study uses qualitative descriptive of various literature sources. The idea of this research is the addition of characters and programs SKL entrepreneurs in both intra and extra curriculum that brings the topic of entrepreneurship, in theory or in practice, as well as in the management of the implementation of school-based entrepreneurship relating to government regulation.

Keywords: Economy, vocational schools, entrepreneurship

THE DAILY NEWSPAPER INFORMATION BENEFIT FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES

(Case Study in the Songgokerto Village, Batu)

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Abstract: This study aims to examine the benefits of daily newspaper for the village people. This research is broken down into (1) the benefits of information of daily newspapers and (2) the perception of villagers about the shortage of daily newspapers. Research was conducted qualitatively by determining the location and the respondent purposively, while analysis being conducted descriptively. This was done because the mass media, including newspaper has function to entertain, inform, educate, and social control, acted as agents of reformer. Although the news of mass media information on the position as the mass distribution of information, not the individual yet. This research reveals, the role of newspapers in rural development is not visible, because the benefits of information for rural communities only as limited knowledge and insight, no one has imitated or practiced it in daily life. This happened because daily newspaper's information is an urban bias or focused to urban areas. Villagers assess that daily newspaper has many shortcomings when it comes to the needs of their information on a daily newspaper.

keywords: daily newspaper, benefit of information, the village community.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF READING, RESPONDING, & WRITING MODEL IN TEACHING WRITING HORTATORY EXPOSITION TEXT IN BAHASA INDONESIA

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Abstract The senior high school students' ability in writing Bahasa Indonesia, especially writing hortatory exposition text, is still categorised low. In accordance with the solution for the issue, Genre-based approach (GBA) in terms of reading, responding and writing (2RW) model would be applied. Mixed method in terms of quasi-experiment and descriptive study related to content analysis was employed. Quasi-experimental was utilised to examine the effectiveness of 2RW usage in teaching writing hortatory exposition text. Hence, the qualitative research design in form of descriptive analysis was utilised to analyse the students' writing improvement instigated by the use of the 2RW model in three different school locations; rural, half, and urban area. Moreover, this study reveals that 1) the 2RW model is categorised as effective model in teaching writing hortatory exposition text since the students' score is growing in a post-test, 2) based on the learning output, 2RW is more effectively used in urban area since the highest scores are gained in that site and 3) the improvements of students' capacity are shown by the genre moves used in their texts involving generic structure and linguistic features of hortatory exposition (see Gerot & Wignel, 1994; Derewianka, 1997; Emilia, 2011).

Keywords: reading, responding, writing (2RW), Genre-based approach, hortatory exposition text

JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF LEUSER ECOSYSTEM AREA IN NANGGROE ACEH DARUSSALAM

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Abstract. Abundant Natural Resources is a priceless gift. In some region, maximum utilization of the natural resources is a must, but often without considering many other aspects including the environmental impact. The indication of natural resources exploitation can be seen from the creation of many regulations by the Indonesian Supreme Court. One of the regulation is the Regulation of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) Governor No. 5 Year 2014 about KEL. This research describes on how to manage the Leuser Ecosystem Area (KEL) viewed from regional autonomy aspect especially in NAD. This research is also based on writers' dissertation that was done in 2005. This research uses normative law methods, uses primer, secondary and tertiary data sources by doing literature and descriptive-qualitative review. This paper describes the environmental law which is connected with other fields. The result shows that the NAD government need to review and to reconsider their policy and regulation related to KEL in accordance to the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 53 Year 2011 about the Establishment of Regional Legal Products. It is expected that the natural resources exploitation will no longer be oriented only towards economical profit. The natural resources should be used to develop prosperous society. Some real, precise and fast action must be done immediately whether by the Indonesia government and the NAD government regardless of egocentric ideology of each party to save KEL that are belongs to the World Heritage.

Keywords : KEL, NAD, Law Management

WASTE UTILIZATION LEAF MANGO AS SHADOW NATURAL IN BATIK WITH STYLIZED LEAVES IN NUSUKAN SURAKARTA

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Abstract The study entitled "Waste Utilization Leaf Mango As Shadow Natural in Batik with stylized leaves in Nusukan Surakarta" aims to understand the development of the form of decoration Batik natural colors of waste mango leaves in Nusukan, Kadipiro, municipalities Surakarta, how mengembangkan form of stylized batik decoration natural colors mango leaves in Nusukan, and how the symbolic meaning stylized form of decoration dye batik nature of mango leaves in Nusukan This study is a qualitative research using descriptive method of history, sociology, and anthropology. Data were collected by literature study, observation, and interviews. To develop this form of stylized leaves batik decoration in Nusukan, Surakarta used aesthetic theory and Jelantik Breadsley Monroe. Making sure 'and a form of decoration batik batik made on the basis of creativity and design of consumer tastes to adjust the order, depending on age and condition changes in society. The development of forms of batik decoration natural color due to two factors. Internal factors in the creativity of designers and supporting environment. External factors, namely the influence of acculturation Solo as well as market share and consumer culture.

Keywords: waste of mango leaves, batik natural colors and stylized.

WOMEN'S THEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE AND ITS IMPLICATION ON THEIR WORK CULTURE IN PUBLIC SECTOR

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Abstract. This study aimed at accomplishing an exploration of the theological perspective preserved by the female figures in central Sulawesi and on the extent of its impact on the public sector performance. The research applied the descriptive and explanative methods with a survey pattern. Variables were examined including women's theological perspective (X) as an independent variable and women's work habit as a dependent variable (Y). The research subjects were 360 female activists in women's organization, bureaucracy, and academics that determined purposively. Data collected and analyzed employing Chi-Square, product moment and multiple regression techniques with a significance test at the level of α 0.05. The findings showed that women's theological perception tends to follow the principles of *Jabariah* school. However, this inclination does not imply a total adoption of its doctrines. In fact, they are only identified to be *Jabariah* with regards to their bond to the textual meaning of the Qur'anic verses and of the Hadith concerning women. In terms of women's freedom in performing their actions, they tend to follow the perspective of *Qadariah* School. The results of this study show an inclination to a fatalist perceptive, although women's activities in the social division have shown some progress.

Keywords: women's theology; work culture; public sector

ROLE IN BUILDING FEATURES AND COMPETENCE INDEPENDENCE FISHERMEN

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Abstract. Padang Cermin Subdistrict Pesawaran District has four (4) fishermen, namely: Fisherman Group MUNA Lempasing, Fisherman Group Kelagian Pahawang Island, Fisherman Group Sukajaya Lempasing, and Fisherman Group Karang Taruna Karya Bhakti Sidodadi. The state of fishermen in the district of Padang Cermin Pesawaran district does not currently have the intelligence, skills and abilities are optimal. Seeing this phenomenon will require in-depth study to determine the factors that affect the level of competence of fishermen. Competence is meant, among others, can be identified by their use of their intellect as in all aspects of planning, capital, area determination, timing, technological aspects, aspects of decision making in solving the problem, control efforts, and the aspects of fishing pemasaran. Bila competence increases, simultaneously will make independent fishermen. Methods of data analysis is a statistical analysis deskriptif in a frequency distribution table is used to describe each variable and multiple linear regression analysis was used to determine the influence of age, formal education, experience, number of family members, the pioneering nature and competence of the independence of fishermen. Based on the results of research and discussion, it was stated that the factors that greatly affect the fisherman competence is formal education, experience and pioneering nature of fishing. Competency predictor variables were very influential on the independence of fishermen is the aspect of capital and the determination of fishing areas. Predictor variables that greatly affect the independence of the fishermen are fishing experience and pioneering nature. Overall, the predictor variables that affect the independence is an experience, pioneering nature and competence. Thus, the independence of the fisherman is a function of the variable competence, experience, and pioneering nature.

Keywords : Age, Formal Education, Experience, Number of Family Members, nature Pioneers, Competence and Independence

THE INFLUENCE OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING MODEL TYPE STUDENT TEAMS ACHIEVEMENT DIVISION (STAD) TOWARD ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES

**(Experimental studies in Entrepreneurship Learning Concepts
At Class X SMK BINASWASTA KUNINGAN REGENCY**

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Abstract. The problem in this research is the low learning outcomes achieved in Entrepreneurship in Vocational Subjects. The purpose of this study to know: is there a difference between learning motivation and learning outcomes in the pretest and posttest in the experimental class?, is there any difference between learning motivation and learning outcomes pretest and posttest in control class? and Is there difference in learning motivation and learning outcomes posttest in experimental class and control class? The hypothesis formulated in this study are: There is a difference between learning motivation and learning outcomes at pretest and posttest experimental class. There is a difference between learning motivation and learning outcomes pretest - posttest in control classes. There are differences increase learning motivation and learning outcomes in the experiments classroom using STAD method was higher than that using lecture method (control grade). The method used is a quasi - experimental method. Population and sample consists of two groups (experimental and control) with the number of 45 students per class. The results showed that: There were significant differences between learning motivation and learning outcomes in the pretest and posttest in the experimental class. There is no significant difference between learning motivation and learning outcomes in the classroom pretest and posttest control. There are significant differences learning motivation and learning outcomes in the posttest in the experimental class and control class. There are differences increase learning motivation and learning outcomes in the classroom experiments using STAD higher than the lecture method (control grade) using conventional methods. To overcome the problems were found during the study, the authors propose the following recommendations: Teachers should be able to manage learning so that all students with both active at the time of the learning takes place, so that learning is not only dominated by the teacher. Teachers should be able to motivate all students, especially for students whose abilities below average so compelled to follow the activities with enthusiasm to learn so as to achieve the standard of competence. Teachers should prepare step by step learning activities clear, so the time available can be used efficiently.

Keywords: Cooperative Learning Teams The method of Student Achievement Division (STAD), Motivation and Student Achievement.

FISH CONSERVATION STUDIES LAIS (*OMPOK HYPOPTHALMUS*) IN SWAMP ECOSYSTEM FLOOD RUNGAN RIVER CITY OF PALANGKARAYA

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Abstract . The results showed that the flood waters swamp Rungan river water quality parameters for fish habitat Lais is the average pH of between 3.65 to 5.55 (acidic because it is influenced by the local peat); DO between the 3.28 to 3.75 mg / l; the temperature ranges between 26 - 28°C; water depth between 1.7 to 6.48 m and the brightness of the water from 25 to 32.50 cm. With a total of 353 fish were caught on the tail, the total length of fish Lais range between 12-29 cm and weigh between 10-250 grams. Sex ratio Lais fish more males (61%) of fish Lais females (39%). Gonad Maturity level IV (mature) in December. Analysis of the type of fish meal shrimp Lais namely 45%, fish 18%, 17% and food insects unidentified 20%. Lais fish conservation strategies can be done with the domestication activities.

Keywords : Catfish Ompok hypophthalmus, BioEkologi aspect, conservation

NAROTAMA UNIVERSITY TOWARD WORD CLASS UNIVERSITY

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Abstract. Narotama initiate cooperation with academic institutions and non-academic in the country and abroad to support the achievement of the vision Narotama as a campus that is modern, quality-based and information and communication technology-based, as well as giving the maximum contribution to the improvement of the quality of education and teaching, research and service guided by UU No.12 2012 Higher Education and International Cooperation explanation of Higher Education Article 50 and Permendikbud No. 14 2014 concerning cooperation between universities in Indonesia with Universities or other Institutions in Foreign Affairs as the legal provisions of the Indonesian government, the cooperation activities Narotama refers Narotama 2011-2015 Strategic Plan, the Master Plan Development Narotama University and the SK Rektor no. 328/NR-R/03/VIII/2011 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Cooperation.

Keywords: academic institutions, quality-based, cooperation

EFFECT OF JOB STRESS AND SELF CONTROL OF WORK COUNTERPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR (CWB) ON EMPLOYEE TAX SERVICE OFFICE IN EAST JAVA

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Abstract. counterproductive work behavior (CWB) is a serious problem and concern to many parties associated with the effectiveness of the work in an organization or institution. The impact of counterproductive work behavior (CWB) to an organization or institution is the decline in labor productivity and profitability. Theoretically, the emergence of deviant behavior as counterproductive work behavior (CWB) is a form of reaction to the stress of work (job stress) and other factors that may cause negative emotions in employees. However, on the other hand it depends on the self-control which is owned by employees, and some research shows that self-control plays an important role in inhibiting counterproductive work behavior (CWB). Accordingly, this study aims to examine whether there are variables influence job stress and self-control of counterproductive work behavior on employee tax services office in East Java. This research was conducted by survey of 407 employees Employees Tax in East Java. To test the research hioptesis analytical techniques Test Multiple Linear Regression Analysis with SPSS version 16.0. The results showed that there was a significant effect both predictive variables that work stress (job stress) and self-control with counterproductive work behavior (CWB) to the employees of the tax service offices in East Java. Meanwhile, when tested individually, show that there is a positive relationship significantly between job stress (job stress) with counterproductive work behavior (CWB) on office employee tax services in East Java, and there is a significant negative relationship between self-control with counterproductive work behavior (CWB) to the employees of the tax service offices in East Java.

Keywords: job stress, self-control, counterproductive work behavior (CWB).

IMPACT ANALYSIS OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING MODEL APPLICATION TYPE TWO STAY TWO STRAY (TSTS) TOWARD LEARNING OUTCOMES OF MATHEMATICS

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Abstract. This research is a comparative experiment. This study aims to determine the effect of the application of cooperative learning model Two Stay Two Stray (TSTS) towards mathematics learning outcomes through comparison with the results of studying mathematics taught using direct learning model. Population, namely the eighth grade students of SMP Negeri 2 pods North Bangkeng KabupatenTakalar semester of academic year 2016/2017, with a sample of students in grade VIIIA and VIIIB class. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis techniques and inferential statistics. Descriptive analysis showed that the average student learning outcomes experimental class at the high category, an average of 80.78 with a standard deviation of 11.28; and the average student learning outcomes control class in middle category with an average score of 73.82 with a standard deviation of 12.98. Inferential analysis results obtained H0 and H1 accepted. It can be concluded with 95% confidence that the results of students 'mathematics learning through cooperative learning

model Two Stay Two Stray (TSTS) higher than the results of students' mathematics learning through direct learning model.

Keywords: Cooperative, two stay two stray (TSTS), learning outcomes.

PRINCIPLE PACTA SUNT SERVANDA RELATING TO THE CONTRACT DUE TO INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS LAW .

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Abstract. The aim of research to analyze and explain the principle of pacta sunt servanda with the legal effect of the agreement (contract). Normative juridical research method. Results: pacta sunt servanda principle called the principle of legal certainty. The principle of pacta sunt servanda in Article 1338 (1) Civil Code: all agreements made legally valid as law for those who make it. The word "all" contain a statement to the public that: allowed to make agreements that contain any and all parties agreed, binding as law for those who make it. As a source of law in exercising its rights and obligations of the parties in international business. The principle of pacta sunt servanda with the legal consequences of the agreement: a contract is a collection of promises can be forced to implement. The parties must implement the agreement that has been agreed in the contract and does not meet their contractual obligations is the act of breaking a promise or breach of contract. Third parties, judges must respect the substance of a contract made by the parties, such as law, they did not intervene on the substance of a contract made by the parties. This principle is universal every legal system in the world to respect this principle.

Keywords: *Pacta sunt servanda, due to international business contract law*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT'S TRIP COPYRIGHT LAW OF INDONESIA

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Abstract. The enforcement of copy right Law 1997 No. 12 has been the rule in Indonesia to harmonize intellectual property rights laws with the agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual property Rights (TRIPs). The law embodies some substantial changes so that they have relevant and significant as the implementation Of TRIPs. The changes have oriented toward new ways, higher standards and strict law enforcement. The most important thing, however, has been the social significance of the law in order to be effective.

Keywords: *Copy Right Law, Intellectual Property Rights*

WERE ISLAMIC POPULAR MEDIAS OF SURAKARTA EX-RESIDENCIES RADICAL? ASSESSING RADICALISM OF ISLAMIC MAGAZINES IN THE REFORMATION ERA

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The writer of “Deradikalisasi Pemaknaan Konsep Negara dan Jihad dalam Tafsir Al-Azhar”,
Jurnal Analisa, Vol. 19, No. 1, 2012)

Abstract:How were the development of Islamic magazines in Surakarta Ex-Residency at the reformation era? Why did these Islamic magazines rise? Were they radical and how did they show their radicalism? Those were the questions addressed in this article. By analyzing 26 Islamic magazines published in 2013 and using van Dijk’s critical discourse analysis, it found some points as follow: *The first*, in the context of the development of the magazines it could be noticed that there were 26 magazines being published from 1998 to 2013 and ideologically affiliated to salafism, tarbiyah movement, wahabism, and sunnism. These magazines were published in Surakarta, Karanganyar, Sragen, and Sukoharjo. Almost all magazines survived due to their community basis, human resources, and marketing. *The Second*, there were some reasons of the magazines publication. Ideologically, the publication was motivated by the need to bring back the integral Islamic values in the daily life. Meanwhile, in the sociological context it was motivated by the decadencies of religious life, the deviations of religious practices, the differences of religious comprehension led to the conflict, and the increase of teenage journalism based on technological capacities. From the historical background the publication was driven by the religious activities of the communities, the social economic empowerments, the educational activities, and the activities of da’wah. *The third*, all the magazines tend to be more scripturalistic than substantialistic. Meanwhile, scripturalistic is close to radical. Nevertheless, their radicalism was not extreme (terrors) and remained ideas and thoughts.

Keywords: Islamic magazines, scriptural, radical, substantial, reformation era.

AIRPORTCITY: DEVELOPING A MIX-USED AREA, PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP MODEL

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Abstract. Civil service in Indonesia reaches 209 Domestic Airport and the International Civil Airport at 29 airports, most number of ASEAN. Airports managed by PT (Persero) Angkasa Pura Airports manages 13 airports and operated by PT (Persero) Angkasa Pura II manages 13 airports, while other airports managed by the Ministry of Transportation. Optimizing the potential of service by developing a mix-used area, will give added value utilization of air transport infrastructure for increased local revenues. The development of local infrastructure can be developed through collaboration between the Central Government, Local Government, State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN), Regional-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) and private. Public Private Partnerships became one of the models of development in order to achieve economic improvement of the area and has been proven in some neighboring countries, such as in Malaysia and Singapore. Joint Venture patterns proved to be successful in local PT Pembangunan Jaya Ancol Tbk in Jakarta in the management of the Central Business District area of Ancol. PT Pembangunan Jaya Ancol Tbk recorded a revenue of Rp. 1.131 trillion, total asset of Rp. 3.130 trillion, Gross Profit of Rp. 540.16 billion. The company's owner is the government of DKI Jakarta (72%), PT Pembangunan Jaya (18.01%) and public (9.99%). With the concept of Waterfront City, PT Pembangunan Jaya Ancol Tbk manage an area of 500 ha includes recreation zone (200 ha), the industrial zone and the zone of the property, PT Pembangunan Jaya Ancol Tbk has made a significant contribution not only for companies but also for the provincial government of DKI Jakarta as the majority owner of the shareholders in the form of deposit revenue

Keywords: Airport, mix-used area, Public Private Partnerships

MENTAL REVOLUTION: PERSPECTIVE ALQURAN (Study of Semantic word "Faith" and Its Implication in the Life of Nationality)

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Abstract. Mental revolution is not just a slogan, but a necessity to achieve tarap kindness and true happiness. In the perspective of the Qur'an, faith is the most important revolutionary, from which implications and strategic value in the structuring of social life to the nation's dignity.

Keywords: *Mental revolution, perspective of the Qur'an, life of nationality*

STUDY POPULATION WITH GROWTH ALLOMETRI AND CONDITIONS INDEX FISH OF KURAU (*Polynemus taeniatus*) ACQUIRED IN BUNYU ISLAND WATERS, NORTH BORNEO

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ABSTRACT. Research purposes is analyzing comparison the sexes *P. taeniatus* based on the number of the catch and weights fish catch jarring gills drifting (drift gill net). Analyzing population growth in a *P.taeniatus*. Analyzing the population uses the index condition *P.taeniatus*. The research was conducted over 3 months from november 2016 until january 2017. The sample was conducted by following fishermen jarring gills drifting (drift gill net) catch *P.taeniatus* in the waters off bunyu Borneo North. The methodology in use the research is the methodology descriptive kuantitatif with a case study. The determination of the use of sampling purposive. The location is done follow the sample fishermen jarring gills drifting (drift gill net) the fishing kurau (*P.taeniatus*) in the vicinity of waters off bunyu district bulungan Borneo Northern province. Technique data collection use design research survey. Fish catch that derived from fish catch jarring gills drift (Drift gill net) kabupaten bulungan the province North of Borneo. The samples from 4 times during the three months. The results of the study about comparison the ratio sex fish kurau male and female of 1: 3.6. Growth use the model linear regression relations long heavy fish kurau male and female kurau fish or the same result that is having the nature of growth allometri negative. Index value condition fish kurau male the average the form of the body most on the form of a thin body, while index value condition fish kurau female the average the form of the body most on the form of obesity.

Keywords: Growth of Population, Condition Index, Fish of Kurau, *Polynemus taeniatus*, Bunyu Waters

INTERLEUKIN 1 – B IN GINGIVAL CREVICULAR FLUID AS DIAGNOSTIC MARKER IN PERIODONTAL DISEASE

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Abstract. Periodontal disease is chronic multifactorial polymicrobial infection which result in destruction of teeth supporting tissue. Clinical diagnosis of periodontal disease is establish by measuring pocket depth, clinical attachment level or bleeding on probing, but this indicator have limitations to provide the real-time evaluation of disease status. Hence, attention is focused on the diagnostic tools that could screen and differentiate the active inflamed sites and predict future tissue destruction. Gingival crevicular fluid has been considered as a medium for early detection of inflammatory cytokines. Interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) which is a vital proinflammatory cytokine plays a major role in inflammation and bone resorption, therefore it becomes an important parameter in periodontal research .

Keyword : IL-1B , gingival crevicular fluid, periodontal disease, diagnostic

EFFECT OF DISCIPLINE AND FACILITIES WORKING ON EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY IN. BPR GEMA PESISIR

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Abstract This research was conducted at PT BPR Gema Pesisir to analyze the extent of discipline, work facilities affect the productivity of employees at PT. Gema BPR Pesisir. Either partially or jointly, descriptive study. Its population of all employees of PT. Gema BPR Pesisir 60 people. Total retrieval technique using the technique of sampling with a sample of 60 employees. The type of data, primary data secondary data. Data analysis used descriptive analysis through hypothesis testing using the F test and t test with $\alpha = 0.05$ with the results of a significant difference between discipline against the employee at PT amenities. Gema BPR Pesisir with its significance level of 0.001. There is significant influence between Work Facilities on Productivity Employees at PT. Gema BPR Pesisir, with significanci level of 0.000. With the same discipline and working facilities significantly influence labor productivity in PT. Gema BPR Pesisir, with signifcanci value of 0.000.

Keywords: Discipline, Work Facilities and Productivity

THE DESIGN OF EXPERT SYSTEM APPLICATION USING BACKWARD CHAINING METHOD TO DIAGNOSE DISORDERS IN DIESEL POWER PLANTS (PLTD) IN PT SEMEN PADANG

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Abstract. Along with advances in information technology and artificial intelligence that continues to grow rapidly, have made it possible to move from human expert system to a computer system, making it possible to solve problems that require expertise without having to bring in the experts. The expertise of an expert is transferred to a computer, knowledge that is stored in the computer, and users can consult on the computer for an advice, then the computer can take inference (infer, deduce, etc.) Like an expert, as knowledge of an expert has transferred into the computer. The design of an expert system used to diagnose disorders of the Diesel Power Plant (PLTD) using backward chaining. The purpose of this development could eventually help in diagnosing disorders of the diesel and the results are precise and accurate diagnosis, and their advice is expected to facilitate the handling of the operator and the management in taking action / decision. Application design support are used is a relational database in Microsoft Office Access 2007.

Keywords: Design System, Expert System, inference, Backward Chaining, diagnosing disorders

AMINO ACIDS SKIPJACK FISH DRIED PROFILE BY SOLID STATE FERMENTATION

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Abstract. Skipjack fish dried fermented as umami flavor. The quality study of amino acids profiles skipjack fish dried product fermented by the fungus *Aspergillus oryzae* was carried out. The observation of fermentation hydrolized time 3 weeks to amino acids production. The research has quantitative observation method to know amino acids type and

concentration by HPLC method (AOAC 1988). The results indicated that amino acids glutamate acid highest concentration then leucine and lysine (9.6%, 5.6%, and 5%).

Keywords: amino acids, fermentation, skipjack

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF MOBILE LEARNING BASED CLIENT SERVER ON INSTRUCTIONAL COMPUTER INFORMATION PROCESSING

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Abstract – These research and development aimed at Mobile Learning Based Client Server in the media for students grade X SMK Negeri 7 Padang. The method that was used in this research was research and development (Four-D model), who developed by THIAGARAJAN. The steps of development were follows. (1) define, (2) design, (3) development, and (4) disseminate. Results of the assessment by experts in terms of (1) Eligibility content: 88.88%; (2) The components of language: 84.99%; (3) Components presenting: 87.49%; (4) Components of graphic: 89.99%. The assessment of experts toward design of Mobile Learning Based Client Server on Instructional Computer Information Processing at Grade X of Broadcasting SMK 7 Padang was 87.83%, so that the level of assessment was valid to used. The Results of practicality aspect were follows (1) Circumstances of Use: 92.41%; (2) Effectiveness of Learning Time: 90.26%; (3) Benefits: 92.26. The assessment of the practicality toward design of Mobile Learning Based Client Server on Instructional Computer Information Processing at Grade X of Broadcasting was 91.64%, so that the level of practicality was practice to used. The results of effectiveness aspects were follows (1) The Pleasure of Learning: 90.37%, (2) The existence of the Instructional Materials that Relevant and Interesting: 93.86%. The assessment of effectiveness toward design of Mobile Learning of Client Server on Instructional Computer Information Processing at Grade X of Broadcasting was 92.11%, so that the level effectiveness was effective to used.

Keywords: Design and Development, Mobile Learning, Client Server

SEVEN STAGES SYNTAX OF PROJECT BASED LEARNING TO ENHANCE PRACTICAL SKILLS COMPETENCES OF VOCATIONAL STUDENTS

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Abstract. This study aimed to observe the theoretical and implementation impacts of the seven stages of learning process on the syntax of the project based learning model developed, consisting of: the formulating the expected outcome capabilities, understanding the concept of the teaching materials, training technical skills and operational machine, designing the project theme, making the project proposal, executing the tasks of projects assessments and evaluations. Syntax of Project based learning model with seven stages was designed to practice learning in vocational education as an effort to prepare the workforce needed by the industries and to create innovative human resources who were able to make the appropriate technology to improve and develop the potential areas and innovative products which were economically valuable. The model was validated by expert judgment and measured by Aiken coefficient significantly (0.796). Implementation of the seven stages of project-based learning model was conducted on two vocational colleges, *Akademi Komunitas Negeri Tanah Datar* and *Akademi Komunitas Negeri Pesisir Selatan*, in welding practice subject. The study showed that the problem-solving ability, creativity and competence of the practical skills of welding students

increased effectively through the implementation of project-based learning model. The products of the student project lifted from real-world problems were in form of appropriate technology that was likely to develop and improve the potential areas and innovative products that were economically valuable.

Keywords: Project based learning, learning models, competency skills, problem solving, creativity

ROLES OF TRADITIONAL LAW IN THE IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT FOR RICE FARMING ACTIVITIES: Lessons learned from Subaks in Bali, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT. In Indonesia, agricultural development has significantly played a great role in economic development. Local rice farming in Bali province is very strongly related to social, cultural and religious aspects of Balinese which is based on the *subak* system as cultural farmers' organization with its philosophy called *Tri Hita Karana*, which becomes a basis of its internal regulations (traditional laws). *Subak* has some functions in Bali relating to the activities about (i) management of irrigation water distribution and allocation; (ii) mobilization of resources for operation and maintenance of irrigation; (iii) fund raising; (iv) conflict solution; and (v) ritual ceremonies. These activities are conducted under the traditional law of *subak* which has strong sanctions for the members who violate or break the law. Due to high economic growth in Bali, the existence of *subak* might be threatened indicated by land conversion. *Subak* system should be sustained by government and *subak* itself. The government should have a role to protect the rice field/land conversion and provide incentive for the yield produced by farmers (higher price), giving subsidy for the agro-inputs, and agricultural insurance for ensuring farmers to work on rice farming. *Subak* should be encouraged to maintain their rice field by putting some regulations into the by-laws of *subak* to sustain its land and culture by not selling the land.

Key words: *Subak, regulation, culture, irrigation, land conversion, and rice farming*

REVITALIZATION OF FARMERS ORGANIZATION FUNCTIONS TOWARD AGRIBUSINESS FOR ITS SUSTAINABILITY: Ideas for Traditional Irrigation Organization in Bali Province, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT. Agricultural sector has significant roles in Indonesian economic development as an agrarian country. In case of Bali, agricultural development is still being become a priority through *subak*, even though the tourism development is highly increased. Widely speaking, *subak* constitutes a customary law community having very strong characteristics, namely socio- agriculture –religious which manages an irrigation system in rice farming. Nowadays, it has been clearly found that several problems happened within *subak* regarding its sustainability, as follows: (i) competition of water uses; (ii) lack of capital; (iii) lack of agribusiness skills; and (iv) pests and diseases attack. In the long run, the mentioned problems might bring about some consequences, such as low income of farmers (*subak* members), the rice field areas will be decreased, less motivation/interest to work in farming activity, including worsen the environment. Hence, these could threaten the *subak* sustainability. One of the key important thing in keeping sustainability of *subak* is agribusiness oriented-activity that has still based on the local wisdom. Some recommendation strategies for developing agribusiness activities in *subak* are: (i) improvement of operation and maintenance of irrigation system; (ii) supporting capital; (iii) extension and training about agribusiness system; (iv) crop diversification; and (v) establishment of cooperative unit.

Keywords: *Subak,, agribusiness, sustainability, local wisdom, revitalization*

THE IMPACT OF RATTAN MATERIAL STOCK AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY ON SELLING VOLUME OF CRAFT INDUSTRY ACTIVITY PRODUCTION AT UD. KREATIF IN BAAMANG SAMPIT

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Abstract. This research aims to know how much the impact of rattan material stock on production and request of buyer at UD. Kreatif in Baamang, to know development strategy in effort to increase marketing volume of rattan craft production at UD. Kreatif in Baamang and to know the relation of material stock, product development strategy with marketing volume of rattan craft product industry at UD. Kreatif in Baamang.

Based on the result analysis of discussion which is has been conducted before, it can be concluded that variable of material stock (X_1) and product development strategy (X_2) as an independent variable simultaneously influence the dependent variable of marketing volume (Y).

It can be seen that the impact of 78,7% (strongly influence above 50%) with significant equals $0,000 < 0,050$. While the remains 21,3% (100% - 78,7%) influenced by other variables. The variable of material stock (X_1) individually and product development strategy (X_2) have significant impact on marketing volume (Y).

The company should pay attention on material problem and product development because both of these variables can influence (increase) marketing volume significantly. The variable of material has important impact, that is why the company has to watch wiser in selecting material in order the product result can satisfy the consumer.

Keywords: Material Stock, Product Development Strategy, Marketing Volume

THE IMPACT OF PRODUCT QUALITY AND PRICE ON PURCHASING DECISION OF BIAS TYRE OF GAJAH TUNGGA BRAND (GT) IN SAMPIT (STUDY AT PT. PRIMA JAYA TYREMART SAMPIT)

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Abstract. This research aims to know the impact of product quality and price on purchasing decision of bias tyre Gajah Tunggal (GT) brand at PT. Prima Jaya Tyremart in Sampit. Population is bias tyre consumer of gajah tunggal (GT) brand at PT. Prima Jaya Tyremart with 75 people as sample. Sampling taking technique in this research is sample random sampling. Based on multiple linear regression count, it is obtained the regression as $Y = 7,024 + 0,428(X_1) + 0,272(X_2)$. Based on analysis result, it can be concluded: 1) Based on t-Test, there is impact of product quality (X_1) on purchasing decision with significant value equals $0,000 < 0,050$. 2) Based on t-Test, there is impact of price (X_2) on purchasing decision with significant value equals $0,004 < 0,050$. 3) Variable of product quality (X_1) and price (X_2) simultaneously have significant impact on variable of purchasing decision (Y) with significant value $0,000 < 0,050$. 4) Variable of product quality (X_1) and Price (X_2) as independent variable has impact on dependent variable of purchasing decision (Y). It can be seen that it has 57,2% influence and it remains 42,8 are influenced by other variables.

Keywords: Product Quality, Price, Purchasing decision

PERCEPTIONS OF SCHOOL COUNSELORS *PEMINATAN* STUDENTS IN SMA MAKASSAR

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Abstract. Curriculum specialization in 2013 this is the main task of teachers guidance and counseling at school .The implementation of orders the curriculum specialization 2013 , cross subjects and deepening subjects then the guidance and counseling indispensable role in schools .The purpose of this research is to find teacher perception guidance and counseling against specialization high school student in the city of makassar .This research is research a survey of quantitative deskriptif is .The population of this research is all a high school teacher guidance and counseling targeted 2013 the implementation of the curriculum in the city of makassar .Sample technique that is used is population sample is that all the population used as a member of the sample .This research result indicates that the perception counseling teacher against curriculum specialization in 2013 in the city of makassar very good because it is located one very positive category or be at 47 % .This indicates that curriculum specialization in 2013 as the guidance and counseling excellent and required by counseling teacher at the school.

The keywords: , Counseling Teacher Perception and Specialization Students.

THE IMPACT OF THE WORK DISCIPLINE AND REMUNERATION (COMPENSATION) ON THE PERFORMANCE OF EMPLOYEES AT H. ASAN AIRPORT OPERATING UNIT OFFICE

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Abstract. The research examined how much the impact of working discipline and remuneration (compensation) on employee performance at H. Asan Airport Operating Unit Office. Sample is an assemblage or part of population. Sampling technique is a method in taking sample. This study used Random sampling technique (A sampling method in which all members of a group (population or universe) have an equal and independent chance of being selected. This research used Independent variable; Work Discipline (X_1) and Remuneration /compensation (X_2), and Dependent variable Employee Performance (Y). The result of this research is the coefficient of determination (R^2) is equal to 0,311 (31,1%), it means that Work Discipline (X_1) and Remuneration/compensation (X_2) are able to influence variable Employee Performance (Y) of 31,1%. It indicates that there are 68,9% of others variables such as motivation, education, work satisfaction and work stress.

Keywords: Work Discipline, Remuneration, and Performance.

THE FACTORS AFFECTING STOCK PRICES ON GO PUBLIC INDUSTRY COMPANY LISTING OF INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE (Food and Beverages, Pharmaceuticals and Consumer Goods)

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Abstract. Concerning on many factors which can influence stock price, this research will be limited on some factors. They are: deposit interest rates, stock trading volume, leverage ratio, dividend payout ratio and return on equity. The hypothesis of this research is formed as follow: (1) deposit interest rates, stock trading volume, leverage ratio, dividend payout ratio and return on equity influence the stock price, (2) deposit interest rates influences stock price (3) stock trading volume influences the stock price, (4) Leverage ration influences the stock prices, (5) Dividend payout ratio influences stock price, (6) Return on equity influences stock price.

There are 8 industry companies as a sample in this research, they come from Fod and Beverages industry and Consumer Goods which Go Public in Indonesia Stock Exchange, in reseach periode time on 2003 until 2006.

The conclusion of result of this research anlysis and discussion are:

1. All independent variables which consist of: : deposit interest rates, stock trading volume, leverage ratio, dividend payout ratio and return on equity have no significant impacts on stock price.
2. The deposit interest rates has no significant impact on stock price.
3. Stock trading volume has no significant impact on stock price.
4. Leverage ratio has significant impact on stock price.
5. Dividend payout ratio has no significant impact on stock price.

Return on equity has no significant impact on stock price.

Keyword:

AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF SERVICE QUALITY, PRICE AND LOCATION ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION (A Study of Herry Motor Sampit Workshop)

EDDY SUPRAMONO

SEKOLAH TINGGI ILMU EKONOMI (STIE) SAMPIT

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Abstract. Competition in business world is getting stricter. It is experienced by the businessman in motorcyle service field such as the owners of workshops in Sampit. Herry Motor workshop is one of workshop that is located in Sampit. Herry Motor workshop needs to know factors that affect customer satisfaction. Herry Motor has to make development and inovation which can increase customer satisfaction.

The research aims to analyse how much the impact of service quality, price and location on customer satisfaction. The sampling method in this research uses *Accidental Sampling Method*. The sample in this research are 70 customers of Herry Motor Sampit workshop and then conducted analysis on obtained data by using data analysis quantitive and qualitative. Quantitive analysis includes : realibiity and validity test, multiple regression analysis, hypothesis test by doing t-test and F-test, and also determenation coefficient (R_2) analysis. Quantitive analysis is an intrepretation from obtained data in the research and the result of data making which are conducted by giving explanation.

The data which fill validity test, reliability test made in order to produce regression of equation as:

$$Y = 0,112X_1 + 0,114X_2 + 0,280X_3$$

Where Customer Satisfaction variable (Y), Service Quality variable (X_1), Price variable (X_2) and location variable (X_3). Hypothesis test using t-test shows that three of independent variables which have been researched, are proved significantly and parsially in influencing dependent variable which is Customer Satisfaction. Through F-test can be known that the three of independent variable researched simultaneously has impact on dependent variable of Customer Satisfaction. Number of Adjusted R Square equals 0,069 indicates that 6,9 percent of Customer Satisfaction can be

explained by the three of independent variables in regression equation. While the remained number equals 93,1 percent is explained by another variables beside the ththree of variables used in this research.

Keywords: Service Quality, Price, Location and Customer.

THE IMPACT OF MOTIVATION AND COMPENSATION ON PERFORMANCE OF EMPLOYEE IN PT. MUSTIKA SEMBULUH KABUPATEN KOTAWARINGIN TIMUR

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Abstract. In the development era nowadays, the newest development sees that human resources are not only common sources but it is supposed to be capital or asset for company. It is because human resources are seen as company success, then many companies realize that human unsure in organization can be benchmark of company success. Human resources are not only seen as main asset but also as valuable asset and can be multiplied, developed and also not seen as liability. The research aims to reach expected result and can be conducted well and directly. The purpose that want to be reached are: a. To know the impact of motivation on performance employee in PT. Mustika Sembuluh Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur. B. To know the impact of compensation on performance employee in PT. Mustika Sembuluh Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur.

Based on validity test, it shows that all statements are valid with r value bigger than minimum requirement that has been determined, which is 0,3. While in realibility test shows that all statements are reliabblle with number of alpha bigger than 0,6.

Based on linear regression value with equation $Y_{\text{performance}} = 9.469 + 0.044X_1 + 0.259X_2$, motivation significant value and compensation 0,045, r value= 0,353 and $r^2 = 0,125$, $t_{\text{table}} 2.026$ and t_{count} for motivation equals 0,044 and compensation 0,259, from r value shows that there is possitive value between X and Y variables while r^2 few impact of X variable on Y variable. While comparison between number of ttable bigger than thitung for motivation variable, it explains that there is no significant impact and compensation variable has possitive and significant impact on performance of PT. Mustika Sembuluh Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur employee.

It can be concluded that motivation has possitive impact but not significant while compensation has possitive and significant impact of performance employee so that the increasing of motivation and compensation can produce better performance of PT. Mustika Sembuluh employee.

Keywords: Motivation, Compensation, and Performance

THE EFFECT RESEARCH ABOUT HIV-AIDS IN PREGNANCY TO INTEREST INVESTIGATES HIV (STUDY ANALYTIC AT POLI KANDUNGAN RSUD PARE KEDIRI REGENCY 2016)

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ABSTRACT. Pregnancy existence with HIV can threaten mother welfare and baby. To do detection early disease HIV in pregnancy mother so pregnancy is done investigation HIV. Pregnancy interest to does investigation HIV very low. Plan research detects effect research about HIV/AIDS in pregnancy with interest investigates HIV at Poli Kandungan RSUD Pare Regency Kediri 2016. This research design experiment with approaches one group pretest posttest. Population in this research entire pregnancy to Poli Kandungan with never investigates HIV and got sample amount of 46 respondents that taken with technique purposive sampling. Data taking about pregnancy interest to investigates HIV by using questioner done research about HIV/AIDS than do value of repeat interest to investigate HIV. Data analysis that used

Test Wilcoxon. Pregnancy interest research result to investigates HIV at Poli Kandungan RSUD Pare Regency Kediri before give research, from 46 respondents a large part has low interest much as 22 respondents (47,8 %) and after given research, a large part has tall interest much as 23 respondents (50 %). Based on effect research data analysis to pregnancy interest to investigates HIV with Test Wilcoxon with wrong level (α) 5 % or 0,05 and value p 0,000 so that $p < \alpha$ so H_0 aversed and H_1 accepted so that there effect research HIV/AIDS in pregnancy to interest investigates HIV. Supposed pregnancy can increase knowledge about HIV/AIDS and investigate HIV, to increase interest investigates HIV in pregnancy for pars healthy service as often as may be to gives research or healthy education with routinely do pregnancy investigation in its entirety.

Keyword : Interest Investigates HIV, Research

ASSOCIATION CAREER WOMEN PARENTING WITH SOCIAL PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT TO CHILD OF 2-5 YEARS

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ABSTRACT. Mother Role Active to child of social personal development is needed important. This phase, there is a critical development because of social attitude basic and social behavior is formed. The development Child can develop optimally if their parents give parenting that needs children's on based . This research purpose was to identify association career women parenting with social personal development to child of 2-5 years in 2016. Research design was correlation analytic by using cross sectional approach. Population of all career women who has child of 2-5 years and 32 child respondents were age of 2-5 years . to used total sampling. Research instrument for parenting was questionnaire and social personal development was DDST observation. Data analysis uses Spearman Rank. research result on Based showed most 26 respondents (81,25%) had democratic parenting and more a part of child social personal development was 21 respondents (65,62%) that they had normal development. Spearman Rank test on Based got $p = 0,001 < \alpha = 0,01$, $r = 0,641$ that H_0 was refused and H_1 was accepted. Data analysis showed there was strong correlation between care pattern of career women with social personal development of 2-5 years old children. Parents must be active in giving parenting that appropriates with children's needs by giving guidance, support, attention, compassion and to use good lessuare together with children although their mothers are career women. So, child had normal development.

Key words : parenting, Career Women, Social Personal Development to Child Of 2-5 Years

AMINO ACIDS SKIPJACK FISH DRIED PROFILE BY SOLID STATE FERMENTATION

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Abstract. Skipjack fish dried fermented as umami flavor. The quality study of amino acids profiles skipjack fish dried product fermented by the fungus *Aspergillus oryzae* was carried out. The observation of fermentation hydrolized 3 weeks to amino acids production. The research has quantitative observation method to know amino acids type and concentration by HPLC method (AOAC 1988). The results indicated that amino acids glutamate acid highest concentration then leucine and lysine (9.6%, 5.6%, and 5%).

Keywords: amino acids, fermentation, skipjack

THE DEVELOPMENT LEARNING MEDIA LOGIC TRAINER S070 AUTONICS PANEL INSTALLATION ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRIC MOTORS AT SMK SPECIAL IN NAVY-1 SURABAYA

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Abstract. The Rapid technological development, a direct impact on the development of instructional media. Therefore, the application of instructional media, represents a breakthrough in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the learning process in the classroom. Research conducted at the Navy Special SMK 1 Surabaya is aimed to know the performance and feasibility of Learning Media Logic Trainer S070 Autonics Panel on subjects Installation Electric Motors. Research the type of Research and Development, with the object of Learning Media Logic Trainer S070 Autonics Panel is done through the following steps: (1) analysis; (2) design; (3) implementation; (4) testing; (5) validation; and (6) testing learning in the classroom. The methods used in data collection include: (1) performance testing and observation of instructional media Autonics Panel Logic Trainer S070; (2) through a questionnaire to determine the students' responses as many as 30 people; and (3) feasibility and testing of the media construct learning is done by two experts instructional media. The study found that: (1) the performance of the Learning Media Logic Trainer S070 Autonics Panel is in conformity with the purpose as a learning medium Power Installation Engineering; (2) as a whole, that the performance of the Learning Media Logic Trainer Autonics Panel S070, in accordance with the design; (3) the various components Logic Autonics Panel S070 as a medium of learning, including Ladder circuit, in accordance with the needs of the subject installation of electric motors. Test the feasibility of the Learning Media Logic Trainer Autonics Panel S070, the results obtained: (1) test against the content of the media, by the media expert study, obtained the category of very decent with a percentage of 89.58%, (2) test against media construct, obtained the category of very decent with a percentage of 87.08%; and (3) test media in learning for 30 students at the Naval Special SMK 1 Surabaya, earned a score of 83.04% with a very decent category.

Keywords: Media Education, Logic Trainer Panel, Installation of Electric Motors

THE EFFECT OF APPLICATION MODEL LEARNING EXPLICIT SIMPSON AND INSTRUCTION ON LEARNING OUTCOMES IN ENGINEERING MACHINING AT THE SMK NEGERI-1 KERTOSONO

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Abstract. Science and technology is developing very rapidly in all areas. Therefore, in the field of education in the implementation of learning need to apply appropriate learning models. Research conducted at SMK Negeri 1 Kertosono, aims to determine learning outcomes affective, cognitive and psychomotor by applying the learning model and learning model Simpson explicit instruction on subjects at the machining techniques. This research was conducted through the following steps: (1) developing a learning tool Simpson learning models and learning models explicit instruction; (2) to test the learning device. The design of the device in the pilot study using a pretest-posttest control group design. The research instrument lathe machining techniques such as observation sheets affective, cognitive test sheet, and the sheet psychomotor tests, data processing using SPSS 17.0 statistics; (3) conduct research on the control class and experimental class. The results found that the validation study: (1) obtained syllabus worthy category of 3.83; (2) plan learning device obtained categorized by 3.95. Furthermore, the instrument validation studies: (1) the test results obtained by studying the affective category feasible; (2) test the cognitive learning gained decent results; (3) achievement test paikomotor decent result. The results of student learning by applying the learning model Simpson significantly better than the application of learning models explicit instruction.

Keywords: Learning Model Simpson, Explicit Learning Model of Instruction, Learning Outcomes.

THE EFFECT OF SAVI AND INTERESTS LEARNING APPROACH TO STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES IN SUBJECTS TREATED HAIR BEAUTY CLASS XI SMKN-3 KEDIRI

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to analyze: (1) the effect of SAVI approach (Somatic Auditory Visualization Intellectually) and direct instructional model for learning outcomes, (2) analyze the effect of interest in learning the learning outcomes, and (3) analyzing the interaction between SAVI approach, learning model direct and interest in learning the learning outcomes of hair coloring subjects in class XI student of SMK Negeri 3 Kediri. The population in this study were vocational students majoring Beauty that have the same curriculum in the former residency Kediri, for the target population is students of class XI Skills Program at SMK 3 Kediri Beauty School Year 2015-2016. The sampling technique used in this study is Non-Probability Sampling (Quota Sampling). The desired samples were students of SMK 3 Kediri consists of one class of experiments, and one control class with a total of 60 students. This type of research is quasi experiment (quasi-experimental design), with a factorial design. The technique of collecting data using questionnaires and objective tests test. Hypothesis testing is done by using two-way ANOVA analysis (statistical parametric). The study found: (1) no effect SAVI learning approaches and learning model directly to the learning outcomes of hair coloring at SMK Negeri 3 Kediri. The hypothesis testing results obtained Fhitung 6.254 with 0.015 significance, because of the significance of $0.015 < 0.05$ then H_0 is rejected and H_1 accepted, (2) there is the influence of interest in learning the learning outcomes of hair coloring at SMK Negeri 3 Kediri. The hypothesis testing results obtained Fhitung 100.173 with 0.000 significance, because the significance of $0.000 < 0.005$ then H_0 and H_1 accepted, and (3) there is an interaction between the learning approaches SAVI, direct instructional model and interest in learning the learning outcomes of hair coloring at SMK Negeri 3 Kediri, The hypothesis testing results obtained with the significance of $F = 10.964$ 0.002 0.002 due significance < 0.05 , then H_0 is rejected and H_1 accepted.

Keywords: SAVI approach, Interest in Learning, Learning Outcomes, Hair Dyes.

DEVELOP LEARNING EQUIPMENT USING CONTEXTUAL TEACHING AND LEARNING ASSISTED USING PHET MODEL SOFTWARE

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Abstract. The purpose of this research is to develop learning equipment using heading CTL type of cooperative learning is assisted by PhET model software i.e. syllabus, lessons plans, student's worksheets, assessment sheet on component material lessons of passive and active electronic i.e. resistors, diodes transistors capacitors, The research was conducted in four stages, the first stage is the similar preliminary study, the second stage is to design the learning equipment by referring Research and Development (R&D). The third stage is the validation and revision of learning device, and the fourth stage is testing of the learning devices on 32 students Class X TEI 1 SMKN 2 ArosbayaTulungagung. The design of the learning device's trial using heading the One-group Pretest-Posttest Design. The design of the learning device's trial using heading the One-group Pretest-Posttest Design. To obtain the data enhancement cognitively intact learning product required, here in this study using heading the namely with of using heading t-test analysis. The research finding results is learning device validation results showed that well-categorized syllabus with greatly enhanced reliability amount 0.862, well-categorized lesson plans with greatly enhanced reliability amount 0.8667, well-categorized students' worksheets with greatly enhanced reliability amount 0.8947, well-categorized assessment sheet with greatly enhanced reliability amount 0.9524. Classical completeness percentage of cognitively intact learning product reached 90.625%. In the sign test obtained for Z values is - 5480 and a yew of 0.00 therefore concluded that there are significant subsequently as the cognitively intact learning product of students before and after exerts cooperative learning model type CTL.

Keywords: learning equipment, GI disturbances of cooperative learning model, PhET software.

STRATEGY MODEL OF ENVIROMENT ADAPTATION POPULATION AT COAST SOUTHERN –EAST JAVA AFTER TSUNAMI 1994

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Abstract. Coast South Java passed by tectonic plate have tendency to become area which is responsibility to tsunami disaster. Phenomenon the happening of year tsunami disaster 1994 which have swallowed good victim of soul and also estate do not cause to discourage as resident to linger on the in place. Tsunami as source of pressure adapt environment live [at] Coastal resident [of] South East Java likely not yield is same respon all sort of environment. On that account, passing approach qualitative and is quantitative [of] researcher wish to know adaptation strategy model used by resident [in] Coastal environment of South Java Pasca year tsunami disaster 1994. Research method use facto ekspose method, while to collect data, [done/conducted] by choosing sampel by porposive at environmental society have been hit [by] tsunami disaster. Pursuant to result of research hence known that environmental adaptation strategy model [at] coastal resident [of] South Java Pasca tsunami disaster, that is is : First [of] Pancer model, model Pancer distinguish that its resident stand at bay and back to environment off[is ex- tsunami disaster, their believe the happening of eye tsunami disaster because God destiny. Both [of] Lampon model, characteristic model Lampon differ from characteristic model Pancer. Lampon model, Tsunami pasca resident leave environment which have swallowed victim, their have migration more peaceful environment. Third model Watu-Ulo, this model [of] resident remain to live location but they try to make barrier dam in the form of fence and crop . Gifting] of[is name of model like Pancer model, model Lampon, and Watu-Ulo model is the name of model which pursuant to coastal environment or location the happening of tsunami knowledge of Resident about very low tsunami later; then new tsunami disaster is once experienced of by resident and also mount trust that tsunami disaster [is] Destiny Which Single The most, hence third this matter equip Coastal resident characteristic of South East Java in adapting with environment Conclusion result of research is resident respon in Coast South East Java differ in accepting and avoiding tsunami disaster, while environmental adaptation model [at] Lampon society assessed [by] most peaceful. So that given suggestion that for the resident of as in Pancer and Watu Ulo [is] immediately given [by] counselling to increase awareness [of] resident about level of danger which possibly will befalling [him/ it], and also give training of[is way of facing tsunami disaster if in a moment happened.

Keyword: strategy model, enviroment adaptation population, East Java , Tsunami 1994

ANALYSIS OF WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS IN EFFORTS DOMESTICATION OF MANGGABAI (*Glossogobius giuris*)

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Abstract. Fish manggabai (*Glossogobius giuris*) is one of the endemic fish species found in Lake Limboto. Fish Manggabai have economic value, the price is relatively high and demand by people of Gorontalo. But the existence of such fish decreased so necessary to the domestication. This study is explorative, aims to study extensively about water quality parameters that include physical, chemical and biological. Collecting data through surveys and laboratory methods using descriptive and quantitative analysis. This research is expected to yield information about water quality in accordance with Manggabai fish life and domestication efforts basis. Based on the analysis results obtained: Physical parameters ie temperature of 25.2 ° C - 30.5° C, the brightness of 21-37 cm, a depth of 0.57 -2.59 (m), , muddy substrates, color green waters, is less clear, odorless: chemical parameters namely pH 6.6 to 7.3, DO 5-8 ppm, Nitrate (NO₃-N) 0,16- 0,21 mg / l, TSS 10-24 mg / l; biological parameter that there are types of zooplankton consists of classes Coppepoda, Rotifera, Protozoa, phytoplankton of the class *Bacillariophyceae*, *Clorophyceae*, *Cyanophyceae*, *Dynophyceae*, *Euglanaphyceae*. and the types of aquatic plants that Teratai (*Nelumbium* sp), *Salvinia* (*Azolla pinata*), hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), water spinach Water (*Ipomoea Aquatica*), Plambungo (*Ipomoea Crassicaulis*), Grass (*Panicum repens*, *Scirpus mucronatus*), Tumbili (*Pistia stratiotes*), Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)

Keywords: Domestication, Lake Limboto, Manggabai, Water Quality

INTRODUCTION

Manggabai fish (*Glossogobius giuris*) is an endemic fish of Limboto Lake, have economic value, sale with relatively expensive price, with good taste and high nutrition, so it's very favored by the people (Saeroto dan Rawung, 2007).

Lately, market demand on Manggabai fish (*Glossogobius giuris*) has increased, but it is difficult to fulfilled, because of the existence of Manggabai fish (*Glossogobius giuris*) began to decrease.

Manggabai fish populations (*Glossogobius giuris*) decreased from year to year, it is in accordance with the data obtained from the Department of Marine Fisheries Gorontalo Province three years preceding the year in 2005 catches reached 84.70 tons / year, in 2007 reached 19 tons / year, and in 2008 greatly decreased the 13.6 ton / year. One of the causes of declining fish catches manggabai is the condition of the quality of aquatic ecosystems Limboto Lake continues to decline. The main problem faced is the siltation and shrinkage extent of the lake. In 1932, the average depth

of the Limboto Lake 30 meters with an area of 7,000 hectares, and in 1961 the average depth of the Limboto Lake reduced to 10 meters and wide into 4,250 Ha. While the year 1990 - 2004 the depths of Limboto Lake average stay of 2.5 meters with an area of 3,000 Ha. It is caused by the erosion and sedimentation caused by businesses are not environmentally friendly farming and illegal logging in the headwaters area (catchment) mainly on watershed (DAS) of Limboto. This condition is causing fish populations of endemic fish including Manggabay fish (*Glossogobius giuris*) continued to decline, and if allowed to continue could cause extinction.

The destruction of lake's habitat and the decline in population and the catches Manggabay (*Glossogobius giuris*) led to the domestication of the fish must be done to keep increasing production in order that the existence of these fish can be maintained and preserved. Domestication is made of wild species (wild species) into aquaculture species. Domestication fish or aquaculture as a whole has been instrumental in increasing fish production (Naylor et al., 2000).

Domestication is an effort for animals, including fish, which normally live wild (uncontrolled) be able to live and breed in a controlled environment. Domestication takes time and careful planning, both from the point of technical and socioeconomic assessment, so that at one moment a package of cultivation technology can be applied to the public (Dahuri, 2006). Technically, the domestication cultivation of a single species of fish should consider various aspects both internally and externally that is the state of the location of such aspects of the environment and water quality is right where domestication was planned, the technology used for the business of domestication, the necessary facilities, skilled personnel, sustainable fund, as well as the biological aspects such as eating habits, growth, and other aspects.

Selection of the proper location into one of the conditions of success manggabay fish farming. Therefore, it is necessary to study and research on aspects of the environment and water quality as a first step towards the domestication process manggabay fish.

EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND METHODS

Tools and materials used in the research are: GPS (Global Possitioning System), spektorofotometer, meter, secchidisk, pH digital meter, Dissolved Oxygen meter, COD meter, thermometer, board scale, tube sampling water at the bottom, sample bottles, boxes of ice to bring the sample to the laboratory. Materials used are distilled water, plankton samples, samples of aquatic plants, starch, KOH-KI, H₂SO₄, MNSO₄, Na₂SO₃, cotton, and tissue.

Research Location in the territorial waters of Lake Limboto. The type of study is explorative, collecting data through surveys and laboratory test method using descriptive analysis is to describe and explain the results of activities in accordance with scientific principles and analysis of quantitative data is displayed through the measurement and calculation. Determining the location and the sampling point as much as 12 points done in specified sampling stations. Water quality analysis conducted at the Laboratory of Fisheries Gorontalo province. Data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data results to measure physical parameters, water chemistry, aquatic biology include measurements of temperature, flow, Dissolved Oxygen, ammonia, depth, brightness, pH, and plankton performed insitu or exsitu.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Water quality is a state and the physical, chemical, and biological properties of a waters compared to requirements for certain purposes, such as water quality for drinking water, agriculture and fisheries, hospitals, industry and so on, different according to designation (Ismoyo, 1994). According to Boyd (1982), the environmental quality of the waters is a feasibility of aquatic environment for support the life and growth of aquatic organisms whose value is expressed within a certain range. Meanwhile, ideal waters are waters that can support organism life in completing its life cycle. Water quality determines the success rate of aquaculture activities and domestication process. The high or low quality of water will be fatal for the growth of fish. Based on the results of water quality measurement during the study seen in the following table.

Table 1. Results of Water Quality Chemical Parameter Measurement

Nu.	Parameters Chemical Of Water Quality	Unit	The Range of Value
1.	pH	-	6,6 – 7,3
2.	DO	mg/l	5 - 8
3.	BOD	mg/l	3,5 - 7
4.	TSS	mg/l	10-24
5.	Nitrate (NO ₃ -N)	mg/l	0,16- 0,21

2. Water Physic	Table Results of Quality Parameter Measurement			
	Nu.	Parameters Physic of Water Quality	Unit	The Range of Value
	1.	Temperature	°C	25,2 – 30,5
	2.	Brightness	cm	21-37
	3.	Depth	m	0,57 -2,59
	4.	Substrates	-	Muddy
	5.	Color	-	Green Waters
	6.	Odor	-	Odorless

Water Quality Chemical Parameters

Potential of Hydrogen (pH) is a measure of the acidity or wetness of an object and becomes an important factor for the metabolism and physiological processes of an organism. The pH value is defined as the negative logarithm of the concentration of Hydrogen ions indicating the acidic or alkaline atmosphere of a water. The degree of acidity of a waters is influenced by the concentration of CO₂ and acidic compounds (Lesmana, 2002). The acid value is indicated by the values of 1 to 7 and the base 7 to 14. Based on the measurement of pH in the waters of mangabai fishing location ranged from 6.6 to 7.3. Pescod (1973) states that the tolerance limit of aquatic organisms to pH varies and is affected, among others, temperature, dissolved oxygen, alkalinity, cation and anion content as well as the type and place of living of the organism. The ideal waters for fishing activities are 6.8 s / d 8.5 and waters with pH <6 cause micro organisms can not live well. Dissolved oxygen in the waters is an important factor for respiration of aquatic organisms, maintaining beneficial chemical factors and creating a hygienic environment of water bodies. Oxygen in the waters comes from the diffusion or result of the photosynthetic process of the producer organism. Pescod (1973) states that the dissolved oxygen content of 2 mg / L in the waters is sufficient to support the aquatic life of the aquatic.). The dissolved oxygen content in Limboto

Lake where mangabai fish catch ranges from 5.1 ppm - 5.7 ppm. Solubility of oxygen in water is observed by several factors including temperature, salinity (salinity) of water, water movement on the surface of water, the open surface area of the water, atmospheric pressure and the percentage of oxygen around it. If at the same temperature the dissolved oxygen concentration is equal to the amount of oxygen solubility present in the water, then the water may be said to be saturated with dissolved oxygen. When water contains more dissolved oxygen than it should at a certain temperature, it means that the oxygen in the water is over saturated (Roeslani, 2008). Oxygen fragility will decrease if temperature and temperature rise (Boyd, 1990). BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) is the amount of dissolved oxygen required by living organisms to break down or oxidize waste materials in water. If high oxygen consumption is indicated by the smaller dissolved oxygen content, then the content of high oxygen-containing waste materials is required. Oxygen consumption can be determined by oxidizing water at 20 ° C for 5 days, and the BOD value indicating the amount of oxygen consumed can be determined by calculating the dissolved oxygen concentration difference before and after incubation (Hardjojo and Djokosetiyanto, 2005). The BOD indicates the amount of oxygen consumed by the aerobic microbial respiratory process present in the BOD bottle incubated at a temperature of about 20 °C for 5 days in a lightless state (Boyd, 1982). The total solid (residue) is the material remaining after the sample water undergoes evaporation and drying at a certain temperature (APHA, 1985). The solids present in the waters are classified by the size of the particle diameter. The total suspended solid (TSS) is a suspended material (> 1µm diameter) retained on a milipore filter with a pore diameter of 0.45µm.

TSS consists of mud and fine sand and microorganisms, which is mainly caused by soil erosion carried by water. Dissolved and suspended material in natural waters is not toxic, but if excessive, especially TSS can increase the turbidity value, which will further inhibit the penetration of sunlight into the water column and ultimately affect the process of photosynthesis (Effendi, 2003). TSS in the study sites ranged from 10 to 24 mg / l.

Physical Parameters of Water Quality Temperature is an important environmental variable for aquatic organisms or aquatic organisms. The tolerance range as well as the optimal temperature for each culture are different for each species of fish species to different growth stages. Temperature or temperature is one of the determinants of fish life. The result of temperature measurement at the research location is 25,2 °C - 30,5 °C. Temperature may affect fish feeding

activities, such as: increased fish metabolism, decreased dissolved gas, fish reproduction effect, appetite enhancement, and fish growth. According to Sayuti (2003) that in general, the criteria of good water for the maintenance of fish is temperature 22-32°C or ideally 27-30 °C. Amri (2004) states that the temperature range is good for fish life between 25 - 30 °C meanwhile, if water temperature is below 14°C fish will experience death. If the water temperature drops below 25 °C, the fish digestibility of the food consumed is reduced. Conversely, if temperatures rise up to 30 °C fish will be stressed due to the higher oxygen demand. This is confirmed also by Suyanto and Mudjiman (2003), that the normal water temperature for fish farming ranges from 25 - 30 °C.

Water temperature is strongly influenced by the amount of sunlight that falls onto the surface of the water that is partially reflected back into the atmosphere and partly absorbed in the form of heat energy (Welch 1952). Temperature measurement is necessary to know the characteristics of the waters. According to Schwoerbel (1987) water temperature is an abiotic factor that plays an important role for the life and life of aquatic organisms. Based on the results of research Goldman (1983) showed that there was a decrease in biomass and diversity of fish when water temperature increased more than 28 °C.

Brightness is a measure of water transparency, which is determined visually by using a secchi disk. The brightness value is strongly influenced by the intensity of sunlight, water turbidity and plankton density of a waters, the brightness value that supports the life of organism in a waters is > 45cm (Barus, 2004).

Water brightness in the study area is 21-37 cm, included in the brightness level that supports the life of the organism. The lake has a very significant difference in depth compared to other stagnant ground water types. The depth of the lake waters can reach more than 500 m, the center is usually the deepest. The depth of the waters of the lake allows the stratification of the water column due to sunlight penetration and changes (decrease) of water temperature (Kemen-LH, 2008). The depth of Lake Limboto in 1932 reached 30 meters. In 2008 the depth only reached 2.5 meters (Balihristi, 2009). The results showed that the study sites had a depth of 0.57 - 2.59 m. Odor is very influential in the determination of a water as a place of recreation and beauty (aesthetics). Odor may be affected by the presence of inorganic and organic materials of water from domestic waste, agricultural waste, and aquaculture (Jayanti, 2009). Research sites tend to be odorless. Water colors are usually grouped into true colors (true color) and apparent color (Emelia, 2009). The real color is the color only caused by dissolved chemicals. The visible color

is a color not only caused by the solute, but also the suspended material (Effendi 2003). The color of the waters is one of the parameters that affect the aesthetic value of the waters. The fifth averages The locations have clear, crystal clear waters.

Biological Water Quality Parameters

In aquatic ecosystems there are three organism components that live in them when classified according to their movement capability, ie, planktonic organisms, nektonic organisms and benthic organisms. Planktonic organisms include organisms that have weak movements and are unable to maintain their position from the movement of water currents. These include both vegetable and phytoplankton planktons animal (zooplankton).

Plankton is defined as animals and plants that float gliding in the waters, the movement passively follows the flow. The name plankton comes from the Greek root "planet" meaning wanderer. The term plankton was first applied to marine organisms by Victor Hensen the director of the German Expedition in 1889, known as the specially-funded "Plankton Expedition" to determine and fabricate the cytology of marine organisms (Charton and Tietjin, 1989). Plankton consists of two major groups of different aquatic organisms, photosynthetic or phytoplankton organisms and non-photosynthetic organisms or zooplankton.

Phytoplankton are microscopic plants (single-celled, filament-shaped or chain-shaped) that occupy the upper part of the water (the photon zone). The phytoplankton name is derived from the Greek term, phyton or "plant" and "planktos" meaning "nomad" or drifter ". Although unicellular / single-celled forms cover most of the phytoplankton, some green algae and blue-green algae are in the form of filaments (ie, thread-expanding cells).

Zooplankton is an animal plankton swept passively because of the limited moving females. In contrast to phytoplankton, zooplankton almost covers all animal phyla ranging from protozoa (single-celled animals) to Chordata (vertebrate) phyla. Based on observation and direct identification of plankton species in Limboto Lake, the result of plankton species that live in Lake Limboto can be seen in the table below.

Table 3. Identification of Plankton species in Lake Limboto

No.	Type Plankton	Group	Category
1	<i>Fragillaria crokonensis</i>	Diatom	Fitoplankton (Dominan)
2	<i>Fragillaria sp.</i>	Diatom	Fitoplankton (Dominan)

3	<i>Hexalaspis holiiodiscus</i>		Fitoplankton
4	<i>Gyrosigma</i>	Diatoms	Fitoplankton
5	<i>Homeokhris</i>	Cyanobacteria	Fitoplankton
6	<i>Scenodesmus obliquus</i>		Fitoplankton
7	<i>Anabaenopsis elenkinii</i>		Fitoplankton
8	<i>Anabaenopsis sp</i>		Fitoplankton
9	<i>Pediastrum simplex</i>		Fitoplankton
10	<i>Pediastrum duplex</i>		Fitoplankton
11	<i>Merismopedia sp</i>		Fitoplankton
12	<i>Crococcus limnetica</i>		Fitoplankton
13	<i>Dichtyocha sp</i>		Fitoplankton
14	<i>Aphanizomenon flos aquae</i>		Fitoplankton
15	<i>Aphanizomenon sp</i>		Fitoplankton
16	<i>Gymnodinium</i>	Dinoflagellata	Fitoplankton
17	<i>Parafavella ventricose</i>		Fitoplankton
18	<i>Gonatozygon aculeatum</i>		Fitoplankton
19	<i>Navicula sp.</i>	Diatom	Fitoplankton
20	<i>Nitzschia apectabilis</i>	Diatom	Fitoplankton
21	<i>Nitzschia sigma</i>	Diatom	Fitoplankton
22	<i>Nitzschia vitrea</i>	Diatom	Fitoplankton
23	<i>Stichochrysis immobilis</i>		Fitoplankton
24	<i>Triplastrum indicum</i>		Fitoplankton
25	<i>Euchitonia ecinata</i>	Family : Porodiscida	Fitoplankton
26	<i>Coelodendrum furcatissimum</i>		Fitoplankton
27	<i>Synedra tabulate</i>	Diatom	Fitoplankton
28	<i>Aspelta angusta</i>	Dicranophoridae	Zooplankton
29	<i>Asplancha sp.</i>	Aspanchnidae	Zooplankton
30	<i>Cyclops sp.</i>	Copepoda : Cyclopoida	Zooplankton
31	<i>Keratella sp</i>	Keratella	Zooplankton
32	<i>Keratella cochlearis</i>	Keratella	Zooplankton
33	<i>Trichocerca stylata</i>	Trichocerca	Zooplankton
34	Nauplius Copepoda	Copepoda : Calanoida	Zooplankton
35	Nauplius <i>Euphausia brevis</i>	Crustacea (Udang- udangan air tawar)	Zooplankton (Dominan)

In the lake ecosystem the main organisms that are able to utilize light energy are green plants especially phytoplankton. Phytoplankton is an autotrophic organism that is an organism capable of producing organic material from inorganic materials through photosynthesis process with the help of light. As organism autotrope phytoplankton acts as a primary producer capable of transferring light energy into chemical energy form.

Organic matter in the cell that other organisms can harness at the trophic level above. Phytoplankton is the largest producer of marine ecosystems. In aquatic ecosystems most primary productivity is done by phytoplankton.

Organic matter from photosynthesis process can be utilized by zooplankton which occupy second level trophic in food pyramid. At this trophic level, zooplankton acts as a herbivorous or primary consumer organism. Most zooplankton eat phytoplankton or detritus and have an important role in the food chain in aquatic ecosystems. Some species obtain food through direct uptake of dissolved organic matter. Zooplankton basically collect food through the filter feeding mechanism or raptorial feeding. Zooplankton filter feeder filters all foods that pass through 'mouth' whereas in the feeder part of the raptorial feeder is removed again. The process of mutual prey between one and the other is called the food chain (food chain) while the chain of food is called the food web (food web). On the food chain as well as on the food web. Phytoplankton occupies the lowest place as the primary producer. The grazing food chain in the waters starts from phytoplankton as a producer and zooplankton as a consumer (grazer).

In addition to plankton identification, researchers also conducted identification of water plants that live in Lake Limboto. Based on the results of the identification of various water plants that live in Lake Limboto: water plants types namely Lotus (*Nelumbium* sp), Kiambang (*Azolla* pinata), Enceng hyacinth (*Eichhornia* crassipes), Water Kangkung (*Ipomoea* Aquatica), Plambungo (*Ipomoea* Crassicaulis), Grass *Panicum* repens, *Scirpus* mucronatus), Tumbili (*Pistia* stratiotes), Hydrilla (*Hydrilla* verticillata).

Conclusion

Based on the results of this study can be concluded: physical parameters ie temperature 25.2 ° C - 30.5 ° C, brightness 21-37 Cm, depth 0.57 -2.59 (m), substrate muddy, color green water, less clear, no smell : Chemical parameters ie pH 6.6-7.3, DO 5-8 ppm, Nitrate 1.77-5.6 mg / l, TSS 10-24 mg / l; the biological parameters of the type of zooplankton consist of class Copepoda, Rotifera, Protozoa phytoplankton from Bacillariophyceae class, Chlorophyceae, Cyanophyceae, Dynophyceae, Euglenophyceae. and species of water plants ie Lotus (*Nelumbium* sp), Kiambang (*Azolla* pinata), Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia* crassipes), Water Kangkung (*Ipomoea* Aquatica),

Plambungo (*Ipomoea Crassicaulis*), Grass (*Panicum repens*, *Scirpus mucronatus*), Tumbili (*Pistia stratiotes*), Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)

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