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Editors:

Prof. Dr. Muji Setiyo, ST., MT.

Zulfikar Bagus Pambuko, SEL, MEI.

Chrisna Bagus Edhita Praja, SH., MH.

Agus Setiawan, M.Eng.

Fitriana Yuliasuti, S.Farm., M.Sc., Apt.

Veni Soraya Dewi, SE., M.Si.

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Jalan Mayjend. Bambang Soengeng, Mertoyudan, Magelang 56172

Phone. (0293) 326945

E-Mail: unimmapress@ummgl.ac.id

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December, 2021

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Conference Chair

- Prof. Dr. Muji Setiyo, ST., MT. (Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang)

Co-Conference Chair

- Zulfikar Bagus Pambuko, MEI. (Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang)

Members

- Agus Setiawan, M.Eng (Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang)
- Chrisna Bagus Edhita Praja, SH., MH. (Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang)
- Fitriana Yuliasuti, S.Farm., M.Sc., Apt. (Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang)
- Veni Soraya Dewi, M.Si. (Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang)

Greeting from the Chairman



Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Good morning the honorable:

Rectors, Vice-Rectors, Deans, Faculty members, Keynote speakers, and participants,

Welcome to the 3rd Borobudur International Symposium.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today, we stand on the edge of industrial revolution that will drastically change the way we live, work, and communicate. This change is unpredictable in terms of scale, scope and complexity. As a result, we don't know the expectations and risks that may occur in the future. However, wise solutions for this change must be integrated and comprehensive, involving all stakeholders from global to local governments, public and commercial sectors, academia, and civil society.

On the other hand, environmental sustainability and welfare must be the main considerations in decision making in this period. For example, intelligent sensors combined with AI have demonstrated their ability in production processes, educational technology, and other activity-supporting technologies.

In this current period, smart and science-based solutions are urgently needed to the economic recovery. For the scientific community, research should continue under any conditions. Therefore, the 3rd Borobudur International Symposium is presented to share research experiences and reports on the research progress of each institution. Your institution included.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The main theme of this symposium is "Decade of Action towards Climate Change Issues: Advancing the Innovation to Recover our Planet" as a part of the masterplan of United Nations for sustainable development goals in 2030 (twenty thirty).

Let me inform you that this symposium is attended by 442 (four hundred and forty-two) presenters from eleven countries include: Indonesia, Maroco, Hungaria, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, UK, Austria, Netherland, South Africa, and Nigeria.

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

1. Politeknik Kesehatan Karya Husada Yogyakarta
2. Politeknik Negeri Samarinda
3. Sekolah Tinggi Farmasi Muhammadiyah Cirebon
4. Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Rajawali Purworejo
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15. Universitas Muhammadiyah Palopo
16. Universitas Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan
17. Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo
18. Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo
19. Universitas Pelita Bangsa
20. Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang
21. Universitas Tidar
22. Universitas Trisakti

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

First, Assoc. Prof. Tony Hadibarata, BSc, MSc, PhD. (Curtin University Malaysia) ;

Second, Assoc. Prof. Olusegun David Samuel, B.Eng., M.Eng., Ph.D. (Federal University of Petroleum Resource-FUPRE Nigeria);

Third, Dr. Rachmat Adhi Wibowo M.S. (Austrian Institute of Technology, Austria);

Forth, Prof. Michael Hardy (Coventry University, UK);

And the last, Prof. Do Ahn Tai (Thai Nguyen University of Economics and Business Administration, Vietnam)

Lastly,

Have a nice discussion and I love you all!

Thank you very much,

Wassalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

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3rd BIS 2021 Program

Wednesday, December 15, 2021

TIME (GMT +7)	EVENT
8.00 – 8.30	Preparation (Participants enter the conference room)
8.30 – 9.00	Opening Ceremony <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reciting Holy Qur'an2. Indonesia Raya and Sang Surya3. Speech from Chairman of 3rd BIS 20214. Welcome speech from Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang
9.00 – 11.30	Main Session <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Keynote Speaker I Prof. Michael Hardy Coventry University, UNITED KINGDOM▪ Keynote Speaker II Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tony Hadibrata Curtin University, MALAYSIA▪ Keynote Speaker III Dr. Rachmat A Wibowo, M.S Austrian Institute of Technology, AUSTRIA▪ Keynote Speaker IV Prof. Do Ahn Tai Thai Nguyen University of Economics and Business Administration, VIETNAM▪ Keynote Speaker V Assoc. Prof. Olusegun D Samuel Federal University of Petroleum Resource, NIGERIA
11.30 – 12.00	Discussion
12.00 – 13.00	Break
13.00 – 14.00	Online Q&A Forum via <i>Konfrenzi</i> (Question Session)
14.00 – 15.00	Online Q&A Forum via <i>Konfrenzi</i> (Answer Session)
15.00 – 16.00	Technical Clinic and Closing

Keynote Speakers' Profile



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tony Hadibarata
Curtin University, MALAYSIA



Assoc. Prof. Olusegun D Samuel
Federal University of Petroleum Resource-FUPRE, NIGERIA



Dr. Rachmat A Wibowo M.S.
Austrian Institute of Technology, AUSTRIA



Prof. Do Ahn Tai

Thai Nguyen University of Economics and Business Administration, VIETNAM



Prof. Michael Hardy

Coventry University, UNITED KINGDOM



Dr. Lilik Andriyani, SE., M.Si

Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, INDONESIA

List of Abstracts

[ABS-258]

Experiences effects of SME's owners to overcome stress levels in the covid-19 pandemic time to business sustainability

Wawan Sadtyo Nugroho, Naufal Afif, Marlina Kurnia, Wahyu Anggit
Muhammadiyah Magelang University

Abstract

Stress is related to a work environment in which that occurrence of work stress as a result of the interaction between an employee with aspects of his work. The effects of stress are not only negative but also positive depending on a person's perception. Merging Affective Events Theory, Transactional Stress Model, as well as Human Capital Theory provide useful ideas for different emotional reactions (both positive and negative) to challenge stressors and hindrance stressors. Cognitive processes stress will affect discretionary behavior (citizenship behavior and counterproductive behavior) with the onset of emotional reaction of attentiveness, anxiety, and anger. The role of experience will strengthen the cognitive processes. This study aims to test empirically the relationship of challenge stressors and hindrance stressors to behavioral discretionary with the participation of personalities and experience. In addition, this study aims to look at the differences in the effect of the length of the period of employment. The study population was all employees and owner of SME's in Magelang. This study uses a Likert scale of measurement. Based on the sampling technique stratified random sampling approach with five subsidiary SME's gained as much as 190 employee's respondents, and as many as 195 owner respondents, is the integration obtained a sample of 385 respondents. Hypothesis testing is done by using Partial Least Square (PLS). The results of this study indicate that employees' respondents never experience hindrance stressors, as well as having a strong cognitive process so that no potential to hindrance stressors. While owner respondents potentially have to hindrance stressors, and have strong cognitive processes so that the effect of stress more towards positive behavior, as well as having a weak anxiety reaction.

Keywords: Challenge Stressors, Hindrance Stressors, Discretionary Behaviors, Attentiveness, Anxiety, Anger, Personality, Experience.

Topic: Economics

[ABS-268]

Systemic literature review digital transformation of MSMEs using e-payment

Hesti Respatiningsih, Anes Arini

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Rajawali Purworejo

Abstract

This study aims to review the available literature to measure the digital transformation of MSMEs of e-payment users with a view to highlighting the scope of digital payment transformation so that it can be implemented in e-commerce with the methodology used previously. This study uses a Systematic Literature Review with stages 1) compiling Background and Purpose, 2) Research Questions, 3) Searching for the literature 4) Selection Criteria 5) Practical Screen 6) Quality Checklist and Procedures 6) Data Extraction Strategy, 7) Data Synthesis Strategy. This study identifies research gaps and recommends future research. The findings in this study are the application of digital transformation is one of the empowerment strategies to increase the competitiveness of MSMEs. The digital transformation of MSMEs can be done more simply and uncomplicatedly. The use of electronic payments or e-payments plays an important role in realizing the digital transformation of MSMEs, especially during the covid 19 pandemic. MSMEs that are present in E-commerce are starting to use e-payments as a payment system. The use of e-payments has a reason to guarantee security, convenience, and ease of transactions. The implication of this research is that the use of e-payments is a form of digital transformation which is expected to help MSMEs to develop and be competitive.

Keywords: digital transformation, MSMEs, e-payment

Topic: Economics

[ABS-18]

Awareness and interest of South Kalimantan community towards Banjarmasin State Polytechnic

Rudy Haryanto, Rahmatul Jannatin Naimah

Business Administration Department, Politeknik Negeri Banjarmasin, 70123, Indonesia

Abstract

Indonesia is currently focusing on vocational education and skills improvement to improve the quality of the human resources. The government has also long established several vocational universities, including in South Kalimantan. Therefore, this study seeks to describe the awareness and interest of South Kalimantan Community towards the Banjarmasin State Polytechnic. This study aim to find the level of awareness and interest of prospective students towards Banjarmasin State Polytechnic, and how to improve the awareness and interest towards Banjarmasin State Polytechnic. This study used a quantitative descriptive approach. Data conducted using Online Survey with total sample of 400 people. The respondents were students and parents of SMA/SMK from big regencies/cities in South Kalimantan. The findings indicate

that the level of awareness and interests towards Banjarmasin State Polytechnic is quite good (between 60%-70%). However, several efforts are still needed to raise awareness and interest of prospective students and parents of students towards the Banjarmasin State Polytechnic. The implications of this research are optimizing promotions through social media, establishing collaborations and making visits to high school / vocational schools. In the future, the choice of majors, study programs and curriculum offered should also focus on entrepreneurial skills / business skills in each scientific field.

Keywords: Brand Awareness, Marketing, Promotion, Interest, Vocational Education, Polytechnic
Topic: Economics

[ABS-274]

Technology capacity development model as a effort to build a conducive and competitive msmes internal environment in the global market

Anes Arini, Hesti Respatiningsih
Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Rajawali

Abstract

The acceleration of digital transformation in Indonesia is growing faster and companies capable of transformation can survive in this competitive era. For Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), this condition is certainly not only a challenge but also a great opportunity to remain competitive so that MSMEs must adapt as quickly as possible to developments that occur. The purpose of this study is to find a model for developing the technological capacity to build a conducive and competitive internal environment for MSMEs in the global market. The challenges of MSMEs in the global market such as the low understanding of technology, limited internet access, transaction security are still obstacles for MSMEs in the digital ecosystem, and the capital and infrastructure they have are still inadequate. Therefore, it is necessary to develop an IT-based MSMEs development model that can facilitate MSMEs in expanding the market both domestically and abroad with efficient time and cost. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method through the initial survey stage carried out by means of training and education, technology implementation at the stage of introducing various digital media, and monitoring evaluations.

Keywords: Technology, Capacity Development, MSMEs
Topic: Economics

[ABS-284]

Taxpayer compliance analysis of Rembang district in the covid-19 pandemic time

Hetty Muniroh, Nurma Gupita Dewi*
Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi YPPI Rembang

Abstract

The purpose of this research to obtain empirical evidence that tax knowledge, MSME income levels and tax rates are able to affect the compliance level of MSME taxpayer in Rembang District in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. This research is quantitative research using primary data form of a questionnaire. Respondents in this research are the owner of MSMEs in Rembang Regency. Of 89 questionnaires distributed, 72 questionnaires can be processed. The sampling technique was purposive sampling method, and the analysis data used multiple linear regression. The results of this research are tax knowledge has a significant positive effect on taxpayer compliance, as well as MSME income levels and tax rates have a positive and insignificant effect on MSME taxpayer compliance in Rembang Regency.

Keywords: Knowledge of taxation, MSME income level, Tax rate, Taxpayer compliance

Topic: Economics

[ABS-290]

Triple helix development model in improving marketing of the arrow industry in Krandegan village, Purworejo regency

Rusmiyatun, Nur Siyami
STIE Rajawali Purworejo

Abstract

Purworejo Regency has a very strategic location among national strategic projects, including being close to Yogyakarta International Airport (YIA), Bener Dam Project and Borobudur Authority Agency (BOB). In accordance with the Purworejo district's vision to reach Purworejo which is competitive in 2025, MSME competitiveness is the third point in the mission to achieve this vision. In line with this, it is necessary to explore the economic potential and new tourism potential in Purworejo Regency. Krandegan Village is one of 4 independent villages in Purworejo Regency. Krandegan village has an archery industry which is the only archery industry in Purworejo Regency. The current condition of the Archery Industry in Krandegan Village has a producer cluster of 10 people in 1 area. The Krandegan Village Government also strongly supports the advancement of tourism and industry with plans to develop an archery tourism area on an area of 4000 meters. The still weak marketing of the archery industry, not optimal promotion strategies and not optimal quality of the archery products produced are still a problem in Krandegan Village. From these three problems, the roles of the three Triple Helix actors are needed, namely the roles of Academics, Core Business and Government to overcome existing problems. Academics play a role in conducting research studies and assistance activities for

online and offline promotions. Business actors play a role in investing and innovating in the areas of improving product qualifications, packaging, and online marketing. The government plays a role in preparing infrastructure, capacity building and regulations or recommendations on the archery market. So that the final results can increase sales turnover and increase access to the archery market in Krandegan Village as well as increase cooperation networks

Keywords: Triple Helix, archery industry, Competitiveness, Purworejo, ABG Concept

Topic: Economics

[ABS-42]

Tranportation business adaptation in the pandemic era: the fourth layer in the sustainable business model canvas?

M. Elfan Kaukab

Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sains Al-Qur'an, Wonosobo, Indonesia

Abstract

The chaotic and unpredictable environment during the Covid-19 pandemic makes it relevant to review the business strategy, including transportation. So far, the strategy development model relies on a three-layer business canvas applicable only in a stable and predicted environment. It intends to explore how the transportation business changes its strategies during the Covid-19 pandemic. It also aims to seek how the knowledge obtained from the empirical level modifies the current three-layer canvas model. Data are collected from direct interviews with ten national interviewee convenient samples. Their opinions are thematically analyzed and mapped into the business model canvas template. The finding reveals that the transportation business should apply a new business model canvas to bridge the gap between the three-layer business model and the reality during the pandemic. The companies can draw investors, suppliers, partners, and customers during the crisis by employing a new layer that makes the three-layer become a four-layer model. This new tool contributes to the literature of business model canvas by applying a crisis strategy as an addition to the three-layer model canvas previously applicable only in a stable and predicted environment.

Keywords: Business development, transportation, business model canvas, business model design in critical time, three-layer business model

Topic: Economics

[ABS-43]

Will carbon trading increase FDI in Indonesia? An integrated approach

M. Elfan Kaukab

Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sains Al-Qur'an, Wonosobo, Indonesia

Abstract

Carbon trading is a newly-introduced ambitious vision to the reduce technological impact on global warming and climate change in many countries. But, there is a doubt that the scheme potentially lessens the FDI as it lowers investors' motivation to have businesses in areas with weak environmental regulation. It aims to explore the FDI characteristics in Indonesia as well as the carbon trading's possible economic, social, political, and environmental impacts. Review from descriptive and inferential statistics from previous research on Indonesian FDI and carbon trading issues. The impact of carbon trading on FDI in Indonesia is affected by the source country's development rate. Developed countries tend to enforce environmental regulations. Meanwhile, the developing countries are inclined to reduce the FDI as a response to environmental law enforcement. This research provides proper policy implications to sustain environmental quality while pulling FDI into the Indonesian economy.

Keywords: Carbon tax, emission trading system, literature review, policy enforcement, FDI, REDD+

Topic: Economics

[ABS-304]

The effect of green brand, green advertising and green products on consumer purchase decisions on avoskin perfect hydrating treatment essence in Yogyakarta

Adisty Riska Hardianti¹, Subagyo¹, M. Anas², Arthur Daniel Limantara^{3*}

¹ Pascasarjana, Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Islam Kadiri

² Department of Economics, Nusantara PGRI University, Kediri, East java, Indonesia

³ Department of Informatics Engineering, Cahaya Surya College of Technology, Perintis Kemerdekaan 36A, Kediri, East Java, Indonesia

*arthur.limantara@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to determine: (1) the effect of green brand on consumer purchasing decisions on Avoskin Perfect Hydrating Treatment Essence products in the city of Yogyakarta, (2) the effect of green advertising on consumer purchasing decisions on Avoskin Perfect Hydrating Treatment Essence products in the city of Yogyakarta, (3) the influence of green products on consumer purchasing decisions on Avoskin Perfect Hydrating Treatment Essence products in the city of Yogyakarta, and (4) the influence of green brands, green advertising and green products on consumer purchasing decisions on Avoskin Perfect Hydrating Treatment Essence products in the city of Yogyakarta. This research is categorized as a descriptive study with research instruments

using questionnaires. While the population in this study were consumers of Avoskin Perfect Hydrating Treatment Essence in the city of Yogyakarta, with a sampling technique using the purposive sampling method. The samples used in this study were 100 people. Test the validity of the instrument using the product moment person correlation formula, while the reliability test uses Alpha Cronbach. Multiple regression analysis was used to test the hypothesis of this study. The results of this study are that Green Brand has no positive effect on purchasing decisions with a regression value of 0.124 with a significance level of 0.265. Green Advertising has a positive effect on purchasing decisions with a regression value of 0.421 with a significance level of 0.001, while Green Product has no positive effect on purchasing decisions with a regression value of 0.014 with a significant level of 0.911. Meanwhile, Green Brand, Green Advertising and Green Product simultaneously have a positive effect on purchasing decisions with a significant level of 0.00, smaller than 0.05 with an adjusted R2 of Green Brand, Green Advertising and Green Product on purchasing decisions of 0.334.

Keywords: Green Brand, Green Advertising, Green Product, Purchase Decision

Topic: Economics

[ABS-50]

Green satisfaction: in relationship of green brand image to green brand equity

M. Trihudyatmanto, Indah Larasati*

Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Sains Al-Qur'an Wonosobo Indonesia

*trihudyatmanto@unsiq.ac.id

Abstract

Nowadays people are increasingly motivated to have a concern for the environment by changing their behavior and attitudes to use products that are more environmentally friendly (Chen, 2010). Therefore, many companies are required to have responsibility regarding environmental sustainability, by creating brands that support environmental sustainability by applying the concept of green marketing. Exploring green satisfaction in the relationship between green brand image and green brand equity. The population of this research is consumers of Naavagreen Skincare products, sampling using non-probability sampling with purposive sampling technique. Data were analyzed using data quality test, structural equation model, CFA test, SEM analysis test. The impact of environmental changes has resulted in many companies being required to take responsibility for environmental sustainability, by creating brands that support environmental sustainability by applying the concept of green marketing. This research provides appropriate policy implications to maintain environmental quality.

Keywords: Green Brand Image, Green Brand Equity, Green Satisfaction

Topic: Economics

[ABS-308]

Analysis of the effect of labor and capital availability on the competitiveness of MSME processed fish in Rembang regency

Dian Anita Sari, Wulan Suryandani

Program Studi Manajemen, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi YPPI Rembang, Rembang, Indonesia

Abstract

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) poses serious problems for the development of MSMEs, including Processed Fish MSMEs which are the leading sector of MSMEs in Rembang Regency. Problems that arise include the declining sales, capital and distribution is hampered. This will lead to a decrease in competitiveness for processed fish MSMEs. This study aims to determine the effect of labor and capital availability on the competitiveness of fish processing MSMEs in Rembang Regency. This study used a questionnaire to obtain data. The sampling technique was purposive sampling method. Data analysis using multiple linear regression test, data processing using SPSS. The results of the study prove that labor has no effect on competitiveness, and the availability of capital affects the competitiveness of MSMEs processed fish in Rembang Regency. To increase the competitiveness of fish processed MSMEs, a strategy is needed to improve workforce skills and also good access to capital for the development of fish processed MSMEs in Rembang Regency.

Keywords: Competitiveness, Skill, Labor, Availability of Capital

Topic: Economics

[ABS-55]

The role of information technology to keep the intention to stay of millennial generation

Retno Purwani Setyaningrum, Yoga Religia, Simon Kriswanta

Pelita Bangsa University

Abstract

In this era of globalization and the Covid-19 pandemic as well as the advancement of Information Technology where there is a lot of information about job vacancies on online media, there have been many employees who leave their work for various reasons. This study discusses the strategy to maintain the millennial generation to maintain at work and its effects. The author is interested in researching the following: 1) Environmental sustainability on job satisfaction 2) Effect of environmental sustainability on creative behavior 3) Effect of creative behavior on job satisfaction 4) Effect of job satisfaction on intention to stay 5) Environmental effect on job satisfaction in creative mediation behavior 6) Reward as moderating environmental at work relationship to job satisfaction. The researchers uses Smart PLS analysis by involving 150 samples consisting of employees of the millennial generation, whose age is ranging from around 18 to 37 years. The

researchers measure the significance of environmental sustainability at work on job satisfaction and job satisfaction on intention to stay.

Keywords: Environmental Sustainability at Work, Creative Behavior, Job Satisfaction, intention to stay

Topic: Economics

[ABS-313]

Effect of Islamic social reporting on performance of maqashid syariah

Farida, Gita Dwi Cahyani, Pranita Siska Utami, M. Ravindra
Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

This study aims to empirically test and analyze the influence of Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) on the performance of the Maqashid Syariah Sharia Banks in Indonesia and Malaysia. ISR is used to test the social responsibility in Islamic banks, while the financial performance of banks is measured using the Maqashid Syariah Index (MSI) indicator with the Abu Zahrah approach. The research population is Islamic Banks operating nationally in Indonesia and Malaysia in 2016-2020. Based on the sampling method with purposive sampling, then obtained a sample of 21 Islamic banks. Hypothesis tests are conducted using simple linear regression analysis and statistical t test. The results showed that Islamic Social Reporting has a positive effect on the performance of Maqashid Syariah. Another result, is the comparison of Maqashid Syariah performance between Islamic banks in Indonesia and Malaysia, shows that the average value of the Maqashid Syariah Index in Islamic banks in Indonesia is higher than in Malaysia.

Keywords: Islamic Social Reporting, Performance of Maqashid Syariah, Islamic Bank

Topic: Economics

[ABS-68]

How to improve employee performance management for small and medium-sized enterprises in the agro-tourism sector based on service 4.0

Ida Nuraida
Universitas Katolik Parahyangan Bandung

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of employee performance management model for 5 small and medium-sized enterprises in the agrotourism sector, that has been yielded from the previous research. It is important to increase the interest of local and international tourists to come to agro-tourism in Indonesia, especially in West Bandung Regency. This study evaluating the changes of employee performance before and after the application of the model,

and also to understand how far service 4.0 can complement the employee performance management model. This study uses a qualitative method. The results indicate that there are positive changes of employee performance based on supervisors' assessment of several employees, and based on visitor ratings of the service quality for overall employees. The four research objects succeeded in improving employee performance after 4 months of applying the employee performance management model. Other result indicates that utilization of technology in the industrial era 4.0 can support the work of employees but the quality of agrotourism services (especially in terms of employee initiative and hospitality towards visitors) cannot be replaced by digitalization.

Keywords: Agrotourism, Employee Performance Management, Service 4.0, Performance Appraisal, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

Topic: Economics

[ABS-77]

Consumer satisfaction: in the relationship of service quality to loyalty

Heri Purwanto^{1}, Ari Pranaditya¹, M. Trihudyatmanto^{1,2}, Anggun Puspitarini²*

¹ Faculty of Economics Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang Indonesia

² Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Sains Al-Qur'an Wonosobo Indonesia

*hpurwanto_pdim5@std.unissula.ac.id

Abstract

Developments in global business have an impact on the emergence of increasingly fierce competition. Business competition can also be seen from the opening of market opportunities, the development of the manufacturing business, and the government's efforts to encourage economic growth. The increasing level of community welfare has resulted in increased community needs, thus triggering many trading businesses such as retail. Exploring the growth of MSMEs in the global era that is based on the formation of consumer loyalty. Quantitative research with sampling technique using non-probability, purposive sampling. The analytical test tool uses Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The impact of global trade affects the development of MSMEs in Indonesia, creating competition which makes it difficult for MSMEs to develop. One of the MSME development strategies is to look at the quality of service in order to form customer loyalty. This study provides appropriate policy implications to maintain service quality in order to be able to compete in the global era by relying on customer loyalty.

Keywords: Service Quality, Consumer Satisfaction, Consumer Loyalty

Topic: Economics

[ABS-340]

Chatbot development for an interactive services on sharia contracts using natural language processing (NLP)

Muhammad Najamuddin Dwi Miharja, Mohammad Hatta Fahamsyah, Arief Teguh Nugroho, Adrianna Syarifur Rakhmat
Universitas Pelita Bangsa

Abstract

Sharia Economics through Sharia Banking Institutions has made many innovations to continue to grow and develop, through the addition of financial products or mergers of several Sharia banking institutions. However, at the community level, Islamic economics, especially Sharia contracts, is still considered very common in its application, and only financial institutions have been able to implement it so far. So in this study, it aims to help the general public to be able to evaluate whether the contracts/transactions that have been or will be implemented have fulfilled the elements of Sharia. Chatbot is an automated robot developed to simulate communication between humans through messenger messages such as telegram and whatsapp interactively with the data that has been created. So that it can help humans in the process of delivering information. Natural language Processing (NLP) is part of the topic of Artificial Intelligence in the field of how a program has the ability to understand human language. The results of the research are expected that in the future the public can easily implement Sharia contracts without having to find it difficult to find sources/experts in the field of Islamic economics and can facilitate Islamic banking to socialize sharia contracts to the wider community.

Keywords: Chatbot, Islamic Economics, Islamic Banking, Natural Language Processing (NLP)

Topic: Economics

[ABS-343]

Factors affecting the failure of village owned enterprises in Magelang

Siti Noor Khikmah, Rochiyati Murniningsih*
Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

BUMDes are always faced with the potential risk of failure that may arise in the future. In an effort to minimize existing risks, BUMDes needs to implement an effective and comprehensive internal control system and have good quality human resources. In 2021, the number of BUMDes will reach 57,273 consisting of 45,233 active BUMDes and 12,040 inactive BUMDes (Kemendes PDPT, 2021). There are 2,188 BUMDes still abandoned and not operating, while as many as 1,670 BUMDes are not yet optimal in their operations to contribute to moving the village economy. This paper was to examine the effect of internal control and the quality of human resources on the failure of BUMDes. Research data was collected by the use of questionnaires and multiple linear regression tests were conducted to obtain the results of the study. The results of the analysis that the internal control system and the quality of human resources affect the failure of BUMDes. The contribution of internal control system and quality of human resources can reduce the impact

of the failure of BUMDes. The further research needs to provide an assessment of failure not only from an internal point of view within the organization but also from an external perspective.

Keywords: Failure, Internal Control System, Quality of Human Resources

Topic: Economics

[ABS-88]

Preparation of financial statements based on financial accounting standards for micro, small and medium entities (SAK EMKM) using android-based UKM accounting computer applications

Muhammad Kadafi, Achmad Rudzali, Rofifatul Qoidah*

Accounting Department, Politeknik Negeri Samarinda, Samarinda, Indonesia

*kadafi_aqila@polnes.ac.id

Abstract

UMKM need funds when applying for bank loans and assessing their business performance, UMKM must have financial reports. By using SAK_EMKM and the UKM Accounting Computer Application based on android, the researcher compiles EMKM financial statements consisting of Income Statements, Statements of Financial Position, and Notes to Financial Statements. Prepare financial reports for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (EMKM) based on EMKM Financial Accounting Standards (SAK-EMKM) using an android-based UKM accounting computer application. This research uses the EMKM Financial Accounting Standards (SAK-EMKM) analysis tool and the Android-based UKM Accounting Computer Application to compile financial reports for micro, small and medium-sized entities. The UKM accounting computer application is very helpful in preparing EMKM financial reports based on SAK_EMKM. This application has informative, inexpensive, easy and fast features for compiling financial reports based on EMKM standards. Tools for compiling financial reports based on Android are widely available for free to make it easier to compile financial reports. Municipal and provincial government Dinas Koperasi and UKM should introduce and provide training on the use of this application to strengthen micro, small and medium entities.

Keywords: Financial Report, Accounting Computer Application

Topic: Economics

[ABS-348]

The effect of accounting information systems and e-commerce utilization on the performance of SMEs in Rembang regency

Rikah, Damayanti

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi YPPI Rembang

Abstract

The high number of MSEs in Indonesia is also inseparable from the existing challenges. Another impact of this pandemic is to encourage a shift in consumption patterns of goods and services from offline to online, with an increase in internet traffic of around 15-20%. The most important thing for small business managers is how to make a lot of profit without the hassle of applying accounting. Thus, it can be stated that the existence and importance of accounting has not been understood by SME entrepreneurs. This study aims to determine the effect of the influence of accounting information systems and the use of e-commerce on the performance of SMEs in Rembang Regency. The population in this study is SMEs in the Rembang Regency. The technique of determining the sample using purposive sampling and technical data analysis used in this research is Multiple Linear Regression. The results of the study show that SMEs in the Rembang Regency area have used AIS in their operational activities and SMEs in the Rembang Regency have also used e-commerce. From the results of the analysis obtained a positive influence on the use of AIS and the use of e-commerce in SME businesses in the Rembang Regency. This shows that the use of AIS and the use of e-commerce affect the performance of SMEs in the Rembang Regency.

Keywords: Accounting Information Systems, Utilization of E-Commerce, Performance of SMEs in Rembang Regency

Topic: Economics

[ABS-368]

The effect of the role of housewives, motivation, business independence and education on the economic increase of the family

Sri Hartiyah, Mila Fursiana Salma Musfiroh

Faculty of Economics and Business University of Qur'anic Science

Abstract

This research is a qualitative approach. The subjects of this study were the wives of potato farmers in Simpangan village, Batur, Banjarnegara. Data was collected by interview, observation, and documentation methods. To prove the validity of the data used persistence techniques in the field and triangulation of sources and methods. Data analysis in this study is data reduction, data presentation and verification or drawing conclusions. The results showed that the research subjects were housekeepers and also helped improve the family's economy by increasing knowledge about processing low quality potatoes into Mustofa potato products, which were processed into delicious and nutritious potatoes, so that it would improve the socio-economic

conditions of their families. The inhibiting factor is the division of time between work and taking care of the family, as well as motivational problems, as well as optimizing the use of potatoes. Suggestions are given as follows: (1) managing the division of time for business, (2) trying to be self-motivated, (3) and optimizing the use of potatoes. Implications - This research is limited to the wives of potato farmers in Simpangan village, Batur, Banjarnegara, so it is recommended for further research to expand the object of research in the surrounding area considering that the location is also close to the Wonosobo area in order to compare the level of ability to improve their family's economy, the inhibiting factor, motivation, business independence, and educational background.

Keywords: Mother's role, motivation, business independence, educational background, improving the family's economy

Topic: Economics

[ABS-114]

Entrepreneurial intention of post Indonesian migrant worker: the role of opportunity recognition and entrepreneurial self efficacy

Muhammad Syaiful Panigoro, Aryana Satrya*

Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok 16424, Indonesia

*muhammad.syaiful92@ui.ac.id

Abstract

The importance of migrant workers to the Indonesian economy can be seen from the number of remittances given by them while working abroad. Still, when they return to Indonesia, very few use their income while working abroad to start a business in their hometown. This study will analyze the most significant influences for post migrant workers to start becoming entrepreneurs in their hometowns. To investigate the impact opportunity recognition and entrepreneurial self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention of post Indonesian migrant worker. This paper also examines the moderating role of subjective norms and perceived behavioral control. Data were collected from 302 respondents of post Indonesian migrant worker at West and East Nusa Tenggara in June 2020. Hierarchical regression analysis was used to test the moderating effect and the proposed hypotheses using SPSS software. The result showed that opportunity recognition show a significant positive impact on entrepreneurial intention, but entrepreneurial self-efficacy does not show a impact on entrepreneurial intention. On the other hand both subjective norms and perceived behavioral control does not moderate the opportunity recognition, entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention relationships. By knowing the role opportunity recognition and entrepreneurial self-efficacy would help government to find a better developing system for post Indonesian migrant worker to start their own business.

Keywords: Opportunity Recognition, Entrepreneurial Self Efficacy, Entrepreneurial Intention, Subjective Norms, Post Migrant Worker

Topic: Economics

[ABS-115]

The role of internal locus of control, subjective norms, entrepreneurial self-efficacy and attitude toward entrepreneurship on entrepreneurial intention of post Indonesian migrant worker

Ahmed Zulfikar, Aryana Satrya*

Faculty of Economic and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok 16424, Indonesia

*ahmed.zulfikar@ui.ac.id

Abstract

The initial step to increase the number of entrepreneurs is to increase intention of being an entrepreneur that can influence entrepreneurial behaviour. Entrepreneurial intentions are defined as self-evident beliefs and believe that they intend to create new businesses and with full awareness plan to do so in the future. The concept of entrepreneurial intention has attracted the attention of researchers both empirically and theoretically. The main purpose of this study is to examine the role of internal locus of control, subjective norms, entrepreneurial self-efficacy and attitude toward entrepreneurship on entrepreneurial intention of former Indonesian Migrant Worker. Data were collected from former worker lived in East Nusa Tenggara and West Nusa Tenggara in 2020. From 352 respondents. Discriminant Analysis was used to test the hypothesis. The result showed that Subjective Norm, Entrepreneurial Self Efficacy and Attitude toward Entrepreneurship are positively significant factors to influence intention level of being entrepreneur. While the Internal Locus of Control is negatively significant in influencing the level of entrepreneurial intention. This research expected to be a reference for the government in formulating strategies and policies that are beneficial for the growth of the level of entrepreneurship in Indonesia. In addition, this research is expected to make a theoretical contribution to further research on entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Internal Locus of Control, Subjective Norms, Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy, Attitude Toward Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Intention

Topic: Economics

[ABS-120]

Determining factors affecting audit opinion of the local government's financial statement in Indonesia

Kristin Wulansari, Della Olivia Katerina Kalangit, Sailawati, Heldina Pristanti*

Politeknik Negeri Samarinda

*kristinwulansari@polnes.ac.id

Abstract

The research aims to obtain empirical evidence whether the criteria of forming an audit opinion have been significantly affecting audit opinion of local government financial statement in Indonesia. The considerations for expressing audit opinion are the deficiency in the internal control system (ICS), the non-compliance with laws and regulations, the conformance with the

Government Accounting Standards (GAS), and BPK's recommendations. The deficiency in internal control is analyzed by the number of findings on three categories, namely the number of weaknesses in the internal control structure, deficiency in the controlling system of revenue and expenditure budget realization, and the weakness in the accounting and reporting controlling system. The conformity with GAS is measured by the number of administrative findings and the ratio between the value of findings to the total value of expenditures of either the findings of regional losses, the potential regional losses, and the revenue shortfall. The recommendations are about follow-up BPK's recommendations. The research for 2016-2020 financial years.

Keywords: Audit opinion, Internal control system, Compliance with laws and regulations, Conformity with government accounting standard, BPK's recommendation

Topic: Economics

[ABS-122]

The antecedents of consumer adoption of mobile payment: An Integration of UTAUT, Utilitarian Value, and Trust

Frank Aligarh, M. Rahmawan Arifin, Bayu Sindhu Raharja, Arif Nugroho*

Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta, Kabupaten Sukoharjo, Jawa Tengah 57168

*frank.aligarh@iain-surakarta.ac.id

Abstract

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the use of mobile payment systems increased rapidly in Indonesia. Retaining users is an important issue for mobile payment service providers. This study aims to investigate consumer behavior towards the adoption of mobile payment systems with the integration of unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT), Utilitarian Value, and Trust. The proposed model is validated using the partial least squares-structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) approach. The data were collected from a total of 272 M-payment users in Indonesia. The results indicated that the intention to use the M-payment system was significantly influenced by performance expectancy, social influence, effort expectancy, facilitating conditions, information quality, system quality, service quality, perceived value, and trust. Moreover, use behavior was significantly influenced by intention to use. The conclusions derived from this study enhance the understanding of the factors determining the adoption of M-payment systems in Indonesia.

Keywords: M-payment systems, UTAUT, Utilitarian, Trust

Topic: Economics

[ABS-124]

Green shipping effect on sustainable economy (maritime student perception)

Maulita, M. Adham, Rahmat

Maritime Department, Politeknik Negeri Samarinda, Samarinda, Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia

Abstract

This paper focuses on Green Shipping and its impact on a sustainable economy. Based on the green shipping approach, the sample of this research is 100 maritime students. The analytical tool in this study uses the Structural Equation Model. Green Shipping approach based on Green Theory. The results show the importance of green efficiency, green management, and the impact of pollution. Confirmation of the great influence of green shipping on sustainable economies is a major contribution to literature. Green Management and Green Efficiency contribute to controlling the impact of pollution with practical effects on the economy.

Keywords: Green Shipping, Sustainable Economy, Green Theory, SDG's

Topic: Economics

[ABS-134]

Evaluation of the implementation of unliable housing program as an effort for poverty reduction in Magelang district

Barkah Susanto, Retno Rusdijjati, Veni Soraya Dewi, Nur Laila Yuliani

Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

In order to create a decent house for the poor, the government has launched a social rehabilitation program for Uninhabitable Houses (RTLH). on the basis of Law Number 13 of 2011 concerning Handling the Poor. Problems that arise in the field are that the prospective recipients are not registered in the 2018 Unified Database (BDT) and the assistance is not sufficient so that the recipients have to borrow or sell their assets. To ensure this, it is necessary to evaluate the implementation of the RTLH program with the aim of 1) identifying the perceptions of the recipients of the RTLH program, 2) identifying the impact of the RTLH program on poverty alleviation efforts, and 3) formulating an RTLH strategy that can provide optimal benefits for recipients. The sample of this study amounted to 31 informants from three sub-districts with the highest number of RTLH in Magelang Regency, namely Salaman, Pakis, and Grabag. This type of research is descriptive qualitative with data collection methods in the form of observations, interviews, and literature studies. The results are that 1) all informants feel helped by this program even though the funds provided are not enough so they have to borrow or sell assets, 2) this program has an impact on poverty alleviation even though it is not evenly distributed, 3) and a synergistic relationship is needed in the management of the renovation assistance program. RTLH which involves the Regional Government, Village Government, RTLH beneficiaries, the community, and CSR which are incorporated in one Nondirectional Cycle model. This research

has implications for policies that will be made by the District Government to improve the procedures for providing RTLH assistance starting from the planning process, determining target/prospective recipients, implementing, monitoring, reporting, to evaluation.

Keywords: Uninhabitable Houses, District Government, Village Government, Integrated Database

Topic: Economics

[ABS-137]

Effect on the relationship between organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) on millennial employees performance: mediating and moderating

Susanti Dwi Ilhami

STIE YPPI REMBANG

Abstract

Millennial are less willing to show Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB). Millennial generation develops the philosophy of working for life. Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) is not a priority for millennial generation because it can cause pressure on life. This paper intends to examine the mediating effect of employee engagement and moderating effect of training on the relationship between Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) on employee performance of Millennial Employees. The population was 250 of millennial employees from six media and information technologies sectors in Yogyakarta. This study used saturation sampling types. The hypotheses were tested by using SEM PLS. The results showed that Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) did not affect on employee performance. Importantly, this study proves that employee engagement is a mediating variable between Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) on employee performance. Instead, this study cannot prove that training can moderate those relationship. This study confirms that the importance of improving training facilities and the time of training must be strictly adjusted to the training needs, both for contract and permanent employees.

Keywords: Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB), Employee Engagement, Training, Employee Performance, Millennial

Topic: Economics

[ABS-143]

The challenges of Indonesian sharia bank post-merger

Nidya Waras Sayekti^{1}, Ariesy Tri Mauleny¹, Sony Hendra Permana¹, Achmad Chotib²*

¹ Pusat Penelitian Sekretariat Jenderal DPR RI, Gedung Nusantara II Lt. 2, Jakarta

¹ Bank Syariah Indonesia

*nidya.sadun@gmail.com

Abstract

Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) was officially merged on February 1, 2021. After the BSI merger, management have to face various challenges both internal and external to the company. This research is a descriptive study with qualitative methods and uses secondary data from various literatures. This study aims to examine the challenges of post-merger BSI both internal and external to the company and the difference between them and the merger of Bank Mandiri. Several challenges must be faced by the company from the internal side, such as: differences in work culture, human resource management, product and service combination, and operational system integration. Meanwhile, the challenges from the external side of the company are: demands to produce competitive and innovative products, differences in customer characteristics, performance improvement, and increased literacy, inclusion, and market share of Islamic banking.

Keywords: Sharia Bank, Merger, Challenges

Topic: Economics

[ABS-401]

The effect of competence of the apparatus, internal control system and legal audits on state-owned assets and information system as a moderating

Sobrotul Intikhanah, Wiwik Lukmana

Universitas Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan

Abstract

This study aimed to examine and obtain empirical evidence regarding the effect of apparatus competence, information systems, legal audits, and internal control systems on the management of State -Owned Assets (a case study at the Technical Implementation Unit of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights). Since the research was quantitative, it used multiple linier regression with SPSS version 16.0 as the method of data analysis. The sample was 36 respondents while the population was all users of the goods as Head of Subdivision of state property, administrator of state property, and assistant to the administrator of state property at the Technical Implementation Unit of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Central Java Province. The sampling technique used total sampling technique. The result stated the competence of the apparatus. The results stated the competence of the apparatus, internal control system and legal audits had a significant effect on the management of State -

Owned Assets. Meanwhile, the information system as a quasi-moderating to the effect of legal audit on the management of State -Owned Assets. Otherwise, it cannot either be moderating the effect of SPI on the management of State -Owned Assets and the effect of Apparatus Competence.

Keywords: State-Owned Assets, apparatus competence, information system, legal audit, internal control system

Topic: Economics

[ABS-404]

Mediation role of employee engagement on the influence of talent management on workforce agility

Muhamad Ekhsan, Retno Purwani Setyaningrum, Rosinta Napitupulu*
Universitas Pelita Bangsa, 17530, Indonesia

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of Talent Management on Workforce Agility Mediated by Employee Engagement at PINNA hospital. This research uses quantitative methods. The research variable data collection was carried out by distributing questionnaires as many as 54 respondents using saturated sampling method. The data analysis technique used Path Analysis with the SMARPLS 3.0 program. The results of the study found that Talent Management has a positive and significant effect on Employee Engagement, Employee Engagement has a positive and significant effect on Workforce Agility, Talent Management has no positive and significant effect on Workforce Agility. There is a positive and significant effect between the variables Talent Management by Employee Engagement on Workforce Agility.

Keywords: Talent Management, Workforce Agility, Employee Engagement

Topic: Economics

[ABS-151]

Resilience as bottom line strategy to achieve business sustainability: a review

Nia Kurniati Bachtiar¹, Nor Hanuni Ramli²

¹ Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Indonesia

² University Malaysia Pahang, Malaysia

Abstract

How can a business survive in the market? how can entrepreneurial character help to achieve this? which character is determined among all? And mostly, what strategy used to maintain business existence in this dynamic world?. By looking at literatures in business resilience and

sustainability since 1973 until 2021, this study aims to explore what variables relate to resilience, sustainability and entrepreneurship. We use Top 10 International Management Journal published in both academic and practitioner-oriented and analyze 181 articles related to resilience, sustainability and entrepreneurship. This article starts by describing our methodology, synthesizing findings from literature review and conceptualizing a multifaceted framework of resilience and sustainability in entrepreneurial world. This study revealed that among literatures resilience is commonly relate to crisis, business growth, entrepreneurship and organization.

Keywords: business resilience, sustainability, entrepreneurship, growth

Topic: Economics

[ABS-408]

The effect of mediation-moderation on satisfaction with switching payment method choices in generation Z users of application-based transportation services in Jakarta

Eko Retno Indriyarti, Sri Wijihastuti

Universitas Trisakti, Jl. Kyai Tapa No.1, Grogol, Jakarta Barat

Abstract

Generation Z is close to information technology trends and have the behavior of easily switching to the use of a product/service. The research problem is whether the satisfaction of switching the use of payment methods to application-based transportation in Jakarta is formed by switching costs, intentions, or user behavior. This study aims to measure the satisfaction of switching payment method choices in generation Z users of application-based transportation services in Jakarta. This research uses Partial Least Square - Structural Equation Modeling and survey-questionnaire. The sample size was 250 who were Generation Z users of application-based transportation services in Jakarta. This study explains that switching costs affect switching intention. In the moderating effect, the relationship between switching costs and switching intention is moderated by behavior in price promotions. Switching intention also mediates switching costs on satisfaction. Meanwhile, switching satisfaction is influenced by switching intention and behavior in price promotions. This research has practical implications for the strategy for companies to make periodic promotions on application-based transportation to attract user intentions while maximizing the use of cashless payment methods to achieve company goals in circulating user funds for strategic business interests.

Keywords: Switching costs, switching intention, consumer behavior, satisfaction

Topic: Economics

[ABS-411]

Economic analysis of 1x55 MW capacity geothermal field development

Alfrets Lumi¹, Havidh Pramadika^{2}, Isdaryanto Iskandar¹, Rainaldi²*

¹ Faculty of Engineering, Atma Jaya Catholic University Of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

² Teknik Perminyakan, Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Geothermal is a potential renewable energy source to be developed in Indonesia. Indonesia's geothermal energy potential reaches 25,386.5 MW, but only 1,948.5 MW is used for electricity generation. One of the biggest obstacles to geothermal development for power generation is geothermal electricity tariffs and the absence of regulatory reform or the establishment of attractive incentives to further ensure the economics of geothermal power projects, This paper tries to look at the economics of the latest geothermal electricity tariffs set by the government, Calculation of the economic value of geothermal electricity rates using excel software using secondary data, It is necessary to adjust the tariff for geothermal electricity from 11.74 US-cents/kWh to around 0.198 cents US-/kWh so that the price of geothermal electricity is in the range of 11.938 cents. IRR value that is smaller than the Discount Rate value of 10.36% indicates a high risk of loss to inflation or changes in the value of currency or goods, The benefits of this research for the world of education can be a reference for the geothermal economy in Indonesia, while in the industrial world it can be a reference for tariffs set by the government to see if the project is feasible to run.

Keywords: geothermal economy, electricity tariff, geothermal development

Topic: Economics

[ABS-159]

Factors, effects, and preferences on craft product and batik innovation in 4.0 era

Dita Andansari^{1}, Khairul Hisyam bin Kamarudin², Darius Shyafary¹, Heldina Pristanti¹*

¹ Product Design Department, Politeknik Negeri Samarinda

² Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia

*ditaandansari@polnes.ac.id

Abstract

Since the emergence in 2007 until now, creative industries have contributed greatly to the national gross domestic product (GDP) especially in 2015 until now showed an increase. a relatively new player, BATIK MSMEs in East Kalimantan must have the advantage of competing among textile-based MSMEs in East Kalimantan such as batik, Samarinda sarong and ulap doyo. The purpose of writing is to provide an overview to Kriya batik MSMEs in East Kalimantan in particular that there are opportunities to apply innovation strategies to their industry so that they have the advantage of competing among other MSMEs in the same field in the digital culture era. The method used in this writing is a descriptive method s and the initial design of research, the collection of kansei words, the preparation of differential semantic questionnaires (SD), the

dissemination of SD I questionnaires and statistical analysis. Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that to make one sheet of batik size 90 cm x 2 meters comparison if made in a conventional way by digital means is 3: 1. Thus the time efficiency that can be achieved is 30%. This shows that production can reach 300% in one month.

Keywords: innovation, craft, batik, digital, east kalimantan

Topic: Economics

[ABS-164]

The impact of super micro credit on SMEs during the covid-19 pandemic

*Sony Hendra Permana**, *Nidya Waras Sayekti*, *Ariesy Tri Mauleny*, *Rafika Sari*, *Dewi Restu Mangeswurii*, *Niken Paramita*

Research Center of Secretariat General of DPR RI, Gedung Nusantara I Lt. 2, Jakarta

*sony.hendra@gmail.com

Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the decline in economic sectors, including the SME sector. Based on research conducted by OJK, the COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on decreasing sales turnover for more than 80 percent of SMEs. Another study even stated that as many as 58% of SMEs close their businesses temporarily. This condition encourages the government to create various programs to support the sustainability of SME businesses. One of the programs is the Super Micro Credit program, which purposes to strengthen SME business capital. This article aims to see how they use Super Micro Credit funds and how it affects SMEs. The research method used is a quantitative approach using the index impact factors. The results showed that SMEs had utilized the use of funds from the Super Micro Credit program to increase capital (42%) and 37% of other needs related to business. However, 21% of SMEs use these funds for different conditions that are not related to business. Furthermore, the Super Micro Credit program generally positively impacts SMEs with an index score of 0.65. Meanwhile, partially Super Micro Credit has a positive influence in maintaining business continuity (index score 0.67), maintaining sales (index score 0.68) and employees (index score 0.58), conducting business development (index score 0.70), even to make a new attempt (0.60). This Super Micro Credit Program needs to be continued in the coming years so that the national economy can continue to run.

Keywords: super micro credit, SMEs, the Covid-19 pandemic, capital

Topic: Economics

[ABS-166]

The effect of financial performance on company value with good corporate governance as a moderation variable

Eko Adi Widyanto, Maylisa Dwi Wulandari, Meylinda Ade Safitri, Kinanti Sekar Larasati
Department of Accounting, Politeknik Negeri Samarinda, Samarinda, Indonesia

Abstract

Many research prove that the value of the company is greatly influenced by financial performance. But the development of science found the fact that there is a tendency for Good Corporate Governance to play an important role in the value of companies that are influenced by financial performance. The purpose of this research is to analyze the Effect of Financial Performance on The Value of The Company with Good Corporate Governance as a Moderation Variable. The study used quantitative methods, the observation period between 2017 - 2020. The data in this study is secondary data. Analytical tools using Descriptive Statistics, Inferential Statistics, Partial Least Square Model Analysis (PLS), Model-Outer Model Evaluation (Convergent Validity Test and Reliability Test), Model Evaluation - Inner Model, and Hypothesis testing. All are analyzed with the help of SmartPLS software. The findings expected in this study include being able to provide information on the extent to which the role of Good Corporate Governance contributes to the value of the company. The implications of this research will be able to provide recommendations on how each company views the implementation of Good Corporate Governance in the company's annual report. The results showed that financial performance did not have a significant influence on the value of the company. Good corporate governance is not able to strengthen the relationship between financial performance to the value of the company. This makes Good Corporate Governance unable to be a moderation between financial performance and corporate value.

Keywords: Financial Performance, Company Value, Good Corporate Governance

Topic: Economics

[ABS-423]

Determinant factors of whistleblowing intention

Harti Budi Yanti, Vonny Djaja, Deliza Henny
Accounting Dept, Faculty of Economic & Business, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Whistleblowing is an act of reporting by organizational participants about illegal, immoral practices done by colleagues or their superiors. None are willing to whistleblow due to the consequences behind. Therefore, a whistleblowing system is applied, to encourage the active role of all parties to whistleblow potential/occurrence of fraud, sincerely and responsibly. This research reveals the influence of behavioral control, personal cost, ethical environment, moral identity and risk aversion on whistleblowing intentions. Primary data obtained through online questionnaires to employees of the finance, accounting, marketing and procurement divisions in Jakarta who have implemented a whistleblowing system. Result showed there are positive

influence of perceptions of behavioral control, personal costs, ethical environment on whistleblowing intentions. Risk aversion strengthens the positive influence of moral identity, and weakens the negative influence of personal cost on whistleblowing intentions. Based on this result, the leaders need to socialize the existence of a witness protection mechanism to convince and provide guarantees for the safety of whistleblowers and rewards for their courage and moral awareness, reducing occurrence of potential fraud.

Keywords: Whistleblowing intention, Behavioral Control Perception, Personal Cost, Ethical Environment, Moral Identity, Risk Aversion

Topic: Economics

[ABS-424]

The effect of independent assurance of sustainability report and carbon emissions disclosure on firm value

Christina Dwi Astuti, Harti Budi Yanti, Ahmad Mushab Itqoni

Accounting Dept, Faculty of Economic & Business, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Sustainable development is an important issue today. Investment considerations are not only based on financial performance, but also social and environmental performance. Every activity, decision and company policy will have a comprehensive impact on performance. Therefore, sustainability accounting is a must, so stakeholders understand firm's sustainable resource management. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of independent assurance and disclosure of carbon emissions on firm value with firm size, profitability, leverage, and liquidity as control variables. This research has secondary data, derived from annual financial reports and sustainability reports from high profile companies listed on Indonesian Stock Exchange (2016 - 2020). The banking industry and the service industry were excluded from the sample. Based on these criteria, a sample of 185 firm years was obtained. The result confirms that independence assurance, carbon emission disclosure and profitability have positive effect on firm value. Meanwhile, firm size, leverage and liquidity have no effect on firm value. Independence assurance is little used in sustainability reporting. Likewise, a few companies that disclose carbon emissions on sustainability report. This research is expected to be an evaluation material for companies in maintaining and improving the company's reputation which will increase the value of the company. Companies can evaluate the benefits of using independent assurers and disclosure of carbon emissions in sustainability reports on the value of the company.

Keywords: Independent Assurance, Carbon Emission Disclosure, Firm Size, Financial Performance, Firm Value

Topic: Economics

[ABS-425]

Impact of anti-fraud awareness, fraud detection procedures & technology to fraud detection skill

Emma Saur Nauli Sipayung, Harti Budi Yanti, Anggara Bayu Setya
Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Public complaints regarding indications of corruption in government institutions have increased. This should be responded by increasing fraud red flag knowledge. An understanding of procedures and technology to trace fraud, increasing skepticism in internal auditors hopefully will enhance fraud detection skills. This study aims to determine the factors that influence fraud detection skills, anti-fraud awareness, fraud detection procedures and technology with professional skepticism as moderating variable. This study uses questionnaires, distributed to the structural ranks, Head of Balai Besar, head of BMKG Station, head of division/field, head of sub-section/sub-sector and BMKG internal auditors. The results showed that anti-fraud awareness, detection procedures and technology, and fraud prevention had a positive effect on fraud detection skill. Professional skepticism is proven to only strengthen the influence of fraud detection and prevention technology on fraud detection skill. This research used as a reference to identify factors affecting fraud detection skill of internal auditors and leaders in the future. This also serve as reference a better anti-fraud awareness culture policy, improve fraud detection skill by updating procedures and technology used in the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency environment (BMKG).

Keywords: Anti-fraud awareness, fraud detection and prevention procedures, fraud detection and prevention technology, professional skepticism, fraud detection skill.

Topic: Economics

[ABS-426]

Fraud detection skill of external auditors

Murtanto, Harti Budi Yanti, Ice Nasyrah Noor, Risa Nurmala Dewi
Accounting Dept, Faculty of Economic & Business, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

After Enron, auditors were required to be able to detect fraud in financial statements. The new accountants do not care about fraud phenomenon. These new, untrained accounting graduates face shrewd and manipulative fraud perpetrators. Lack of fraud detection skills has become a scathing criticism from accountants. This study aims to examine and provide empirical evidence about the effect of auditor competence, independence, professional skepticism on fraud detection skill. Other, whether auditor experience could moderate that relationship. Data was obtained by questionnaires to CPA firms in Jakarta as highest number of CPA in Indonesia. 200 sets were sent, 192 sets were completed and process with MRA technique. The results confirmed that competence, independence and experience have a positive effect on fraud detection skills. Experience strengthens the positive influence of independence on fraud detection skills.

Professional skepticism does not affect fraud detection skills. The information presented is expected to provide additional information to management regarding the determination of fraud prevention policies in an organization. For example, giving rewards or awards, this can further encourage employees to be honest and responsible and committed to their organization.

Keywords: Competency, Independency, Professional Skepticism, Fraud Detection Skills, Audit Experience

Topic: Economics

[ABS-439]

Determinant factors of audit judgment in the government sector

Christina Dwi Astuti, Erma Prilyani Sihotang, Lidia Wahyuni , Shafrani Dizar

Accounting Dept, Faculty of Economic & Business, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Audit judgment is the auditor's consideration in assessing information at every stage of the audit process including engagement, planning, field assignments, and audit reporting. Audit judgment is very important, because the audit is conducted based on a sample. The accuracy of this audit judgment affects the quality of the audit and the opinion it produces. This study examines the effect of goal orientation, self-efficacy, obedience pressure, and task complexity on the audit judgment of internal auditors in the Government Sector. This research has primary data. Research object is internal auditors, as member of Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) who worked at Inspektorat Jendral of Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transportation and Ministry of Internal Affairs. Based on proportionate stratified random sampling method, collected 255 respons. The result confirm that goal orientation, self-efficacy and task complexity have a positive effect on audit judgment. Obedience pressure has a negative effect on audit judgment, needs to be the attention of Inspektorat Jendral of Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transportation and Ministry of Internal Affairs. An improvement of risk management application the audit process to detect risks of regulatory pressure from various parties and interfere with the implementation and achievement of audit objectives/results.

Keywords: Audit Judgment, Goal Orientation, Self Efficacy, Obedience Pressures, Task Complexity

Topic: Economics

[ABS-442]

The effect of forensic audit knowledge, audit experience, and workload on auditor's corruption detection skill

Murtanto, Bakhtiar Mufti Nugroho, Haryono Umar

Accounting Dept, Faculty of Economic & Business, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Auditor's Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) are expected to have corruption detection skill, for professionalism reason mention on SPKN, and for securing state finances from leaks of fraudulent behavior by state officials. Corruption is hard to detect, due to hidden by the perpetrators. But, early detection of corruption cases should be known by both internal and external auditors. Purpose of this study to examine the effect of forensic audit knowledge, audit experience and workload on the auditor's corruption detection skill, with spiritual intelligence as a moderating variable. This study uses primary data using on line questionnaires. The population in this study were all auditors at the Supreme Audit Agency. While the sample is employees with a minimum of two years services. 169 respondents participated in this research and will be processed using regression analysis. The results confirmed that Forensic Audit knowledge and Audit Experience positively affect Auditor's corruption detection skill. Spiritual Intelligence strengthens the positive effect of forensic audit knowledge, audit experience on the auditor's ability to detect corruption. Spiritual Intelligence weakens the negative effect of workload on the auditor's corruption detection skill. Increase knowledge about forensic auditing through training, seminars, forensic auditor certification. In addition, organizing a knowledge transfer forum by experienced auditors and establishing a knowledge.

Keywords: Forensic Audit Knowledge, Audit Experience, workload on the auditor's corruption

Topic: Economics

[ABS-451]

Impact of good corporate governance and auditor characteristics on audit quality

Murtanto, Hexana Sri Lastanti, Jorgie Jovancha Appy

Accounting Dept, Faculty of Economic & Business, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

A quality audit is an audit conducted by a competent and independent auditor. Competent Auditor means having accounting and auditing and information technology knowledge. Independent Auditor means feeling free from conflicts of interest with any related party. Many factors affect audit quality, apart from competence and independence, and need to be explore. Purpose of This study to examine the effect of good corporate governance effectiveness and auditor quality on audit quality. The research data collected via questionnaires sent to auditor as respondents. The auditors were selected based on the purposive sampling method, with the criteria of working in a Public Accounting Firm registered in the IAPI Directory, and residing

within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. The submission and return of data takes place over a period of four months starting from early November 2020 to March 2021. The results confirmed that work experience, competence, integrity, objectivity and professionalism have a positive effect on audit quality. However, independence does not affect audit quality. This study provides empirical evidence about the role of competence in auditor performance. Accountants, a profession that works on the basis of stakeholder trust, require a competent, integrity and impartial person who is full of ethical dilemmas in the process of his work. The low competence of an auditor will have a major impact on audit performance and for the economy. The inability of auditors to maintain public trust by opportunistic actions, ignoring norms and morality has an impact on the credibility and legality of the accounting profession.

Keywords: Good Corporate Governance, Auditor Characteristics, Audit Quality

Topic: Economics

[ABS-197]

SMEs competitiveness: a systematic mapping study

R Murniningsih, N Hidayah, SN Khikmah

UNIMMA

Abstract

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is likely to have an advantage over competitors due to their strategic plans. Meanwhile, some of the strategic factors considered important to have a competitive advantage include human resource, development, knowledge management, and Information and Communication Technology. They have been found to build and sustain a dominant position for rivals, but there is a need to consider the state of the art of competitive advantage by entrepreneurs or academics. Therefore, this study aimed to classify and identify scientific publications as well as to carry out a thematic review of recent literature to provide a comprehensive and thorough view of the competitive advantage in SMEs. This included the use of the Systematic Mapping Study (SMS) to review scientific articles related to competitive advantage depending on the focus, locus, and type of study. The results of this mapping are expected to contribute to both researchers and practitioners in determining the research focus gap and the next novelty of competitive advantage research. Thus, this study classified competitive advantage based on the overview of previous research topics and trends.

Keywords: smes competitiveness, literature review, small and medium enterprises

Topic: Economics

[ABS-198]

Village funds, institutions and economic growth: efforts to realize welfare

Ariesy Tri Mauleny¹, Nidya Waras Sayekti¹, Sony Hendra Permana¹, Indana Fiersy Tsabita Arsil²

¹ Research Center - Secretariat General, The House of Representatives of Republic of Indonesia

² Faculty of State Administrative Science - Universitas Indonesia

ariesy.mauleny@dpr.go.id,

nidya.sadun@gmail.com,

sony.hendra@gmail.com,

indanatsabita@gmail.com

Abstract

The government has disbursed village funds since 2015 and its magnitude continues to increase every year. How is the effectiveness in the efforts to realize welfare and increase economic growth has become a national issue. This quantitative descriptive study uses the data panel method with a sample of 415 districts throughout Indonesia in 2015-2020. The results showed that the allocation of village funds on the growth and economic welfare of its people was considered proven empirically had a positive and significant effect. But these conditions are also influenced by institutional and human resources. Some records related to the implementation of supporting development and empowerment of regional communities need to be made measurable with the participatory, transparent and accountable development planning system. Improving the quality of implementation of village funds is expected to increase the existence of independent villages.

Keywords: village funds, institutions, economic growth, welfare.

Topic: Economics

[ABS-457]

The effect of technological literature financial literature and financial technology on the financial performance of MSMEs in Purworejo regency moderated by financial inclusion

Nur Siyami, Rusmiyatun

STIE RAJAWALI PURWOREJO

Abstract

Competition in the MSME sector is getting tighter with the passage of the ASEAN Economic Community which has been formed since 2015. Because of this phenomenon, MSME actors must be good at competing not only domestically but also in the export world with ASEAN countries so that they are able to survive and continue to strengthen Indonesian economy. This study aims to examine the impact of technological literacy, financial literacy and financial technology on the financial performance of SMEs in Purworejo Regency which is moderated by financial inclusion. Data collection techniques in this study were obtained by means of observation, interviews, questionnaires, documentation and literature study. The population in this study were entrepreneurs of SMEs in Purworejo Regency. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling while the number of samples in this study were 65 business actors. The data analysis

technique in this study was moderate regression analysis, coefficient of determination, T test and F test.

Keywords: Literacy technology, Literacy Financial, Financial Technology

Topic: Economics

[ABS-203]

The effect of good corporate governance to the company value on the BUMN company listed on Indonesia stock exchange 2015 - 2020

Sudarlan, Ibrahim Musa, Aria Warni

Politeknik Negeri Samarinda

Abstract

This study aims to determine the influence of good corporate governance that is proxiposed with institutional ownership, independent board of directors, board of directors, and audit committee on the value of the company as measured by Tobin's Q. Sample selection using purposive sampling method and data used is the annual report of basic industry and chemical sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2020. The method used in this research is quantitative method with analysis tool used is multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS. The results showed that simultaneously unconstitutional ownership, independent board of commissioners, board of directors, and audit committee had a significant impact on the company's value. While partially only the independent board of commissioners has a significant effect on the value of the company.

Keywords: good corporate governance, corporate value

Topic: Economics

[ABS-468]

Financial literacy's importance in household finance decision-making

Goso¹, Syamsu Alam², Muhammad Yunus Amar², Musran Munizu²

¹ Departement of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Palopo, Palopo, Indonesia

² Departement of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia

Abstract

Understanding financial operations originates with the household. Prior to actually accessing and participating in the market and financial system, critical decisions are made using this source. Finance is still a very specialized field in its existing iteration. Households^ function in the financial system, which is a source of household financial complexity, has not gotten the attention

it deserves. We will explore how the relevance of financial literacy is related to the knowledge, skills, and beliefs of husband and wife and their consensus in making decisions about life insurance participation. Separate in-depth interviews are conducted by married couples, wives separately, and husbands collectively. The main topic we discuss is how to perform comparative analysis of data derived from interviews with members of various ethnicities and cultures. There are married couples who, despite having low levels of financial literacy (financial knowledge and skills), play a more decisive role in household financial decision-making because their partners do not want to take financial responsibility because they are doubtful of their own abilities, so they accept their partners' decisions more out of necessity. This research project has implications for how financial knowledge is regarded, and how income and consumption are allocated. Financial knowledge and skills provide individuals and couples confidence in household financial matters, financial decision-making, and asset allocation, according to findings.

Keywords: Household finance, financial literacy, financial skill, financial decision-making, consumer finance

Topic: Economics

[ABS-216]

Markowitz modeling: comparative analyzes value stock portfolio, growth stock, and syari'ah stock in Indonesia stock exchange

Andewi Rokhmawati

The Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Riau

Abstract

The Indonesia Stock Exchange has launched various indices from different stock groups, one of which is IDXValue30, IDXGrowth30, and IDXIslamic70. This stock grouping helps retail investors to get stocks that are liquid and perform well enough. However, it is not enough to select stocks from the group. Investors need to see the expected return and risk of the stock after it is included in the portfolio. This study compares the portfolio performance of the value stock, growth stock, and sharia stock group using the Markowitz model. Using the Markowitz model, three optimization models were developed to generate the satisfied individual stocks included in the portfolio, the proportion of each stock, the portfolios' risks, and the portfolios' expected returns. There are three efficient frontiers from three different groups, namely portfolios from the IDXValue30 and IDXGrowth30, and IDX Islamic70. The results of this study indicate that the portfolio performance sharia stock has the best portfolio performance, namely the portfolio that has the highest expected portfolio at the lowest risk level. The growth stock portfolio has the lowest portfolio performance. This research implies that Islamic stocks, especially those forming the sharia portfolio, promise the best performance and can be used as investment instruments.

Keywords: Value Stock, Growth Stock, Syariah Stock, Markowitz Model, Efficient Frontier

Topic: Economics

[ABS-475]

The roles of social media marketing activities on trust and user satisfaction

*Rahmad Solling Hamid**, Salju, Indra Kusdianto, Muhammad Ikbal
Universitas Muhammadiyah Palopo, South Sulawesi, Indonesia
*rahmadshamid@umpalopo.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to examine the relationship of Information social media marketing activities, trust, and user satisfaction. The populations are whole leadership or stakeholder Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Palopo City. The sample of this research take by using non probability method that approach purposive sampling with consideration that sample choose by based purpose of research that sector Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (SMEs) by using media of electronic commerce (e-commerce). Measurement of sample take over about 200 samples, by consideration minima sample for Structure Equation Model (SEM) that 100 samples and error rate about 5 %. For test of hypothesis, this research used structural equation model (SEM) through approach Partial Least Squares (PLS-SEM) by help software SmartPLS. After passing reliability and validity tests, the data were analyzed with partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM). The results show a positive relationship between social media marketing activities and user satisfaction- this influence is mediated by trust. In addition, trust has a positive impact on user satisfaction. Practitioners and policymakers must be able to increase their understanding of the use of social media in supporting business activities. Practitioners must determine precisely which social media platforms are quality, safe, easy to use, and affordable. Practitioners also need to keep updating information on the development of digital information technology, especially in developing countries. This study has shown a more comprehensive model of the relationship between social media, trust, and user satisfaction, as well as the mediating role of the trust variable on the relationship between social media and user satisfaction.

Keywords: Social Media Marketing Activities, Trust, User Satisfaction, SMEs

Topic: Economics

[ABS-485]

Strategy for collection and distribution of zakat funds during a pandemic in Lazismu

Abid Ramadhan^{1}, Muh. Akbar (b), Sahrir¹, Sofyan Syamsuddin¹, Nispa Sari¹, Andika Rusli¹*

¹ Department of Accounting, Universitas Muhammadiyah Palopo, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

² Department of Syariah Finance, ITB Ahmad Dahlan, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

*abid@umpalopo.ac.id

Abstract

Many people have lost their jobs in challenging times due to the COVID-19 pandemic and need help to survive. On the contrary, people with excess funds are expected to be sensitive to social phenomena. This study intends to understand the strategy for collecting and distributing ZIS funds in Lazismu throughout the pandemic. The method used is descriptive qualitative approaches. The data is obtained with interviews and documentation, while the data analysis technique uses data reduction, presentation, and documentation. This study indicates that the collection of ZIS funds is carried out in various ways, such as outreach and promotion on social media, but this has not been effective because 95% of muzakki still come from among Muhammadiyah residents while a few numbers of it from outside of Muhammadiyah. The strategy for disbursing funds is carried out proportionally, in which funds are channeled for primary needs, business assistance, natural disaster assistance, and study assistance. The results of this study are expected to provide a more comprehensive understanding and information regarding the collection and distribution of ZIS funds in the pandemic era.

Keywords: Covid-19, ZIS, Lazismu

Topic: Economics

[ABS-492]

Mediating effect of motivation intrinsic on relation between of education entrepreneurship, social norms and entrepreneurship intention an early age at the Yayasan Ponpes Yatim Duafa Center Banten Pandeglang

Ellyana Amran, Hermanto Yaputra

Faculty of Economis and Business Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Since the children have been prepared to follow the education and learning process, they are motivated to be able to apply the concept of entrepreneurship in life. By intensively training skills from an early age, students will become productive figures for the lives of their people. Mediating Effect of Motivation Intrinsic on Relation between of Education Entrepreneurship, Social Norms and Entrepreneurship Intention an early age at the Yayasan Ponpes Yatim Duafa Center Banten. The study used quantity approach; data was collective using The Structural Equation Model (SEM) Methodology via Amos software. Generally, social norms have positive

influence on entrepreneurship intension, entrepreneurship education has positive influence on entrepreneurship intension, Motivation intrinsic has positive influence on entrepreneurship intension. Need to improve the culture of entrepreneurship and learning models on attitude formation such as holding competitions to increase creativity, innovation and success stories.

Keywords: Motivation Intrinsic, Entrepreneurship Education, Social Norms, Structural Equation Model

Topic: Economics

[ABS-249]

The role of digital technology in gold-pawning practice in Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI)

Rini Ariyanti¹, Bunga M. Shalihah², Fitria Rahmah³, Akbar Sarif⁴, Nurul Aini binti Muhammed¹

¹ Faculty of Economic and Muamalat Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

² Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business UIN Raden Fatah Palembang

³ Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business UIN Sultan Aji Muhammad Idris Samarinda

⁴ Academy of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya

⁵ Faculty of Economic and Muamalat Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

Abstract

Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) was only officially legalized and established on the 1st of February 2021. Albeit being a new bank, Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) was presented to provide more complete, varied products, a broader network, a better capital capacity, and novel service innovation aimed to ease customers. One of the products is gold pawn. This study aims to analyze the role of digital technology in the practice of gold-pawning in Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI). This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The results indicate that digital technology in BSI's gold-pawning practice, both with the pick-up and drop-off method, affects the gold-pawn online application process through BSI mobile banking. Through BSI mobile banking, customers can simulate the gold estimate calculation, estimate the financing value, apply for the financing value, choose the gold-pawn service method. Additionally, they can enter the data for the location, date, and time of the pick-up service, insert pass photo, photo of ID card, photo of the gold collateral, the desired BSI branch office, and they can fill in and check the financing data, debit authorization, extension method, AML (Anti Money Laundering) and KYC (Know Your Customer), Customer statement, and terms of financing application.

Keywords: Indonesia, Financial Technology, Digital technology, gold pawn, BSI mobile banking

Topic: Economics

[ABS-250]

The impact of employee engagement, perceived organizational support, and employer branding on organizational citizenship behavior: the mediation role of organizational communication satisfaction. study on state-owned enterprises (SOE) employees in Indonesia

Gilang Adi Yuliarso

Master of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia, 10430, Indonesia

Abstract

State-owned Enterprises in Indonesia has a fairly tight level of competition between them in every sector of industry. One way to have strong competitiveness is to have superior human resources. Each State-owned Enterprises has a different method of developing their company's human resource. On the other hand, Ministry of SOE propose the new core values named ^AKHLAK^ to be implemented in all SOEs in Indonesia in order to enhance their human capital excellence. Consequently, each SOE should consider their approach towards the implementation of the AKHLAK core values, thus they would be able to implement the values optimally. This research aims to find the impact of employee engagement, perceived organizational support, and employer branding towards organizational citizenship behaviour mediated by organizational communication satisfaction. This research uses a quantitative approach to answer the research questions and hypotheses. The sample of this research were State-owned Enterprises employee that has minimum 1 (one) year experience. The expected result is that there is a significant impact from employee engagement, perceived organizational support, employer branding, and organizational communication satisfaction towards organizational citizenship behavior.

Keywords: Employee Engagement, Employer Branding, Perceived Organizational Support, Organizational Communication Satisfaction, Organizational Citizenship Behaviour

Topic: Economics

[ABS-254]

The impact of management accounting system on SMEs performance

Siti Alliyah, Nurma Gupita Dewi*

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi YPPI Rembang

Abstract

This study aims to examine the direct effect of the characteristics of the Management Accounting System (SAM) on the performance of SMEs. Further, this study also examines the role of innovation as a mediating variable. The sample in this study is manager or finance department of SMEs in Rembang Regency. The data collection used is the survey questionnaire method. SEM-PLS is used to process data and test hypotheses. The results of the study support the hypothesis that management accounting system has an effect on the performance of SMEs. Innovation capability mediates the indirect effect of management accounting system on the performance of

SMEs. The contribution of this research is expected to provide benefits for SMEs to pay attention to innovation strategies, management accounting system in SME decision making related to performance and competitive advantage of SMEs.

Keywords: Management Accounting System, Innovation, SMEs Performance

Topic: Economics

[ABS-4]

Assertive behaviour: a case study of Universitas Ivet students

Slamet Slamet, Banun Sri Haksasi, Widya Novi Angga Dewi, Hafidz M. Ahdiansyah

Faculty of Education and Educational Science, Ivet University, Semarang, 50233, Indonesia

Abstract

There are two assertive behaviours, namely negative and positive. The importance of positive assertive behaviour for students to have the ability: 1) to express an opinion by refusing ^{no} if it does not match one's heart- 2) make a statement or request- 3) express positive and negative feelings, and 4) open and end conversations properly. The research objective was to describe: 1) to speak assertively- 2) see the other person naturally- 3) focus on the subject- 4) expressing ideas openly- 5) do not feel inferior- 6) do not like to hurt others- 7) courage to express feelings- 8) expression of beliefs and thoughts- and 9) defend personal rights. This type of research used a quantitative descriptive approach with 63 subjects from the 5% determination of 1260 FKIP students with random sampling techniques. The data collection tools used were questionnaires and documents. Before the questionnaire was used to collect data in the field, first it was tested on 10 students the results had met the validity and reliability requirements, while the data analysis technique used percentage descriptive. The results obtained the conclusion that the assertive behaviour of students including positive assertive behaviour that was supported by the characteristics and aspects that were all included in the high criteria, namely: 1) speak assertively, with score of 83.18%- 2) keep eye contact with the interlocutor with a reasonable score of 79.02%- 3) focus on the subject of discussion with score of 79.55%- 4) openly express ideas obtained a score of 79.37%- 5) do not feel inferior with score of 81.66%- 6) avoid to hurt others with score of 79.38%- 7) have courage to express feelings with score of 82.19%- 8) able to express beliefs and thoughts with score of 79.38%, and 9) maintain personal rights with score of 79.02%.

Keywords: assertive behaviours, students

Topic: Education

[ABS-7]

Self-control and student procrastination in the middle of the covid-19 pandemic

Thoyyibatus Sarirah, Dian Dorma Sari Sihombing
Brawijaya University

Abstract

Education in Indonesia, both formal and non-formal, all used online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic. Students who take online learning feel bored with monotonous learning activities, have difficulty understanding subject matter, feel less able to manage time, feel less able to regulate themselves in learning, and feel anxious. If not addressed, this online learning can cause delays in completing assignments. The aims of this research was to determine the role of self-control on student procrastination in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. The sampling technique used in this research is purposive sampling technique. The number of respondents involved as many as 120 students. The measuring instrument that used to measure self-control variable is Self-control Scale (SCS) brief version which is the development of the Self-control Scale (SCS) compiled by Tangney, Baumister, and Boone (2004) and procrastination variable used Uni Procrastination Scale (UPS) developed by Setiawan (2013). The data obtained were then analyzed using simple regression analysis on JASP 0.14.1.0 software. The results showed that there was a role for self-control on procrastination in college students. consider other variables that affect the role of self-control on procrastination

Keywords: College Student, Procrastination, Self-control

Topic: Education

[ABS-23]

Gamified food waste awareness campaign to support responsible consumption agenda: a design thinking approach

Theresia Gunawan, Nico Saputro
Parahyangan Catholic University

Abstract

Indonesia is the second largest contributors of food waste in the World. An anti-food-waste movement by changing the consumption behaviors can only be sustainable when our young generation aware and make a conscious decision to not waste the food and know how to prevent it. The aim of this study is to develop a gamified food waste awareness campaign through the game-based learning activity for the gen Z. This study uses the five stages of the design thinking (empathy, define, ideation, prototype, and testing) for the development of the gamification of the food waste awareness campaign. This approach enables designers to develop an attractive food waste awareness campaign using the game mechanics, esthetic, and game thinking. The proposed gamified Food Waste Awareness Campaign has been tested in several junior and high schools in Bandung and can be useful to create the food waste awareness for these students.

Keywords: Food Waste, Gamification, Design Thinking

Topic: Education

[ABS-279]

Incorporating computer-assisted language learning for standardized test of academic English proficiency (STAcEP) in the post-covid-19-era: a quantitative method research

Elok Putri Nimasari^{}, Rohfin Andria Gestanti¹, Ahmad Ridho Rojabi², Rizka Safriyani³, Dyah Mustikasari¹, Ellisia Kumalasari¹, Adi Fajaryanto Cobantoro¹*

¹ Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo

² Universitas Islam Negeri Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember

³ Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Abstract

A major shift of online teaching and learning in the post-covid-19-era requires a demanding attention for research and development in the use of technology assisting language learning. One of the aspects is Computer-Assisted Language Learning (CALL) in which it supports opportunities for interaction among learners and teachers including academic English classes. Adopting Lee et al.'s questionnaire (2016) related preferred learning style and the use of computer technology for language learning, this study explores the relationship between CALL incorporation in the Standardized Test of Academic English Proficiency (STAcEP) score and learning styles. It further verifies if the demographic variables of gender and age would make a difference. Sixty-three foreign language learners from non-English department background in a tertiary level participated in this quantitative study. By contrasting and analysing data sources, and the results obtained from the results of multiple regression analysis examining the five aspects of the survey and learners' STAcEP scores. Findings highlighted the benefits of optimizing preferred learning styles and the use of CALL in academic English classes, particularly for English as a foreign language (EFL) learners.

Keywords: computer-assisted language learning, standardized test of academic English proficiency, learning style, gender, age, tertiary foreign language learners

Topic: Education

[ABS-280]

Tendency in using google translate during online English class: what students need to concern

Rohfin Andria Gestanti, Elok Putri Nimasari, Krisna Megantari
Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo, Ponorogo, Indonesia

Abstract

In English as foreign language (EFL) classroom, using all-English materials is considered effortful due to the circumstances in which English is not basically used in student's daily inquiries. Yet the obligation to accomplish online tasks and practices during online class due to Covid-19 pandemic sometimes force students to instantly consult machine translation, in this case is Google Translate. When the tasks are fully written in English, it is considered that they tend to intensively use Google Translate once they encounter with unfamiliar words or something they know nothing about. Through a participatory observation, this present study descriptively examine how students tend to use Google Translate during the class. Besides, flaws that may leads to misconceptions on the learning materials are reported through interview. Thirty four students of non-English department currently taking English course are involved in this study. The results briefly highlight the students' intentional tendency of Google Translate in respects to accomplish English tasks efficiently. Moreover, pivotal aspects such as socio-cultural background, grammatical and sematic rules of L1 and L2, and contextual aspects correlated to the use of Google Translate are also reported in order to provide insightful teaching and learning process in the near future.

Keywords: Google Translate, English as Foreign Language, online English tasks, translation aspects, students tendency

Topic: Education

[ABS-281]

Application of problem-based learning method to improve student activity and learning outcomes

Suyitno, Nani Listiani, Dwi Jatmoko, Eko Putro Widiyoko, Arif Kurniawan, Purnawan
Automotive engineering education department, Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo, 54152, Indonesia
Automotive engineering education department, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, 55166, Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to increase the activeness and learning outcomes of students on the competence of the electrical system. The application of the Problem Based Learning (PBL) learning method is carried out in three cycles. The subjects of this study were automotive engineering students, totaling 35 students. Data collection techniques in this study used observation, learning outcomes tests, and documentation. The results showed that through the application of Problem Based Learning (PBL) learning methods could increase the activeness and learning outcomes of

students in the competence to understand the electrical system. This can be seen from: (1) an increase in the learning activity of students in each cycle. Active learning in the first cycle is 50%, the second cycle is 64.3%, and the third cycle is 79.4%- (2) an increase in class average and student learning completeness. The average class in the first cycle is 68, the second cycle is 75, and the third cycle is 81. Meanwhile, the students' learning mastery in the first cycle is 42.9%, the second cycle is 57.1%, and the third cycle is 77.1 %. So, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the problem based learning method on increasing the activity and learning outcomes of students on the competence of the electrical system.

Keywords: Problem based learning (PBL), Activity, Learning Outcomes

Topic: Education

[ABS-283]

Evaluation of entrepreneurship learning programs at Purworejo regency state vocational schools

Sugeng Eko Putro Widiyoko, Cahyana Nursidiq, Suyitno, Budi Setiawan
Universitas Muhamamdiyah Purworejo

Abstract

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the entrepreneurship subject learning program at Purworejo State Vocational School in 2019/2020. The research uses an evaluation research approach (evaluation research). The evaluation model used is the EKOP model (Evaluation of Learning Quality and Learning Output). The population of all State Vocational Schools in Purworejo Regency is 7 State Vocational Schools. The sample amounted to 2 SMK, namely SMKN 2 and SMKN 3. Each SMK was taken two majors as samples. Sampling using cluster random sampling. From the four majors obtained a sample of 299 students as respondents. The data collection method used a questionnaire with a rating scale of 4 and document analysis. Data analysis used descriptive analysis. The results of the teacher performance evaluation average score = 3.22 with a classification of 'good', the average score of learning facilities = 3.26 with a classification of 'very good', class climate average score = 3.02 with a classification of 'good', student attitudes average score = 3.12 with a 'good' classification, learning motivation average score = 3.01 with a 'good' classification, entrepreneurial interest average score = 3.22 with a 'good' classification, and academic skills from the end-semester assessment average score = 2.82 for the scale and 82.29 for the scale of 100 with a classification of 'good'. The quality of learning with a mean total score = 3.13, classification 'good'. While the learning output with a mean total score = 3.02 with a classification of 'good'. The average learning program evaluation score = 3.07 'good' qualification. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the entrepreneurship learning program at Purworejo State Vocational School in 2019/2020 has been going well.

Keywords: learning quality, learning output, academic skills

Topic: Education

[ABS-285]

Youth morals: descriptive study (research was conducted at SMP 'X' Magelang regency)

Purwati Purwati, Muhammad Japar, Dewi Lianasari*

faculty of teacher training and education, Muhammadiyah University of Magelang

*bupurwati@ummgl.ac.id

Abstract

Morality is a good way of behaving, which comes from the heart of conscience. Although morality comes from the heart, morality is universal. The purpose of the study was to describe the morals of adolescents in 'X' Junior High School, to test the validity of the item as a whole and each dimension of morals and reliability. The data collection method used is a youth moral measurement scale with 4 moral dimensions, namely: honesty, social care, responsibility and spirituality. Data analysis used 'Descriptive Statistics', product moment and Cronbach's alpha. The results of the analysis show that the morale of adolescents in Junior High School 'X' is in the high category, namely 76.67%. The dominant dimension that reflects the morals of adolescents is the spirituality dimension of 74.17% with indicators of deep belief in something, the meaning and purpose of life, purity in life and awareness of a high ability to empathize. The lowest moral dimension that reflects youth morals is social concern: 63.33% with indicators sharing with others, having empathy for others, tolerance for differences and being involved in various community activities.

Keywords: moral, adolescent, descriptive study

Topic: Education

[ABS-504]

Smart home media based on local Madura culture in thematic learning to improve students' cognitive abilities

Andika Adinanda Siswoyo

Universitas Trunojoyo Madura

Abstract

The diverse culture of Madura really needs to be integrated into learning through learning media. Smart home learning media organizes student learning experiences and local cultural potentials that are relevant to teaching materials. This study aims to develop a valid, effective and attractive local Madura culture smart home learning media in thematic learning in elementary schools. This type of research is development research. Based on the results of the study, it showed that the media was in the valid category with an expert validation score of 71%. This can be seen from the expert validation instrument. In addition, the results of the application of smart home learning media are in the effective category. The acquisition of student learning outcomes is significant. In addition, the percentage of attractiveness of the media that can be seen from the results of the

student response questionnaire is 95% with very interesting criteria. So it can be concluded that the smart home learning media is valid, practical, and effective.

Keywords: Smart Home, Learning Media

Topic: Education

[ABS-291]

Development of fundamental tournament learning model for elementary school children

Fahrudin^{1}, Moch. Asmawi², Firmansyah Dlis², Ardawi Sumarno¹, Resty Gustiawati¹*

¹ Physical Education Health and Recreation Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia

² Postgraduate Physical Education, State University of Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Movement learning through group competition games can create positive attitudes in children in developing cooperation, self-confidence, independence and responsibility for what they do for themselves and the group. The development of children's movement skills is seen to be more optimally developed because they are faced with real situations that must be done, not a fundamental movement learning that is drilling or repetition of basic movements to acquire movement skills. Aims to develop a fundamental movement learning model based on competition within groups and between groups. This research uses the Research and Development (R&D) Borg and Gall development model. The small group trial in this development research was carried out at the elementary school of SDN Kalangsurya III, Rengasdengklok District, Karawang Regency with a total of 30 students and the large group test was conducted at SDN Kalangsari III and SDIT Salman Al-Farisy Rengasdengklok totaling 20 students, which then produce the 'Fundamental Tournament' Model which is declared feasible to be applied to elementary school children. The results of this study can be useful for teachers of physical education, sports and primary school health, especially in Karawang Regency, West Java, in providing learning material for basic movements based on competition games that can increase student motivation in moving.

Keywords: Learning Model, Fundamental Movement, Team Games Tournaments, Elementary School

Topic: Education

[ABS-298]

Review of e-learning service framework based on cloud computing

P Hendradi^{1,2}, M K A Ghani², S N M Mohamad³, K Aissaoui⁴

¹ Teknik Informatika , Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Magelang, 56172, Indonesia

² Biomedical Computing and Engineering Technologies (BIOCORE) Applied Research Group, Faculty of Information and Communication Technology, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Malaysia

³ Department of Interactive Media, Faculty of Information and Communication Technology, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Malaysia

⁴ Artificial Intelligence, Data Science and Emergent Systems Laboratory ENSAF, Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah University, FEZ, Morocco

Abstract

The impact of Covid-19 on education is the result of online learning from home as part of the Work from Home (WFH) protocol. There are at least three essential roles in WFH, namely Institutions, Teachers and Students, each of which uses personal resources. This literature begins with a review of the primary literature with the theme of e-learning frameworks and cloud computing. It is found that two crucial things are Integration and Critical Success Factor (CSF). On that basis, in this literature review research, keywords are taken from the theme, including the word equation by using AND and OR operators on the research database site over the last five years (2017-2021). Each literature will be explored in stages focusing on the problem of Integration and or Critical Success Factor. The results become material for systematic discussion so that an overview is obtained for developing an E-learning Service Framework based on Cloud Computing.

Keywords: E-learning, Framework, Cloud Computing, Integration, Success Factor

Topic: Education

[ABS-45]

Students' perspective on the implementation of task-based language assessment in a remote learning of English for nursing

Barlian Kristanto^{1}, Diannike Putri¹, Thanee Glomjai²*

¹ Universitas Harapan Bangsa, Purwokerto, Indonesia

² Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Phayao, Thailand

Abstract

Assessment is essential to provide students with a progress of their performance in a learning course. It ultimately shows students' achievement in the course learning objectives. Specifically, task-based language assessment (TBLA) has taken a prominent role to evaluate nursing students' language ability under communicative scenarios. In other words, TBLA requires nursing students to apply what they have learned in a new circumstance or situation, typically one that mirrors what would be expected of them in medical field. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns across the globe including Indonesia and Thailand, many English Language Teaching

(ELT) practitioners swiftly switched to teaching fully online. Therefore, this study aims to explore the implications of TBLA in a remote learning of English for Nursing that focus on its implementation and the challenges experienced by nursing students. The Data were drawn from a survey of more than 600 nursing students, eight English lecturers, and nursing lecturers from Harapan Bangsa University, Indonesia and Boromarajonani Collage of Nursing, Phayao - Thailand. The results of this study reinforce the importance of incorporating TBLA in a remote learning of English for Nursing. Despite the challenges that nursing students may encounter in performing their language ability virtually, TBLA provided them with an opportunity to test their skills in new and relevant situations.

Keywords: task-based language assessment, English for Nursing, remote learning

Topic: Education

[ABS-301]

How the mind map method helps student remember school lessons: a literature review

Istania Widayati Hidayati, Subur

Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

Teacher-focused learning becomes a problem for students. The ability of students to receive information is low and students experience a boring learning experience. Efforts that can be done is to apply appropriate learning strategies. One fun strategy is a mind map. Thinking activities that involve the right and left brain as well as writing skills are considered successful in improving students' ability to remember lessons. In social studies material at the elementary level, the mind map method can increase student activity and participation in learning. Through the mind map method, it is effective to develop students' verbal-linguistic intelligence and visual-spatial intelligence. In addition, mind maps are used in problem solving methods that make learning more interesting and fun. Apart from being a learning method, it turns out that mind maps can also function as an evaluation tool. The mind map method also succeeded in increasing students' attention and motivation in learning Islamic History subjects. Observation results show that the use of mind mapping can improve students' ability in reading comprehension of descriptive texts. In addition to history and language materials, other studies prove the success of the mind map method in exact lessons in high school and science in elementary school.

Keywords: mind map, school lessons, creative thinking

Topic: Education

[ABS-310]

Learning assessment methods during the covid-19 pandemic: a review

Arif Wiyat Purnanto, Agrissto Bintang Aji Pradana

Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang
Centre for Primary Education Studies

Abstract

Optimization of the process by integrating various components of learning is needed to create quality education. There are three important parts of the learning process, namely planning, implementation, and evaluation. The evaluation process becomes a difficult part to do if students cannot be monitored directly in class because they study remotely (online). To assist teachers in the evaluation process, especially in the assessment process, it is necessary to develop an assessment model so that it remains in accordance with the standards set in the Permendikbud. Therefore, an in-depth study is needed to see the effectiveness of each online-based assessment model in learning.

Keywords: online assessment, learning assessment, evaluation

Topic: Education

[ABS-312]

Analysis of errors of class VII students in solving questions on the principles of quantities based on van hiele's theory

Adi Ihsan Imami, Nurul Wafa

Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang

Abstract

This study aims to determine the achievement of students' understanding and types of errors in solving quadrilateral material problems based on Van Hiele's theory. The type of research is qualitative research with descriptive qualitative methods. Data collection techniques using test and interview instruments. The research subjects were taken by four seventh grade students of SMP Negeri 1 Juwiring Klaten. Based on the results of the study, it showed that there were two student errors in solving rectangular material problems based on Van Hiele's theory, namely conceptual errors and language interpretation errors. While the achievement of understanding the level of geometric thinking development according to van Hiele's theory of 27 students obtained 17 students were at level 0 (visualization), 7 students were at level 1 (analysis), and 3 students were at the informal deduction level. The student's score on the geometric thinking level based on van Hiele's theory is 28.6 to 85.7.

Keywords: Error Analysis, Quadrilateral, Van Hiele Theory

Topic: Education

[ABS-315]

How are parents involved in fostering children's interest in reading?

Septiyati Purwandari, Tawil, Annis Ika Mayawati

Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

SD Larangluwok Temanggung

Abstract

Building a learner's mentality begins with growing independent learning. Freedom to learn begins by providing an environment that builds wonder at science. To get started, it starts with a simple way, namely bringing books closer as a second teacher for children to stimulate interest in reading. Because reading interest is built through a habituation process that has been carried out since childhood. So the most effective starting from the family. For that parents have an important task so that every child has an interest in reading. When children have an interest in reading, it can be said that they already have the basic capital, namely the willingness to seek information, the willingness to be knowledgeable and the ability to concentrate better. The problem of reading interest is strongly influenced by parenting patterns. Not many parents have the knowledge that the essence of parenting is to take care of the ^learning nature^ of children. Parents understand that having a habit of reading is better than being able to read. But how to involve parents to grow the habit? not many understand it.

Keywords: Parental Involvement, Interest, Children's Reading Interest

Topic: Education

[ABS-321]

Profile of multiple intelligence grade IV elementary school students

Sri Hartatik, Galih Istiningsih

Elementary School Teacher Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

This study aims to determine the profile of students' multiple intelligence. The sample in this study was the fourth grade students at SD Negeri Pasuruan 1, Mertoyudan District, Magelang Regency for the Academic Year 2021/2022 as many as 28 students. Female students consist of 18 students and male students consist of 10 students. The method used in this research is survey/observation. The results of this study are that each student, both male and female, has different multiple intelligences with different learning styles. Based on the gender of the students, 2 male students were dominant in mathematical logic intelligence, 7 students were dominant in interpersonal intelligence, and 1 student was dominant in intrapersonal intelligence. Meanwhile, there are 4 female students who are dominant in musical intelligence, 11 students are dominant in interpersonal intelligence, 1 student is dominant in intrapersonal intelligence, and 2 students are dominant in multiple intelligences. Overall, fourth grade students are dominant in interpersonal intelligence. The highest score is 584 with a percentage of 17.99% on interpersonal intelligence and the lowest score is 290 with 8.93% intelligence on mathematical logic intelligence.

Keywords: multiple intelligence, students, learning style

Topic: Education

[ABS-325]

High order thinking skill in mathematics problem solving in terms of intellectual intelligence students

Riawan Yudi Purwoko, Wharyanti Ika Purwaningsih, Suyitno, Puji Nugraheni

Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo, Purworejo, Indonesia

Abstract

The thought process in mathematics is a very basic activity, but some important aspects such as intellectual intelligence that are directly related to HOTS are still little discussed. The purpose of this study is to analyze and describe higher-order thinking skills (HOTS) in solving mathematical problems in terms of students' intellectual intelligence. The research method is a case study with data collection using the methods of tests, interviews, documentation, field notes. The data analysis technique used in this study was through data reduction steps, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The data reduction process was carried out using technical triangulation. The results showed that students with high intellectual intelligence had high HOTS in solving math problems, but students with low intellectual intelligence had moderate HOTS. All categories have strong potential to carry out problem-solving stages starting from analyzing, evaluating, and creating but focusing on students who have low intellectual intelligence- they concentrate on procedural steps, namely analyzing, evaluating only. The contribution of this study provides a reference that students with low intellectual intelligence abilities to develop their HOTS can be done by providing more stimulation by providing open problems so that they are accustomed to finding other ways of solving mathematical problems.

Keywords: HOTS, intellectual intelligence, problem solving

Topic: Education

[ABS-70]

Adolescent delinquency handling system in school/madrasah, guidance and counseling teacher perspective Ponorogo district

Syarifan Nurjan, Ahmad Muslich, Edy Kurniawan
PAI FAI Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo

Abstract

Delinquency behavior starts from that adolescence is a period of transition or transition from childhood to adulthood (early teens: 12-15 years, middle teens: 16-18 years, and late teens: 19-21 years). At this time the individual experiences various changes, namely biological, cognitive and social. Adolescent psychosocial development depends on family, peer and school contexts that produce identity, independence, friendship, sexuality, and achievement. This study aims to create a juvenile delinquency handling system in schools/madrasahs in Ponorogo Regency. The method of analysis used the analysis of the results of the seminar on delinquency behavior tendencies in adolescents from the perspective of guidance and counseling teachers, FGD I on potential data and delinquency problems, FGD II on analysis of potential data and delinquency problems, and FGD III on finalizing the analysis of potential data. and delinquency problems as well as a concept map of the flow system for handling juvenile delinquency behavior in Ponorogo Regency. The results of this study are (1) the results of a seminar on juvenile delinquency behavior tendencies in schools/madrasahs illustrate the need for comprehensive handling with a guidance and counseling approach, (2) potential data and delinquency problems are classified into mild, moderate, severe, and potential delinquency, (3) analyzing mild, moderate, severe delinquency behavior and the potential for juvenile delinquency by taking into account the level of education (SMP/MTs and SMA/SMK/MA) and the developmental tasks of each level, operational definitions of delinquency behavior, and general solutions and solutions. operational, and (4) a system for handling juvenile delinquency behavior from the perspective of guidance and counseling teachers by paying attention to the psychosocial development of adolescents in the context of family, peers and school which results in identity, independence, friendship, sexuality, and achievement.

Keywords: Handling System, Adolescent Delinquency, Guidance and Counseling Teacher

Topic: Education

[ABS-73]

Evaluation of utilization synchronized and unsynchronized online learning platform (study of content material analysis and easy website)

Ahwy Oktradiksa, Norma Dewi Shalikhah, Kanthi Pamungkas Sari, Irham Nugroho, Minzani Aufa, Muis Sad Iman

Islamic primary school of education teacher, Islamic Faculty, Muhammadiyah University of Magelang, Central Java, Indonesia

Abstract

The aims of this research is to evaluate the utilization of online learning website platforms as learning media for students, scholars, teachers, lecturers, and parents in learning technology. The fact analysis of the problem is 1). Gaps in learning styles that tend to be monotonous with complex learning rules and systematics, 2) Unpreparedness of educators in dealing with the development of distance learning technology due to COVID-19, 3) Ease of students in using social media as a source of learning sites, 4) providers provide synchronized and unsynchronized online learning is equipped with features, videos, animated images. The benefit of this research is to contribute a reference to the choice of online learning platforms for students who are considered less than optimal in learning at school. Types of field research with qualitative approaches where the position of the researcher is committed to strengthening the theory and results of previous research to the needs of research results. The results of this study were found: 1) easy to understand material content, interesting tutorials, interesting features, animated videos, 2) users do not view online learning providers as coming from the directorate general of education and or private companies in the field of education, because users are already aware of the importance of additional learning as cultural capital and Indonesian online learning communities.

Keywords: Evaluation of utilization Platform, Synchronized, Unsynchronized, Learning Online

Topic: Education

[ABS-83]

The impact of problem-based learning models and community science technology on science process skills

Irham Nugroho, Norma Dewi Shalikhah, Muis Sad Iman, Kanthi Pamungkas Sari, Ahwy Oktradiksa, Minzani Aufa*

PGMI, Fakultas Agama Islam, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Indonesia

*irhamnugroho@unimma.ac.id

Abstract

Science process skills is a must have High-level skills mastered by students. However, only few students use these skills to understand concepts taught by the teacher, especially the ecosystem concept. The results of observations in MI Magelang Regency showed that the best PBL or STM model is not yet known. This study aims to compare the problem-based learning model (PBL)

and social technology science learning (STS) to improve the science process skills of MI students in Magelang Regency, Indonesia. This research uses a quantitative approach, a quasi-experimental method, and the implementation is carried out with a comparative technique. Based on the data analysis results, it was found that there was a significant difference in the improvement of science process skills between students in the problem-based learning group (GPBL) and community science technology (STS). MI teachers in Magelang Regency are willing and able to use problem-based learning (PBL) methods in an effort to improve science process skills and understanding ecosystem concepts.

Keywords: problem-based learning, community science technology, science process skills

Topic: Education

[ABS-339]

Educational internships in high schools during a pandemic: phenomenology of learning interaction gaps through asynchronous interactions via WhatsApp between interns, teachers, and students

Mujiyem Sapti, Supriyono

Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo

Abstract

This study aims to describe how interns overcame gaps in learning interactions and how the lessons learned from the experience were. The subjects of this study were 8 educational internship students at Muhammadiyah Purworejo University who came from various majors, The object under study is the interaction of students with teachers and students using WhatsApp. Collecting data using WhatsApp chat documentation and interviews with tutors and practitioners separately. Data analysis used analysis for phenomenological research, textural and structural analysis. Results showed that in interacting with students, the practitioner give students the opportunity to ask questions on WhatsApp. Students prefer to interact privately with the practitioner to ask questions that are not yet understood. Interactions on WhatsApp are livelier than interactions on G-Meet or Google Classroom. Practitioners interaction with the civil servant teacher varies related to individual attitudes. Nevertheless, the civil servant teacher provides input via WhatsApp to the practitioner through before and after the learning practice. They give evaluations about the material or about its delivery, especially for learning Javanese, because it does not just convey material, but there are more competencies outside of mastering the related content. The internship experience teaches students that they need skills to enable learning interactions. They feel that when learning online, they are like talking to themselves, without student response. This becomes a valuable experience for them about feeling uncomfortable when there is no or less student response during learning. They realize how they should interact in learning when they return to college. Therefore, professional development research is needed to strengthen students' ability to build interactions during online learning.

Keywords: educational internship, interaction gap, learning interaction, online learning

Topic: Education

[ABS-84]

Implementation of science process skills in elementary/MI science learning during covid-19 pandemic

Irham Nugroho, Norma Devi Shalikhah*

PGMI, Fakultas Agama Islam, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Indonesia

*irhamnugroho@unimma.ac.id

Abstract

The COVID-19 outbreak led to the provision of an emergency curriculum that sparked online learning. However, distance learning system implementation during pandemic is still considered a problem. Moreover, it is necessary to develop science process skills through direct learning experiences. This study aims to examine science process skills implementation in elementary/MI science learning during Covid-19 pandemic. The research method used qualitative methods, data on science learning process implementation was collected through in-depth interviews with teachers. As result, science process skills implementation during COVID-19 pandemic did not run optimally because it was dominated by learning oriented to material delivery. This was caused by- Varied of teachers general knowledge, not all mastered STEM-based learning, blended learning design was not implemented. As well as the limitations of teachers in monitoring and assisting student learning. For this reason, SD/MI science teachers can develop instruments or procedures for science process skills that can be used to monitor, measure and implement science process skills during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: science process skills, blended learning, covid-19

Topic: Education

[ABS-352]

Media for teaching mathematics during the covid-19 pandemic : systematic review

Tria Mardiana

Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

Learning mathematics is one of the lessons that requires mathematical logic in understanding the material presented. The mathematical logic process requires correct and appropriate delivery efforts so that students can receive it well. The purpose of this study was to describe various mathematics learning media used during the covid-19 pandemic. The research method used is a narrative review. The review was carried out on research articles published during the last 2 years during the covid-19 pandemic. The selected articles focused on the exposure of the media used in learning mathematics. From the results of the review conducted, not many mathematics lessons are assisted by using the media due to limited access to meetings. Some use visual media in the form of images, audio media in the form of voice notes sent via communication tools, and audio-visual media in the form of videos or recordings of an event.

Keywords: learning mathematics, media

Topic: Education

[ABS-100]

Utilization kinemaster in making learning videos for elementary school teachers

Norma Dewi Shalikhah, Kanthi Pamungkas Sari, Muis Sad Iman, Ahwy Oktradiksa, Irham Nugroho, Minzani Aufa

Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

Developing learning media by utilizing ICT is important for teachers. The use of various ICT learning media innovations is expected to make it easier for students to understand the lesson. Through the Kinemaster application, teachers can develop learning media that are adapted to current situations and conditions, both online and offline learning. This study aims to determine the use of Kinemaster in making learning videos for elementary school teachers. This research method is quantitative descriptive. Data collection techniques using a questionnaire. Data analysis was carried out by analyzing the results of the questionnaire which was calculated using a percentage to determine the ease of operation, constraints, and the usefulness of Kinemaster in making learning videos. The results showed that: 1) 97% of respondents admitted that it was easy to operate Kinemaster. 2) Of the several obstacles in making learning videos, 70% of respondents stated that they were constrained by HP specifications that were not qualified. 3) 90% of respondents stated that the use of Kinemaster is very useful in making learning videos. This Kinemaster application is very useful for elementary school teachers in Magelang and can be used by all teachers to develop more innovative and creative learning media through Kinemaster.

Keywords: Kinemaster, Learning Video, Teacher

Topic: Education

[ABS-366]

Conflict resolution in citizenship education in elementary schools

Sari Yustiana, Muhamad Afandi*

Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung

Abstract

Conflict resolution is one of the important life skills for students to have. However, this has not been clearly contained in the elementary school curriculum in Indonesia. This article aims to explain the importance of conflict resolution education and how it can be integrated into

citizenship education learning in elementary schools. Using the critical literature review (CLR) method where there is a critical study from the author, the research steps were carried out using seven stages based on Onwuegbuzie & Frels (2016). This study produces a description of conflict resolution skills that can be taught to elementary school students, conflict resolution models that can be applied in elementary schools, as well as important basic skills that must be possessed. The study was integrated with Civic Education learning in elementary schools.

Keywords: Conflict resolution, Citizenship Education, Elementary School

Topic: Education

[ABS-118]

The role of informal digital learning of English in Indonesian informatics engineering students

Arif Nugroho, Bayu Sindhu Raharja*

Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Mas Said Surakarta Central Java Indonesia

*arif.nugroho@iain-surakarta.ac.id

Abstract

Contemporary situation of online learning as resulted by the COVID-19 pandemic has made students learning English outside the classroom by using technology (Informal digital learning of English [IDLE]). The present study sheds some light on how IDLE affects Indonesian students' willingness to communicate (WTC) in English. Drawing on a survey research, Indonesian Informatics Engineering students (n = 271) who have taken a compulsory English course participated in this study upon invitation. Data were obtained using an online questionnaire consisting of three parts - (1) WTC, (2) IDLE, and (3) demographic data. Results of hierarchical regression analyses revealed that Frequency of IDLE (the total amount of IDLE activities) and Productive IDLE activities (producing English content) predicted the students' WTC, while Receptive IDLE activities (consuming English content) were not positive predictors for the students' WTC in English. The results suggest that Indonesian Informatics Engineering students tend to more frequently involve in English communication through IDLE activities. The results further imply that frequency of IDLE and Productive IDLE activities could massively facilitate the English communication behavior of Indonesian English for Informatics Engineering students, who learn English as a foreign language in a culturally homogeneous society. As for the pedagogical implication, this study is expected to offer valuable insights for English learners who have been learning the language in informal context with minimal supervision.

Keywords: communication behavior, Informal digital learning of English, willingness to communicate in English, Informatics Engineering students

Topic: Education

[ABS-377]

Integration of multiple intelligence theory in ELT classroom: a systematic review

Agrissto Bintang Aji Pradana, Athia Fidian, Aditia Eska Wardana, Alida Vira Pramesti
Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

Over the last decade, the learning strategy has shifted to one that is more focused on the characteristics and needs of children. This is one of the reasons why the hypothesis of Multiple Intelligence is evolving so quickly. This hypothesis based children's traits on eight categories of intellect. This strategy can include a variety of learning components such as students, teachers, items in the environment such as media, learning activities, and others. Several studies have demonstrated that using this approach throughout learning helps enhance language abilities. The integration of Multiple Intelligence theory with English learning is investigated in this article. This study focuses on trends in English learning that incorporate Multiple Intelligence Theory, education level, media, learning resources, and obstacles in its implementation in primary schools. This paper examines 13 publications from renowned journals. According to the study's findings, there is a greater degree of education. According to the findings of the study, there are few English teachers that use MI Theory at the higher education level. Then, many learning mediums employ realia, with tasks depending on intelligence type. Finally, incorporating MI theory into learning can assist students in determining which activity is most suited to their dominant intelligence type. Further study with a new focus, particularly the integration of the theory of Multiple Intelligence on Elt at the higher education level, is anticipated for.

Keywords: Multiple Intelligence, English, learning, teaching, review

Topic: Education

[ABS-126]

Developing animation video as online CLIL media for young learners

Tri Pujiani, Windy Harsiwi, Neilia Almustaflikhah
Harapan Bangsa University, Purwokerto, Indonesia

Abstract

Teaching English for young learners is challenging, especially during the online learning. It requires different approach, method, and media designed carefully by considering their characteristics who are active, curious, and dependent. English should not be taught in isolation. To comprehend English better, it must be introduced contextually. This research aimed at developing a learning media that can present Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) for young learners and attract their attention at once. It was Research and Development (R&D) with ADDIE framework design. The output of this research was animation video as media of teaching English for young learners. Media and material experts claimed that the animation video developed by the researcher was good to be used to teach English for young learners. Additionally, the users or the parents stated that they were satisfied with the video and their

children were more motivated to learn English. Given the benefits of this media, animation video can be the option for teacher in choosing learning media for young learners. Moreover, the result of this study may broaden the scientific knowledge of academics, especially in the field of teaching English for young learners.

Keywords: Animation video, CLIL, young learners, online learning

Topic: Education

[ABS-382]

How to manage student elementary school learning in disaster areas?

Puji Rahmawati, Rasidi*

Primary School Teacher Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Magelang 59214, Indonesia

*puji.rahmawati@ummgl.ac.id

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine how the learning management of elementary school students in disaster areas. This research is a type of literature review research that discusses the concept of learning applied by emergency schools in disaster locations so that teachers and students directly affected by disasters are more prepared to deal with them and can still carry out learning in the midst of disasters that occur because education must continue. To support the literature review data, several journal articles indexed by Scopus and nationally accredited by Sinta related to learning for children in disaster-prone areas were used with a publishing time span of 2011-2021. The purpose of this literature review is to understand literature studies related to learning management for elementary school students in disaster areas such as the application of certain models, methods, strategies, and learning media. Then determine whether there are gaps that still need to be repaired and addressed in order to provide more optimal disaster emergency school management for children in disaster areas. The results of the literature review on learning management, grouped by time, focus of teacher activities, learning objectives of disaster mitigation.

Keywords: Learning management, Student elementary school, Disaster area

Topic: Education

[ABS-385]

Readiness of hybrid learning implementation at nahdlatul ulama higher education

Mahalli, Khalimatus Sadiyah

Universitas Islam Nahdlatul Ulama Jepara

Abstract

The process of implementing hybrid learning doesn't run smoothly. Many obstacles were experienced in terms of the readiness of students, lecturers, and infrastructure. This study aims to analyze the readiness of implementing hybrid learning at Unisnu Jepara seen from 3 aspects, namely: student readiness, lecturer readiness, and infrastructure readiness. This research is a mix-method research with concurrent triangulation model. Participants in this study were 180 undergraduate students from eighteen study programs at Unisnu Jepara. Participants were selected using purposive sampling technique. Data was collected through questionnaires and in-depth interviews. Quantitative data analysis was carried out using descriptive analysis techniques and one-way analysis of variance. Qualitative data analysis was carried out using interpretive descriptive techniques. The results showed that 76% of students and 82% of lecturers are ready to carry out hybrid learning, while from the aspect of infrastructure readiness it is not sufficient. Learning that combines face-to-face and online learning after the Covid-19 pandemic needs to be implemented in a planned manner by taking into account the needs of students, the readiness of supporting facilities, and a strong commitment from each responsible for implementing hybrid learning.

Keywords: readiness, hybrid learning, covid-19

Topic: Education

[ABS-131]

Application of project based learning and STEAM in higher education

Sulastri, Miranti Puspaningtyas, Sulikah, Gita Putri Cahyani*

Accounting Education, Accounting Department, Faculty of Economy, Universitas Negeri Malang.

*miranti.puspaningtyas.fe@um.ac.id

Abstract

Project based learning is a learning model that uses projects/activities as a means of learning to achieve competence in attitudes, knowledge, and skills. The application of the model project based learning can be combined with the STEAM approach (Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, and Mathematics). The application of this approach integrates each component of STEAM into project-based learning. This research design uses a quantitative approach with experimental research methods. The research design used is a quasi-experimental design in the form of Nonequivalent Control Group Design. This research design uses two classes to be compared. The purpose of this study is to apply a model project based learning with a STEAM approach to accounting learning. The results showed that the application of the project based learning model

with the STEAM approach could improve students' critical thinking skills. Students are more active in participating in the learning process.

Keywords: Higher Education, Project based learning, STEAM.

Topic: Education

[ABS-387]

Policy improving education development governance and financing strategy

Anip Dwi Saputro¹, Muh. Shulthon Rachmandhani², Sigit Dwi Laksana¹

¹ Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo

² IAIN Ponorogo

Abstract

Policy occupies a key position in determining the direction of education development in Indonesia. Through the right policy is believed to be able to deliver the quality of education in a better direction. For this reason, an appropriate financing strategy is needed so that the policy can be implemented optimally. The purpose of this article is to determine the implementation of policies to improve governance of education development and their financing strategies. The research method used is literature review. The results of the study show that the policies implemented by the government are by fulfilling every element of the eight national education standards using the budgeting method.

Keywords: Policy, Education Development, Financing Strategy

Topic: Education

[ABS-390]

Volcanic eruption disaster response: what is the model for assisting children in learning in refugee camps?

Rasidi¹, Anik Ghufron², Muhammad Nur Wangid², Galih Istiningsih¹

¹ Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Magelang, 59214

² Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta 55281

Abstract

The practice of handling natural disasters leads to comprehensive services in meeting physical and psychological needs. Teams from various expertise work together in handling the volcano eruption disaster, especially in handling the Merapi disaster. Therefore, the challenge of treating disaster victims with new insights, humanist and professional approaches is needed. In the future, increasing diverse human behaviour demands innovation in handling behaviour for the

good of the disaster victims. Learning mentoring refers to learning model that refers to a learning model according to the characteristics of syntax, reaction principle, social system, support system, instructional impact, accompaniment impact (Joyce & Weil, 2015). This became the basis for developing a disaster program on the education aspect in the refugee camps.

Keywords: Refugee Camps, Learning Assistance, Volcanic Eruption

Topic: Education

[ABS-144]

Learning from journals and reflective questions strategy: a reflection of English-speaking class

Umi Rachmawati

Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

Reflective teaching has been considered as a key measurement of the teaching and learning success. The addressed reflective questions and journals reflect on what the teachers and the students have done in their teaching and learning. this study is aimed at discussing the students[^] and teacher's reflection on their teaching and learning processes during their English-Speaking class. The data also draw conclusion on the students[^] achievement of their speaking skill mastery. This article also undertakes reflection process and the responses on the reflective questions through authentic assessment. Those responses are discussed based on critical reflective approach and a certain framework of reflective approach in more descriptive qualitative approach. The findings of the study suggest that (1) the students realize that speaking class is required to train the students[^] spoken language skills in their professional needs- (2) the most challenge the students face in their learning is their opportunities to deal with their self-confidence to speak instead of considering their grammar and pronunciation faults, and (3) the use of journals and reflective questions is to prepare better learning activities merged to the students[^] learning needs and wants.

Keywords: reflective teaching, speaking skills, journals

Topic: Education

[ABS-402]

Slodor: a madurese traditional game for learning mathematics

Rika Wulandari, Tyasmiarni Citrawati

Department of Elementary School Teacher Education, University of Trunojoyo, Jalan Raya Telang
PO BOX 2 Kamal, Bangkalan, East Java

Abstract

The aim of this research are explored the mathematical concepts contained in the traditional game of Slodor in the Madurese community so that it can be used as a learning resource for students to learn Mathematics through culture. Characteristics of elementary school-aged students who are still in the stage of concrete operational cognitive development and love to play are opportunities for teachers to facilitate students to explore and construct their understanding through linking cultural elements around students such as traditional games. Through ethnomathematics, it is hoped that it can help present abstract mathematical concepts to become more concrete so that students are easier to understand the material. The research method used is exploratory research. The research was conducted in Sampang Regency to explore what mathematical concepts are contained in the culture in Sampang, especially in the traditional game of Slodor. The results obtained from this study are that there are concepts of fractions and geometry that elementary school students can learn from the traditional game of Slodor. They could explain of fractions: $1/2$, $1/3$ and $1/4$ using concrete objects in problem solving, solve problems related to the perimeter and area of squares, rectangles and triangles.

Keywords: Slodor, Madurese Traditional Game, Ethnomathematics

Topic: Education

[ABS-150]

Personal digital inquiry learning model to mitigate students learning loss: what are the challenges and opportunities?

Candradewi Wahyu Anggraeni, Moch. Malik Al Firdaus, M. Fatkhu Arifin, Dwi Winarsih, Farikah*

English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Tidar, Indonesia

*candradewi@untidar.ac.id

Abstract

Online learning in Covid 19 pandemic era contributes to the phenomenon of learning loss among students for two years currently. This phenomenon is caused by many factors. Furthermore, the aim of this study is to discover the challenges and opportunities of implementing Personal Digital Inquiry Learning Model in solving students learning loss, particularly in learning English subject in high schools. This study uses a qualitative research method in a case study research design. The subject of this study are English teachers who have already implemented Personal Digital Inquiry Learning Model. The findings of this study are Personal Digital Inquiry Learning Model have the challenges and opportunities in its implementation. The challenges cover the teachers and students readiness, the teaching materials, and the time allotment. However, the

opportunities reflect on mitigating students learning loss, enhancing students participation and developing students^ higher order critical thinking skill. Besides, this study provides theoretical, practical, and pedagogical implication toward English teaching and learning process.

Keywords: online learning, personal digital inquiry, learning loss

Topic: Education

[ABS-160]

Resilience of children in refugee camps in the implementation of the sister village program

Kanthy Pamungkas Sari, Ahwy Oktradiksa, Minzani Aufa, Irham Nugroho, Norma Dewi Shalikhah, Muis Sad Iman

Islamic Primary School of Education Teacher, Islamic Faculty, Muhammadiyah University of Magelang, Central Java, Indonesia

Abstract

The resilience of children in refugee camps is very necessary, because in disaster emergency situations children often feel helpless and have a high dependence on adults. The implementation of the sister village program is expected to be able to provide greater opportunities. For the development of children's resilience in dealing with situations that are being experienced. This study aims to determine the educational activities held to develop the resilience of children in refugee camps in the implementation of the sister village program. The method used in this research is qualitative. Data collection techniques with in-depth interviews, observation and documentation. Subjects and informants were children who were affected by the eruption of Mount Merapi and evacuated and volunteers who served in the Village of Support. The results of the study: educational activities held to develop the resilience of children in refugee camps in the implementation of the sister village program include aspects of spirituality, self-efficacy, optimism, social support, self-esteem. The activity was carried out in synergy by Al-Qur'an Education Volunteers, Merapi Emergency School Volunteers and OPRB Volunteers.

Keywords: child resilience, refugee camps, education, sister village program

Topic: Education

[ABS-416]

Implementation of authentic assessment based on web applications

Laser Narindro, Agung Sedyono, Adrian Sjamsul Qamar, Azhar Rizki Zulma
Informatics Engineering Major, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

The application of information technology to meet the needs of society in the last decade to provide data and information needs, especially in the education sector, which is carried out to support learning activities in schools. This study will discuss the implementation of a learning management system for authentic assessment. The purpose of this research is to guidance in filling out data of authentic assessments to see the abilities and potentials possessed by students which based on industry competency needs. This research method used Research and Development and for software development method used waterfall method with unified modeling language for design application and laravel for programming language. Implementation of final model for an authentic assessment based on a web application that is proposed as a guideline for the implementation of assessment on academic activities in accordance with the technical instructions for implementing an authentic assessment set by the Government. Implementation of the application of authentic assessment based on web is useful for schools with vocational high school education levels in Jakarta to fulfill the achievements of students^ academic assessments and the development of science and technology for information systems science.

Keywords: Learning Management System, Information System, Web Application, Authentic Assessment

Topic: Education

[ABS-434]

Practicality: in-math application-based economic math worksheets development stage

Indrie Noor Aini, Kiki Nia Sania Effendi, Odang Kusmayadi*
Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, 41361 Indonesia
*indrie.nooraini@staff.unsika.ac.id

Abstract

In learning economics mathematics, students find it difficult to apply mathematical theory to formulate economic theory and problems in economics. Students tend to think practically which makes learning economics mathematics less than optimal. Therefore, good supporting facilities are needed so that the learning process can run optimally, one of which is by utilizing the development of information technology. The aim of this study is to find out the In-Math application-based economic math worksheets are valid and practical. Using design research methods with the type of research is development studies. The result of this research is the third prototype of economic mathematics worksheets based on the In-Math application for learning economics mathematics courses. This application-based worksheet is made very dynamic, so the

material in it can be changed according to need. The results of this study can be useful for lecturers in economics mathematics courses in providing lecture material, so that student learning outcomes are more optimal. Economic mathematics worksheets that are packaged in the form of applications In-Math can make it easier for students to understand the material being studied.

Keywords: Economic math worksheets, In-Math applications, Development studies

Topic: Education

[ABS-190]

Implementation of online Islamic elementary school teacher learning management in pandemic covid-19

Minzani Aufa, Kanthi Pamungkas Sari, Norma Dewi Shalikhah, Irham Nugroho, Ahwy Oktradiksa, Muis Sad Iman*

Islamic Elementary School, the Faculty of Islam religion, University of Muhammadiyah Magelang, Magelang, Indonesia

Abstract

The purpose of the study was to determine how much the readiness of Islamic Elementary School teachers in implementing online learning management during the Pademi Covid-19 period. The method used is descriptive qualitative. The main source of data and information obtained from the research subjects is a population of 28 teachers of Islamic Elementary School. Data collection techniques are observation, documentation, interviews, and questionnaires. Data analysis techniques use descriptive. Based on the results of the study obtained data that: (a) Islamic Elementary School Teacher Mastering Online Learning Application During the Pandemic Covid-19, (b) Teacher has compiled a RPP-online when the Covid-19 Pandemic, (c) Teacher implemented RPP-online in online learning, (d) The teacher evaluates RPP-online in online learning, (e) teachers carry out monitoring of students^ duties independently, (f) Teachers ensure the assessment of learning outcomes Honestly can reach KKM.

Keywords: Implementation, Online learning management, Islamic Elementary School Teacher

Topic: Education

[ABS-191]

360 degree animation videos for learning basic animation principles

Arif Sutrisno, Andy Pramono, Mitra Istiar Wardhana, Joko Samodra

Art and Design Department, Universitas Negeri Malang, Kota Malang, Jawa Timur 65145

*arif.sutrisno.fs@um.ac.id

Abstract

Animation students must be able to capture moments into images sequences to make them more lively. However, the students understanding is still lacking because conventional video learning media is less effective in conveying that theory. 360-degree animation can display more realistic simulation of the animation basic concept. The purpose of this study was to design a 360-degree animated film related to the simulation to be shown to students. The research method is design thinking through a process of empathy (problem deepening), reframing (mapping and determining problems), ideate (problem solving concepts), prototyping (designs), and co-design (testing the prototype). Students are quite familiar with the basic principles of animation, but they are not comprehensive and in-depth. The learning experience through the 360-degree animated videos produced was able to increase the attractiveness, clarity, memory of information, to the impression of learning. However, learning through 360-degree animation is less comfortable than conventional video. Therefore, the next development needs to pay attention to the comfort aspect so that students can be more comfortable in learning.

Keywords: learning media, animation, 360 degree video

Topic: Education

[ABS-448]

Learning system during covid-19 pandemic: how the teacher interpret the curriculum

Puspa Sari, Hadi Pajariantanto, Nasriandi*

Universitas Muhammadiyah Palopo, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

*puspasari@umpalopo.ac.id

Abstract

To keep up with the need of education in the course of Covid-19 pandemic, the school have no choice but to habituate with the virtual learning process. Accordingly, they have to adjust the learning process, interaction, evaluation, teaching tools as well as the curriculum. In spite of the fact that the teachers need to adjust their learning process to virtual process, they should not depress by it. This study focusing its field to delve into the way of Indonesian teachers^ interpret the curricula to virtual learning. This research applied a qualitative research, through which a writer focused on in depth study of smaller samples. To analyze how the teacher interpret the K13 curriculum learning system in the Covid-19 pandemic trough virtual learning, qualitative research method is considered as the appropriate one to use in this study, since qualitative research method is based on the principle that social life is inherently complex. Based on the interview with the teachers informants, it can be concluded that at the beginning, the teacher

were struggling to inject the K13 curriculum to their online class. But by time, they can apply the curriculum with some adjustment. One of their way is with the use of self report and observation based on the material that the students scheduled to.

Keywords: Learning System, Covid-19, Curriculum Interpretation

Topic: Education

[ABS-226]

Difficulties: conceptual understanding in mathematics reviewed by students' metacognitive ability

Kiki Nia Sania Effendi, Marchtina Theresa Sitompul*

Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang

*kiki.niasania@staff.unsika.ac.id

Abstract

One of the objectives of learning mathematics is to make students have the ability to understand mathematical concepts. In reality, what happened in the field showed that understanding the concept was still relatively low. Such conditions make it difficult for students to understand mathematical concepts, so misunderstandings often occur, making it difficult to understand the following concepts. Therefore, there is a need for a deeper analysis to determine the extent to which students' conceptual understanding in mathematics that reviewed by metacognition. This study describes the students' difficulties in completing the test of conceptual understanding in mathematics reviewed by metacognitive abilities. This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive research methods. The subjects in this study were students senior high school in Kabupaten Karawang. Data collection begins by giving questions about the system of linear equations in three variables and a metacognition ability questionnaire to 20 students. The results of this study indicate that 15% of students who are in the low category do not meet the indicators of conceptual understanding and have difficulty in understanding questions, 70% of students who are in the moderate category meet some of the indicators of conceptual understanding but has difficulty in operating, and 15% of students who are in the high category has been able to meet all indicators of conceptual understanding and also not having difficulties. The implication for the teacher is that the teacher can find out the difficulties faced by students in the three-variable equation system material so that they can plan better learning activities on the material to avoid the same obstacles.

Keywords: Conceptual Understanding, Metacognitive Ability, Difficulty

Topic: Education

[ABS-483]

Development of lab coat augmented reality android-based in biology learning

Ericka Darmawan, Setiyo Prajoko, Beni Hendro Prabowo, Ika Sukmawati, M. Radian Nur Alamsyah, Karunia Galih Permadani, Sekar Jati Pamungkas
Universitas Tidar, Magelang, Indonesia

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to produce an application that can provide better visualization of objects in the circulation system to students. The method used in this study is a research and development method using the Borg and Gall model. The development stage is limited to stage 9 out of a total of 10 stages. Based on the development stages that have been carried out, a new product in the field of education is produced, namely Augmented Reality lab coats based on android applications. The Augmented Reality Lab coat is made of cotton with a trigger image in the form of a QR Code for each organ in the circulatory system. Based on the Augmented Reality Lab Coat that has been produced, an Android-based application was developed to produce a visualization of the circulation system in 3D. Augmented Reality Lab Coats and Android-Based Applications were validated by two material experts and media experts respectively, with valid results and worth testing. The trial was carried out on students of class XI IPA at SMAN 4 Magelang. Based on the test questionnaire data, it was found that the Augmented Reality Lab Coat based on Android Applications was feasible to use from the aspect of material presentation, visual aspect, audio aspect, application design aspect, and language.

Keywords: Lab Coat, Augmented Reality, Android-Based Application, Circulation System

Topic: Education

[ABS-232]

The effectiveness of resty's manipulative learning model in improving the manipulative basic movement of elementary school children

Resty Gustiawati, Citra Resita, Febi Kurniawan, Rekha Ratri Julianti, Rolly Afrinaldi*
Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang

Abstract

In learning manipulative motion, they tend to use object control in mastering their skills, elementary school children in low grades often do not dare to do these skills, they prefer to avoid the ball than control the ball. This is what makes learning manipulative basic movements less than optimal in elementary schools. To test the effectiveness of Resty's manipulative movement learning model in improving elementary school children's manipulative basic movements from the results of model development. Using a quantitative approach with the True Experimental Design method with the type of Pretest-Posttest Control Group Design. The results of the Independent Samples Test result in a mean difference of 6,420, the value of Equal variances assumed obtained is 0.000 <0.05, meaning Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. So that Resty's

Manipulative motion learning model is declared effective to be used to improve manipulative basic movements in elementary school children. The results of this study can be useful for teachers of physical education, sports and primary school health, especially in Sumedang, Bekasi, Subang and Karawang, West Java in providing learning material for manipulative basic movements, so that children's learning outcomes can be more optimal with maximum manipulative motion learning experiences.

Keywords: Manipulative Basic Movement, Resty Manipulative Learning Model, Elementary School Children

Topic: Education

[ABS-498]

Adolescent delinquency handling system in school/madrasah, guidance and counseling teacher perspective Ponorogo district

Syarifan Nurjan, Ahmad Muslich, Edy Kurniatwan

Pendidikan Agama Islam, Fakultas Agama Islam, Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo Jawa Timur

Abstract

Delinquency behavior starts from that adolescence is a period of transition or transition from childhood to adulthood (early teens: 12-15 years, middle teens: 16-18 years, and late teens: 19-21 years). At this time the individual experiences various changes, namely biological, cognitive and social. Adolescent psychosocial development depends on family, peer and school contexts that produce identity, independence, friendship, sexuality, and achievement. This study aims to create a juvenile e-delinquency handling system in school/madrasah in Ponorogo District. The method of analysis used the analysis of the results of the seminar on delinquency behavior tendencies in adolescents from the perspective of guidance and counseling teachers, FGD I on potential data and delinquency problems, FGD II on analysis of potential data and delinquency problems, and FGD III on finalizing the analysis of potential data. and delinquency problems as well as a concept map of the flow system for handling juvenile delinquency behavior in schools/madrasahs from the perspective of counseling teachers in Ponorogo Regency. The results of this study are (1) the results of a seminar on juvenile delinquency behavior tendencies in schools/madrasahs illustrate the need for comprehensive handling with a guidance and counseling approach, (2) potential data and delinquency problems are classified into mild, moderate, severe, and potential delinquency. delinquency, (3) analyzing mild, moderate, severe delinquency behavior and the potential for juvenile delinquency by taking into account the level of education (SMP/MTs and SMA/SMK/MA) and the developmental tasks of each level, operational definitions of delinquency behavior, and general solutions and solutions. operational, and (4) a system for handling juvenile delinquency behavior in schools/madrasahs from the perspective of guidance and counseling teachers by paying attention to the psychosocial development of adolescents in the context.

Keywords: Handling System, e-Delinquency, Adolescents, Guidance and Counseling Teachers

Topic: Education

[ABS-499]

Qiroah arabic textbook analysis in the line of talim al-lughah al-arabiyah: in terms of content and presentation

Nurul Abidin¹, Nuraini², Bambang Wahrudin²

¹ Mohamed V University in Rabat, Marocco

² Muhammadiyah University of Ponorogo

Abstract

Silsilah Talim Al-Lughah Al-Arabiyah is one of the Arabic language learning package books published by Imam Muhammad bin Saud University in Riyad, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This book includes Arabic language textbooks with the latest methods. Although this book was written and published in Saudi Arabia, in fact this book was chosen as Arabic language teaching material in various educational institutions in Indonesia. For this reason, researchers are interested in analyzing this book to determine the quality of the book. In his research, the researcher limits his analysis to Qiroahs book, because this book is a gateway to understanding other books. This research is a type of library research. Library research is a type of research conducted by a researcher by collecting data from certain books, journals, books, articles, and writings. While the primary data source of this research is the second semester Qiroah book in the Silsilah Talim al-Lughah al-Arabiyah. The purpose of this study was to determine the feasibility of an Arabic textbook to be taught to students. Specifically, this research aims- a) to determine the feasibility of the Qiroah book in the Silsilah Ta'lim Al-Lughah Al-Arabiyah as a textbook in terms of content, and b) to determine the feasibility of the Qiroah book in the Silsilah Talim Al-Lughah Al-Arabiyah as a textbook in terms of presentation.

Keywords: analysis, qiroah, content, presentation

Topic: Education

[ABS-3]

Ownership of land rights: comparison between Indonesian agrarian law and Islamic law

Fatin Hamamah¹, Didi Sukardi², Febri Noor Hediati³, Slamet Slamet⁴

¹ Law Faculty, 17 Agustus 1945 University, Cirebon, 45135, Indonesia.

² Faculty of Sharia and Islamic Economics, Sheikh Nurjati State Islamic Institute of Cirebon, 45132, Indonesia.

³ Law Faculty, Mulawarman University, Samarinda, 75119, Indonesia.

⁴ Faculty of Education and Educational Science, Ivet University, Semarang, 50233, Indonesia

Abstract

The land is a limited natural resource which makes land becomes a ^special treasure^ that will never stop as a trigger for various complex and complicated social problems. The urgency of land ownership is to obtain legal certainty and legal protection for the ownership of the land. The land is one of the most important production factors in the economic system, both conventional and

Islamic economics. This study focused on the problem of similarities and differences in ownership of land rights in Laws No. 5 Year 1960 concerning the Basic Agrarian Laws (BAL) and Islamic Laws. The research method used a qualitative design with a sociological juridical approach. The results showed- the control and ownership of land rights between Agrarian Law and Islamic Law have similarities including in terms of regulation, objects of land rights, sociological aspects, types of land rights, causes of ownership, due to abolition of ownership, and restrictions on control and ownership of land rights as well as redistribution. The difference in the concept of control and ownership of land rights between Agrarian Laws and Islamic Laws lies in the subject of land rights, namely Agrarian Laws is based on the principle of territorial nationalist attachment, while Islamic Law is based on religious nationalist principles.

Keywords: Agrarian Law, Islamic Law, Land Rights

Topic: Law

[ABS-276]

Land ownership by Indonesian railway corporation (PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) in Kota Intan, Indonesia

Listyowati Sumanto, Irene Eka Sihombing, Endang Pandamdari

Center for Agrarian Law Studies, Faculty of Law, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Since the Dutch era, the Indonesian Railway Corporation (^PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero)^) has held ownership of all land alongside every railroads. However, due to the increase of population and changes in the area, the lands in Kota Intan, Jakarta have been controlled by other parties without the permission from PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero). The purpose of this research is to analyze the ownership status of PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) in Kota Intan. Research method is through normative legal research and qualitative data analysis. Research shows that majority of the land owned by PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) are controlled by other parties, although there is a grondkaart (land map) to evidence that the lands are state property and have been registered as state asset in Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Finance. The strongest evidence of land ownership is a Certificate of title. Land possession supported by Certificate of title guarantees legal certainty and provides legal protection to the holder of the land right. Therefore, PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) needs to make efforts to protect land assets and obtain legal certainty of land ownership by registering grondkaart as Management Right (Hak Pengelolaan) or Use Right (Hak Pakai) to have it certified.

Keywords: land ownership, PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero), Kota Intan, Indonesia

Topic: Law

[ABS-31]

Relaxation of business competition law enforcement and its existence in the Indonesian business competition law system

Rhido Jusmadi, R. Wahjoe Poernomo

Faculty of Law University Trunojoyo of Madura, Bangkalan, East Java, Indonesia.

Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has forced every country in the world to make adjustments policy to support the acceleration of the recovery process in the economic sector. In the Indonesian context, the policy in adjustment is in the form of Relaxing of Competition Law Enforcement on business competition as regulated in KPPU Regulation Number 3 of 2020. Hence, several problems arise considering that KPPU has never had a precedent before in issuing the relaxation policy, and it is not regulated in Law No. 5 of 1999. Therefore, the existence of relaxation of business competition law enforcement will raise legality issues. This article aims to provide legal considerations on how the relaxation of business competition law enforcement should be regulated in KPPU Regulation Number 3 of 2020 according to the provisions of higher laws and regulations and also according to legal principles and legal concepts that are applied both, in general and in particular, in business competition law in Indonesia. This study uses a normative legal research method that focuses on norms, legal principles/principles, and legal concepts that are analyzed based on established legal issues. This research approach is legislation and a conceptual approach. The legal materials used are primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. The main finding of this research is the existence of KPPU Regulation Number 3 of 2020 as the basis for relaxation of law enforcement which is not legally recognized in Law Number 5 of 1999. However, based on an emergency and public interest, this can be done without ignoring the existence of business competition law enforcement in general.

Keywords: Relaxation of Legal Enforcement, Business Competition, KPPU Regulation No 3 of 2020

Topic: Law

[ABS-293]

criminal law enforcement of forest and land fires in Rokan Hilir regency, Riau province

*Sismawati, Kurnia Dewi Anggraeny**

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta

*kurniadewi@law.uad.ac.id

Abstract

Law enforcement against the crime of forest and land burning in Riau Province. Obstacles and efforts to overcome them in law enforcement of the crime of forest and land burning in Riau Province. This study used normative and empirical research methods. In this case, the methods combine the elements of normative law and additional data or empirical elements as a support.

This type of normative and empirical research is also about the implementation of law on normative legal acts in every legal event that occurs in a society. The results of this study indicate that the enforcement of environmental law has been through various pre-emptive, preventive and repressive efforts. For instance, starting from legal counseling to the application of punishment in the form of sanctions, both administrative and criminal sanctions including compensation in civil matters. In addition, there is also legal counseling through socialization from the mass media to lectures and discussions as well as how to overcome it. All of them must start from the self to society as a whole. The Law on Environmental Protection and Management has affirmed 3 (three) systematic law enforcement steps, starting with administrative law enforcement, civil law enforcement, and criminal law enforcement by conducting investigations on environmental crimes.

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Criminal Act, Forests and Land

Topic: Law

[ABS-303]

Historical-juridical interpretation of article 26 paragraph (4) letter D of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning villages (study of the position of the village head as enforcer of legislation)

Ilham Yuli Isdiyanto, Cahya Iradi Arimba, Kurnia Dewi Anggraeny, Catur Agil Pamungkas, Mario Agritama SWM*

Faculty of Law Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

*ilham.isdiyanto@law.uad.ac.id

Abstract

According to the provisions of Article 26 paragraph (4) letter d of Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the village head has a role as enforcer of laws and regulations. This term is indeed somewhat biased, moreover the term ^enforcer^ here seems to place the position of the Village Head as well as law enforcement in general. This study aims to explain normative-conceptually the meaning an enforcer of these laws and regulations. This is a normative research with a historical approachment, the normative understanding here is not an sich of legislation but also in value through its historical side as a volkgeist. The results showed that the village head had a very important role and position in village life in the era of the Dutch East Indies Colonial Government, the village head as the sole judge and judge of peace in the era of the Dutch East Indies Colonial Government can no longer be doubted that it is a fact. Then, based on the provisions of these regulations, the position of the village as enforcer of laws and regulations must be distinguished from law enforcers in general. The legislation here if interpreted based on Law no. 12 of 2011, the authority of the village head will be too wide, thus the laws and regulations here can be interpreted as limited to those that are under the authority of the village head, such as village regulations.

Keywords: Village Head, Authority, Enforcement of laws and regulations

Topic: Law

[ABS-59]

Albanian legislation on cybercrime: challenges to an effective implementation

Giola Cami

University of Szeged, Faculty of Law and Political Sciences, Department of Criminal Law, Szeged, Hungary

Abstract

Technological development and increased usage of internet both in personal and business relations has triggered significant economic, political, legal and social impacts in society. Benefits aside, cyberspace has now presented many legal challenges, from legislation approximation to law enforcement. This paper analyzes the legal framework, current national strategies, institutional capacities in Albania and identifies how challenges contribute to the efficiency of cybercrime prevention, prosecution and criminal justice in the country. Providing an in-depth legal analysis on the cybercrime criminal provisions, National Strategy Document, institutional capacities and procedural means, reflecting on the online survey, this paper suggests that Albanian substantive legislation is aligned with Budapest Convention of Cybercrime and simultaneously addresses the common challenges to an effective implementation nationally.

Keywords: Cybercrime, Legislation, Challenges, Efficiency

Topic: Law

[ABS-63]

Understanding public reponses on vaccine passport as immigration policy using the big data analysis

Mohammad Thoriq Bahri, Peter Kruzslicz, Derajad Sulisty Widhyharto*

Abstract

Identify the main challenges in the vaccine passport implementation, by understanding the Public Responses and related Immigration policy as the risk mitigation in the implementation of vaccine passport as the Immigration Policy in the era of COVID-19 Pandemic Worldwide. The Qualitative basis analysis, with the Social Network Analysis (SNA) method conducted by utilizing the 18.247 big data generated by the Twitter Platform, from March to September 2021. The analysis was performed by using NodeXL Software and Gephi Data Mapping Software Version 0.9.2. The first finding emphasized if the Celebrity politics on Twitter may exacerbate political division among Twitter users by delivering one-sided information to those who do not have access to a diverse range of sources, which resulted in the information bias. Second findings, Most of the users in the Vaccine Passport conversation network are not satisfied with the implementation of the vaccine passport policy. Third findings, Identified from the most favorite tweets which influence public opinion in the conversation network dominated by politicians, activists, ordinary people, and news agencies, with contrary voices, the multi-actor role in the conversation creates polarization, which increases people distrust. Last findings, the Immigration

status of the International Migrants becoming the main burden to equal access for the vaccination program. Unequal access to vaccines and information bias can be the main challenges for the implementation of the vaccine passport policy. The government-related organization must actively engage in the conversation cluster in the social media, especially by using the #vaccinepassport hashtag and opening the equal access for vaccination regarding to the immigration status.

Keywords: COVID-19, Vaccine Passport, Immigration Law, SNA Analysis, International Migration

Topic: Law

[ABS-323]

Disgorgement in Indonesian competition law: a comparative approach following the job creation law enactment

Uni Tsulasi Putri, Vina Damayanti
Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

Abstract

On November 2, 2020, the Indonesian Government enacted Law No. 11 the Year 2020 on the Job Creation Law. This Job Creation Law amend article 47 of Law No. 5 the Year 1999 on the Anti-Monopoly and Unfair Competition concerning administrative sanction to the violator of the unfair competition law, which among others is fine. On February 2, 2021, the Government issued Government Regulation No. 44 the Year 2021 on the Execution of Anti-Monopoly and Unfair Competition. One of the ideas for the order of the fine is by using an 'illegal profit' scheme. Some countries like China, Turkey, Croatia, and Spain are also familiar with an almost-nearly relevant 'disgorgement.' This study aims to discuss disgorgement regulation in the competition law in Indonesia and some other countries. This research is normative and comparative. The data in this research is secondary data consisting of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal sources. The data collection method was carried out through a document study. All qualitative data were analyzed descriptively to conclude deductively. The result of this study is, the imposition of disgorgement in several countries has a different concept. Disgorgement is the imposition of sanctions to return several benefits obtained from violating a legal rule- in the context of this research is the Law of anti-unfair business competition. In Indonesia, the concept of disgorgement has been applicable in the new imposition of the administrative fine method under Government Regulation No. 44 the Year 2021 concerning the Execution of Anti-Monopoly and Unfair Competition. Disgorgement is a new concept known in Indonesia that aims more at recovery and not in order to create a deterrent effect.

Keywords: Disgorgement, Sanction, Unfair Competition

Topic: Law

[ABS-326]

Implementation of government regulation (pp) number 72 year 2019 concerning amendment to pp number 18 year 2016 concerning regional government for appointment of structural officers in Klaten regional government

Anom Wahyu Asmorojati, Putri Nur Jannah*
Faculty of Law, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to find out and understand the implementation of PP Number 72 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Government in the appointment of structural officials in the Klaten Regency regional government and to find out the obstacles in the appointment of structural officials in the Klaten Regency regional government. This research used empirical juridical method. Empirical juridical research is research with field data as the main data source, such as the results of interviews and observations which refer to the applicable laws and regulations. In this study, the author carried out research related to the implementation of Government Regulation (PP) Number 72 of 2019 concerning Amendments to PP Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Government in the appointment of structural officials in the Klaten Regency regional government. The data analysis used was descriptive qualitative. The results of this study indicated that Klaten Regency in the appointment of structural officials had differences in implementation between PP Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Apparatuses and PP Number 72 of 2019 concerning Amendments to PP Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Apparatus. The difference was that the appointment of structural officials referring to PP Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Apparatuses was required to meet competencies based on a merit system, while those referring to PP Number 72 of 2019 concerning Amendments to PP Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Government the appointment of structural officials must go through a longer process. Furthermore, the obstacle that occurs in the appointment of Structural Officers in Klaten Regency is the lack of regeneration where the number of retired civil servants was more than civil servants who have occupied structural positions and not only in the regeneration system, but many civil servants lacked the character of the talent pool.

Keywords: Implementation, Structural officer, Local Government

Topic: Law

[ABS-347]

Consumer protection of online food application during covid-19: examining the regulation and the role of government

Norma Sari, Bella Nur Agus Sabella

Faculty of Law Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused people's routines to change to online food application. Consumer need to be guaranteed over unsafe food, because consuming food will have a direct impact on health. The aim of this research is to examine: (i) regulation of consumer protection of online food application during COVID-19- (ii) the role of government on consumer protection of online food application during COVID-19. This research was conducted by empirical normative legal research with a qualitative approach. The data consisted of primary data sources and secondary data sources obtained from primary, secondary, and tertiary laws. Primary data was collected by an interview while the secondary data was gathered by a literature study. All data was analyzed using qualitative descriptive approach. The results of the study showed that (1) There are no specific rules that regulate consumer protection for online food application transactions, the Industry and Trade Department stated that it is not authorized to supervise the sale of food that is not suitable for consumption in online application-based transactions. BPOM does not supervise food sales through online application-based transactions- (2) The National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM) has not yet specifically regulated the sale of food in online applications. BPOM is only responsible for supervising the sale of processed food sold through online applications, not for ready-to-eat food- (3) The Department of Industry and Trade has no role in monitoring and preventing the sale of food unfit for consumption in online application-based transaction as they assume there is no authority or obligation to take any action on that situation. The lack of specific regulation during COVID-19 potentially raising some problems for consumer, due to their changing habit consumption to rely on online transaction.

Keywords: consumer protection, online food application, COVID-19

Topic: Law

[ABS-356]

Inhibiting factors in enforcement law of illegal fishing in Indonesian seas based on international maritime law

Luqman Aldi Perdana¹, Fitri Windradi¹, Ariella Gitta Sari¹, Satriyani Cahyo Widayati¹, Arthur Daniel Limantara^{2}*

¹ Kadiri University, Kediri, Indonesia

² Department of Informatics, Cahaya Surya College of Technology, Kediri, Indonesia

*arthur.limantara@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to find out and examine the enforcement of Illegal Fishing law and the inhibiting factors of Illegal Fishing law enforcement carried out by foreign ships in Indonesian seas in terms of international maritime law. The type of research used in this research is normative legal research. Normative legal research examines objects in legislation or legal norms that apply to a particular legal problem. The results show that according to the 1982 International Maritime Law Convention (UNCLOS 1982), law enforcement on Illegal Fishing has been regulated in Article 73 of UNCLOS 1982, while the Indonesian National Law has regulated in Article 69 Paragraph (4) of Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries. Barriers to illegal fishing law enforcement include impenetrable law enforcement, lack of insight and integrity in law enforcement, and the lack of an active role and public awareness to assist law enforcement on illegal Fishing in Indonesian marine areas.

Keywords: Illegal Fishing, Law Enforcement, UNCLOS 1982

Topic: Law

[ABS-358]

Legal protection of consumer personal data in online loan transactions in Indonesia

Iklima Nur Rahma¹, Prijo Santoso¹, Agung Mafazi¹, Rizki Yudha Brahmantyo¹, Arthur Daniel Limantara^{2}*

¹ Kadiri University, Kediri, Indonesia

² Department of Informatics, Cahaya Surya College of Technology, Kediri, Indonesia

*arthur.limantara@gmail.com

Abstract

The online loan system or better known as Peer to Peer Lending is the implementation of lending and borrowing agreements by bringing together lenders and loan recipients through the internet network. Online loan transactions do have many positive impacts, one of which is because it offers faster disbursement and without complicated conditions. However, in the implementation process, online loans have risks that can harm several parties. One of them is a personal data breach that is misused by the online loan provider. Therefore, this study aims to determine the legal protection of consumer personal data in online loan transactions and to find out the legal

consequences of personal data violations committed by online loan providers. The method used in writing this research is normative legal research with a statutory approach and a concept approach. From the results of this study, the protection of consumer personal data has been regulated by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority Number 14/SEOJK.07/2014 concerning Confidentiality and Security of Data and/or Consumer Personal Information and Number 18/SEOJK.02/ 2017 concerning Governance and Risk Management of Information Technology in Information Technology-Based Lending and Borrowing Services. And the legal consequences of personal data violations have been regulated in Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) Number 77/POJK.01/2016 concerning Information Technology-Based Borrowing-Lending Services and are also contained in the Personal Data Protection Bill which regulates criminal and administrative sanctions. and has complied with the European Union General Data Protection Regulations or EU GDPR.

Keywords: Online Loans, Personal Data Protection, Consumers

Topic: Law

[ABS-363]

Legal protection against victims of verbal violence (name-calling) in Indonesia

Devi Mardiyanti¹, Gentur Cahyo Setiono¹, Irham Rahman¹, Bambang Pujiono¹, Arthur Daniel Limantara^{2}*

¹ Kadiri University, Kediri, Indonesia

² Department of Informatics, Cahaya Surya College of Technology, Kediri, Indonesia

*arthur.limantara@gmail.com

Abstract

The application of violence prevention was the subject of this study. It aims to find out and analyze the extent of the government's role in combating violence, the obstacles experienced, and to find out and analyze the consistency of legislation No. 23 of 2002 on child protection. This study uses a normative approach. Normative legal research is conducted by examining objects in the form of laws and regulations or legal norms that apply or are applied to a particular problem. Based on the results of this study, we should optimize the enforcement of rules based on regulations. legislation No. 23 of 2002 and the UUD 1945 in order to be achieved properly. The problems that occur regarding verbal violence (name-calling) can be resolved through legal channels in accordance with the regulations contained in Law No. 23 of 2002. However, the obstacle in its enforcement is the lack of integrity and strictness of law enforcement to crack down on perpetrators of verbal violence (name-calling) so that no victims report verbal violence (name-calling).

Keywords: Name-calling, Legal Protection, Violence

Topic: Law

[ABS-111]

Analysis of corruption in the construction procurement in accordance with presidential regulation no. 16 of 2018

Agung Prapsetyo, Wardah Yuspin, Tri Widodo Besar Riyadi

Faculty of Defence Technology, Universitas Pertahanan Indonesia, IPSC Kompleks, Desa Sukahati, Kecamatan Citeureup, Kabupaten Bogor, Provinsi Jawa Barat, Indonesia.

Faculty of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta. Jl. A. Yani, Tromol Pos 1, Pabelan, Kartasura, Surakarta, 57102, Indonesia

Abstract

Corruption is widespread and well-organized in all sectors of life, one of which is particularly concerning in the construction industry. Efforts to prevent corruption are a necessity that can be utilized as a solution to reduce corruption in the construction industry's procurement process, because construction failure can have disastrous effects on the general public. Regulations and legislation relating to the procurement of government products and services, as well as anti-corruption actions and fines, have been issued. However, corruption persists. This paper examines the impact of Presidential Regulation No. 16 of 2018 on avoiding corruption in construction procurement using a SWOT analysis. Presidential Regulation No. 16 of 2018 was designed to ensure the success of the construction work procurement program by reducing the occurrence of corruption. The discussion employs the SWOT analysis method, which begins with internal and external factors and analyzes them using a SWOT matrix approach. A SWOT analysis reveals the necessity for concerted efforts to achieve the prevention of corruption in the construction industry. This can be achieved by placing personnel according to their competence, maximizing anti-corruption campaigns and instilling state defense in managers and providers, and increasing public awareness of the job procurement process. The proposed recommendations in the present study can be used to reduce the occurrence of corruption in the construction work procurement program.

Keywords: Construction Procurement, SWOT Analysis, Presidential Regulation No. 16 of 2018, corruption prevention

Topic: Law

[ABS-370]

Good faith in implementation of multi-purpose car financing agreement during covid-19 pandemic

Sri Wahyuni¹, Efa Laela Fakhriah², Anita Afriana², Sonyendah Retnaningsih³

¹ Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya

² Universitas Padjadjaran

³ Universitas Indonesia

Abstract

Multipurpose car financing agreements in Indonesia are one way for consumers to get car ownership according to their abilities, when the parties have agreed and signed the agreement proving that the agreement is binding on both parties, this is in accordance with the principle of *pacta sunt servanda* and its legal requirements. agreement on Article 1320 of the Civil Code, but in fact some of the implementation of the agreement cannot go according to what has been agreed in the agreement due to the Covid-19 pandemic that hit Indonesia, so the question arises how to implement good faith in the implementation of multipurpose car financing agreements during the Covid-19 pandemic. , is it true that the problem of instalment payments is due to being affected by Covid-19 or other factors, of course it needs to be proven, this study uses a normative legal research method with a case approach, the analysis in this case uses the Holmes theory concerning responsibilities relating to contracts and the principle of good faith in the implementation of the agreement in the context of proof in resolving disputes between the parties in court and the theory of justice in the context of resolving disputes between the parties in court.

Keywords: good faith, financing agreement, Covid-19 pandemic

Topic: Law

[ABS-128]

Potential environmental damage as a legal standing qualification of environmental organizations in realizing environmental justice (a preliminary study)

Bitu Gadsia Spaltani, Adi Sulistiyono, Albertus Sentot Sudarwanto

Sebelas Maret University

Abstract

This research's background is previously the Environmental Organization only has legal standing based on the interests of environmental conservation because of pollution or environmental damage that has occurred. The potential for environmental damage can actually be mapped since the beginning so can be disputed early before serious environmental damage occurs. This study aims, firstly, to explain why potential environmental damage as environmental organization's legal standing can achieve environmental justice, secondly, to make new law regulations related to potential environmental damage. This research method uses case-study approach reviewing WALHI's lawsuit rejection against the EMM corporation based

on potential environmental damage issue if the company keep operating in reformulating existing legal regulations. The research's results are, firstly, environmental damage potential used as the Environmental Organization legal standing without waiting for environmental damage occurred to achieve environmental justice. Second, the reformulation of potential environmental damage as new regulation in the renewal of Act no. 32 year 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. This research is a preliminary study of the renewal of existing regulatory policies that can be utilized within the scope of environmental justice court in Indonesia by citizens who feel that their environment has the potential to cause damage or pollution due to a government policy or decision.

Keywords: potential environmental damage, legal standing, environmental justice, Environmental Organization

Topic: Law

[ABS-132]

The role of local governments in Karanganyar regency on managing green open spaces as the green prescription concept enforcement in pandemic era

Nuria Siswi Enggarani¹, Bitu Gadsia Spaltani²

¹ University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta

² Ahmad Dahlan University

Abstract

Green prescription as a new paradigm has begun to emerge and strengthen in the midst of COVID-19 pandemic. In order to ground this paradigm in Indonesia, the local government can maximize on managing green open spaces as citizen's relaxation in reducing and preventing COVID-19 trend. This study aims to explain green open space optimization as green prescription concept implementation and explain local governments' role in Karanganyar Regency on managing green open spaces in pandemic era. This type of research is empirical research with data sources in the field, which located in Karanganyar Regency. The results of this study are that the utilization of green open space has been sufficiently optimized in Karanganyar Regency based on the Karanganyar Regency Regulation Number 9 of 2012 concerning the Management of Green Open Space, which includes Pancasila Park, Karanganyar Regency Square, and others. In the future, not only Karanganyar Regional Government which expected to be able to map and facilitate green open spaces for the citizen, but all local governments also as discretion to maximize green recipes in preventing and healing the pandemics trend.

Keywords: Green Prescription, Green Open Space, Karanganyar Local Government, Covid-19 Pandemic

Topic: Law

[ABS-398]

Perspective of land bank regulation in Indonesia and its issues

Listyowati Sumanto

Faculty of Law, Trisakti University, jl. Kyai Tapa No. 1, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Due to development in Indonesia, the requirement of land is increasing while the availability of land is limited. The solution is to establish a land bank to ensure the availability of land that can be allocated for future use. This research aims to analyze the establishment of a land bank and its regulation according to Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, as well as the concept of implementing a land bank in Indonesia and its issues. This research used normative legal research methods and the data were analyzed qualitatively. The results of the study indicate that the state is obliged to create prosperity for the people of Indonesia. Land banks are not only for the public interest, but also for the purpose of supporting non-profit social interest and agrarian reform programs. The land bank is placed as an agency that can implement agrarian reform framework in a just economy to ensure the creation of jobs and a decent life. This is done through the land regulation for the purpose of public interest, economic equity, and national development.

Keywords: perspective, land bank, regulation

Topic: Law

[ABS-407]

A comparative study of the setting on corporate social responsibility (CSR) in japan and corporate social and environmental responsibility (CSER) in Indonesia

Sri Bakti Yunari

Faculty of Law, Universitas Trisakti

Abstract

The concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been known in Japan with the term *^Sampo yoshi^* (Triple Satisfaction) philosophy of good for the seller, the buyer, society a traditional Japanese strategy for corporate longevity. Therefore, Japan is the country with the largest number of participants in the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), where currently GRI is the most recognized CSR reporting system in the world. This study aims to analyze the regulation of CSR in Japan and explain the similarities and differences between the regulation and the mandatory-based CSER in Indonesia. Using legal research methods, sourced from secondary legal materials, which were analyzed prescriptively with a statutory and comparative approach. It was obtained a study of CSR arrangements in Japan adhering to Confucianism (life and Working together) shape the business culture since then, and has been very consistent with the concept of triples bottom line today. Meanwhile in Indonesia, the provision of CSER has been mandatory in Article 74, Law No. 40/2007. However, in substance, CSR arrangements in Japan

and CSER in Indonesia have similarities and differences. The results of this study are expected to have implications for the discussion of the CSR Bill in the national legislation program later.

Keywords: CSR, A Comparative, Indonesia, Japan

Topic: Law

[ABS-155]

Criminal policy reform of cannabis use for medical purposes in Indonesia based on the consideration of the single convention on narcotics 1961

Alfredo Risano, Ayu Dian Ningtias*

Law Doctoral Program Universitas Airlangga Surabaya

Abstract

Decision of the Commission on Narcotics Drugs (CND), which is a Functional Commission under the UN ECOSOC to accept recommendations from the Expert Committee on Drugs Dependence (ECDD), which is an expert mechanism under the World Health Organization (WHO). The WHO ECDD in 2019 recommended to CND to remove cannabis and cannabis resin from Schedule IV Convention on Narcotics Drugs 1961 and only fall under the said Schedule I Convention. This recommendation received pros and cons until at the 63rd CND Session Reconvened Session in Vienna, Austria, on December 2, 2020, a vote was finally carried out with the result that 27 countries accepted, 25 countries rejected, and 1 country abstained. Indonesia is currently not a member of the CND so it does not have voting rights. Schedule IV of the 1961 Convention is made for substances that are very dangerous, have no medical benefit, and pose a very high risk to health. While Schedule I is made for substances that can have medical benefits but there is a very large risk of abuse. The voting results only mean that the CND agrees to accept the WHO ECDD recommendation to eliminate cannabis and cannabis resin from Schedule IV. However, cannabis and cannabis resin are still in Schedule I of the 1961 Narcotics Convention, which means they must still be under a very strict international control regime because of the high risk of abuse. Placement of cannabis and cannabis resin in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention does not mean that cannabis is a legal substance for recreational use. With the changes to the 1961 convention, whether the provisions regarding the use of marijuana for medical purposes can be applied in Indonesian law.

Keywords: Criminal Policy Reform, Cannabis, Narcotics

Topic: Law

[ABS-412]

Supervision of the safety of processed food from the perspective of consumer protection law

Amalia Zuhra, Anna Maria Tri Angraini
Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Trisakti

Abstract

Food safety needs to be a concern for all stakeholders, especially the existence of standards that guarantee the safety of consumers. Supervision is needed to prevent and act against perpetrators who do not comply with. Then, the study of the supervision system among the processed food supervisory authorities is important. The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the supervision of the safety of processed food from the perspective of consumer protection law. This research is normative research that uses secondary and primary data in the form of informant interviews. The data obtained will be analyzed qualitatively and concluded deductively. Supervision of processed food safety in Indonesia involved several ministries and the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM). Integrated steps are needed in the food safety control system, so that it can result in an increase in the effectiveness of food safety assurance. The results of this study are useful for providing input for regulators and policy makers in the food sector at the technical implementation level. In addition, increasing the awareness of business actors to always pay attention to and comply with food safety standards aimed at ensuring consumer safety.

Keywords: Food safety, processed food, consumer protection

Topic: Law

[ABS-414]

Critical review of zoning as an effort to protect Indonesia cultural heritage and the natural environment in internal armed conflict

Arlina Permanasari
Faculty of Law, Universitas Trisakti

Abstract

Indonesia's cultural heritage law has regulated zoning of cultural heritage objects. Humanitarian law has also regulated zones for non-military purposes. This study discusses whether zoning of both legal systems can be used to protect the natural environment in internal armed conflicts. This study compares the zoning stipulated in the Indonesian Law on Cultural Heritage with the zones under humanitarian law in relation to the protection of cultural heritage and natural environment. This normative study uses content analysis of national legal provisions compared with humanitarian law norms to secondary data collected by using Publish or Perish applications. There is an intersection between the zoning under Indonesian Law of Cultural Heritage with zones of humanitarian law's provisions that could be used for the protection of cultural property and natural environment. The result of this study can be used as an input for the Government

and stake holders in relation to the development of zoning areas- and also to complement references in humanitarian law and environmental law.

Keywords: Zoning, Indonesia Law on Cultural Heritage, zones under humanitarian law

Topic: Law

[ABS-415]

Identification of customary international humanitarian law in the chronicle of Diponegoro as UNESCO memory of the world

Arlina Permanasari

Faculty of Law, Universitas Trisakti

Abstract

The ancient manuscript of the Chronicle of Diponegoro was declared as UNESCO Memory of the World. It tells Prince Diponegoro story and the Javanese war in the Dutch colonial era. Most research discussed on historical and cultural aspects, but none has yet linked it to customary international humanitarian law norms. This study aims to analyze the customary international humanitarian law norms in the ancient manuscripts of the Chronicle of Diponegoro. Socio-legal analysis has been conducted to bibliometric review on the areas of titles, keywords and abstracts of Scopus and Crossref database using PoP and VOSviewer applications. The results showed that based on the ancient manuscripts and bibliometric analysis, the conduct of Diponegoro War had reflected the norms of customary international humanitarian law, such as the basic principle on the use of means and methods of warfare such as the implementation of distinction principle. The results of this study complement the reviews of the ancient manuscript of the Chronicle of Diponegoro and are useful as a reference in courses of international humanitarian law and history.

Keywords: The Chronicle of Diponegoro, Javanese War (1825-1830), customary IHL norms

Topic: Law

[ABS-419]

Application of article 1321 of the civil code concerning vitiated consent in court decisions in Indonesia

Natasya Yunita Sugiastuti, Rakhmita Desmayanti, Nahla Samir
Faculty of Law Universitas Trisakti Jakarta

Abstract

Article 1321 of the Civil Code applies in a limited manner three forms of vitiated consent, namely mistake, duress and fraud. The consequence of vitiated consent is potential petition for the cancellation of agreement. The purpose of this research is to elaborate on the application of the normative provisions of Article 1321 of the Civil Code in concrete cases, namely how judges apply the provisions of duress, fraud or mistake as a basis for the cancellation of agreement. It is based on literature review, it is qualitative in nature, using secondary data obtained based on review of literature and court decisions, reaching conclusion based on the deductive method. The results indicate that the petition in the argument of lawsuit for the cancellation of agreement due to vitiated consent is often not substantiated due to the lack of supporting evidence to prove duress, mistake, or fraud. Judges therefore need to take a comprehensive rather than formalistic approach in understanding legal facts and related acts. This research helps law students understand legal norms as they are applied in practice.

Keywords: vitiated consent, court decision, Indonesia

Topic: Law

[ABS-421]

Maslahah wasiat wajibah for adopted children with different religions and stepchildren

Wahyuni Retnowulandari
Faculty of law, Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

The issue of Islamic inheritance is complicated, therefore the implementation of Faraid must be based on the principle of ijbari according to the Qur'an Surah An-nisaa:13. However, in reality there are many inheritance decisions by judges that are not in accordance with sharia provisions, especially regarding apostate children and stepchildren. The Purpose is to describe and analyze the judges' decisions that deviated from the provisions of sharia through the wasiat wajibah are they masalah. With normative research that is descriptive and qualitative in analysis, it is hoped that it can be stipulated whether the part of the inheritance of the wasiat wajibah is masalah. Main Finding: that non-Muslim adopted children and stepchildren should not be able to inherit according to the Asy'aryah concept, for the sake of Masalah can receive wasiat wajibah, as long as they do not harm the legitimate benefactors. Implication: it would be beneficial for Muslims in Indonesia to strengthen their beliefs that it is permissible to give wills or wasiat wajibah to those closest to them but not benefactors such as adopted children and stepchildren for the Masalah.

Keywords: Islamic inheritance, wasiat wajibah, masalah

Topic: Law

[ABS-170]

Regional financial supervision

Mhd.Ansori

Student of Doctoral, Faculty of Law, Andalas University, Padang, Indonesia

Abstract

Regional finances or regional revenue and expenditure budgets. Regional finances are managed by the Regional Head along with his apparatus, and are vulnerable to misuse that can result in corruption, so it is necessary to supervise one of them by the Regional People's Representative Council in order to implement a mechanism for checks and balances in regional government. This study aims to analyze how the supervision of regional financial management. This study uses qualitative research methods with normative juridical research types, has reviewed several writings in accredited scientific books and journals on supervision and regional finance and related matters. Supervision is carried out by the Regional People's Representative Council of the Regional Government in managing regional finances, starting from the planning stage to the accountability report, it is known that there are several obstacles for the Regional Government in managing regional finances and there are also obstacles for the Regional People's Representative Council to supervise regional governments in managing regional finances. This research can be useful for academics, students and government, especially in Padang, Jambi, Pekanbaru and Indonesia and other countries. Useful in the disciplines of law, government science, political science and other related sciences.

Keywords: supervision, financial, regional

Topic: Law

[ABS-174]

AI and medicine: proposed model of Indonesian criminal liability

Hary Abdul Hakim, Yulia Kurniaty, Basri, Johnny Krisnan*

Faculty of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Magelang 56172, Indonesia

Abstract

Artificial intelligence (hereinafter AI) employed since 1956, began to develop for about last twenty years. In its existence, AI has taken a place almost in all areas where technology applied, and AI comes as main factor and support system for rapid technological advancement. Moreover, AI acts as robot doctors to review thousands of the medical record in order to provide faster treatments with superior outcomes. However, the challenges in the use of AI is vary and distinct. The challenges include legal responsibility of unethical, misconduct and malpractice by AI doctor. The study aims at analyzing the used of AI in medicine which can further be used for diagnosis, treatment and regular Medicare. Furthermore, the study analyzes the legal responsibility caused by AI doctor based on the existence of Indonesian criminal law. The research used normative legal research with statute approach. While, the data collected through library research and data used in this research is secondary data which consist of primary legal material, secondary legal material and tertiary legal material. Primary legal material consists of Indonesian Penal Code (IPC), Law No. 36 of 2009 on Health (Health Law 2009), and Law No. 29 of 2009 on Medical Practices (Medical Practices Law 2009). The Secondary legal material in this study used journals, books and others related legal materials. Tertiary legal material consists of dictionary and encyclopedia. Furthermore, the data analyze through descriptive qualitatively. The results of this study showed that to respond the current massive development of AI, the provision on Health law 2009 supports the used any technology in medicine. Afterwards, the harmful act by AI doctors shall be charged by the provision of Indonesian criminal law. Specifically, the author argued that doctor or other related parties which controlled and assisted the AI are most proper party may subjected to the legal responsibility in the use of AI doctor.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Medicine, Responsibility, Criminal Law

Topic: Law

[ABS-443]

Shifting the concept of flats ownership in Indonesia

Anda Setiawati

Faculty of Law, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

The concept of flats ownership in the form of Ownership of Flat Unit (HMSRS) is ownership of the flat unit along with joint parts, shared objects and joint land. However, since the enactment of Law number 20 of 2011 concerning of Flats there is a tendency to use the concept of strata title which is in principle different from HMSRS, where strata title is the concept of ownership of high-rise buildings that are separate from the ownership of the land. To explain the articles of several laws that contain the concept of strata title as well as explain the things that must be done so that

the arrangement of flats ownership in Indonesia returns to its basic principles Normative juridical research based on secondary data (library data) obtained through reference books, journals and related laws and regulations. The laws and regulations that contain the concept of strata title are Article 46 paragraph (1) and Article 48 UURS, Article 6 paragraph (2) and Article 14 paragraph (1) Ministry Regulation of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency Number 29 of 2016 and Law 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation which allows the ownership of flat units with the Right to Use over the Flat Units. Judicial review of the Law 20 of 2011 and Law 11 of 2020, especially the regulation on ownership of flat units, as well as revoking Article 6 paragraph (2) and Article 14 paragraph (1) Regulation of Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency Number 29 of 2016.

Keywords: shifting, concept, flats, ownership of flat unit, strata title

Topic: Law

[ABS-454]

The Aceh truth and reconciliation commission roles in victims reparations

Andrey Sujatmoko, Wildani Angkasari

Faculty of Law Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta

Abstract

The Armed Conflict in Aceh Province between Indonesia and the Aceh Freedom Movement (Gerakan Aceh Merdeka/GAM) which was occurring for almost 30 years (1976-2005) and still has a huge humanitarian problem remaining, in particular, on victims of the said conflict and mostly civilians. Pursuant to victims of the conflict, the Local Government of Aceh established the Aceh Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Komisi Kebenaran dan Rekonsiliasi Aceh/KKR-Aceh) in 2013. Set against this backdrop, this article aims to give an exploratory insight into an initiative of national government and actions in response to KKR-Aceh. This article is conceptual paper, using a normative juridical as the type of research and secondary data collection. The result of this article highlights that the KKR-Aceh provides victims reparations by conducting some programs such as house/dwelling, reconstruction of society, rehabilitation and monuments. This article highlights the necessity for all the parties involved to resolve and revealing the truth peacefully. Failure to do so would arguably adversely on human rights violations in the past and future.

Keywords: KKR-Aceh, Reconciliation, Victims Reparations, Human Rights

Topic: Law

[ABS-456]

Actions of violence and its implications on the psychology of evil behavior (school studies)

Basri, Khudzaiyah Dimiyati, Absori, Nanik Prihartanti
Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

This research is related to acts of violence and their psychological effects on perpetrators in bad behavior. This research was conducted in elementary schools, junior high schools, and senior high schools. It turns out that 85.31% of elementary school students have committed violence against their female friends, 87.20% have committed violence against their male friends. For junior high school children, 79.88% of students have committed acts of violence against their female friends, and 81.10% have committed acts of violence against their male friends. Meanwhile, for students in Senior High School 54.11% have committed acts of violence against their female friends, and 89.04% This research is related to acts of violence and their psychological effects on perpetrators in bad behavior. This research was conducted in elementary schools, junior high schools, and senior high schools. It turns out that 85.31% of elementary school students have committed violence against their female friends, 87.20% have committed violence against their male friends. For junior high school children, 79.88% of students have committed acts of violence against their female friends, and 81.10% have committed acts of violence against their male friends. Meanwhile, for students in Senior High School 54.11% have committed acts of violence against their female friends, and 89.04% have committed acts of violence against their male friends. The purpose of this study is to describe how the acts of violence experienced by a person affect the psychology of the perpetrator to behave badly. This research requires primary data. Data was obtained through a questionnaire, which was then strengthened by monitoring (observing) students at school, and after that in-depth interviews were conducted with several students who were considered to be able to represent the behavior of other students. The data was taken randomly, which according to the researcher was considered to represent the other students.

Keywords: Violence, Psychological, Evil Behavior

Topic: Law

[ABS-463]

Harmonizing the fatwa and the law on al-rahn contract in Indonesia

Fauzan Muhammadiyah
Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

Abstract

Al-Rahn in Indonesia is one of the ways out to get cash from Islamic Financing Institutions. However, its regulations are in an uncertain position. The uncertainty is that the various fatwas surrounding the Al-Rahn practice are only one-word translations using the term *^agunan^* in Indonesia's Islamic Banking Act. Other than that, multiple laws on Islamic Finance in Indonesia

are only infusing the clause on the legitimate right for National Sharia Board to interpret the sharia principles. The need for detailing the Islamic contracts in law is arising. It is then one of the views on whether the fatwas are enough with its recognition in the laws or it is a must for detailing the Islamic Finance in a specific Act. The purpose of this article is to find the possible harmonization between the fatwas and laws on Al-Rahn contract. This article is a qualitative one and approached by a normative study. It means that this investigation employs secondary data collected from various references such as laws, journals, books, and others. The two debates of infusing the fatwas into the law are still arising today. Especially in this context, Al-Rahn rules in Indonesia are scattered in various and multiple regulations. The Compilation of Sharia Economic is possible to be a primary regulation for Islamic Finance in Indonesia, and it should be promoted to be the specific law. This article should be promoting the importance of the unification of Al-Rahn regulation in a specific law.

Keywords: Al-Rahn, Fatwas, Islamic Finance, Islamic Contract

Topic: Law

[ABS-467]

The model of organizational strengthening of the political party wings in the Indonesian party system

Ibrahim Aziz Harahap, Rahmat Muhajir Nugroho

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

Abstract

This study aims to determine the arrangement and position of the Organization of the Political Party Wings of in Law No. 2 of 2011 concerning Amendments to Law No. 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties and formulate a model for strengthening the Organization of the Political Party Wings in the party system in Indonesia. This research method uses normative legal research methods. The legal materials used in this study including primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials. The method of data collection was conducted by means of literature study. Data analysis was carried out by qualitative analysis, including analysing primary legal materials in the form of Law No. 2 of 2011 concerning Amendments to Law No. 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties and Law No. 16 of 2017 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2017 concerning Amendments to Law No. 17 of 2013 concerning Social Organizations. This study shows that the regulation and position of the Political Party Wings Organization is very limited and is only regulated in one article, namely Article 12 letter f of Law No. 2 of 2011 concerning Amendments to Law No. 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties. Strengthening the Political Party Wings Organization on several aspects is needed, including the position, rights and obligations, as well as the legal responsibilities of Political Party Wings Organization.

Keywords: Model, Strengthening, Organization, Party Wing, Party

Topic: Law

[ABS-489]

Problems implementing international arbitration awards in Indonesia

Ning Adiasih, Sam Letare Simanjuntak

Faculty of Law, Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Arbitration is an alternative dispute resolution that is of interest to business actors. At the international level, foreign arbitration is known as the choice of settlement of cases by the parties based on the agreement agreed in the contract. It becomes a legal issue when the implementation of a foreign arbitral award decided in a country will be implemented in the territory of another country, while on the other hand international law recognizes the sovereignty of each country not to recognize foreign arbitral awards outside the territory of their country's sovereignty, so that the decision cannot be enforced. The research aims to find out whether the International Arbitration Award can be enforced in Indonesia and what is the impact if it cannot be enforced on international trust in Indonesia?. The research method used is qualitative legal research with a statutory approach and examines relevant cases. The Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 1990 concerning Procedures for Implementing Foreign Arbitration Awards (PERMA No. 01/1990) applies the principle of executorial power (executory kracht principle), which means that foreign arbitral awards are the same as court decisions which have permanent legal force. In addition, the foreign arbitral award is final, meaning that the decision cannot be submitted for further legal action, so that it is binding on the disputing parties, therefore the parties are obliged to implement the foreign arbitral award voluntarily. If the International Arbitration Award can be implemented in Indonesia, it will have implications for the trust of other countries to partner in business with Indonesia.

Keywords: Award, International Arbitration

Topic: Law

[ABS-238]

The recommendation position of the ombudsman as an independent supervisory agency for the implementation of public services in Indonesia

Dyah Adriantini Sintha Dewi, Habib Muhsin Safingi, Wafda Vivid Izziyana, Suharso

Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

The provisions of the rules in the Public Service, affirms that if a dispute occurs due to public services, it can be resolved through the Ombudsman, the results of the Ombudsman's examination are in the form of recommendations, because the decision has value as a recommendation. Then in accordance with the applicable provisions, further legal action may be taken. So this research examines how the position of the ombudsman's recommendations as an independent supervisory agency for the implementation of public services in Indonesia. This

study uses a normative juridical method to examine the position of the Ombudsman's recommendations with regulations, legal principles, legal theories and other literature as well as document studies. The results of this research are describe the function of the Ombudsman is to supervise the implementation of public services organized by State Administrators and government both at the center and in the regions including those held by State-Owned Enterprises, Regional-Owned Enterprises, and State-Owned Legal Entities as well as private entities or individuals who are given task of administering certain public. This means that the Ombudsman is a supervisory agency for the implementation of public services, and the function of dispute resolution. The process of resolving public service disputes by the Ombudsman is carried out through Mediation and Adjudication, so as to produce recommendations, it is necessary to understand that the Ombudsman is not a court forum. The binding power of the Ombudsman's recommendation is not the same as the Court's decision. Although the procedures starting from the existence of a report to the issuance of the Ombudsman's recommendation are almost the same as court decisions, sanctions for the Reported Party and the Reported Party's superior who do not implement the recommendations will be subject to administrative sanctions. Based on this, it is necessary to analyze the implications of the Ombudsman's auth

Keywords: Recommendation, Ombudsman, Public Services

Topic: Law

[ABS-240]

Finding the conceptual framework of corporate social responsibility for Indonesia: learning study of CSR in Vietnam

Diana Setiawati

Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Kabupaten Sukoharjo, Jawa Tengah 57169

Abstract

This paper aims to analyzing and finding the conceptual framework of CSR in Indonesia through learning study from CSR in Vietnam. Since 2007 Indonesia was the first in the world to state law regarding CSR performance. In Indonesia, CSR it still voluntary and regulated in more than 3 laws. CSR was important to implement in the business area. CSR must follow the international recognized standards relating to responsible business conduct, this standard is to create a good business world and responsible for business conduct. As the phenomenon of corporate social responsibility (CSR) establishes itself more globally, the question arises how the conceptual framework of CSR in developing countries. Indonesia and Vietnam as developing country undergoing rapid economic growth coupled with societal challenges, technology challenges, driven by increased business activity in the free market era. This research uses the juridical normative method. The approaches used in this research are the conceptual approach, statute approach and the sociological approach. The numerous regulation on CSR in Indonesia are still unclear in defining and regulating CSR. So, this paper will finding the concept framework of CSR in Indonesia by learning the CSR conceptual framework from Vietnam. The conceptual framework consisting of three specific institutional level factors that potentially influence the nature of CSR in Indonesia. These contextual factors include tradition, political governance and modernity. In addition, to finding the conceptual framework of CSR in Indonesia this paper will

analyze the implementation of CSR in Indonesia that has been running so far. This paper also builds a theoretical foundation that aids in the development of CSR debates, in particular the parameters influencing CSR conceptualizations (CSR Thinking) and the implementation of CSR (CSR Doing) in Indonesia and Vietnam.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Conceptual Framework, International Recognized Business Standards, CSR in Vietnam, CSR in Indonesia.

Topic: Law

[ABS-256]

A review : pharmaceutical services at community pharmacies for persons with disabilities

Ni Made Ayu Nila Septianingrim, Fitriana Yuliasuti
Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

WHO data shows that the number of Persons with Disabilities in the world in 2010 was 15.6 percent of the total world population or more than 1 billion. The results of the 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) show that the disability in the Indonesian population aged 5-17 years is 3.3% and at the age of 18-59 years. Persons with Disabilities stated that disability groups have the same rights as normal people, for example is in health services. There are not many public facilities that provide a special room for people with disabilities, in pharmacy there are still many who do not provide road access for people with disabilities wheelchair, or rarely willing to serve patients who are considered unable to communicate well. A systematic review was conducted to identify this study. The study was limited to English and publications from 2016 to 2020. The electronic databases used to identify relevant studies are, PubMed, ScienceDirect, Proquest, SagePub. The characteristics and results of the study were noted and compared. The keywords used are Boolean search combinations (AND, OR). A total of 3583 journals were obtained, then an initial selection was made according to the desired inclusion, namely Pharmaceutical Care and the Deaf, resulting in 77 journals. Of the 77 journals, they were summarized again based on the research criteria used, in order to obtain 5 main journals used in this systematic review. The problem of pharmaceutical services both in terms of the community (disability in particular) and health workers (pharmaceutical personnel) in several countries is almost the same. These activities are not only hampered in terms of physical and communication, but also in terms of human resources. There needs to be special training and regulations governing pharmaceutical services for certain groups so that all lines feel that they receive the same treatment in health. Access to health facilities for people with disabilities needs to be improved, especially in public.

Keywords: Pharmacy Service, Pharmacy Community, Dissability

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-260]

Contraceptive use and related factors in women living with HIV/AIDS

Susanti, Sujianti, Yogi Andhi Lestari
Universitas Al-Irsyad Cilacap, Indonesia

Abstract

Couples in which one of them is diagnosed with HIV are generally emphasized not to have sex without a condom. This includes the selection of contraceptive methods for women with HIV / AIDS to achieve the reproductive goals of women with HIV / AIDS. Analyzing the relationship between mother's attitude, condom use, and husband's characteristics with the use of contraceptive methods in women with HIV / AIDS. This study used a descriptive correlative design using Fisher's test analysis with 20 samples that met the inclusion criteria. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was no significant relationship between maternal attitudes, condom use habits, husband's HIV status, and husband's age with contraceptive use in women with HIV/AIDS (p value 0.391- p value 0.06- p value 0.642- p-value: 0.700). Counseling on the choice of a ^double protection^ contraceptive method for one partner who is HIV positive and there are intensive efforts to increase the utilization of health services. Health care providers who are responsible for the delivery of HIV care should also integrate family planning services into HIV care.

Keywords: Mother's Attitude, Condom Use, Husband's Characteristics, Contraceptive Devices

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-21]

Mechanism of ethyl acetate extract (Isolate TE 325) against escherichia coli with atomic absorption spectrophotometry and UV-Vis spectrophotometry analysis

Alfian Syarifuddin¹, Ni Made Ayu Nila Septianingrum¹, Nanik Sulistyani²

¹ Department of Pharmacy, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Indonesia, 56172

² Faculty of Pharmacy, Ahmad Dahlan University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 55164

Abstract

Infection is a disease with a high incidence, especially in Indonesia. Treatment of infections using Antibiotics but constrained cases of resistance. Exploration of microorganisms that can produce antibiotics is done, one of which is the exploration of Actinomycetes bacteria. The TE 325 is Actinomycetes bacterial isolate that produces Antibiotic compounds and inhibits the growth of Escherichia coli bacteria. Ethyl acetate extract of TE 325 isolate can inhibit the growth of Escherichia coli bacteria, but the analysis of the mechanism of action of ethyl acetate extract has never been done in inhibiting the growth of Escherichia coli bacteria. This study aims to analyze the mechanism of action of ethyl acetate extract in inhibiting the growth of Escherichia coli bacteria in the event of bacterial cell leakage. The instruments used were Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (AAS) and UV-Vis Spectrophotometry. The extract concentrations used were

0, 2.5, and 5%. The results obtained by cell leakage are shown by increasing the concentration of extract there is an increase in metal ions K⁺ and Ca²⁺, as well as leakage of proteins and nucleic acids. Leakage of K⁺ and Ca²⁺ metal ions showed the mechanism of action of antibiotics against *Escherichia coli* bacteria by damaging cell membrane permeability and damaging cell walls.

Keywords: Atomic Absorption Spektrophotometric, *Escherichia coli*, Isolat TE 235, UV-Vis Spectrophotometry

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-277]

Implementation of prokesia booklets (elderly health protocol) to improve elderly knowledge dealing with covid -19 health protocol

Endang Tri Sulistyowati, Rahma Trinaningsih, Nur Amalia M.S.

Health Promotion Study Program for the Applied Undergraduate Program, Poltekkes Karya Husada Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Abstract

The elderly will have a positive impact if they are in a healthy, an active and a productive state. On the other hand, it will have a negative impact if the large number of elderly people becomes a burden when the elderly have health problems. The age group is vulnerable to the effects of the covid-19 virus, one of which is the elderly, due to a weakened immune system and lack of information of the corona virus, covid-19. Therefore, a Health promoter has a crucial role in providing information related to COVID-19 and directing the elderly to implement Health protocols. The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of implementing the PROKESIA booklet on increasing the knowledge of the elderly about the Covid-19 Health protocol. The type of research was quantitative with a quasi-experimental design with a pre-test post-test approach with a control group. Sampling was done with a total sampling technique of 28 elderly people. The results of the study after being given intervention in the case group showed that the average knowledge score in the case group was 79.52 while the control group was 50.71. The two groups had a significant difference in the average knowledge of the elderly in the intervention group and the control group ($p < 0.05$). Knowledge of the intervention group was higher than the control group. The conclusion of the study after getting the intervention, the knowledge score of the case group increased to good (score > 75), so that the application of the booklet affected the level of knowledge of the elderly on the Covid-19 Health protocol.

Keywords: Knowledge, Health Protocol, elderly

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-282]

The relationship of environmental conditions with the incidence of tuberculosis patients at health center care Banjarmangu 2 Banjarnegara work area

Isma Yuniar, Aswin Wahyono, Heru Purnomo
Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong

Abstract

The World Health Organization declares Tuberculosis (TB) as a very important and serious public health problem throughout the world and is a disease that causes a global emergency (Global Emergency) because in most countries in the world pulmonary TB disease is uncontrolled, this is caused by the number of patients who are not successfully cured, as well as the main cause of death caused by infectious diseases. Home environmental factors that become the risk of pulmonary tuberculosis. Purpose: Knowing the relationship between home environmental factors (house building materials, lighting, residential density) on the incidence of tuberculosis. This research used a correlation analytic research method with a case-control approach. From the research results obtained the results, there is no significant relationship between house building materials, home lighting, the density of housing, and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis. Implication: As a material for developing community nurse programs in screening people at risk for TB disease so that.

Keywords: tuberculosis, building materials, lighting, dense housing, home environment

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-27]

Is hypertensive patients' therapeutic adherence interrelated to pharmacist-patient interaction exchange?

Setiyo Budi Santoso^{1,2}, Annis Azhar Suryaningtyas³, Ika Mulyono Putri Wibowo⁴*

¹ Center for Digital Pharmacy Studies, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

² Department of Pharmacy, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

³ Department of Communication Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

⁴ Department of Center Medication Information and Pharmaceutical Care, Faculty of Pharmacy Universitas Surabaya

Abstract

Two thirds of the hypertensive patients are spread in developing countries. In Indonesia, hypertension, nowadays, ranks second nationally and becomes a priority in the non-communicable diseases control. Pharmacist-patient communication is presumably related to therapy adherence of the hypertensive patients. However, there is no research that focused on presenting this data. This research aims to prove the hypertensive patients' therapeutic adherence interrelated to pharmacist-patient interaction exchange. The observations were taken by recording the communication between pharmacists and hypertensive patients in two different

Community Health Centers of Magelang Regency-Indonesia. Data were collected by cross-sectional study in March 2020. The records were analyzed using the Roter Interaction Analysis System (RIAS) instrument. While the patient therapy adherence item, then, was measured by the Medication Adherence Report Scale (MARS-5) instrument. The results showed that the pharmaceutical personnel in providing drug information services to hypertensive patients have carried out two communication functions- task-focused (199 utterance) and socio-emotional (130 utterance). The hypertensive patients in this research had relatively high mean adherence score of 24.1. On the other hand, socio-emotional communication is closely related to the frequency of stop drugs consumption for a while (0.265). The researchers underlined that the high frequency of socio-emotional communication was closely related to patient adherence to not stop the drug consumption as being prescribed.

Keywords: Roter Interaction Analysis System, Socio-emotional, Task Focused, Medication Adherence Report Scale

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-28]

The relationship between pesticide exposure in pregnant women and the incidence of LBW at the Sawangan 1 public health center, Magelang Regency

Arifah Rahmawati, Heni Setyowati Esti Rahayu, Rohmayanti
Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

Low birth weight (LBW) or babies with birth weight less than 2,500 grams is the basic cause of death (underlying cause) of neonates and the incidence of LBW is one of the main factors in increasing mortality, morbidity, and disability of neonates, infants and children as well as have a long-term impact on future life. Risk factors for LBW are influenced by, among others, maternal factors, fetal factors, and environmental factors. One of the environmental factors is a history of exposure to pesticides during pregnancy because exposure to pesticides received by pregnant women can affect fetal growth. Objective: To determine the relationship between pesticide exposure in pregnant women and the incidence of LBW. Method: This research is a quantitative research with analytical observational character with a case control approach. The study population was all mothers with live births in the last 1 year in the work area of the Sawangan 1 Health Center. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling technique with a sample of 50 respondents. The data was processed using the Chi-Square statistical test.

Keywords: LBW, pesticide exposure

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-30]

The relationship of the online learning system with students' stress levels during the covid-19 pandemic

Ning Iswati, Dyah Puji Astuti, Dwi Hidayanti
Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong

Abstract

As a result of this pandemic, educational institutions must implement distance learning policies. Schools more often give assignments online through social media platforms, especially whatsapp groups. Online learning or online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic causes students to experience various pressures that cause stress and even anxiety. Purpose: To determine the relationship between the online learning system and the stress level of students during the Covid-19 pandemic. Method: This study used a method non-experimental with a correlational analysis research design through approach cross sectional. Samples were taken using method random sampling (shuffle) with a total sample of 96 respondents. The research instrument used an online learning system questionnaire and a stress level questionnaire. Main Finding: The results of the study can be seen that the online learning system is dominated by the unfavorable category level with a frequency of 51 respondents (53.1%). Meanwhile, the level of stress experienced by students was dominated by the normal category as many as 48 respondents (50%) and the mild category as many as 44 respondents (45.8%). Bivariate analysis with the test Spearman Rank can be seen that there is a negative relationship between the online learning system and the level of stress. Implication: It is expected to evaluate the online learning system that has been implemented and examine the results of the application of online learning with effective learning methods, so that it is hoped that students can get maximum learning during pandemic conditions.

Keywords: Online Learning System, Stress Level

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-288]

A literature review: the effect of yoga exercises on lowering blood pressure in the elderly with hypertension

Riska Okavia, Iswanti Purwaningsih
Politeknik Kesehatan Karya Husada Yogyakarta

Abstract

hypertension is increase in systolic blood pressure of 140 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure of 90 mmHg. Non-pharmacological therapy is one alternative that can be done in elderly with hypertension, namely yoga exercise because it can lower blood pressure. Purpose: This study purpose was to analyze the effect of yoga exercise on lowering blood pressure in the elderly with hypertension. Methods: this research method used a literature review. Journal search sources in this study used google scholars, Garuda Dikti and Data Base with the keywords Yoga

Gymnastics, Elderly, Hypertension, Blood Pressure. Results: the results of research from the five journals on the effect of yoga exercise on lowering blood pressure in the elderly with hypertension with a total of 336 respondents obtained the p-value = 0.000 with a value = 0.05 ($p < 0.05$) this indicates that the decrease in blood pressure is significant after being given yoga exercises 3 times a week in elderly patients with hypertension. Conclusion: a significant review of this literature found that blood pressure before and before yoga exercise showed a decrease in blood pressure which was proven that yoga exercise had an effect on lowering blood pressure.

Keywords: Yoga Exercise, Elderly, Hypertension, Blood Pressure

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-289]

Test of protective activity against inflammation of *Zingiber montanum* rhizome isolates topically on BALB/c strain mice exposed to UV-B

Endang Dwi Wulansari^{1*}, *Subagus Wahyuono*², *Marchaban*³, *Sitarina Widyarini*⁴

¹ Department of Pharmaceutical Biology, Stifar Yayasan Pharmasi Semarang, Indonesia

² Department of Pharmaceutical Biology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

³ Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

⁴ Faculty of Veterinary, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

One of the causes of topical inflammation is UV-B radiation, which causes erythema and edema of the skin. *Zingiber montanum* rhizome in Indonesia is known as a natural ingredient that has the potential to treat skin redness. This study was conducted to isolate and identify the active compound (isolate), as well as to determine the protective activity against inflammatory of isolate in BALB/c mice exposed to UV-B. The isolation stage begins with the extraction process by remaceration, fractionation by liquid-liquid partition, and chromatography. Identification by UV-Vis Spectrophotometry, IR Spectrophotometry, C-NMR, and H-NMR. The protection test against inflammation used a mice skin model irradiated with UV-B, with 5 test groups, namely: normal group, UV-B, base, isolate, and positive control 2.5% hydrocortisone cream. Statistical data analysis using different test. The results showed that the isolates could be separated from fraction number 8. The partial structure of the isolates were aromatic compounds having hydroxyl and methoxyl groups. The dorsal skinfold thickness of mice in the normal, UV-B, base, isolate, and positive control groups of 2.5% hydrocortisone cream were 0.570 ± 0.056 - 1.612 ± 0.250 - 1.700 ± 0.556 - 0.952 ± 0.127 - 0.824 ± 0.144 cm, respectively. There were significant differences between all test groups. In this study, an active compound was isolated from *Zingiber montanum* rhizome which has the potential to provide protective activity against inflammation in mice skin models exposed to UV-B.

Keywords: UV radiation, chemical structure, aromatic compounds, anti-inflammatory, *Zingiber cassumunar*

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-299]

Using of tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) stock powder to reduce the prevalence of stunting among toddler

Sri Margowati*, Enik Suharyanti, Sumarno Adi Subrata

Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

*smargowati@ummgl.ac.id

Abstract

Stunting affects growth and development of children worldwide. This symptom also impact the quality of life. According to our survey, Suronalan Village is the locus by 37.06 percent of stunting cases. Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) is a freshwater fish that is easily processed into various foods. Alternative fish processing by making fish stock powder. Tilapia stock powder was created to increase fish consumption on toddler. This fish has a potential benefits in stunting. The objective of the study is to create a Tilapia Stock Powder that may increase the appetite. This potentially may reduce the prevalence of stunting. Method by quantitative study, with one group pretest-posttest design. Intervene stunting toddler were given 10 grams of tilapia broth powder every week for one month. There was significant increased value for toddler's height ($p < 0.05$), but not significant for weight ($p > 0.05$). The intervention was not significantly significant to weight but there was a practical significance of weight stunting under five. There was an increase in height and weight of children before and after the intervention of 1-2 cm and weight of 0.18 kg. Consuming a Tilapia stock powder increase the children appetite and vice versa, may decrease the prevalence of stunting.

Keywords: Tilapia stock powder, toddlers, stunting, clinical intervention, nutrition

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-302]

The effect of birth ball on pain reduction in maternity

Lies Karwati, Erma Nur Fauziandari, Benny Karuniwati

Poltekkes Karya Husada Yogyakarta

*erma.nf@gmail.com

Abstract

Labor pain is physiological in the labor process. The causes of labor pain are uterine muscle contractions, pelvic floor muscle strain, episiotomy and psychological conditions. A study in Sweden showed that 41% of participants reported labor pain as the worst experience they had (E. Andriyani, 2018). The consequences of labor pain have an impact on psychological trauma which results in the smooth running of the next delivery. Murray et.al's research in Fortune (2014) stated that 2,700 maternity mothers experienced 15% mild pain, 35% moderate pain, 30% severe pain and 20% accompanied by very severe pain (Maryuni, 2020). Efforts to relieve labor pain can use pharmacological and non-pharmacological methods. Birth Ball is one of the non-pharmacological methods used to reduce pain during labor. The purpose of this literature review is to determine the effect of Birth Ball on reducing pain in laboring mothers. The type of literature

review used in this study is a traditional literature review (narrative) by grouping similar extracted data according to the measured results to answer the objectives. The result of this study is the use of Birth Therapy Ball can reduce the intensity of pain in maternity indicated by the P Value <0.05.

Keywords: Birth Ball Therapy, Labor Pain

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-305]

Impact of physical exercise on adolescent idiopathic scoliosis: a systematic review

Alinda Nur Ramadhani, Wahyuni, Dea Linia Romadhoni, Dita Mirawati
Uniiversitas Aisyiyah Surakarta

Abstract

Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis (AIS) is one of the most commonly treated types of scoliosis. Syndromic scoliosis is associated with a disorder of the neuromuscular, skeletal, or connective tissue systems- neurofibromatosis- or other important medical condition. Treatment for AIS varies according to the degree of severity of the curves. Exercise is almost always a part of the treatment plan, especially to enhance functional of the patient. Through an extensive and systematic review of literature, to evaluate the effectiveness of physical exercise in the treatment of adolescent idiopathic scoliosis. We performed a databases search by accessing the NCBI Pubmed, PedRo, and Research Gate databases online using the keywords adolescent, scoliosis, and exercise. We use inclusion criteria for the selection of articles to be reviewed. The inclusion criteria included: articles published in 2011-2021, randomized control trials, quasi experiment and cohort studies with a control group comparing exercise with no exercise and different types of exercise in subjects with adolescent idiopathic exercise. Systematic search was performed according to preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analysis (PRISMA) checklist recommendations. 18 articles that fit the inclusion and exclusion criteria were analyzed and all of them showed impact of physical exercise in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis. Through a review of literature, we were able to show that physical exercise in the treatment of AIS has an effect on decreasing the curvature of the spine curve, positive effect on other aspects such as respiratory function, strength, and posture balance in AIS. This study provides recommendation based on scientific evidence that exercises such as posture correction, core stabilization, spinal stabilization, and SCROTH exercise have a positive impact on vertebral curve progression and functional aspects of adolescent idiopathic scoliosis patients.

Keywords: Scoliosis, exercise, physiotherapy, systematic review

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-306]

Application surah maryam therapy to reduce anxiety in third-trimester pregnant women

*Alda Setyowati, Rohmayanti, Agus Zulianto**

Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Muhammadiyah University of Magelang, Magelang, Indonesia

Abstract

Pregnancy brings various changes, both physical and psychological, such as anxiety, that reach a peak in the delivery time. Anxiety have impact on physical and psychological responses in pregnant women. To reduce the effect of anxiety in pregnant women, Surah Maryam murottal therapy needed to apply. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of the application of murottal therapy in Surah Maryam to reduce the anxiety in pregnant women. This study was a case study and the sampling technique used purposive sampling. The participant was a 30-year-old primigravida pregnant woman who experienced moderate anxiety (score:80) in the third trimester. The results showed that murottal therapy of Surah Maryam that listened using a headset for 6 times in 2 weeks (each session was 30 minutes) could reduce anxiety from 80 (moderate) to 58 (mild). Murottal therapy of Surah Maryam can be applied to third-trimester pregnant women who experience moderate anxiety can reduce anxiety. The application can be carried out in the scope of maternity nursing.

Keywords: murottal therapy, Surah Maryam, anxiety, pregnant women, third-trimester

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-307]

Factors affecting students' decisions to buy halal food

Roisu Eny Mudawaroch

Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo

Abstract

This study is to determine the effect of social factors, personal factors and types of consumer factors on the decision to purchase halal food. The population in this study were students of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Muhammadiyah Purworejo. Samples were taken (purposive sampling) as many as 90 respondents, while the sampling technique used accidental sampling. The tests carried out in this study were validity, reliability tests, multicollinearity tests, heteroscedasticity tests, multiple linear regression tests, T tests and F tests. The results of the validity test showed that all indicators showed valid results, and the reliability test showed high reliability results. The results of the multicollinearity test showed that there was no problem with multicollinearity. Heteroscedasticity test showed no heteroscedasticity. Based on the results of multiple regression shows the regression equation $Y = 14,269 - 0,147(X1) + 0,105(X2) - 0,415(X3)$. The result of the F statistic test is 3.35 with a significance of 0.023. All factors simultaneously influence the decision to buy halal food. The conclusion of this study is that personal factors significantly influence the decision to buy halal food, while social factors and consumer behavior do not have a significant influence. Based on the F test, it shows that social factors, personal factors and types

of consumers together influence students' decisions to buy halal food. Keywords: Decision, Food, Halal, Students.

Keywords: Decision, Food, Halal, Student

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-52]

In vitro determination of sunscreen activity and tyrosinase inhibitory of n-hexane fraction from avertroa bilimbi leaves

Ririn Suharsanti¹, Nining Sugihartini², Endang Lukitaningsih³, Muhammad Ryan Radix Rahardhian^{1*}

¹ Department of Pharmaceutical Biology, Semarang College of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Stifar), Semarang, Indonesia.

² Department of Pharmaceutical Technology, Ahmad Dahlan University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

³ Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Gajah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

*radixrahardhian@gmail.com

Abstract

Tyrosinase is a multicopper enzyme extensively distributed in various species and plays an essential part in melanogenesis and enzymatic browning. Hence, the body skin needs a chemical that can inhibit the function of the enzyme tyrosinase. In Indonesia, Avertroa bilimbi, known as Belimbing Wuluh, contains polyphenols and flavonoids that can inhibit the tyrosinase enzyme. The purpose of this work is to determine total phenolic content, total flavonoid content, inhibitor tyrosinase and Sun Protecting Factor activity from Avertroa bilimbi leave n hexane fraction. Methods in this paper include TPC using a Folin Ciocalteu TFC using AlCl₃ reagent, Tyrosinase inhibitor activity by mushroom tyrosinase assay, and measurement in the range 290 to 320 nm for SPF, 290 to 315 nm for transmission erythema, 320 to 370 nm for transmission pigmentation. Results in TPC of the N hexane fraction are 68.26 mg GAE/g sample. The TFC of the n hexane fraction is 112.31 mg RE/g sample. N hexane fraction concentrations of 100, 200, and 300 ppm are 5.66, 11.69, and 17.58, for SPF, for transmission erythema 130.69, 32.49, and 8.92 percent, for transmission pigmentation are 17.99, 6.90, and 2.75 percent, respectively. It was obtained from the sunblock value of the sunscreen category. The IC₅₀ values of tyrosinase inhibitor activity are 470.92 g/mL greater than kojic acid, at 16.68 ug/mL. The flavonoid and phenolic components in the n hexane fraction have activities as tyrosinase inhibitors and sun protecting factors.

Keywords: Avertroa bilimbi, Sunscreen Activity, Tyrosinase inhibitor, total phenolic content, total flavonoid content

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-309]

Physical properties of nanoemulsion in W/O (water in oil) types of recombinant human erythropoietin (rh-Epo): design and optimisation using D-optimal mixture design

Tiara Mega Kusuma^{1,2}, Akhmad Kharis Nugroho^{3}, Ronny Martien³, Madarina Julia⁴*

¹ Doctoral Program in Pharmaceutical Science, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

² Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Magelang, Indonesia

³ Department of Pharmaceutics, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

⁴ Department of Child Health, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

* a.k.nugroho@ugm.ac.id

Abstract

Recombinant human erythropoietin (rh-EPO) as a protein base drugs is available on the market in only by shot due to poor oral bioavailability. In previous study, there are only few publications related to rh-Epo developed in per oral administration. The nanoemulsions in W/O type can be advantageous for encapsulation rh-Epo which includes bioactive hydrophilic substance to increase their stability. This study aims to determine the optimum formula with the expected physical properties using D-optimal mixture design by Design Expert 13. Total 16 runs were suggested by Design Expert 13 using corn oil (30-35%), tween80-span80 (50-60%), and aqueous (10-15%) in total mixture 100%. The optimum formula of nanoemulsion with the highest desirability (D=0.896) was predicted to be 34.6% oil, 55.4% tween80-span80, and aqueous at 10.0% with transmittan 96.5%, pH 6.6 and viscosity 4.2 dPa.s. An optimised rh-Epo w/o nanoemulsion showed kinetically stable (PDI 0.320 and zeta potential: -25 mV) with average droplet size 133 nm. Furthermore, the formula remained physically stable after centrifugation and freeze-thaw cycling. It can be construed that the rh-Epo nanoemulsion have a good physical properties. This study is the first report on the preparation of rh-Epo as bioactive ingredients in w/o nanoemulsion which can be applied for double emulsion preparation for erythropoietin per oral application.

Keywords: Erythropoietin, nanoemulsion, optimisation, design expert, D-optimal

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-57]

The effect of snakes and ladders game on adolescent knowledge levels about leucorrhoea for class viii at SMP Negeri 1 Sukoharjo Pringsewu Lampung

Eka Riyanti, Herniyatun, Nur Isnaeni

Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong, Kebumen, Indonesia

Abstract

Background: Vaginal discharge is one of Women's Reproductive Health. The problem of vaginal discharge occurs in adolescents, and it needs more attention. If vaginal discharge during adolescence is left unchecked, it will cause serious illness. Some women in Indonesia do not know about vaginal discharge, and they think vaginal discharge is a common and trivial thing.

Objective: To determine the effect of snakes and ladders game on vaginal discharge knowledge of the second years students in SMP Negeri 1 Sukoharjo Pringsewu Lampung. **Methods:** This study is a quasi-experimental design using a pre-posttest with a control group. The sampling technique was carried out using random sampling and obtained 64 respondents. Data were collected through questionnaires to second years students at SMP Negeri 1 Sukoharjo Pringsewu Lampung. **Results:** The intervention group's level of knowledge after playing the snake and ladder game treatment increased with a mean of 13.19, median of 13, and SD of 1.38. In contrast, the intervention group in the posttest phase had a mean of 14.63, median of 15, and SD of 1.93. The control group has a mean of 15.03, median of 15, SD of 2.26. At the same time, the control group had a mean of 15.47, median of 15, SD of 2.15. **Conclusion:** There was an effect of the snake and ladder game on the level of adolescents' knowledge about vaginal discharge in second years at SMP Negeri 1 Sukoharjo Pringsewu Lampung in the intervention class. **Recommendation:** The results of this study can be a reference of new teaching methods for adolescents to improve health education.

Keywords: vaginal discharge, adolescence knowledge, snakes and ladders

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-317]

Factors affecting the use of 3 months contraception by injecting

*Murti Krismiyati, Amri Wulandari, Ulfi Widyaningrum**

Health Polytechnic Karya Husada Yogyakarta

Abstract

The injectable contraceptive method is the most popular contraceptive method used by couples of childbearing age (PUS) to regulate pregnancy spacing. This type of contraception is the most widely used because it is considered practical, acceptors using KB Implants are 6.8%, KB injections are 57.17%, PIL 9.64 %, Implants are 6.38 %. (Profile of the Sleman Health Office, 2018). The high number of acceptors using 3-month injectable contraception is influenced by several factors, namely age, education, occupation, and parity. The general objective of this research was to analyze the factors that most influence the number of acceptors of 3-month injectable contraception. The type of research was descriptive-analytic with a cross-sectional approach, the population was acceptors of 3-month injection KB (age 20-50 years) in Sleman Regency, totaling 100 respondents, using primary data. Research time was from August to November 2020. Analysis used multiple linear regression test. The results of the multivariate analysis showed that the age factor significantly affected the height of 3-month injection family planning acceptors $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$), while the education factor $p = 0.901$, economics $p = 0.667$, and parity $p = 0.286$ or $p > 0.05$, meaning no significantly affects the height of 3-month injection KB acceptors. The R Square of the four factors was 0.266. The factors of age, education, economy, and parity together influence the high acceptor of 3-month injection KB by 26.6%, but the only significant effect is the age factor. It is hoped that health workers will know the basic pattern of family planning selection and can help the community, especially PUS, to choose a contraceptive method.

Keywords: Factors, Acceptor of 3 months injection KB

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-319]

Formulation and evaluation of physical properties of katuk (*Sauropus androgynus* L merr) leaf extract tablets using wet granulation method as antioxidant and antibacterial

Nikmah Nur Rochmah, Elisa Issusilaningtyas, Yusuf Eko Nugroho, Imam Agus Faisal, Dewi Reza Utami Al-Irsyad Cilacap University, Kabupaten Cilacap, Jawa Tengah 53223

Abstract

Katuk plant is a plant that has considerable benefits, namely to increase breast milk, overcome constipation, lose weight, in positive katuk plants contain compounds of alkaloids, triterpenoids, saponins, tannins, and flavonoids. This study aims to determine the best formula for Katuk *Sauropus androgynus* L Merr leaf extract tablets as an antioxidant and antibacterial. The method used in the manufacture of tablets is wet granulation, tablet formulations are made with various concentrations of PVP 5% (F1), 7.5% (F2), and 10% (F3). Katuk leaf tablets are proven to be effective as antioxidants that can counteract free radicals with an IC₅₀ value of 106.91±956-g/mL which is a moderate antioxidant.

Keywords: Tablet, Katuk Leaf, Antioxidant, Antibacterial, PVP

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-64]

The implications of combination between virgin coconut oil (VCO) and plasma jet for acute wound healing

Ratna Wijayatri, Eka Sakti Wahyuningtyas, Devi Kemala Dewi Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

Virgin coconut oil (VCO) has activity in accelerating wound healing by shortening complete epithelialization time and higher levels of various skin components. Plasma Jet has the potential to increase the performance of non-thermal plasma in accelerating wound healing in the proliferative phase. Twelve experimental mouse Balb c, male, age 7-8 weeks, were classified into 5 groups, namely, Dressing group (D), Plasma Jet Group (P), Virgin Coconut Oil Group (V), Virgin Coconut Oil activated Plasma Jet Group (VP), and Plasma activated Virgin Coconut Oil Group (PV). An investigation was conducted to determine the implications between Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) and Plasma Jet for acute wound healing in a small animal model (mice) by mimicking a clinical setting. Virgin Coconut Oil was prepared. They were treated by atmospheric Plasma Jet with distance 20 mm during 3 minutes before and after their application. Macroscopic use the visual evaluation of wounds was evaluated for 14 days. Wound contraction was calculated using a mathematic formula based on wound area measurement supported by computer software Scion. This investigation showed that wound size percentage in groups containing Virgin Coconut Oil activated Plasma Jet Group (VP) were higher than that in all group. This investigation was also Virgin Coconut Oil Group (V) showed that was slightly lower than

that in the Dressing Group (D) and Plasma Group (P). The results showed that Plasma activated Virgin Coconut Oil Group has the smallest size wound of the wound healing activity. Plasma Jet may better support Virgin Coconut Oil for acute wound healing.

Keywords: Virgin Coconut Oil, Plasma Jet, Acute Wound Healing

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-322]

Changes in the psychology and self-concept of adolescents who have givenbirths in the face of birth in premarital changing roles as mothers

Tri Sumarsih, Sari Lestari, Arnika Dwi Asti*

Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong

Abstract

Changes in the role of a mother cause many problems for women, especially when the role as a mother is obtained as a result of premarital pregnancy. Women who become mothers due to premarital pregnancy will experience unpreparedness in their new role. The aim of the study is to describe the psychological changes and self-concepts carried out by adolescents who face changes in their motherhood as a result of premarital pregnancy. The participants of this study were 7 women who had undergone motherhood as a result of premarital pregnancy. This study uses qualitative, descriptive phenomenological approach, respondents in this study used 7 adolescent participants who had given birth to premarital births, in this study the researchers used purposive sampling with semi-structured interviews. validity test that has been carried out by transferability. The results of the study showed that the presence of pregnancy experienced by participants caused problems where the problems stemmed from premarital pregnancy itself, duties as a mother, child, parent, stress, economy, feeling uncomfortable with the family environment and husband. Participants avoid anything related to premarital pregnancy, make support from parents, partners as a guide for their lives and draw closer to God. For further researchers should increase the number of participants to dig deeper related to changes in psychology and self-concept of adolescents who have given birth to premarital births.

Keywords: adolescent psychology, self-concept, premarital adolescents, changing roles

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-324]

In silico molecular docking study testing the activity of clove flower essential oil components (syzigium aromaticum (l)) as anti breast cancer

Halizah Damay Atmoko, Tiara Mega Kusuma, Arief Kusuma Wardani, Irsya Riyani Pangestuti, Erisa Maulina, Ummu Kaltsum*
Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

Breast cancer is the number 1 cancer case experienced by women in the world. Chemotherapy and various medication are used to suppress cancer growth, but they have serious side effects. Clove essential oil contains high levels of eugenol. Eugenol is an isoflavone raw material which has known anticancer activity. This study aims to determine the affinity and molecular mechanism of clove flower essential oil components against breast cancer with in silico EGFR target protein (computer modeling). The molecular docking method uses the Chimera 1.13.1 program and the iGEMDOCK application. The test result in the in silico study showed the presence of a hydrogen group that interacted with Lys 745 with a bond affinity value of -7 and a binding distance of 3.061 Å on the interaction of eugenol with EGFR protein. As a positive control, osimertinib was used which showed an affinity value of -2 kcal/mol for the EGFR protein. These results show a better potential than eugenol as the main identity of clove flower essential oil as breast cancer therapy.

Keywords: Docking, Eugenol, Breast Cancer

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-329]

Effectiveness of classical music therapy on reducing auditory hallucinations in schizophrenic patients

Dinar Wahyuningtyas, Laily Mualifah, Abdul Aziz
The D III Nursing Polytechnic Health Karya Husada of Yogyakarta

Abstract

Hallucinations are perceptions that are received by the five senses without an external stimulus or are not real. Hallucinations are identical to schizophrenia where almost 70% of sufferers experience auditory hallucinations. Besides, a music therapy is one of the effective therapies to improve anxiety levels in patients with auditory hallucinations when drug therapy alone does not stand to reduce auditory hallucinations. A classical music therapy can be performed for 10-15 minutes with 80 Hz waves which will convey sounds directly to the brain. Thereby diverting auditory hallucinations. This literature review aimed to determine the effectiveness of a classical music therapy on reducing auditory hallucinations in schizophrenic patients. This literature research studied by analyzing 165 journals through Google Scholar searches and the Garuda research portal for a higher education with the keywords hallucinations, a music therapy, schizophrenia with limitations in 2010 - 2020. Furthermore, screening and assessment of the

feasibility of journals were carried out a full text journal obtained for review. Results: It was found from 5 journals that before classical music therapy was performed on auditory hallucinations, a mean of 23.19 with a standard deviation of 4.632, after classical music therapy decreased in the level of auditory hallucinations as many as 170 respondents of auditory hallucinations patients, a mean of 25.75 with a standard deviation. 5.15 This is evidenced by the statistical test results p value <0.05, meaning that there is an effectiveness of classical music therapy against auditory hallucinations in schizophrenic patients, making patients feel comfortable, reducing anxiety, giving a feeling of calm and relaxation. The results of 5 reviewed journals showed at a t-test results p value < 0.05, which means that there is an effectiveness of classical music therapy on auditory hallucinations in schizophrenic.

Keywords: Hallucinations, Music Therapy, Schizophrenia

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-333]

The effect of acupressure massage on lower back pain reduction in third trimester pregnant women

Benny Karuniawati, Berlina Putrianti, Zulvi Tri Andini

Politeknik Kesehatan Karya Husada Yogyakarta

Abstract

Background: Pregnancy is a natural and normal process. During pregnancy a mother experiences changes that occur both physically and psychologically. These changes cause pregnant women to experience discomfort (Hamil et al., n.d.). Low back pain in pregnancy is a problem that interferes with the comfort of the mother during the pregnancy process (Stewart, 2011). The results of the study more than 50% of pregnant women in the United States, Canada Iceland Turkey, Korea and Israel experience back pain. A survey conducted by the University of Ulster in 2014 showed that 70% of a total of 157 pregnant women experienced low back pain (Kantonis, 2011). According to several studies, various complementary techniques that can be applied to treat low back pain in pregnancy that have been developed include massage therapy (61.4%), relaxation (42.6%), yoga (40.6%), acupuncture (44%). .6%), and acupressure (44.6%) (Permatasari, 2019). Acupressure massage at the point of Bladder 23 (BL 23), GV 3 and GV 4 can reduce muscle tension, improve blood flow and stimulate endorphin secretion so that it has an effect on reducing pain so that it is effective in reducing the intensity of low back pain in pregnant women (Luh et al. ., nd). Objective: to analyze the effect of acupressure massage on reducing low back pain in third trimester pregnant women. Method: literature study. Result: acupressure is able to naturally relax the body and block pain receptors in the brain, resulting in a decrease in back pain in pregnant women.

Keywords: Acupressure, Lower Back Pain Reduction

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-338]

Literature review: development of methods for measurement of burn area in children

Sarah Indah Pujiati, Sodik Kamal, Eka Sakti Wahyuningtyas

Bachelor of Nursing Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Magelang, Indonesia.

Abstract

Background: Measurement of wound area is important in the management of treatment burns, especially in children. There are various methods of measuring surface area burns in children. Some of these methods have their own advantages and disadvantages. This article was created to find out from literature sources how the measurement method burn area in children. Purpose: the purpose of this literature study is to find out how development of methods for measuring burn area in children. Method: This study literature was done by analyzing the articles that have been found using critical appraisal with a checklist of questions to assess the quality of each one study design in the article. Articles used as literature sources with the year of publication last 10 years. The data is obtained from searching on several databases including PubMed and Sciencedirect. Journal search is done using the keywords ^Measurement and Burn wound area or Pediatric method^, ^Assessment and Burn injury area or Children method^. In this literature study, 3 (three) articles were obtained that matched the research criteria has been determined. Result: search results found 6 (six) methods of measuring burn area in children include 3D Photography, VisitrakTM Method, Artec MHTTM 3D Scanner, Lund and techniques Browser charts, technical E-burn and Mersey Burn mobile apps. Conclusion: Measurement technique with the three-dimensional method is the right technique used in children. It was found that 3D Photography techniques and Artec MHTTM 3D Scanner are effective methods as techniques measurement of burn area in children because it is non-invasive and does not involve direct contact with the wound.

Keywords: Children, burn area, measurement

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-341]

Information system for monitoring drug side effects (MESO) digitally in hospitals

Ashichach Indraswari, Ikafatimah Sophieyati, Rian Nugraha, Prasajo Pribadi, Setiyo Budi Santoso

Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

Pharmaceutical services in hospitals, according to Permenkes Number 72 of 2016, are MESO. MESO information system is designed to deal with an ineffective documentation system. Previous research related to the pharmaceutical information system is the tuberculosis patient monitoring system, has been no research associated with developing the MESO information

system. This research aims to present a flowchart and user interface design of an information system for digitally monitoring Drug Side effects in Hospitals. Preparation of flowchart using draw.io online diagram software. User interface design developed with Microsoft PowerPoint. In the main menu, there is an option to log in as a user or admin. It consists of 3 steps in the user display to admit MESO data, and there are two steps in the admin view to find patient data. This system will benefit pharmacists by making it easier for pharmacists to recap existing MESO data, facilitating pharmacists in collecting patient information data. All incoming data can identify to minimize the risk of recurrence of unwanted drug reactions.

Keywords: Flowchart, User Interface, Monitoring Drug Side Effects, Pharmacy

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-87]

Factors that cause early marriage and the impact on the psychology of couples in rural areas

Hery Ernawati^{1,2}, Anni Fithriyatul Mas'udah¹, Fery Setiawan¹, Laily Isroin¹

¹ Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo

² PhD Student, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, Universitas Gajah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Early marriage is a global problem that has an impact on maternal and infant morbidity and mortality. The number of early marriages in Indonesia is increasing. The rate of early marriage in Ponorogo reaches 100%. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that cause early marriage and its impact on psychology. This study used a cross-sectional design with a sample unit of 75 families of early married couples. The samples came from 3 sub-districts in the Ponorogo district, namely Sawoo, Ngrayun, and Pulung. The variables studied consisted of the dependent variable, namely the psychology of the couple, and the independent variable, namely the reason for marriage. The confounding variables are husband's age, wife's age, husband's education, and wife's education. The analysis used is logistic regression. The results show that there is no relationship between the reasons for getting married to the psychological condition of the couple. This happens because early marriage in rural areas has become commonplace so that psychological conditions with various reasons for marriage have the same psychological impact.

Keywords: early marriage, causes, impact, psychology

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-346]

Website-based traditional medicine information design

Nurul Umi Salamah, Nur Reviana Majid, Ahmad Faiz Makarim, Prasajo Pribadi, Setiyo Budi Santoso
Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

Consumption of traditional health medicines is part of Indonesian culture. The ingredients used are usually from plants that contain empirically and scientifically active compounds for health. This is supported by the awareness of back to nature and people's tendency to return to nature to treat using various medicinal plants. The purpose of this research is to present a Traditional Medicine Information flowchart and user interface design. Flowchart preparation using draw.io online diagram software. User interface design developed with Microsoft PowerPoint. This research's main finding is the name or type of Traditional Medicine, method of use and dosage, side effects, the efficacy of Traditional Medicine, content contained in Traditional Medicine. There are four steps in the system. To make it easier for people to access traditional medicine information anywhere and anytime.

Keywords: Flowchart, User Interface, Traditional Medicine Information, Pharmacy

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-351]

The development of an electronic drug status card (DSC) in pharmaceutical care

Fafah Maulana Wafi Ahda¹, Rafly Avicenna Kurniatama¹, Ratfika Nurjannah¹, Prasajo Pribadi^{1,2}, Setiyo Budi Santoso^{1,2}*

¹ Department of Pharmacy, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

² Center for Digital Pharmacy Studies

Abstract

Efforts to improve health cannot be separated from digital technology. Development of a card-based electronic Drug Status Card (DSC) using a scanned barcode that displays information on the patients therapy status displayed on the application and website so that it is expected to increase the effectiveness of patient therapy.

Keywords: Flowchart, User Interface, Drug Status Card, Pharmacy

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-96]

The husband's social support on participation in pregnant woman class program during the covid-19 pandemic in Kebumen

Wulan Rahmadhani, Eka Novyriana
Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong

Abstract

One of the government programs that aim to increase knowledge of pregnant women about pregnancy, childbirth, post-partum and newborns as well as toddlers is the Pregnant Woman Class Program. However, the participation of pregnant women in this class has decreased during the COVID-19 pandemic. The husband's support is an important factor influencing pregnant women to participate in the program. This study aims to determine the relationship between a husband's social support and participation in the pregnant woman class program. This study used an observational analytic study with a cross-sectional design. This study used non-probability sampling with a consecutive sampling of 390 people. It was conducted from January to April 2021 in Kebumen District. The results show that most of the husband's social support is weak (56%) and the pregnant women do not participate in the Pregnant Woman Class Program (56%). Statistical test with contingency coefficient correlation obtains a value of 0.000 and r-value of 0.619. It means that there is a strong relationship between the husband's social support and participation in the pregnant woman class program. This study is expected to increase knowledge related to husbands' social support factors that play a role in pregnant women's participation in Pregnant Woman Class Program. Future studies are expected to examine other factors related to participation in a similar program.

Keywords: Husband's, Social Support, Pregnant woman class, Pregnancy

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-97]

Nutritional status and breast milk production of post SC mothers at PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital Gombong

Siti Mutoharoh, Eka Riyanti, Miftachul Jannah
Midwifery Bachelor Study Program, Health Sciences Faculty, Muhammadiyah Gombong University, Kebumen, Central Java, Indonesia

Abstract

Introduction: The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that the coverage of breast milk exclusively in the world is only 36%. This percentage is still below the breast milk exclusive coverage target that has been set by WHO of 50%. One of the factors that affect breast milk production is nutritional status. **Purpose:** Determining the relationship between nutritional status and breast milk production in post-sectio Caesarea mothers at PKU Muhammadiyah Gombong Hospital. **Method:** This study used an analytical survey design with a cross-sectional approach. The research sample was mothers post-sectio Caesarea primi and multipara consisted of 124. The

data analysis used Spearman rank. Main Finding: The results showed that most of the respondents were of healthy reproductive age (87.9%), the last education was SMA/SMK (58.1%), and multipara (63.7%). There is a significant relationship between nutritional status and milk production in mothers post-sectio Caesarea, indicated by the value of $p = 0.035$ (<0.05). Implication: It is recommended to do more in-depth research involving many factors that affect the production and expenditure of breast milk in post SC mothers.

Keywords: nutritional status, breast milk production, post SC

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-354]

Bot-based pharmaceutical consulting services

Shelvia Lharas Anggitha¹, Ilham Ramadhan¹, Ngesti Rahayu¹, Prasajo Pribadi^{1,2}, Setiyo Budi Santoso^{1,2}*

¹ Department of Pharmacy, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

² Center for Digital Pharmacy Studies

Abstract

Pharmacy service activities initially focused on managing drugs as a commodity and turned into comprehensive services aimed at improving the quality of life of patients. In this consultation service with a web-based system, the data collection process, and service to patients is faster so that it can increase satisfaction patients.

Keywords: Flowchart, User Interface, Bot-Based Pharmaceutical Consulting Service, Pharmacy

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-355]

Family empowerment as an effort to increase family independence in caring for clients with mental disorders at home: a literature review

Mokhammad Arifin, Eka Budiarto*

Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan, Central Java, Indonesia

Abstract

As a smallest and closest system with clients with mental disorders, a family has function to be a caregiver. This function includes promotive, preventive, early detection, curative and rehabilitative efforts. This study aims to identify the family role as a caregiver in caring for clients with mental disorders through family empowerment. As a literature review, it has taken five articles from Garuda and Scopus published in 2013-2021. The keywords are family empowerment, family tasks for clients with schizophrenia, caregivers, and family empowerment in schizophrenia. The result stated the education technique have been frequently applied as a

family empowering. This technique Education has proven to be an effective way of managing family emotions and increasing the family's ability to treat clients with mental disorders, thereby reducing recurrence. Meanwhile, family empowerment activities include early detection, treatment activities, and relapse prevention which are taught and must be carried out by the family independently. However, not all families can receive education and care for a client with mental disorders at home. Family empowerment is a major component in determining the success of treating mental patients at home. Therefore, it is necessary to encourage family by offering acceptable solution-based way- a coaching method.

Keywords: Caregiver, Family Duty on The Member With Mental Disorders, Family Empowerment, Mental Disorders

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-359]

Online application for Drug Selection Self-Medication Services

Arifani Githa Safira, Daminsya Ratri Nur Hidayah, Prasajo Pribadi, Setiyo Budi Santoso
University Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

Service standards in the pharmaceutical sector are a service provided by pharmacists to patients in order to improve the therapeutic outcomes and minimize the risk of side effects when taking drugs, with the main aim of the patients' safety so that the life and health quality of patients is guaranteed. In the last research study, research has been done regarding of online-based application for drug selection self-medication services that can help pharmacies in classifying drug data, patient prescription data, and can store data on the amount of drug inventory that will always be updated and can achieve transaction estimations in selling drugs at pharmacies. Presenting Flowchart and User Interface Drug Selection in Online Self-Medication Services. Flowcharting Using Draw.io Diagram Online Software. User Interface Design Developed with Microsoft PowerPoint. The first step for this application is the main page menu to log in, which later the users will be required to enter their username and password. In the second step, there will be 2 menu options appear, that are a list of drugs and interactive service, when the user selects a list of drugs it will be shown the efficacy of the drug, side effects, contraindications, dose of drug use, and how to take the drug well. If the user chooses an interactive service, it will be shown the choice of whether you want to be served via live chat on the application or via WhatsApp. This application would make it easier for the users and pharmacists. Consultation does not need to be done face-to-face and the time used is also flexible.

Keywords: Flowchart, User Interface, Drug Selection Self-Medication Services, Pharmacy

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-105]

Antibiotic utilization review in Neonate Intensive Care Unit at a Government Hospital in Indonesia

Heni Lutfiyati, Zullies ikawati, Nanang Munif Yasin, Jarir At Thobari

¹ Doctoral Program in Pharmaceutical Sciences, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

² Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Magelang, Indonesia

³ Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

⁴ Department of Pharmacology and Therapy, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

⁵ Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Death in infants and children can be caused by various things, and one of the biggest causes is infection. Antibiotics are the most widely administered medications in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs), with roughly 1% of neonates in developed countries receive antibiotic treatment. Antibiotics are given to up to 72 % of neonates admitted to critical care. This study is a preliminary study to determine the description of prescribing in pediatric patients before the implementation of the Automatic Stop Order antibiotic program for pediatrics (ASO-PED). There have not been many published studies with NICU settings in Indonesia that aim to see the classification of antibiotics based on the WHO. AWaRe classification. This study aims to examine the antibiotic profile of NICU patients in a hospital. Profile antibiotic include (characteristics of antibiotics (class and type, the spectrum of antibiotics. AWaRe classification of antibiotic) in the NICU of one of the government hospitals in Indonesia in the period January -December 2020. This study is a cross-sectional study. The data collection of this research was carried out using data from the pharmacy installation and medical records. All information obtained from NICU patients who used antibiotics and included in the inclusion and exclusion criteria were analyzed descriptively. A total of 84 patients were included in this study. The antibiotics prescribed in the NICU are amikacin, ciprofloxacin, amoxicillin, gentamicin, ampicillin, azithromycin, cefixime, erythromycin and metronidazole. Gentamicin is the most widely used antibiotic. The process of switching therapy is dominated by the iv to oral switch process, which is 50.00%. The antibiotics used were 71.28% with broad-spectrum, 58.51% were categorized as antibiotic access and 41.49% antibiotic watch categories based on the WHO AWaRe classification. No reserve category antibiotics were found.

Keywords: utilization, antibiotic, AWaRe classification, neonatal, intensive care unit

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-362]

Home Farmasi Care

Putri Diana Savita, Winda Alawiyah Safi'a, Dwiky Miftahuda, Prasajo Pribadi, Setiyo Budi Santoso
University Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

In the COVID-19 pandemic situation, people are required to keep their distance and increase their activities at home. This encourages pharmaceutical services to create safe technology, one of which is by making Home Pharmacy Care applications. Presenting flowchart and user interface design for home pharmacy care. Preparation of flowcharts using draw.io online diagram software. User interface design developed with Microsoft power point. Consultation, order medicine/ redeem prescription, camera feature to take pictures (prescription), payment, delivery order, there are seventeen steps. To provide access to treatment for patients outside hospitals and pharmacies and minimize patients leaving the house while still prioritizing the effectiveness of treatment and patient compliance and making it easier to redeem prescriptions.

Keywords: Flowchart, user interface, home farmasy care

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-116]

Formulation of transparent solid soap from ethanol extract moringa oleifera l. with variations of stearic acid

Deni Firmansyah, Sulistiorini Indriaty, Didin Ahidin, Muhammad Yani Zam-Zam, Ernawati*
School of Pharmacy Muhammadiyah Cirebon, Cirebon, 45153, Indonesia

Abstract

Indonesia has a biodiversity that can be beneficial for health. One of its potentials is explored namely, *Moringa oleifera* L. The active compound content of *Moringa oleifera* L. leaf extract which can have antibacterial properties is quercetin which is a class of flavonol compounds. Purpose this study aims to determine what concentration of stearic acid is good for the stability of transparent solid soap. The soap made from ethanol extract *Moringa oleifera* L. with various concentrations of stearic acid. The cycling test method for six cycles includes organoleptic tests, pH, hardness and, high foam. The result shows a different color in the soap for FI, II and, III. It shows a solid consistency, a decrease in the pH value in the 5th cycle of F II. Hardness test, height foam of all preparations fulfill SNI. This research is useful, as a scientific basis for the development of further research and clinical trials in the design of new cosmetic preparations.

Keywords: *Moringa oleifera* L. leaves, transparent solid soap, stearic acid, cycling test

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-376]

Nutritional analysis of local food development product to meet the nutritional needs of family at locus stunting

Mohamad Samsudin, Hastin D Kusumawardani
Balai Litbangkes Magelang

Abstract

Background. One of the government's program priorities is to accelerate the reduction of stunting in children. The My Plate Movement, which means a message of balanced nutrition, is designed to raise the potential of local food that can be developed to meet nutritional needs in an effort to prevent stunting. Objective. This study analyzed the nutrients produced by local food development to meet the nutritional needs of families at the locus stunting. Method. This research is part of an exploratory research on the potential of local food that can be developed to meet the nutritional needs of families in stunting problem areas. Food samples were taken at the study sites in several sub-districts of Wonosobo Regency. Nutrient analysis of local food from Wonsobo was carried out on 40 types of local food as samples which included: proximate analysis (moisture, ash, protein, and fat content) conducted at the food technology laboratory, Balai Litbangkes Magelang- analysis of vitamin A, vitamin C, calcium, zinc, and iron levels conducted at the testing laboratory, Balai Besar Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pascapanen Bogor- analysis of iodine content conducted at BTKL Yogyakarta- and analysis of vitamin B6 and dietary fiber was carried out in the laboratory of the Department of Biochemistry, Fakultas MIPA, Institut Pertanian Bogor. Results. Types of local food with the highest nutritional content of vitamin A are telur sayur (1.3714 ppm), combro (1.3712 ppm), the highest vitamin C is sayur lodeh (55.235.1832 ppm)- the highest calcium was gereh layur krispi (6,708,5500 ppm)- the highest iron was getuk singkong (196.3470 ppm)- the highest vitamin B6 was oseng lobor cabe Dieng (12,2300 ppm)- the highest dietary fiber was daun singkong sambal bawang (4.36 mg/100 g)- the highest iodine was ubi jalar rebus (0.50 ppm)- The highest zinc was urap kenci (28.1245 ppm). Conclusion. The potential of local food can be developed to support the contents of my plate program through.

Keywords: local food, nutrition analysis, contents of my plate, stunting.

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-127]

The effect of Harvey 5S method (swaddling, side-stomach, shushing, swinging, sucking) on pain in infants post immunization procedures

Nurlaila, Triana Sulandari, Wuri Utami*

Pediatric Nursing Department, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhamamadiyah Gombong, Indonesia

Abstract

Introduction: Immunization can cause pain and trauma in children. One of the techniques to treat immunization pain is Harvey 5S which involves several senses such as sight, hearing, touch, taste, touch, which is expected to be more effective in reducing immunization pain. **Purpose:** To determine the effect of the Harvey 5S Method on the Pain Scale in Infants after Immunization Procedures. **Methods:** This study used a quasi-experimental method (a post test only control group design). Sample consist of 60 respondents, taken using a simple random sampling technique. Intervention group (30 infants) was given the Harvey 5S method and control group (30 respondents) was carried and cuddled to calm the baby. The pain scale was measured using the FLACC pain scale after the infants were given intervention in each group. Data analysis using Mann-Whitney U test. **Main Finding:** In the intervention group 17 infants (56.7%) experienced mild pain scale while the control group 20 infants (66.7%) experienced severe pain scale. There is an effect of the Harvey 5S on the baby's pain scale after the immunization procedure (P value = 0.000). **Implication:** The Harvey 5S method can be carried out easily on infant immunization procedures in hospitals, health centers and posyandu.

Keywords: Harvey 5S Method, Pain, Immunization

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-383]

Analysis of sleep quality factors in patients with chronic renal failure after hemodialysis at Fatimah Islamic Hospital, Cilacap

*Sodikin, Dhefi Hutami, Sutarno, Dewi Prasetyani**

Health Science Faculty, Al-Irsyad Cilacap University, Cilacap

*prasetyanidewi78@gmail.com

Abstract

Hemodialysis can lead to physical and psychological problems. One of the physical problems is sleep disturbances. Approximately 50 to 60% of hemodialysis patients suffer from sleep disturbances. This study aims to identify factors associated with sleep quality in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) at the Islamic HD Hospital (RSI) Fatimah Cilacap 2020. This type of research is an analytic survey with a cross sectional design of 57 post-HD CKD patients taken using purposive sampling method. the data were analyzed using chi-square test and multiple logistic regression. The tool used was a questionnaire to determine the demographic characteristics of respondents, that is age, comorbidities, gender, occupation, Hb level,

environment and HD duration. Anxiety levels were measured with an anxiety questionnaire from the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS) and a questionnaire to determine the quality of sleep using the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index questionnaire (PSQI). The results showed that there was a relationship between age, comorbidities and anxiety level with sleep quality in post-HD CKD patients ($p < 0,05$). There was no relationship between gender, occupations, environment and HD duration with sleep quality in post-HD CKD patients ($p > 0,05$). Patients with chronic kidney disease who do not have comorbidities will have 5,749 times better sleep quality than patients with chronic kidney disease who have comorbidities, depending on age, anxiety and environmental variables HD ($p_v = 0,043$, OR = 5,749 CI : 1,060 - 31,190). The problem of poor sleep quality in hemodialysis patients with chronic kidney disease requires serious treatment. Nurses can assess a patient's sleep disturbances and anxiety each time dialysis is given. Additional treatments such as music therapy, massage, aromatherapy, murrot therapy can be prescribed to improve the patient's sleep quality.

Keywords: sleep quality, patients with chronic renal failure, hemodialysis

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-129]

Comparison of random forest algorithm, support vector machine, and K-nearest neighbor for diabetes disease classification

Novita Ranti Muntiarini, Khoirun Nisa, Arif Setia Sandi A, Imam Ahmad Ashari, Ramadya Wahyu Dwinanto, Kharis Hudaiby Hanif*

Harapan Bangsa University, Purwokerto, 53182, Indonesia

*novitaranti@uhb.ac.id

Abstract

Diabetes is a chronic or long-term disease and is characterized by high or above-normal glucose (blood sugar) levels. The emergence of diabetes is caused by people who have the habit of doing physical activity with a high-calorie and fat diet that does not contain enough fiber in their diet. Machine Learning is an artificial intelligence that can be used to classify a person's diabetes. The machine will learn from the available medical record data set, to detect various diabetes variables automatically. This study uses a comparison of three algorithms, namely Random Forest, Support Vector Machine, and K-Nearest Neighbor. Random Forest is used with multiple decision tree options in proving which is considered better. The Support Vector Machine is used to find a dividing line so that it can separate between the two classes that are included in diabetes and not optimally. K-Nearest Neighbor is used to classifying new objects based on attributes and training samples. The test results from the comparison of three methods for classifying diabetes with the lowest level of accuracy compared to the two methods are K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN) which is 89.6%, while the accuracy of the Support Vector Machine algorithm is 91.5%, and the highest accuracy is Random Forest algorithm which has 93.5%. So the Random Forest algorithm is an appropriate and good algorithm in classifying the level of accuracy in determining diabetes.

Keywords: Diabetes, Classification, KNN, SVM, Random Forest

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-386]

Psychological changes and stigma experienced by family with covid 19

Arnika Dwi Asti, Putra Agina Widyaswara Suwaryo, Siti Mastuti

Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong

*arnikadwiasti@gmail.com

Abstract

Background : COVID-19 declared as a national disaster on March 14, 2020 by the Indonesian government. On October 31, 2020 the number of COVID -19 cases in Kebumen Regency were : confirmed patients were 1,342 people, 3 people were confirmed to be referred, 162 people were isolated, 40 people were confirmed dead and 1,062 people recovered. The highly contagious characteristics of the COVID-19 virus causes people to fear, look negatively and avoid interaction with patients and the family. This causes the family experienced a psychological changes and feel stigmatized. Objective: To describe the psychological changes and stigma experienced by care giver who treat a covid 19 patients Methodology: This is a qualitative research with a phenomenological descriptive approach. Participants in this study were taken by snow ball sampling technique until data saturation was found. They are the member of the family and play role as covid 19 patients caregiver. A total of 10 clients were taken in this study. Data analysis was carried out using a structured approach from Stevick-Collaizi and Keen. Results: There are 3 main themes found from the research : (1) Psychological changes which consist 3 sub themes psychological disorders, adaptation process and stigma received, (2) Conditions during illness and treatment which consists of 3 sub themes: early treatment, activities during illness and the meaning of illness, and (3) the accepted support system consists of 2 sub themes: from family and friends, and from the community. Conclusion : There are significant psychological changes, the adaptation process is going through and some are stigmatized. Health care providers must be able to assess the psychological conditions and adaptation processes experienced by care giver of the covid 19 patients so that the nursing care process can take place holistically, including bio-psycho-social spiritual aspects.

Keywords: care giver, covid-19 patients, family, psychological changes, stigma

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-388]

Social support for pregnant women with HIV/AIDS in Cilacap District

*Evy Apriani, Sohimah, Johariyah**

Health Science Faculty Universitas Al Irsyad Cilacap

*Johariyah1978@gmail.com

Abstract

HIV infection has a complex impact on the sufferer: lowering the body's resistance and the opportunistic infections that follow, psychological and social problems are experienced by people who are detected with HIV. Psychological distress, including low self-esteem, anxiety, fear, depression, and suicidal ideation as expressed in several studies of women with HIV. Support has an important role in improving one's coping adaptation to stressful situations, reducing

morbidity, and disciplining treatment for patients so that indirect family support can improve one's physical health, including support for pregnant women with HIV/AIDS. The purpose of this study was to determine social support for pregnant women with HIV/AIDS. This study uses a qualitative design. The approach used is phenomenology. Participants were selected by purposive sampling technique until data saturation was achieved. Data analysis was carried out using thematic analysis using Open Code. Based on the interviews by two pregnant women and four families of pregnant women with PLWHA, it can be concluded in 4 themes: 1). Pregnant women feel insecure about their condition 2). The family accepts the condition of pregnant women 3). Families and pregnant women need support from health workers 4). Pregnant women and their families need a system to make it easier to remember ARV consumption Social support for pregnant women with HIV has been provided, but still needs improvement to optimize the quality of life of pregnant women with HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: social support, pregnant women, HIV/AIDS

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-135]

The development of antioxidant bio-cellulose mask of black tea and red tea (camellia sinensis) extract

Endang Dwi Wulansari, Endang Diyah Ikasari, Sri Haryanti
Stifar Yayasan Pharmasi Semarang, Indonesia

Abstract

UV radiation, environmental pollution, stress conditions can cause skin disorders that lead to premature aging. Antioxidant bio-cellulose mask is an option to reduce the premature aging process by using environmentally friendly materials. Natural antioxidants can be obtained from plant extract that contain phenolics and flavonoids, which are found in *Camellia sinensis* such as black tea and red tea. The purposes of this research were to determine the total phenolic and total flavonoid content of black tea and red tea extracts- to determine the physical characteristics of the essence of black tea and red tea extracts- and to know the antioxidant activity of the bio-cellulose mask extract qualitatively. Extracts were prepared using ethanol 70% with maceration method. Total phenolic and total flavonoid content were determined with colorimetric method. Essence physical characteristics test in the form of pH, homogeneity, viscosity, and primary irritation index. Bio-cellulose mask was obtained by fermenting coconut water using *Acetobacter xylinum* bacteria. Antioxidant activity of the mask determined qualitatively using 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH). The total phenolic content of black tea and red tea extracts were 227.91 \pm 6.39 and 184.77 \pm 9.18 mg GAE/g extract, while the total flavonoid content of 2.71 \pm 0.006 and 2.35 \pm 0.015 mg QE/g extract. Essence of extracts were homogeneous- pH in the range of 5.42 - 5.59- viscosity of 501.50 and 634.10 cps. The primary irritation index values of essences were less than 0.05. The bio-cellulose mask showed qualitative antioxidant activity with DPPH. It can be concluded that black tea and red tea extracts are potential ingredients in the development of antioxidant bio-cellulose mask.

Keywords: essence, total phenolic, total flavonoid, black tea, red tea

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-136]

Various communication technology in diabetes care: A literature review

Margono, Sumarno Adi Subrata

Universitas Muhamamdiyah Magelang

Abstract

Introduction: The fulfillment of basic human needs in the communication aspect is very important. However, research that focuses on the various communication technology is limited particularly in diabetes care. **Purposes:** The purpose of this literature review is to describe the communication technology used during diabetes care. **Method:** The study used a literature review design. Several databases were used as follows Scopus, PubMed, CINAHL, and Google Scholar. The inclusion and exclusion criteria were described in the body text of this article. A total of 13 articles was used in this review. **Result:** The finding revealed that various types of media can be used in diabetes care including Short Message Services, Telephone, Email, and Video Calls. Basic human needs can be fulfilled when impossible to use a homecare service. **Main finding:** Several technologies may improve the implementation of diabetes care both in clinical and community settings. **Conclusion:** communication technology has benefits for those experiencing diabetes. However, future studies are needed to evaluate the effectiveness of that media in long-term outcomes.

Keywords: Communication technology, basic human needs, diabetes, nursing practice, clinical practice, community practice

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-392]

Topical nano hydrogel formulation of annona muricata extract enrich with zinc for improved therapy design and evaluation

Nuniek Nizmah Fajriyah¹, Slamet.S¹, Urmatul Waznag¹, Eka Dian Safitri¹, Muhtadi^{2*}, Fahrur Nur Rosyid², Eko Mugiyanto²

¹ Universitas Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan, Indonesia

² Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Transdermal drug delivery system preparations are designed for application to the skin or to specific mucosal surfaces for local action or topically applied penetration of medication, as well as for emollient or protective action. In this study, we established and characterized polymer-based hydrogels in order to investigate their effectivity as topical drug delivery systems of *Annona muricata* extract enrich with zinc to confirm the possibility of inherent ulcus diabeticus properties in these hydrogels. We report here the use of four different Carbomer-based formulations concentrations 0.5%- 1.0%- 2.0%- and 3.0%. It was evaluated for physical parameters, pH, viscosity, and Spreadibility. Out of the four formulations the 0.5% was found to be better in all aspects. The characterize of nano-hydrogel base also was tested by using FT-IR and SEM. As a result, it can be used as a therapies and drug delivery system potential substitute.

Keywords: nano particle, Scanning Electron Microscop, drug delivery. hydroge, zinc oxide
Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-394]

Self-image and self-ideal of adolescent in Pondok Pesantren and public school (studies in Pondok Pesantren AI and Junior High School Kesugihan, Cilacap, Indonesia)

Widyoningsih, Desy Nur Annisa, Engkartini, Ahmad Subandi
Universitas Al-Irsyad Cilacap

Abstract

The self-ideal is something which a person wants to achieve. While self-image is a person's assessment of his own body. In adolescents' perceptions of their own bodies and goals of ideal of themselves are influenced by many factors, such as the environment of school and peers. This can affect mental and psychological activities in adolescents that take place in interactions in their environment. The purpose of study was to determine the differences of self-image and self-ideal of adolescent in pondok pesantren and public school (Studies in Pondok Pesantren AI and Junior High School Kesugihan, Cilacap, Indonesia). This is a quantitative study with a cross sectional design. The respondents of this study were 72 students of class VII consisting of 36 students of Pondok Pesantren AI and 36 students of Junior High School Kesugihan, Cilacap. The sampling method was cluster random sampling. Data collected through online questionnaire and Mann Whitney was used as statistical test. The results of study showed that there were differences of the self-image of adolescents in pondok pesantren and public schools ($p = 0.004 < 0.05$ - $Z = -2.849$) and there is no difference between the self-ideal in adolescents in the two types of schools ($p = 0.051 > 0.05$ - $Z = -1.949$). Adolescent self-image is one of the five components of self-concept formation. Positive perceptions of self must be developed early in school, because a good self-image will improve self-concept and improve students' psychological health.

Keywords: self ideal, self image, adolescent
Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-139]

Antioxidant testing of extracts watermelon skin (*Citrullus vulgaris*) on malondialdehyde (MDA) enzyme activity and GOD-PAP blood glucose test in male Sprague Dawley strain rats

*Galih Samodra, Rani Prabandari, Desy Nawangsari, Dina Febrina, Sunarti, Peppy Octaviani, Khamdiyah Indah, Adita Silvia, Amelia Damayanti, Afrah Yunas, Ikhwan Yuda Kusuma**
Harapan Bangsa University

Abstract

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a group of metabolic disorders characterized by high blood glucose levels and changes in fat and protein metabolism caused by insulin secretion, insulin action (sensitivity), or both. Diabetes mellitus can occur due to several factors, namely age, obesity, family history, impaired glucose metabolism, and lifestyle. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the ethanolic extract of watermelon skin on blood glucose levels in diabetic rats induced by Alloxan using the GOD-PAP method and to determine the levels of MDA. This research with data analysis using the One Way ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) to determine the significant difference between the Control group, then continued the LSD Post Hoc Test. Blood glucose levels were tested using the GOD-PAP test. Based on the results obtained, it can be seen that the watermelon rind ethanol extract at a dose of 200 mg/kg BW gave the greatest decrease in blood glucose levels with an average decrease of 85.86 mg/dl. The MDA measurement method used is the TBA (Thiobarbituric Acid) method. Based on the results above, this study has implications that will be used especially for future researchers as consideration for making pharmaceutical preparations related to DM. In addition, this research can be used as a reference for further research in Indonesia.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, GOD-PAP, MDA

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-397]

Design of wasting detector arduino z-score based

Nur Chabibah¹, Milatun Khanifah¹, Nina Zuhana¹, Muhammad Ilham Maulana Karim Priatna², Dhia Imtinan Intar Nareswari³

¹ Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan, Indonesia

² PT Telkom Indonesia Persero, Indonesia

³ Department of Informatics Engineering, Universitas Telkom, Indonesia

Abstract

Malnutrition status in toddlers can have an effect that greatly inhibits physical, mental and thinking abilities which will ultimately reduce work productivity. Malnutrition detection has been carried out, but its implementation takes time in measuring and interpreting the measurement data. Therefore, this study aims to design an instrument for measuring weight and height simultaneously in infants with automatic z-score-based data interpretation. This

instrument for measuring the baby's weight and length uses a weight sensor and a length sensor which is interpreted through a regression equation approach and processed by a microcontroller. Reading of nutritional status interventions adapted to children's anthropometric standards based on the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 Year 2020. The reading results of the tool consist of four displays, namely the results of measuring weight, body length, nutritional status and standard deviation. The field of invention is included in the development of appropriate technology for infant health and nutrition. This measuring instrument is ergonomically designed by placing the baby in the supine position. There is a default menu for baby girl category options. Interpretation of nutritional status will appear are poor nutrition, poor nutrition, good nutrition/normal lower limit 2, good nutrition/normal lower limit 1, good nutrition/normal upper limit 1, risk of over nutrition, over nutrition, obesity. Gauges can directly read the measurement results and interpretation. Calibration tests have been carried out at the metrology agency with error values ranging from 50 milligrams to 500 milligrams. This prototype continues to be developed in order to improve the accuracy and convenience of the user.

Keywords: Wasting, Arduino, Z-Score

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-399]

Using video physical assessment to enhance nursing students' skills

Fajar Agung Nugroho, Dadi Santoso, Nur Indarwati Septiriana, Wuri Utami

Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong

RSUD Margono Soekardjo Purwokerto

Abstract

Background: Physical assessment is one competency that nursing students must have when they are practicing in the clinical setting. Lack of understanding or inability to perform physical examinations will affect the result of the client's physical data and it influences nursing diagnoses. This is challenging for nursing lecturers, clinical instructors, and faculty to assist their students to perform well on physical examination. **Objective:** This paper is to prepare the nursing student able to practice on physical assessments using videos. **Method:** This research was quasi-experiment with a cross-sectional approach. The sample in this study was 96 Professional Nurse students who enrolled in medical-surgical nursing courses. They were divided into two groups. The intervention group got physical assessment videos whereas the control group read standard procedural operational forms of physical assessments. **Result:** According to achievement grades among both groups, the intervention group was better than the control group. Independent T-Test showed (sig. 2 tailed = .000), which means that there was a significant difference between respondents' skills and learning media. **Implications:** On practical physical assessment such as respiration, cardiovascular and digestive system would understand easily for students when learning process is supported by audiovisual like video.

Keywords: physical assessment, video, lungs, heart, abdomen

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-149]

Community-based local food system integration perspective on managing nutritional problems in children under 5 years: a qualitative study in Banyumas District

Fauziah Hanum Nur Adriyani^{1*}, Ipam Fuaddina Adam², Linda Yanti¹, Rosi Kurnia Sugiharti¹, Surtiningsih¹, Arlyana Hikmanti¹, Feti Kumala Dewi¹

¹ Faculty of Health, Harapan Bangsa University

² Faculty of Informatics Telkom Institute of Technology Purwokerto

*fauziahhanum@uhb.ac.id

Abstract

Background: Malnutrition is a major cause of death among under-five children in low- and middle-income countries. United Nations agencies recommend the integration of community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) into the local food security for sustainability. The purpose of this study is to assess readiness community towards the food security system to implement CMAM targeting children under five years old in Banyumas Regency. Methods: The assessment was conducted through direct observation to 39 Puskesmas, individual interviews with each health centres policy makers, the Banyumas District Health Office, implementing partners for health and nutrition, midwives as health workers, cadres, and the community. The theme of the assessment, derived from the six WHO Building Blocks, is nutrition governance, nutrition financing, health service delivery, human resources, local food availability, preparation and implementation. Assessment of nutritional cases at each health centres with direct measurements. This research is a mixed method or quantitative and qualitative research with a sequential explanatory model, analyzing data using qualitative research and followed by quantitative research using a cross sectional approach. case data on nutrition and local food potential are presented by mapping regional maps. Results: The Banyumas Regency Government has developed CMAM guidelines with the fulfillment of food needs and the provision of additional food for recovery for toddlers with nutritional problems at each integrated service center in the work area of the Community Health Center and policies free health care for toddlers. Nutrition coordination is not entirely under the community health center. From a total of 39 health centers there were 4016 wasting cases, several wasting were 399 toddlers, stunting was 11536 toddlers, and underweight was 7807 toddlers. Health cadres are not trained for acute malnutrition management. Conclusion: Implementation of local food

Keywords: malnutrition, children under five, community-based nutrition management, local food

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-152]

Description of antiviral usage in covid-19 patients at one of covid-19 referral hospital in Semarang City

Arik Dian Eka Pratiwi, Dhimas Adhityasmara, Erna Prasetya Ningrum*

Departement of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Farmasi Yayasan Farmasi Semarang, Semarang 50193, Indonesia

*arikdianekapратиwi@stifar.ac.id

Abstract

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is disease that attacks human respiratory system and can cause pneumonia. COVID-19 is a new type of disease caused by the latest variant of coronavirus, namely Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). One of therapeutic treatments for COVID-19 patients by taking antiviral medication. The purpose of this study was to identified description of antiviral usage in medication of COVID-19 patients. This study was an observational descriptive that conducted retrospectively used medical records and drug usage records from 105 patients diagnosed as positive for COVID-19 and receiving antiviral medication during June to December 2020 period. The results showed that most widely antiviral used was favipiravir (34.30%) in a single administration, while the most combination administration used was combination of Favipiravir and Remdesivir (11.00%). Antiviral administration for patients was adjusted to clinical condition, dose and duration of medication. This research was very useful to obtained information for pharmacists, especially those working in health services especially in hospitals in monitoring therapy and the effectiveness of antiviral usage so that they could help improved the patient's condition.

Keywords: Antiviral, Favipiravir, COVID-19 medication

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-409]

Comfortable sitting position for breastfeeding mothers

Dian Retnaningdiah

Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta

Abstract

Introduction: Breastfeeding is an activity that a mother must do for her child. The correct way of breastfeeding is the process of breastfeeding by adjusting the position of the mother and baby so that they feel comfortable and the milk comes out smoothly and has good quality. The smoothness of the breastfeeding process is determined by the comfort of the mother's position. Most mothers when breastfeeding is mostly done in a sleeping position, not a sitting position. **Purpose:** This study aims to determine the specification or design of the need for an ergonomic chair that provides a comfortable sitting position for breastfeeding mothers at RSKIA Ummi Hasanah Bantul Yogyakarta. **Method:** This method of this research was a descriptive survey with a sample of 30 mothers who were breastfeeding at RSKIA Ummi Hasanah Bantul Yogyakarta in 2021. Data collection was conducted by distributing questionnaires via google form to prevent

transmission of COVID-19. The variables measured in this study were the ergonomic seats position for breastfeeding mother. Main finding: There was an overview of the need for an ergonomic chair that provided a comfortable sitting position for breastfeeding mothers at RSKIA Ummi Hasanah Bantul Yogyakarta. Implication: Breastfeeding mothers really need the support of facilities in the form of an ergonomic chair to support a comfortable sitting position while breastfeeding.

Keywords: Breastfeeding mother, Ergonomic chair, Breastmilk.

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-156]

Comparative study of nanoemulsion gel and essential oil from cassumunar ginger (*zingiber cassumunar roxb.*) as a topical antiobesity : in vivo study in mice

Mar'atus Sholikhah¹, Ungsari Rizki Eka Purwanto^{2}, Endang Diyah Ikasari², Ika Puspitaningrum²*

¹ Department of Pharmacy, Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Palembang, Palembang, Indonesia

² Department of Pharmaceutical Technology, Stifar Yayasan Pharmasi Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia

Abstract

Cassumunar Ginger essential oil is widely used as postnatal antiobesity with the main compound terpinene-4-ol. Previous studies have shown that Nanoemulsion Gel containing Cassumunar Ginger essential oil has good physical characteristics and has the potential to be developed into a antiobesity topical preparation. The purpose of this study was to determine the antiobesity pharmacological activity in vivo nanoemulsion of Bangle essential oil gel of Swiss strain mice that had been induced by a high-fat diet. Cassumunar Ginger essential oil (CV.M&H Farm&Marine, Indonesia) and its nanoemulsion gel was prepared. A total of 20 mice were divided into four groups, namely one control group and three treatment groups. Parameters measured were body weight, food index, and feces index. Oneway anova test showed there were significant differences in weight loss between treatment groups compare to the control group. Nanoemulsion Gel containing Cassumunar Ginger essential oil 2% had better antiobesity activity compared with other test groups. But, there were not significant differences in antiobesity activity between Essential Oil and Nanoemulsion Group. Cassumunar Ginger essential oil nanoemulsion gel has the potential to be developed into a topical anti-obesity preparation. Further studies are needed to obtain a more precise formula so that it can increase its anti-obesity effectiveness. This study can be useful in Pharmaceutical Technology and Pharmacology field.

Keywords: Nanoemulsion gel, Cassumunar ginger, antiobesity, topical

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-429]

An integrated container system for supporting covid-19 management in Indonesia

Kuat Rahardjo TS¹, Thjwa Endang Djuana¹, Monica Dwi Hartanti^{2}, Henry Candra¹, Newton Onasie¹, Mochamad Osa Rezky Suhafrinal¹, Joshua Djohan¹, Rifai Chai²*

¹ Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia

² Department of Telecommunications, Electrical, Robotics and Biomedical Engineering, School of Science, Computing and engineering Technologies, Swinburne University of Technology Hawthorn VIC 3122, Australia

Abstract

An optimal cold chain in transport samples and vaccines is critical for appropriately managing Covid-19 cases in Indonesia. However, problems are still identified due to limited systems that can detect important data. This study aims to create an integrated system that can be used for transporting samples and vaccine for Covid-19 management in Indonesia. A compressor and an Arduino microcontroller connected with DS18B20 temperature sensor, keypads, an LCD display as well as three LED lights (red, yellow, and green) coupled with a buzzer was used for the cooling and temperature system. A nodeMCU ESP8266 equipped with a Wifi module, a GPS module, and an Arduino Uno was used for creating the GPS tracking system. An acrylic box with holes was used for preventing spilling and contamination. The cooling system successfully lowered the temperature from 27C to 4C in 10 minutes. An indicator circuit and a buzzer were able to identify the temperature changes within 2C of the setting temperature. The GPS system was able to detect the changes of position by showing the coordinates that was searchable in Google Maps. The acrylic box was able to hold the tubes upright, preventing a spill from samples or vaccines. No contamination was found in the box after it was treated with alcohol 70%. This study acts as an initial development of a container with an integrated system for Covid-19 management in Indonesia. Thus, it can be used in many public health centres and laboratories for handling the samples, as well as vaccine centres for achieving resilience in immunity in Indonesia.

Keywords: Integrated system, Container, Covid-19, Indonesia

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-433]

Relationship between baby-led weaning and infant nutritional status

Ichtiwa Aruni Putri, Tubagus Ferdi Fadilah
Universitas Trisakti

Abstract

Golden age for the development of children is under two years old, both in terms of physical growth and intelligence. A good nutritional status supports this growth because nutritional status plays a role in determining the success or failure of the efforts to increase human resources. Complementary food (MPASI) as a method of providing nutrition to babies is one of the factors that affects the nutritional status. So far, parents have adopted the traditional way to initiate

complementary feeding to babies. However, recently, a new method has gained popularity, known as baby led weaning (BLW). The application of the BLW approach as the first complementary feeding method to infants still raises a lot of debate. The BLW approach raises concerns about the nutritional adequacy of infants. This paper aims to examine whether baby led weaning has a relationship with the nutritional status of infants. In addition, this literature review is expected to be useful for readers to increase their knowledge of baby led weaning and its relationship with nutritional status. To find previously published studies relevant to the current study question, a search of the Google Scholar, PubMed, ProQuest, and EBSCO databases was performed. Baby led weaning as a method of giving complementary foods may be feasible to be applied by parents who have babies over six months. Several studies that have been conducted have found that there is no significant difference between the BLW method and traditional method on the nutritional status of infants. Several studies have found that some children who are fed using the BLW method are underweight. However, this should be avoided if parents can provide food choices carefully.

Keywords: baby led weaning, complementary feeding, BMI, nutritional status

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-435]

Relationship between early marriage and incidence of stunting in under-fives aged 24-59 months

Refia Putri Restiana, Tubagus Ferdi Fadilah

Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Stunting is one of the most concerned nutritional problems in the world and this problem is an irreversible effect of inadequate nutrition and recurrent infections during the first 1000 days of a child's life. Long-term effects on stunting individuals include health, developmental and economic factors. Stunting has a long-term effect on individuals. Stunting is influenced by various interrelated factors, one of the factors is the mother's age at marriage. Early marriage is a problem that currently faced by Indonesia. Early marriage will cause the mother's first pregnancy occurs at her early age, which will have an impact on the mother and her born will be at greater risk of having nutritional problems such as stunting. This research was conducted to determine the relationship between early marriage and incidence of stunting in under-fives aged 24-59 months. This research is using an observational study with a cross-sectional research design on 130 toddlers in the Grogol Petamburan District Health Center, Wijaya Kusuma Sector from September to November 2019 from September to November 2019. Samples were taken using the consecutive non-random sampling technique. Data is collected by interview using a questionnaire. Data analysis using chi-square and the significance level used was 0.05. Prevalence of early marriage of 38.5% and stunting 40%. There is a significant relationship between early marriage and incidence of stunting in under-fives aged 24-59 months ($p = 0.001$). There is a relationship between early marriage and incidence of stunting in under-fives aged 24-59 months.

Keywords: Early marriage, stunting, under-fives
Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-436]

The effect of sedentary behaviour and BMI on cognitive decline in young adults

*Arisa Putri Rizki**, *Yudhisman Imran*
Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Trisakti

Abstract

Cognition is the process of identifying, selecting, interpreting, filtering and using information that makes sense. Cognitive function involves a complex function involving the domains of memory, executive function, attention, perception, language, and psychomotor functions. Impaired cognitive function in adulthood can result in decreased function of daily activities, increased risk of injury, need for caregivers, and increased risk of death. Factors that can affect cognitive function in adulthood are education level, physical activity, sedentary behavior, stress, history of illness, history of head injury and Body Mass Index (BMI). Physical activity plays an important role in brain health for all age groups, especially young adults, which is the peak of some changes in cognitive abilities. Physical activity consists of sedentary behavior, very light physical activity, light physical activity, moderate physical activity, heavy physical activity, and very heavy physical activity. Watching television, sitting in front of a computer, driving a vehicle, sitting while working, playing, sitting while listening to songs are all physical activities that include sedentary behavior. Long sedentary time can affect areas of cognitive function such as weaker executive function and slower processing speed. Currently in Indonesia, the adult age group over 18 years is still dominated by obesity and malnutrition problems. Both high BMI and obesity are associated with low-grade chronic inflammation and with elevated pro-inflammatory cytokines, which may explain the detrimental effects of cognitive function. A high BMI has lower cognitive performance in the areas of attention and impulsivity when compared to individuals with normal BMI.

Keywords: Cognitive Function, Sedentary Behaviour, Body Mass Index, Young Adult
Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-437]

Incidence of preeclampsia in third trimester and impact on low birth weight infants

*Diti Indriyani Azzahra**, *Irmiya Rachmiyani*
Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Trisakti

Abstract

Birth weight is an important and reliable indicator for the survival of neonates and infants, both in terms of maternal health, newborns and nutrition from developed and developing countries. One of the factors causing the occurrence of LBW is pre-eclampsia. Preeclampsia is a pregnancy-specific syndrome of reduced organ perfusion due to vasospasm and endothelial activation, which is characterized by hypertension and proteinuria at gestational age above 20 weeks, most commonly seen at 37 weeks gestation, but can also occur at any time in mid-pregnancy. Currently, edema in pregnant women is considered normal and is not specific in the diagnosis of preeclampsia. In the case of pre-eclampsia, the increased blood pressure causes uteroplacental perfusion to decrease. This can cause blood circulation to the fetus to decrease so that the fetus will lack oxygen and nutrients. This can cause stunted fetal growth, where one of the manifestations is LBW. However, it cannot be denied that there are still many incidents of pre-eclampsia and low birth weight babies (LBW). Although these two incidents are related to each other, the incidence of low birth weight (LBW) is not always caused by the mother with pre-eclampsia because there are other factors that can cause low birth weight (LBW), including preterm gestation, multiple pregnancy, antepartum hemorrhage and others.

Keywords: Hypertension in pregnancy, preeclampsia, birth weight, third trimester

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-440]

The impact of the smoking duration on HbA1c and the symptoms of neuropathy among stone carving worker during COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia: An evaluation study

Sumarno Adi Subrata^{1,2*}, *Heni Setyowati Esti Rahayu*², *Sri Hananto Ponco Nugroho*², *Diah Septiani*³,
*Maharani Syafa'ah*²

¹ Wound Study Center (WOSCE), Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Indonesia, 56172

² Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Indonesia, 56172

³ Clinical Nurse, Padma Lalita Hospital, Muntilan, Magelang, 56414

*adisubrata@ummgl.ac.id

Abstract

The long duration of smoking is a risk factor for diabetes. Some smokers are not aware of this effect. Moreover, the data of smokers among stone carving workers in Indonesia is high. If left untreated, this will increase the prevalence of diabetes. Therefore, the study aims to evaluate the

smoking duration on HbA1c and the symptoms of neuropathy. The study used a descriptive design to reach the study objective. A total of 56 participants were engaged in the study with the specific inclusion and exclusion criteria. Regression analysis was used to predict whether smoking impacts the biomarker of diabetes. The finding of the study showed that smoking duration was not a predictor of the changes of diabetes biomarker ($p > .05$). Even though the result is not significant, it is hoped that the healthcare team still encourages to promote stop smoking among the participants and all the smokers. As the previous studies highlighted that smoking leads to diabetes.

Keywords: Smoking duration, diabetes, biomarkers, neuropathy, stone carving worker

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-193]

Relationship of nutritional status with the currency of breast milk in breastfeeding mothers 0-6 months at work area of binangun community health center of Cilacap Regency

Herniyatun, Istiana Puspitasari, Hastin Ika Indriyastuti*

Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong, Jalan Yos Sudarso 461 Gombong, Kebumen Regency

*herni_yatun76@yahoo.com

Abstract

The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that the coverage of exclusive breastfeeding in the world was only 36% in 2016, while the coverage of exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia was 37.3%. This achievement still does not meet the target that has been set, which is 80%. This study aim to determine the relationship between nutritional status and the smoothness of breastfeeding in breastfeeding mothers 0-6 months in the working area of Binangun Community Health Center, Cilacap Regency. This study used an analytical survey design with a cross sectional approach. The sample in this study was breastfeeding mothers 0-6 months in the working area of Binangun Community Health Center, Cilacap Regency, as many as 123 breastfeeding mothers 0-6 months taken proportionally randomly. The results showed that most of them were not at risk (87.8%), the last education was SMA/SMK (67.5%), employment as IRT was (90.2%) and parity multipara (61.0%), nutritional status mostly with Obesity I (43.1%), and smooth breastfeeding (92.7%). There is a relationship between nutritional status and the smoothness of breastfeeding in breastfeeding mothers 0-6 months with the acquisition of a significant value using the chi-square test $p = 0.001$ (<0.05). The conclusions derived from this study enhance the understanding of nutritional status is related to the smoothness of breastfeeding in breastfeeding mothers 0-6 months.

Keywords: nutritional status, smooth breastfeeding

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-201]

Development and validation of a RP-HPLC-PDA method for quantification of Quercetin in Moringa

Etty Sulistyowati, Bekt Nugraheni, Aries Koes Sundoro*

Departement of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Stifar Yayasan Pharmasi Semarang, Indonesia

Abstract

The main flavonoids found in Moringa leaves among is quercetin the potential compounds that have biological activity. A high performance liquid chromatography coupled with photodiode-array detection method was developed for analysis quercetin in Moringa. We developed a simple and rapid RP HPLC method was validated for accuracy, precision and limits of detection and quantification. This study aims to develop the RP HPLC analysis method for quercetin testing so that it meets the validation requirements of the analytical method. The method developed for the analysis of Moringa is High Performance Liquid Chromatography using a methanol water mobile phase containing 0.1 percent acetic acid and 0.1 percent formic acid eluent ratio is 75 25 RP C18 Sun Fire TMC18 150 mm x 4.6 mm, 5µm, detected by using photodiode array at 370 nm, isocratic elution system, flow rate 1.0 mL per min. The developed method showed that the parameters of system suitability and selectivity meet the requirements of method validation. The method was validated for accuracy, precision and limits of detection and quantification.

Keywords: Moringa, Quercetin, Validation, HPLC-PDA

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-205]

Application of blowing balloon therapy in asthma patients to stabilize breathing frequency

Putra Agina Widnyaswara Suwaryo, Selva Yunita, Barkah Waladani*

Bachelor Nursing, University of Muhammadiyah Gombong

*ners.putra@gmail.com

Abstract

Asthma is characterized by chronic inflammation of the airways that involves a variety of mediators and interrelated inflammatory cells, resulting in physiological and structural changes in the airways. Asthma treatment aims to make asthma controllable. Controllable asthma is an asymptomatic state of asthma. Breathing relaxation has many techniques including using a blowing balloon technique (inflating a balloon). The purpose of describing nursing care is giving blowing balloon therapy to asthmatic patients with a diagnosis of ineffective breathing patterns. The method used in this research is descriptive observation method with a case study approach. The subjects in this study were 3 patients who suffered from asthma. Data analysis and data presentation using narrative techniques. The results obtained that blowing balloon breathing exercise therapy serves to relax breathing, before blowing balloon therapy shows the number of respiration frequencies between 25-26x/minute who complain of shortness of breath. 3 patients

with an average of 21-23x/minute with complaints of reduced shortness of breath. Blowing balloon therapy is effective for stabilizing the respiratory rate of asthma patients.

Keywords: asthma, respiratory rate, blowing balloon therapy

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-466]

Molecular docking in prediction of mangostin/cyclodextrin inclusion complex formation

Ine Suharyani^{1,2}, Cecep Suhandi², Yayan Rizkiyan¹, Didi Rohadi¹, Muchtaridi Muchtaridi³, Nasrul Wathoni², Marline Abdassah²*

¹ School of Pharmacy Muhammadiyah Cirebon, Cirebon 45153, Indonesia

² Department of Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Technology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Padjadjaran University, Sumedang 45363, Indonesia

³ Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis and Medicinal Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Padjadjaran University, Sumedang 45363, Indonesia

*inesuharyani@yahoo.co.id

Abstract

Mangostin (M) is one of the compound was found in *Garcinia mangostana* rind. This compound has various pharmacological effects, such as anti-cancer, anti-fungal, anti-tyrosin, antibacterial, anti-tuberculosis, antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory. The low solubility in water was limits its clinical application because there is the barrier to the distribution of this drug. Cyclodextrin (CD) is a vehicle which used not only in solubility enhancement but also to modify the drug delivery of guset molecule. This study is the preliminary research of solubility enhancement of mangostin. This study was done by in-silico method by using molecular docking to prediction of the complex formation. The molecular docking was done by using Autodock 4.2.6, and Discovery Studio 2016. Two dimensional molecular structure of Mangostin, α -, β -, and γ -Cyclodextrin were achieve from Pubchem. The interaction and the affinity energy of complex formation were predicted. The molecular docking of Mangostin resulting the inclusion process occur in all type of cyclodextrin. Mangostin molecules were entering the inner of cavity in the different position. The complexes were performed with affinity energy of -7,28 kcal/mol for M/ α -CyD CX, -6.15 kkal/mol for M/ β -CyD CX, and -6.18 kkal/mol for M/ γ -CyD CX. These results suggest that M spontaneous to form an inclusion complex with α -, β -, and γ -Cyclodextrin

Keywords: Mangostin, cyclodextrin, inclusion complex, molecular docking, affinity energy

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-479]

Stability and hedonic test of liquid soap extract of jackfruit leaves (*artocarpus heterophyllus lamk*)

Renny Amelia^{1,2*}, Husnul Khotimah³, Lela Sulastri³, Indah Setyaningsih¹

¹ Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy, School of Pharmacy Muhammadiyah Cirebon, Cirebon, Indonesia.

² Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Padjadjaran West Java, Indonesia.

³ Department of Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Technology, School of Pharmacy Muhammadiyah Cirebon, Cirebon, Indonesia.

Abstract

The skin is a part of the body that is very susceptible to bacteria. Efforts to keep the skin clean is to use soap. Jackfruit leaves contain flavonoids, saponins and tannins which act as antibacterial so it is very suitable when formulated as liquid soap. The aim of the study was to determine the stability and preference level of panelists for liquid soap with ethanol extract of jackfruit leaves at a concentration of 2.5%, 5% and 10%. The test includes phytochemical screening, stability test and hedonic test. Liquid soap stability test includes organoleptic test, homogeneity test, pH test, density and foam stability. The method used in the stability test is the cycling test. The results showed that the physical evaluation of all formulas met the requirements of the Indonesian National Standard for the quality of liquid soap. Liquid soap formulations are stable in shape, color and odor. Stability test through cycling test showed that all formulations were stable during 6 cycles of storage. The most preferred dosage formula by the panelists was the liquid soap formula with ethanol extract of jackfruit leaves with a concentration of 2.5%.

Keywords: Jackfruit Leaves (*Artocarpus heterophyllus Lamk*), Liquid Soap, stability, hedonic test

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-481]

Optimization of garlic (*allium sativum*) inhibitory activity against *propionibacterium acnes*

Aan Kunaedi*, Nur Rahmi Hidayati, Iin Indawati, Ine Suharyani, Sulistiorini Indriaty, Nina Karlina, Siti Anggi Angraeni

School of Pharmacy Muhammadiyah Cirebon, Cirebon, 45153, Indonesia

Abstract

Garlic has been used as an antibacterial. Its compounds such as allicin, and ajoene is known to have antibacterial activity, against gram-positive and gram-negative, antifungal such as *Candida* sp, antiviral and antiparasitic, including intestinal protozoa such as *Giardia lamblia* and *Entamoeba histolitica*, and also *Propionibacterium acnes*. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of garlic (*Allium sativum*) concentrate against *Propionibacterium acnes* growth.

Garlic concentrations was 5%, 10% and 20%. The inhibitory activity was done by using the diffusion method by comparing aquades as negative control and Clindamycin 0.01% as a positive control. These results showed that there was an inhibitory effect on Propionibacterium acnes. The widest inhibition diameter 20% garlic concentrate was 1.81 cm, with the r value is 0.99. These results showed that there was a very strong relationship between the concentration of garlic concentrate to inhibition of Propionibacterium acnes growth.

Keywords: Garlic, Propionibacterium acnes, sulfur compounds

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-227]

Formulation and optimization of tween 80 and PEG 400 in self nanoemulsifying drug delivery system (SNEDDS) resveratrol with soybean oil as a carrier

Suwarni^{1,2}, Suwaldi¹, Ronny Martien¹, Sugeng Riyanto¹

¹ Department of Pharmaceutics Technology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Sekip Utara Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 55281

² Department of Pharmaceutics Technology, Stifar Yayasan Pharmasi Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia, 50192

Abstract

Resveratrol (3,5,4'-dihydroxystilbene) is an antioxidant that typically can withstand UV rays at 200-320nm. Although resveratrol (RES) is not toxic to cells, it is unstable at temperatures above 25°C and has a low water solubility (0,03 g/L), so it needs to be developed into preparations that can increase its stability and effectiveness as a sunscreen. RES in the preparation of nanoparticles is reported to increase its stability and solubility. This study aims to obtain the optimum composition of soybean oil, Tween 80 and PEG 400. These components are mixed to produce a pre-nanoemulsion, then a nanoemulsion formula is made in the form of a Self Nanoemulsifying Drug Delivery System (SNEDDS). This optimization uses Software Design-Expert version 10 with two optimization components obtained 13 formulas (Run) using 6 test parameters, namely drug loading (mg/mL), Emulsification time (seconds), Transmittance (%), Z average (nm), Polydispersion Index (PDI) and stability test. The result optimization of formula for soybean oil component 12,50%, Tween 80 75,00%, PEG 400 12,50% response of pre-nanoemulsion drug loading 166,601 mg/mL, Emulsification time 48,827 seconds, Transmittance percentage 96,049%, Z average 122,813 nm, PDI 0,180, stability score 4,953 with desirability 0,911 and obtained zeta potential -14 Mv.

Keywords: resveratrol, soybean oil, tween 80, PEG 400, SNEDDS

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-488]

Formulation and evaluation of lipstick with brazlin pigmen of caesalpinia sappan wood

Yuniarti Falya, Renny Amelia, Rinto Susilo
Sekolah Tinggi Farmasi Muhammadiyah Cirebon

Abstract

Lipstick is one of the decorative cosmetics used to beautify the lips with attractive colors. A good lipstick preparation must be easy to apply, not irritating, not sticky, and can maintain the durability of the color that sticks to the lips. Secang wood contains pigments, tannins, brazilin, tannic acid, resin, resorcin, brazielin, sappanin, and gallic acid. This study aims to make a formulation of sappan wood lipstick (*Caesalpinia sappan* L.) as a colorant when applied with a concentration of 10%, 14%, 18% and 22% of the lipstick extract of sappan wood (*Caesalpinia sappan* L.) formula which produces color in the formulation. physically and chemically stable lipstick preparations. The preparation was carried out by maceration using 96% ethanol solvent for 3 x 24 hours and evaporated to obtain a thick extract of secang wood. Lipstick testing was carried out physically and chemically including organoleptic test, spreadability, melting point, preference test, irritation test and pH test. The results show different colors in the four formulas, the best formula is Formula II with a concentration of 14% seen from several favorite tests 73.33%, irritation test shows negative results, spreadability shows good results, melting point at 72 degree Celcius, pH 5.9, and not irritating.

Keywords: brazielin, lipstick, *Caesalpinia Sappan* L

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-491]

Formulation mouthwash noni leaf extract (*morinda citrifolia* l.) using glycerin as humectant and activity test against mutant streptococcus

Ervianingsih, Izal Zahran, Hurria, Al Syahril Samsi*

Departement of pharmacy, Faculty of Health Agriculture and Marine Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Palopo, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

*ervianingsih@umpalopo.ac.id

Abstract

Keywords: Noni leaf, Extracy, Glycerin, mouthwash formulation, *Streptococcus mutan*

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-241]

The direction of innovation of antibacterial agents in preventing infection in wounds

Sodiq Kamal, Estrin Handayani, Alfian syarifuddin*

Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

*sodiq.kamal@ummgl.ac.id

Abstract

Skin is a part of the body that serves to protect other body parts in it. Wounds are a disruption of the integrity of the skin, as well as a threat to the security of the body, especially from the risk of infection. The current management of infections has complicated problems that have not been resolved properly, namely bacterial resistance to antibiotics. The discovery of new anti-bacterial substances is one of the keys to preventing delays in wound healing and various complications in wound healing. This type of research is a systematic review, by analyzing journals published in 2016-2021 from the science direct and pubmed databases. There were 8 articles analyzed to determine the presence of new anti-bacterial active substances that were clinically tested. The results of the analysis showed that there were six articles in clinical trials that showed positive results in treating and preventing infection, and two with negative results. All articles analyzed did not present a review of the new antibacterial agent. The researcher concludes that the development of the discovery of new antibacterial substances is slow, because there are no clinical trials of new antibacterial active ingredients in wound dressings in the 2016-2021 period, although there is one method that is very prospective to be developed, namely bacterial binding dressing.

Keywords: Anti Bacterial Agents, wound dressing, inventions

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-246]

Contraception during covid-19: method, acces and services : a literatur review

Rohmayanti, Nurul Purborini*

Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Magelang, Magelang, Indonesia

*rohmayanti@ummgl.ac.id

Abstract

The emergence of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has now become an emergency and global health problem. Health services have been completely disrupted during the current COVID-19 pandemic and will continue even after they reach their peak. Contraceptive services, including sexual and reproductive health services, are currently an essential service. This study aims to identify models, access and services for contraception during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is a literature review. Articles were obtained from PubMed, Scopus, Crossref Search, Garuda Portal during May and June 2021, with 360 articles obtained and 9 articles to be reviewed. The

contraceptive methods used during the pandemic are mostly long-term contraception (6 studies), short-term contraception (3). Access: some feel that access is affordable (3 studies), and some access is not easy (4). The services are using telehealth (2 studies), a few face-to-face (2 studies), and a small number door-to-door (1). Application of contraceptive methods, access and services can be adopted in any region during the pandemic, to improve women's health status.

Keywords: contraception, pandemic, COVID-19, methods, access, services

Topic: Medicine & Health Sciences

[ABS-261]

Ecotourism and women's empowerment in the buffer zone community of Karimunjawa national park

Budi Setiawan

Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo

Abstract

Karimunjawa National Park has growth prospects as a leading tourist destination in Central Java. There are many opportunities for tourism business development in the Karimunjawa National Park buffer zone community. This paper will explore the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs and the potential for women's empowerment in the buffer zone of Karimunjawa National Park. Qualitative data were collected through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with female entrepreneurs involved in homestay, restaurant and souvenir businesses. This study found that women benefit greatly from their role in the tourism business in the Buffer Zone of the Karimunjawa National Park. Access to cash income, personal skills and confidence are examples of the benefits they gain. This advantage also has an impact on their role in decision-making in the family. This study highlights the need for capacity building programs that focus on increasing the role of women in the tourism business in the buffer zone community of Karimunjawa National Park, as well as programs to increase family and community support for their participation in the tourism business as entrepreneurs.

Keywords: ecotourism, women, enterpreuner, empowerment, Karimunjawa National Park

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-19]

How pandemic covid-19 may increase domestic violence?

Rayinda Faizah (a), Dwi Susanti (b*)
Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang
dwisusanti@ummgl.ac.id

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic causes many problems, one of which is domestic violence. Based on various reports, the number of domestic violence cases has increased during the COVID-19 pandemic. The objective of this study is to examine some of the literature to identify factors which increase in domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic. The research method employed systematic literature review. The articles were collected from publishers, Routledge, Elsevier, and Sage. The collection of articles was administered during February 2021. The results of this study revealed that there is an increase in domestic violence cases during the COVID-19 pandemic. There are two influencing factors. First, internal factors include the problem of losing job and economic problems due to the covid-19 pandemic, mental problems with perpetrators, the inability of women or victims to survive due to the lockdown policy. Second, external factors consist of the existence of a stay at home or lockdown policy, the protection of victims[^] institutions which are unable to operate optimally because of the restriction policy. The psychological perspective perceives the emergence of domestic violence due to the stimulus - response. The influencing stimulus is the policies organized by the government to suppress the spread of COVID-19.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Pandemic Covid-19

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-275]

Fadil Jaidi's personal branding on instagram social media

Irmawan Rahyadi, Elviara Dwi Raissa, Muhammad Mirza Adira, Noella Ludylane Tersiana, Rara Andica Oryza Sativa

Communication Department, Master of Strategic Marketing Communication-Binus Graduate Program. Binus University. Jalan Kebon Jeruk no. 27. Jakarta Barat. 11530. Indonesia.

Abstract

The development of digital technology has made major changes in many fields, including marketing. Digital media and the internet offer new ways of storing, informing, engaging, selling, learning and providing services to customers with new versions. Likewise, one of the concepts in marketing communication is personal branding. Personal branding is a planned process of people in an effort to market themselves by demonstrating their competitive advantage. This process includes the phases of building a brand identity, developing by communicating the brand and evaluating the brand image to meet personal and professional goals. Then to make personal branding effective and efficient, it is necessary to involve digital marketing on social media platforms. This article discusses how to build the right personal branding on social media with a

case study analysis of someone who is successful in building his personal brand, namely Fadil Jaidi. The research method used is a qualitative method with a combination of literature meta-analysis and observation. The results show that it is important to plan personal branding and social media can be used to build effective personal branding that is able to streamline business and make it easier to reach large audiences.

Keywords: Personal Branding, Marketing Communications, Digital Communication, Social Media

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-22]

Exploration of jewelry design based on ciwideys local wisdom

Asep sufyan Muhakik Atamtajani¹, Juju Masunah², Nanang Ganda Prawira²

¹ Industrial Design, School of Creative Industry, Telkom University, Bandung, Indonesia

² Art Education Program, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

Abstract

The design cycle always rotates from time to time. This happens in jewelry design. Development is seen from several factors including the search for identity, needs, and pleasure. The exploration process is carried out to find new forms of jewelry designs, including through the search for new materials, compositions of different types of materials, development of local cultural elements, reducing product prices as cheaply as possible, and meeting the needs of users. In this research, the industrial concept is developed which is expected to be mass-produced. The concept takes a reference to the problems that occur in the activities of the traditional craftsman community. The craftsman community who still makes jewelry with simple methods, in creating a jewelry design takes a long time. The exploration concept is developed in the form of 2-dimensional design patterns which will later be developed into convex, concave, straight shapes, based on their needs. The design concept was adapted from 3 sources, including adaptations from fruits that grow in the Ciwidey area, crop yields that are regional advantages, and flowers that grow in the area. The results of this study created a jewelry design consisting of earrings, rings and pendants. Which is ready to be socialized and marketed to tourists visiting the Ciwidey area.

Keywords: Exploration, Jewelry, local wisdom.

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-278]

Socially vulnerable groups and inclusive policies of covid-19 outbreak handling: perspective review of social changes

Kanthen Pamungkas Sari, Irham Nugroho, Norma Dewi Shalikhah
Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

The emergence of Covid-19 pandemic in all countries around the world causes extraordinary social changes in various aspects of people's lives, from health, economy, politic, to culture. When the President announced the first case of Covid-19 in Indonesia in March 2020, what implied was optimism that the virus would not spread in Indonesia, so that it was not followed up with policies that showed preparedness. In fact, what happened was confusion in handling Covid-19 in basic aspects. Indonesia had not put its responses to the pandemic in a more humanist and inclusive policy framework. Many of them still relied on economic logics. As a result, multiple vulnerable groups and new vulnerable groups emerged. The purpose of the writing of this article is to examine: 1) the characteristics of the Covid-19 pandemic disaster, which makes double-vulnerable groups and even has the potential to create new vulnerable groups, 2) Indonesian Government policies in handling these vulnerabilities, and 3) some reflections on inclusive policies in dealing with the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. This type of research is descriptive research with literature study methods.

Keywords: Socially vulnerable groups, inclusive policies, Covid-19

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-26]

Tigero tedong jewelry design typical Bugis tribe

Asep sufyan Muhakik Atamtajani¹, Tati Narawati², Tri Karyono²

¹ Industrial Design, School of Creative Industry, Telkom University, Bandung, Indonesia

² Art Education Program, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

Abstract

Design is an inseparable part of human life. Humans try to complement, beautify, and make themselves superior in showing their social status in society. Jewelry designs are always present in every culture of society. Jewelry represents a period of people's memory of their time. Shows symbols of power, ways of worship, status and social relations, and personalization of himself with nature, humans, and the creator. The Bugis tribe is one of the tribes in Indonesia with the uniqueness of the Bugis tribe giving birth to various kinds of cultural products, one of which is jewelry. The author tries to further examine one product of the Bugis tribal decoration and tries to analyze the components of the jewelry, the visual elements of the product. This research method uses interpretative qualitative methods by describing and describing the component parts of jewelry products.

Keywords: Design, Jewelry, Bugis Tribe.

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-38]

The role of the mosque in bringing settlement harmony

Mohammad Ischak, Dedes Nurgandarum

Departement of Architecture, FTSP, Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

The growth of cities in sub-urban areas in Indonesia is much influenced by the emergence of large-scale settlements built by developers. The existence of new settlements often has an impact on the emergence of social and spatial segregation with the existing old settlements. This research is intended to observe the role of mosque buildings located in the old settlements in the context of socio-spatial connectivity with new settlements built by developers. The method used in this study is a qualitative method by taking the case of the Nurul Hidayah mosque in Curug Sangereng Village which is directly adjacent to the Gading Serpong Settlement in Tangerang, Indonesia. Field data mining was carried out through interviews with religious and community leaders as well as mosque congregations. The results of the study found that mosques have a very significant socio-spatial role in creating harmony between old settlements and new settlements. Further research needs to be done to find out the socio-spatial linkage of the mosque's role in providing harmony between old settlements and new settlements based on the socio-cultural characteristics of their occupants

Keywords: old settlements, new settlements, mosques, socio-spatial, harmony

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-44]

Strategy for developing institutional service models for regional innovation in Papua province

Andjar Prasetyo¹, Heri Wahyudianto², Agustinus Hartopo²

¹ Research and Development Agency of Magelang City, Central Java, Indonesia

² Regional Development Planning Agency of Papua Province, Indonesia

Abstract

One of the efforts to accelerate regional development can be done through regional innovation. This effort in Indonesia has been implemented in the past few years, but in Papua Province there is still no visible form of regional innovation that can be utilized. Therefore, efforts are needed that are outlined in the monitoring and evaluation model of regional innovation in Papua Province. The purpose of the study is to determine the readiness of institutional services in implementing regional innovation and to analyze the model of institutional services through monitoring and evaluation of regional innovations in Papua Province. The monitoring and evaluation parameters consist of an annual work plan- Monitoring and supervision plans and frameworks- Monitoring and supervision tools and data collection systems. Analysis, dissemination, and use of Monitoring and Evaluation data- and Evaluation contributes to institutional learning. The exploratory method is used in the study by tracing the problems of institutional service readiness in regional innovation and strengthening the concept of regional innovation within the scope of the monitoring and evaluation model qualitatively. The study

location is in Papua Province with a study period from February to August 2021. Secondary data comes from regional apparatus in the study location in the form of Regional Apparatus Work Plan data, Regional Innovation Proposals and regional apparatus readiness in regional innovation. The institutional value evaluation is very high and periodically conducts internal and external evaluations. The evaluation is carried out in a participatory manner by involving the beneficiaries. Evaluation findings are discussed internally and shared in an appropriate format with beneficiaries, and other stakeholders. Decisions and adjustments always follow from evaluation. Institutions have been able to draw lessons from the evaluation. The monitoring and evaluation model in this study can be an alternative.

Keywords: Institutional, regional innovation, monitoring and evaluation model

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-51]

Potential of rural areas in coffee development with three level product analysis

Andjar Prasetyo¹, Dewi Gartika²

¹ Research and Development Agency of Magelang City, Central Java, Indonesia

² Research and Development Agency of West Java, West Java Province, Indonesia

Abstract

One of the efforts to accelerate regional development can be Government policies to develop rural areas become one of the priorities. Therefore, it is necessary to establish an embryo of a potential rural area by referring to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages and its derivative rules. Grabag Subdistrict Coffee is one of the products that has the potential to be developed in Magelang Regency. This can be understood because the policy for the establishment of rural areas is one of the ways the government intervenes in various policies that run synergistically in one area which consists of several villages. The purpose of the study is to find out the results of mapping rural areas as the formation of an integrated embryo, analyzing the potential that can be standardized as superior rural areas referring to applicable regulations. The study uses a qualitative descriptive technique which emphasizes the observation of phenomena and examines the substance of the meaning of the phenomenon. The study locus in Grabag District, Magelang Regency, was carried out from March to September 2021. The study sample came from coffee farmers in Grabag District. The technique of collecting data and information in this study uses library research techniques and documentation focused on the study. Data analysis using Three Level Product. The superior product in the form of coffee is the core product that can be developed into an actual product in the form of a coffee business and technology center in Magelang Regency and additional products in the form of integration of coffee production, education and marketing in business and technology organizations. The analysis used can show that the product is stratified and product development is carried out through business organizations and technology to increase the capacity and ability of coffee producers in Magelang Regency.

Keywords: coffee, three product levels, business organization and technology

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-54]

Measurement of partnerships, external relations and networks in building districts in Jayapura Regency

Andjar Prasetyo¹, Heri Wahyudianto², Agustinus Hartopo²

¹ Research and Development Agency of Magelang City, Central Java, Indonesia

² Regional Development Planning Agency of Papua Province, Indonesia

Abstract

The development program in Jayapura Regency towards the District refers to the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan 2017-2022. The implementation is in the form of a Building District that requires Partnerships, External Relations and Networks. The research objectives are to determine and measure the maturity of the Partnership- networking and collaboration- Community presence and engagement- External communication strategy- Communication materials- and Advocacy and policy involvement in the implementation of the Developing District in Jayapura District. The research method uses descriptive qualitative as an effort to dig up information from several regional apparatuses. Secondary data used as analyzed data comes from regional apparatus. The analysis in the study is in the form of alternative measurements of Partnerships, External Relations and Networks. The measurement results of Partnerships, External Relations and Networks show that there are conditions that must be improved in each parameter. Partnerships, External Relations and Networks are a necessity in the District Development process in Jayapura Regency.

Keywords: Partnership, External Relations, Network, District Build

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-311]

Maluku human-planet interface (ecology anthropology of native)

Efilina Kissiya

History and Ethnology School-Faculty Humanities, University of Debrecen, Hungary.

Abstract

Ecological anthropology is a fascinating subject to discuss. Ecological anthropology is a field of study within the discipline of anthropology. These advancements are frequently initiated by the concept of cultural ecology (Cultural Ecology, Ecological anthropology is the study of how society interacts with its environment. In regard to this, this presentation will analyze the interaction between humans and nature in Maluku, drawing on indigenous knowledge. Maluku is an Indonesian province with the capital city of Ambon. The inhabitants of the Maluku Islands, located in eastern Indonesia, protect their natural resources through customary practices and rules, indigenous knowledge, indigenous history, and social institutions. These are the knowledges that form the basis of Maluku's environmental management. In Maluku, the relationship between humans and nature is built on indigenous wisdom. How can we ascertain the relationship between Maluku's people and nature? through the lens of the local community's perspective, as evidenced in their behavior. Additionally, these customs do not develop and are

appreciated spontaneously in the life of the local community- they are carried from ancestors year after generation. It is recognized that knowledge and indigenous wisdom developed to address community environmental issues, such as food supply, in the context of modernization are increasingly being rejected as being traditional and out of step with the times. However, when social and ecological crises occur, the loss of knowledge and wisdom will create significant challenges. On the other hand, if that knowledge survives, it will play a critical role in how humans deal with difficult times in the production of natural resources or when disasters strike.

Keywords: Maluku, Human, Planet, Ecology Anthropology

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-314]

Uighur Muslims from the point of view of media in Indonesia

Eli Purwati, Ayub Dwi Anggoro, Krisna Megantari
Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo

Abstract

Phenomenon of human rights violations committed by Chinese government against its citizens who embrace religion of Islam, known as Uighur Muslims, has become a huge spotlight around the world. Opinions for and against related to this matter then emerged in society. The pros believe that this is part of dealing with terrorism, while the cons talk about religious freedom and human rights. Indonesia is one of the largest Muslim countries in the world. It is interesting to study Uighur Muslims from perspectives of news by two media in Indonesia, Republika (republika.co.id) established by Muslim community and Seputar Indonesia (sindonews.com) owned by non-Muslim entrepreneur. This study intends to identify how reporting model in reporting process published by republika.co.id and sindonews.com, with a qualitative approach in Van Dijk's model of Critical Discourse Analysis. Results of this study found two different points of view: republika.com focused more on criticism made by America as the country's identity, while sindonews.com focused more on criticism made by Donald Trump as a government. This study concludes that ideological value of a media influences reporting point of view.

Keywords: Discourse analysis, News, Media, Conflict of Uighur Muslims

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-318]

Characteristics of innovation as determinants of voluntary adoption of mobile money

Ricardo Indra

Communication Department, Master of Strategic Marketing Communication, Binus Graduate Program, Binus University, Indonesia.

Abstract

The presence of technology in society is now inevitable, such as mobile money for all activities in daily life. A quantitative approach is used to find the characteristics of innovation as a determinant of the technology adoption process through the Innovations Diffusion Theory (IDT) approach. This study describes the voluntary adoption of mobile money, in contrast to adoption due to regulation. The adoption process in IDT states that individual decisions are determined by the main predictor, namely the characteristics of the innovation. This quantitative survey takes LinkAja respondents as mobile money users. Meanwhile, PayPro and XL-Tunai no longer exist. Data processing using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) with LISREL 8.70. Relative Advantage, Compatibility, Trialability, and Observability positively influence the adoption of mobile money. Trialability does not have a positive influence on the adoption process. The importance of the five innovative characteristics in influencing the adoption process and implications for researchers and practitioners. IDT can be used as a measure to predict how the process of adoption of mobile money effectively. It needs socialization by providing basic knowledge that can build understanding.

Keywords: Relative Advantage, Compatibility, Complexity, Trialability, Observability, Adoption

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-334]

Packaging design elements and consumers impressions: a context in local food branding and communication Kampung Adat Cirendeu

Maria Widyarini, Timothy Andrianus Philemon, Elivas Simatupang

Parahyangan Catholic University, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences

Abstract

The product packaging has an essential function in attracting customers, persuading them to buy the goods, and serving as a vehicle for brand communication. A new packaging design was created in response to Kampung Adat Cirendeu's social heritage. The context of the product that is discussed is a food product from a local social enterprise. The focus is on how package design features influence consumers' impressions of products and brands. This research employs a questionnaire to collect data on package design aspects (design of package, image, pictures, and colors), user impression (attention, buy, and repurchase), and experience (feelings evoked and functional benefits). When it comes to packaging responses, there is a distinction between new

visitors and gender involvement. The data also imply that colors design is associated with the customer perception of Cirendeu's indigenous community of traditional customs.

Keywords: packaging, social enterprise, indigenous community, design features, consumers' impressions

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-79]

The impact of environmental carrying capacity on the welfare of the sipakario beach community, Penajam Paser Utara Regency, East Kalimantan

A Rinto Dwiatmojo^{1,2}, Novita Indriani², Musdalifah², Yusni Nyura², Eman Sukmana², Edwin Febriani Suprpto², Khairul Hisyam bin Kamarudin¹

¹ Razak Faculty of Technology, and Informatics, UTM, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

² Politeknik Negeri Samarinda

*rinto_dwiatmojo@polnes.ac.id

Abstract

The results showed that the first hypothesis which reads the influence of the natural physical environment on the welfare of local communities in the Sipakario Beach Distinction, Nipah-Nipah Village, North Penajam Paser Regency is declared accepted. It is shown that the value of $t_{hitung} > t_{table}$ ($10.702 > 1.987$) with significantly less than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), and the regression coefficient has a positive value of 0.705. The second hypothesis which reads on the influence of the social physical environment on the welfare of local communities in the Sipakario Beach Destination, Nipah-Nipah Village, Penajam Paser Utara Regency is declared accepted, indicated by the value of $t_{hitung} > t_{table}$ ($4.600 > 1.987$), with a significant value less than 0.05 ($0.00 < 0.05$), and the regression coefficient has a positive value of 0.330. The third hypothesis reads that there is an influence of environmental carrying capacity in the form of the natural physical environment and social physical environment on the welfare of the community in the Sipakario Beach Destination, Nipah-Nipah Village, North Penajam Paser Regency is declared accepted. Shown by the value of $F_{hitung} > F_{table}$ ($110.665 > 3.902$) and the significance value is less than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), the results of the R2 test (R square) obtained a value of 0.695, meaning that the welfare of the local community is influenced by the environmental carrying capacity variable. in the form of the natural physical environment and social physical environment by 69.5%, while the remaining 30.5% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study such as knowledge factor, a product offered factor and price factor.

Keywords: Local community welfare, environmental carrying capacity, physical environment, social environment

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-344]

E-Trust in e-commerce: a systematic literature review

Abdul Yusuf¹, Ratih Hurriyati², Vanessa Gaffar²

¹ Sekolah Pascasarjana, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Manajemen, Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang

² Sekolah Pascasarjana, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Abstract

Trust is a key principle in building long-term successful relationships in the e-commerce context. With no physical interaction between buyers and sellers, how websites can gain the trust of buyers and fulfill promises made has become a central issue in fostering customer confidence. It became important to gain an in-depth understanding of the concept of e-trust or online trust. A systematic literature review was conducted with the aim of identifying the terminology of e-trust/online trust and its size in the context of e-commerce and its derivatives. Through several stages, 18 articles were obtained that match the criteria with a publication range from 2010-2020. E-trust/online trust is dominantly defined as the main key to customer confidence to conduct online transactions with various sizes emphasizing risk and security. The Systematic Literature Review carried out was in the range of 2010 to 2020, by applying several criteria, 18 articles were obtained that became the object of review in this study. A review of all appropriate articles is carried out to find out the main words in the conceptual definition of e-trust and the dimensions of trust in each research conducted. The articles reviewed are only articles whose research is in the field of e-commerce and its derivatives

Keywords: e-trust, online trust, e-commerce, systematic literature review

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-350]

The Paradox of perceived risk and trust on intention to use fintech payment: evidence in SMEs

Naufal Afif, Anissa Hakim Purwantini, Muhdiyanto

Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Indonesia

Abstract

Technological developments and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic have increasingly online business transactions. Consumers prefer simple and secure forms of payment by avoiding the use of cash. One form of payment that is increasingly in demand by consumers is mobile fintech payment. However, on the other hand, the inherent risks of mobile fintech payments (cybercrime/cyberattack) are pretty significant, especially in Indonesia, which does not yet have strong regulations regarding consumer data protection. This research investigates the contrasting impact of perceived risk and trust on the intention to use mobile fintech payments from MSMEs business actors' perspectives. This research also examines the perceived risk on the various mobile fintech payment platforms used. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research with a survey of 142 MSME in Java, Sumatra, and Kalimantan. The survey

was conducted using open and closed questionnaires based on previous research instruments. The results indicate that although the perceived risk is high and trust in the system is low, MSMEs still intend to use mobile fintech payments in the future. The factors that drive mobile fintech payment usage are the demands of consumers, facilitating payment transactions, being efficient, practical, and safer.

Keywords: mobile fintech payment, perceived risk, perceived trust, SMEs

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-361]

Public perceptions of the implementation of non-smoking villages in Magelang Regency

Enik Suhariyanti, Nugroho Agung Prabowo
Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

Regulations on non-smoking areas in the regions are very difficult to enforce because of the many conflicts of interest between local governments and stakeholders such as the cigarette industry. The application of a smoke-free area can be started from the family, village or village area. For this reason, this study will examine the public's perception of whether in a village or village it will be applied about a smoke-free area. Will the villagers accept or reject the regulations that are applied in the village and what are the obstacles in a village/village implementing the no-smoking area regulations. This research was conducted using quantitative research methods with a descriptive approach as the primary method and qualitative as a supporting method. No smoking area (KTR) was not understood by all respondents. The data shown in graph 9 proves that 24% of respondents do not understand the no-smoking area or the concept of a no-smoking village, while the remaining 76% already understand the no-smoking area. However, the respondent's data also shows positive conditions, namely the data in graph 10 shows that most agree with the concept of a no-smoking village, which is 82%, while the remaining 18% disagree. Of the respondents who agree with the concept of a non-smoking area or village, they want the concept to be strengthened by regulations, namely in the form of regional regulations. Those who agree to apply regional regulations are 47%, while those who agree with village regulations are 43% and 2% agree with hamlet/village regulations. The rest don't state their opinion.

Keywords: public perception- no smoking area

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-106]

Information literature on affective cognitive aspects of students in online learning at Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri 2 City of Malang Indonesia

Martutik, Setiawan, Moh. Safii,, Reza Fawzia Ahmad*
Faculty of Letter State University of Malang
*setiawan@um.ac.id

Abstract

In online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic, educational institutions have done many things in order to continue to provide learning to students at school, one of which is to use the internet as the main learning medium. Including Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri 2 Malang City makes every effort to do online-based learning, but this online learning is not necessarily supported by the readiness of students in cognitive and affective aspects and tends to have low results. This study uses information literacy analysis to find effective online learning patterns so that students' cognitive and affective aspects can increase significantly. The research method used is classroom action research (action research), with the type of qualitative descriptive research, with the sampling technique used is side-by-side purposive sampling. Results of the study found that at the observation stage it was found that there were many students who had difficulty understanding the learning material with a speed reading process, in cycle 1 with several actions (written tests, and making summaries) there were 17 out of 25 students who had cognitive and affective scores with scores still low, namely with a value of 70, under the Teaching Completeness Criteria (KKM) with a score of 75 because cycle 1 scores below the KKM, so cycle 2 is needed. As a result, 18 students experienced an increase in abilities from cognitive and affective aspects through the information literacy process with a score of 77 above the Teaching Completeness Criteria (KKM), meaning that this activity was completed with a percentage above 50% of the number of students.

Keywords: Information Literacy, Cognitive, Affective, Online Learning

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-108]

The use of instagram place feature: shopping mall visitors fragmentation

Irmawan Rahyadi, Asilanisa Wijayanti, Fahira Dwinda Rachmadiani, M Farel Salahudin, Nadia Novita Rizky, Rifa Renda Bestari

Communication Department, Master of Strategic Marketing Communication-Binus Graduate Program. Binus University. Jalan Kebon Jeruk no. 27. Jakarta Barat. 11530. Indonesia.

Abstract

In this digital age, the use of social media is becoming increasingly intense. One of the social media used in Indonesia is Instagram. One of the features in Instagram is Instagram Place, which is a feature to display the location on a photo or video. The purpose of this study is to find out

the fragmentation of shopping mall visitors based on the place feature on Instagram social media posts. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study research method of one of the shopping malls in South Jakarta. The study had a total of 50 posts from the Instagram Place feature which we then analyzed using semiotics theory. In this study it was found that out of 50 Instagram feeds taken from the top post on the Instagram Place feature the fragmentation is divided into (1) shopping, (2) dining, (3) special events, and (4) entertainment.

Keywords: Instagram Place, Fragmentation, Shopping Mall, Semiotics Study

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-369]

The influenced of brand ambassador and e-service quality to purchase decision of tokopedia on BTS fanbase

Hartelina, Reminta Lumban Batu, Nova Audina

Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang

Abstract

This study aims to examine and analyze the influence of Brand Ambassador and E-Service Quality on purchasing decisions at Tokopedia. This study uses primary data with data obtained from distributing questionnaires to the BTS fanbase through social media. The secondary data obtained were adjusted to the literature related to the research. The sample in this study was taken using probability sampling method with proportionate stratified random sampling technique. The analytical method used in this study is to use Structural Equation Model (SEM) Analysis with the help of the AMOS program. Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out by BTS research, it can be stated that BTS Research on Brand Ambassador variables contributes a lot to Purchase Decisions compared to E-Service Quality.

Keywords: Brand Ambassador, E-Service Quality, Purchase Decision

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-371]

Analysis of the Unified Theory Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) model to join in the program through behavioral intention

Reminta Lumban Batu, Hartelina, Ayuk Hidayanti
Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang

Abstract

This research is a quantitative study with a descriptive and verification approach. The population in this study are Bangkit participants. 2021 people with a sample of 342 people resulting from sample calculations using the Issac and Michael formula with an error rate of 5% and determined using a probability sampling technique with a stratified sampling approach. The analysis method uses Structural Equation Model (SEM) analysis with Lisrel 8.72 and descriptive analysis with SPSS 21. The results show that performance expectancy has an average value of 1379.43. Effort expectancy has an average value of 1442.83. Social influence has an average value of 1148.66, and Facilitating condition has an average value of 1396.44. Behavioral intention has an average value of 1434.28. Use behavior has an average value of 1454. There is a significant effect between performance expectancy on behavioral intention of 80,9%. There is a significant effect of effort expectancy on behavioral intention of 15,1%. Social influence has no significant effect on behavioral intention of -1,1%. Facilitating conditions have a significant effect on use behavior 39,5%. Behavioral intention has a significant effect on use behavior 60,9%. There is a significant indirect effect between performance expectancy on use behavior through behavioral intention of 49,3%. There is a significant indirect effect between effort expectancy on use behavior through behavioral intention of 9,2%. There is an indirect and insignificant effect between social influence on use behavior through behavioral intention of -0,2%.

Keywords: UTAUT, Behavioral Intention, Use Behavior

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-121]

The effect of online learning on communication between lecturers and students during covid-19 pandemic

Heldina Pristanti, Kristin Wulansari, Dita Andansari, Siti Nurhasanah
Politeknik Negeri Samarinda

Abstract

Communication is very important in education sector especially communication between lecturers and students in order to improve the teaching and learning process. Without communication is very hard to transfer information of knowledge to gain understanding and develop relationship from lecturers to students. This study aims to explore whether online learning has an effect on communication between lecturers and students in a negative way, affects student's productivity level and to evaluate and suggest ways of improving effective online communication between lecturers and students. This study is a descriptive quantitative

research study which was conducted through a semi-structured online census analyzed using SPSS 17. The data will be presented in pie charts, figures and tables. Results revealed that the vast majority agree with the questions of the study. Students still prefer classroom classes over online classes due to many problems they faced during the online classes such as lack of motivation, internet problem, lack of communication between lecturers and students. This research studied the impact from student's perspective and the sample was selected only from the students.

Keywords: Communication, effective communication, online learning, Productivity, Face to face learning, Lecturers

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-391]

Opportunities for political da'wah in Muhammadiyah organizations in the regions

Sulton, Ardhana Januar Mahardhani, Hadi Cahyono, Sutrisno
Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo

Abstract

This paper looks further at the opportunities for political da'wah in Muhammadiyah organizations in the regions. This paper is an idea that is summarized from some of the literature and observational studies that have been carried out by the author. Furthermore, the data that has been obtained is verified to be correct with relevant sources either through books or articles. Based on this, it can be concluded that Muhammadiyah is of the view that taking part in the dynamics of the life of the nation and the state is one manifestation of the mission of da'wah *amar ma'ruf nahi munkar*. power or state as do political parties and formal political forces. The aim is to participate in establishing good governance- secondly, through community development or empowerment activities as well as indirect political activities to influence policies with moral force struggles (communication, socialization, articulation, aggregation functions).

Keywords: Da'wah, Politics, Muhammadiyah

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-395]

A content analysis in the studies of YouTube about panic buying bear brand milk video in covid-19 pandemic era

Iwan Supriyadi, Irmawan Rahyadi, Yohanes Arie Kuncoroyakti
Universitas Bina Nusantara
Universitas Gunadarma

Abstract

This paper uses a qualitative approach with qualitative content analysis as a method to describe various other bias cognitive sentences from the title's Content Analysis in YouTube's Study of the Bear Brand Milk Panic Buying Video in the Era of the COVID-19 Pandemic[^]. This study aims to determine the public's response and determine how the video can inspire and boost product branding in the market. This qualitative content analysis collects data using the purposive sampling technique according to the reporting criteria, totaling 29 video news about Bear Brand Milk with a minimum of 3 comments - a maximum of 9,133 comments, then reducing it to get a sample. Classification of polarization strategy coding into 4 (Four) comment groups (Relevant, Negative, Positive, and Irrelevant). Categorization of paraphrase strategies which are then formally segmented.

Keywords: Cognitive Bias, Bear Brand Milk, Panic Buying.

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-142]

Collaborative governance in creating a lifestyle of people who care about hygienic drinking water and sanitation

Eny Boedi Orbawati, Retno Dewi Pramodia Ahsani, Ari Mukti, Catur Wulandari, Apsari Wahyu Kinanti
Department of Public Administration, Universitas Tidar, Magelang 56116, Indonesia

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to outline the pattern of cooperation carried out by actors of interest in creating a healthy lifestyle of people who care about the consumption of clean and hygienic drinking water and the use of proper sanitation. Access, facilities, quality, quantity, and contingency are urgently needed to help improve people's quality of life. Descriptive qualitative research with an in-depth interview model was conducted to 13 sources to outline problems in the research. Among them are three people civil servant Magelang, two people PDAM, four people from private CSR-CSR, and five community leaders. The study results are: The government, through PDAM, has facilitated more than 80% of iron water that is suitable for consumption and use in daily activities. The government continues to improve services from the structure of quality, quantity, and contingency of clean water and sanitation, provide subsidies to the poor, freedom for houses of worship, and light payments to the community. Second, there is no concern from companies around residential areas to provide and facilitate access to hygienic clean water for consumption. Sanitation facilities are built only as an initial prerequisite, so such

facilities are not evaluated and treated. On the other hand, efforts made in the form of socialization and education are often ignored by the community for inadequate costs, facilities, and administration. The companion has difficulty in providing an understanding of the benefits to the community to the use of clean water.

Keywords: collaborative governance, hygienic, sanitation

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-405]

Existence of the historical value of the tourism space of the urban community in the revitalization of the old city

Asih Retno Dewanti, Atridia Wilastrina, Silviana Amanda Aurelia

Interior Design Study Program, Faculty of Art and Design, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Abstract

Concept Old Town Revitalization as a spirit of place based on historical values, tourism potential integrated with public transportation, culinary and open space for socializing on the land of PT. KAI Kampung Kota Taman Intan so that the realization of comfortable sustainable and smart city according Vision and Mission of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government. Sustainable city and smart city according to the vision and mission of the DKI Jakarta Regional Government. Collecting data with primary data in the form of archives, literature and state of the art scientific journals and secondary data in the form of field surveys, observations, documentation and interviews with traditional stakeholders and local communities. Old Town has potential of: Aspects of the area having historical value, environmental aspects of water tourism, socio-economic-cultural aspects and public health, open space to socialize and creativity, security aspects is integrated drainage to prevent flooding, aspects of stakeholders according to vision-Mission of the DKI Jakarta Regional Government. Realizing the concept of old city tourism with the existence of an integrated Liveable City District, Historical and Cultural, Reclaiming Heritage according to the Vision, Mission of the DKI Regional Government and PT. KAI is comfortable and equipped with a Mobile Culinary Center, Water Tourism and an instagramable social and creative space.

Keywords: Old Town- Mobile Culinary- Water Tourism- Creative Social Space

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-406]

Management of education value transformational leadership strategies in darussalam boarding school gontor

Munif Attamimi, Suparto Wijoyo, Bagong Suyanto, Moch Charis Hidayat

Post Graduate School, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia.

Faculty Of Law, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia.

Faculty Of Social and Political Science, Airlangaa University, Surabaya, Indonesia

Faculty Of Islamic Studies, Muhammadiyah Surabaya University, Indonesia

*munifattamimi@gmail.com

Abstract

Leadership is an activity in guiding a group in such a way that the group's common goals are achieved. In the reality of social life, the role and function of a leader is very important in the success of any joint venture. This can be seen in various social institutions, whether political, economic, social, religious and educational. Pondok Modern Darussalam Gontor is a boarding school educational institution that educates its students with an emphasis on community orientation and leadership. This boarding school has succeeded in producing graduates with leadership capacities in various organizations in all segments of society and in different leadership scales, ranging from local, national, and even international scopes. For this reason, it is important to conduct in-depth research on the implementation of transformational leadership education values at Darussalam Boarding School Gontor, especially regarding the leadership strategy applied and the supporting factors for its implementation. The type of research carried out is field research where to obtain accurate and objective data, the authors come directly to the research location to collect data through interviews, observation and documentation. Then the data that the authors have obtained were analyzed using a qualitative descriptive analysis method. With the steps in the form of selecting the completeness of the data, then entering the tabulation (classifying the answer categories, giving codes to the items), then proceeding to the final stage in the form of conclusions. From the results of this study it was found that the value transformational leadership education method applied at Darussalam Boarding School Gontor consisted of direction, training, assignment, habituation, escort, exemplary, approach (humane, idealism, program). Supported by environmental factors, organizational activities and values or philosophy of life that are embedded in each activity.

Keywords: Strategic Management, Transformational Leadership, Education Values

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-171]

The impact of halal certification on guest satisfaction at the restaurant grand sawit hotel samarinda

A Rinto Dwiatmojo^{1}, Said Keliwar², Evi Setiyawati², Edwin Febriani Suprpto², Yusni Nyura², Khairul Hisyam bin Kamarudin³*

¹ Doctoral Candidate, Razak Faculty of Technology, and Informatics UTM Kuala Lumpur

² Politeknik Negeri Samarinda, Samarinda, Indonesia

³ Razak Faculty of Technology and Informatics UTM Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

*rinto_dwiatmojo@polnes.ac.id

Abstract

Hotel Grand Sawit Is a hotel with Syariah management located in Samarinda, with various facilities that meet the classification and qualifications (DSN-MUI) and one of the adequate facilities for guest satisfaction is a restaurant, a department that provides food and drink that guest need. The purpose of this study was to determine the halal certification on the satisfaction of guests who visited the Grand Sawit Hotel Restaurant Samarinda. The methodology used is multiple linear regression analysis, classical assumption test, coefficient of determination, partial t-test and f test simultaneously. The results of this study showed that the f test and hygiene sanitation simultaneously had a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$, and the t-test or partially the halal product variable had a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and the sanitation hygiene variable had a value of $0.001 < 0.05$. partially and simultaneously has a positive and significant effect on guest satisfaction. Then the R Square value of 0.209 indicates that the independent variable can influence the dependent variable by 20.9%. While the remaining 79.1% is explained by other variables outside of this study.

Keywords: Halal Certification- Restaurant- Guest Satisfaction- Syariah Hotel

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-427]

Resettlement program in the heritage area of Jakarta old city, case: kampung balokan

Nurhikmah Budi Hartanti^{1}, Achmad Hadi Prabowo¹, Dwi Rosnarti², Punto Wijayanto¹, Rizki F. Madina², Syamsul Ariman Mahfudz¹, Lazuardi Nurrohman²*

¹ Master of Architecture Study Programme, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Planning, Universitas Trisakti. Jalan Kyai Tapa, Grogol, West Jakarta, 1140

² Bachelor of Architecture Study Programme, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Planning, Universitas Trisakti. Jalan Kyai Tapa, Grogol, West Jakarta, 1140

*nurhikmah@trisakti.ac.id

Abstract

The existence of squatter settlements is a challenge in the revitalization of the Jakarta Old City heritage area. Kampung Balokan is a squatter that has for decades occupied the land near the railroad in the north of Kotalama Station and needs to be resettled. However, a resettlement program must carefully consider the livelihood of the community. The purpose of this research is to identify the needs and potential constraints of the community in the resettlement program Heritage Area. The research method uses a participatory approach, with the community as subjects that are involved in formulating problems, needs, and obstacles to implementing the resettlement program. As the research was carried out during the pandemic, a mixture of online and offline methods was employed. The initial findings of the study show that the residents of Kampung Balokan have occupied the land for 2 - 3 generations, and most of their lives are tied to activities around the Kotalama heritage area. However, they are aware that they are occupying land illegally. The community's need for resettlement is relocation not far from the Kotatua area so that they can continue their livelihoods. A good resettlement program can improve the living standard and maintain the livelihoods of the target community. It is an approach towards the 11th SDGs target, Sustainable Cities and Community.

Keywords: Resettlement, Heritage Area, Kampung Balokan, Kotatua Jakarta.

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-173]

Youtube as a means of Balinese language maintenance by youth in West Lombok regency

Desak Made Yoniartini, mahsun, Burhanuddin

Universitas Mataram

Institut Agama Hindu Negeri Gde Pudja Mataram

Abstract

The Balinese tribe is well-known exists on the island of Bali. However, it turns out that there are also many Balinese ethnic communities on the island of Lombok. Balinese language grows, develops, and is used by the community as part of the culture. The young generation is the next

generation who should maintain the culture, in this case, is the language. As a part of a society that is close to the digital world, the younger generation can do this simultaneously by maintaining language and, at the same time, staying attached to the digital world. This study aims to see the effectiveness of YouTube in maintaining the Balinese language among the youths in the West Lombok district. The method in this study is qualitative, with the primary data source coming from the Balok Kreatif youtube channel and secondary data coming from the analysis of studies on language maintenance. First, the data collection technique is carried out using observation and interview methods, and then, the data will be presented narratively. The results show that the Balok Kreatif youtube channel, which has 117 episodes, uses language. With 28 thousand subscribers, they have succeeded in maintaining and introducing Balinese to the people of Lombok Barar district, and more importantly, they are proud to use their mother tongue.

Keywords: Keywords: Defense, Language, Youtube.

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-177]

Meaning management between lecturers and students in online learning during pandemic

Rosalia Prismarini Nurdiarti, Kristina Andryani

University Mercu Buana of Yogyakarta

Abstract

Online learning during pandemic times is changing the way we communicate from face-to-face to virtual space. This makes the information conveyed reduced by technical and non-technical matters. So it is important to understand the interaction of lecturers and students in interacting in a virtual space in forming meaning when the discussion process takes place. The study aims to analyze the coordinated management of meaning in interactions between lecturers and students during online learning in pandemic times. The method used to virtual ethnography to understand the subjective experience of lecturers and students. Informants in this research are 4 lecturers and 4 students from UMY Communication Science Study. Meaning is a dialogical space for the experience of lecturers and students. At the content level, discussion and learning output. At the level of speech acts such as feedback on assignments, reprimands, and compliments. At the relationship level, lecturers as facilitators as well as escorts to strengthen the soft skills and character of students. This research has contributed to providing perspective on the interpersonal context of communication by using coordinated management meaning perspectives in the online learning process. Through coordinated management meaning, it is used to analyze the problem of miscommunication that occurs in online learning.

Keywords: meaning, online learning, relations, coordinated

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-450]

Craft evolution on the origin of dwellings houses, case study: Ume Kbbubu at West Timor Island, Indonesia

Aurum Obe Titu Eki¹, Nurhikmah Budi Hartanti^{2}*

¹ Architecture Department, Master of Architecture Program Student. Universitas Trisakti

² Architecture Department, Master of Architecture Program, Faculty Member. Universitas Trisakti

*nurhikmah@trisakti.ac.id

Abstract

The origin of dwelling house theory has been studied from a historical aspect through the findings of archaeologists and vernacular houses bound by cultural values and regional traditions. According to John Christopher Jones, inventor of the Craft Evolution theory, design innovation is first developed by craftsmen activities to produce local products used to meet life demands. Therefore, this study examines the origin of dwelling houses by comparing the theory of Craft Evolution with a case study of Ume Kbbubu traditional house as Craftsmen's products of Dawan indigenes at West Timor. This is a descriptive research with data collected from various literature studies. The results showed that the existing traditional house is not the final product that has been passed down by generation rather it continues to develop as a form of the Craft Evolution process.

Keywords: craft evolution, dwelling house, Ume Kbbubu

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-460]

Social organization solidarity model of aisyyiah in the covid-19 pandemic era

Yusuf Adam Hilman, Eli Purwati

Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo

Abstract

The social solidarity that is designed in the Aisyyiah organization, Muhammadiyah University of Ponorogo is an interesting matter to be studied, in the midst of minimal collective awareness due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the purpose of this study is to analyze the solidarity model formed in the organization. This research is a descriptive qualitative type, with primary and secondary data sources. The results of this study show that the type of solidarity that is made is organic solidarity, which occurs in modern times, with a high division of work specializations and a dominant individualistic nature. Organizational values are one of the important things that drive the emergence of collective awareness, which is then translated into a compensation program for people affected by COVID-19.

Keywords: Aisyyiah Organization- Organic Solidarity, the COVID-19 Pandemic-

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-213]

Analysis of the supporting aspects of manufacturing companies in the basic and chemical industry sectors in carrying out accounting conservatism

Aida Nahar, Jenni Dwi Marettta

Universitas Islam Nahdlatul Ulama Jepara

Abstract

Financial statements are a very important tool in describing company information for external and internal parties. Financial statements must comply with accounting principles in accordance with applicable standards to obtain financial statements that can be accounted for and useful for users. Therefore, the preparation of financial statements must apply the principle of prudence or the principle of accounting conservatism. This study aims to analyze accounting conservatism used in supporting aspects of manufacturing companies in the basic and chemical industry sector. This study involves several aspects of financial distress, financial ratios, firm size and managerial ownership structure. The type of data used is quantitative data taken from the financial statements of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2017-2019 period through IDN Financial. The sampling technique used purposive sampling and the data analysis method used the SPSS version 21 program. The supporting aspect of manufacturing companies in the basic and chemical industrial sectors in carrying out accounting conservatism is firm size. This means that the larger the size of the company, the more companies pay attention to the principle of accounting conservatism. Meanwhile, other aspects such as financial distress, financial ratios and managerial ownership structure have no effect on the company's use of accounting conservatism principles. This study will be considered by investors in investing their capital and become a consideration for creditors in providing loans to companies. Investors and creditors will choose companies that use accounting conservatism. Accounting conservatism is influenced by firm size. In this case, investors or creditors will see the size of the company on the use of the implementation of accounting conservatism.

Keywords: Accounting Conservatism, Financial Statements, supporting aspects of manufacturing companies

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-215]

The existence of the kembang sembah dance as a welcoming dance by sasakese in lombok, nusa tenggara barat

Yani Timor Prajawati, Tika Puspita Sari, Desak Made Yoniartini
IAHN Gde Pudja Mataram
Universitas Alma Ata Yogyakarta

Abstract

One of the local arts community-owned Lombok is a Dance Flower Mantis, who now received less attention compared to dance the opening in other areas. This research will discuss 1. The factors that affect the existence, Dance of the Flower Mantis and the right solution for popularizing the Dance the Flower Worship in the world of performing arts in particular on the island of Lombok in Indonesia in general. 2. Composing Dance Scripts dance flower worshipped on the island of Lombok. The methods used in this research is qualitative, using the historical model Koentowijoyo. The primary source of data comes from the owner of the studio which is located in Lombok, and secondary sources derived from studies of dance opening. Observation, interview and documentation is a technique of data retrieval, while the presentation of the data is implemented with the technical narrative. This research managed to find the fact that the dance Flower Mantis typical belongs to the people of Lombok, which is an ethnic Sasak, its development is influenced by the role of multiple layers of society. Motion-dance movement found in dance Flower Mantis can only be interpreted by the public Sasak as the owner of the dance Flower Mantis.

Keywords: Existence, Dance Of The Flower Mantis, Local Arts

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-474]

The correlation of knowledge of commercial sex workers attitudes with the criminal provoke abortion case

Sri Rahayu Amri¹, Asmawati¹, Andi Sitti Umrah¹, Hadi Pajarianto²

¹ Departement of Midwifery Diploma III program, Universitas Muhammadiyah Palopo, Indonesia

² Departement of Early Childhood Teacher Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Palopo, Indonesia

*sriahayuamri@umpalopo.ac.id

Abstract

Nowadays, risky Abortion became a global health problem, whereas it is often overlooked not only by the public but also by the health officer. This is explanatory research using the survey method with the cross-sectional approach. The sample in this study was 50 commercial sex workers. The Data analyzed using a chi-square test. The results showed that respondents with a good level of knowledge had an approval attitude towards the criminal provoke abortion case

as much as 31.3% and those who did not agree with this attitude as much as 68.8%. Respondents with a poor level of knowledge have a 77.8% agree and 22.2% disagree. Chi-square test results showed that there is a correlation between the knowledge and attitudes of commercial sex workers to the criminal provoke abortion case ($p = .003$). Therefore, the government is expected to increase counseling on the dangers of criminal provoke abortion, especially among the 'night workers' so that criminal provoke abortion can be at least reduced or prevented as early as possible.

Keywords: knowledge- attitude- criminal provoke abortion

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-220]

Lexico-grammatical analysis among participants in the perspectives of democratic

Rofiq Nurhadi, Edi Sunjayanto, Tri Ermayani

Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo, Indonesia

*esunjayanto@umpwr.ac.id

Abstract

Speech function is an utterance that serves a function such as statement, question, offer, and command. As people carry out a casual conversation to exchange goods-and-services and information, they perform speech functions at the same time. The problem statements are what negotiation patterns/speech functions are mainly used by the users, and to what extend are the lexico-grammatical realization of the speech function. The research is descriptive. The unit of analysis is move. Move is part of the turn, which expresses speech functions. Move, itself, is expressed in language through clause. Clause encodes meanings. One of those meanings is interpersonal meaning. Interpersonal meaning is realized through selections from the system of mood. Pedagogically it implied that language competence is important for people in communication. The language competence for a person can perform how to respond to such questions and statements appropriately.

Keywords: speech function, register, whatsapp chatting

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-228]

Public service complaint “e-wadul” in perspective of government to citizens relations in surabaya

Fitri Badriyatul Istiqomah, Didik Gunawan Suharto, Rutiana Dwi Wahyunengseh, Nida Hanin Dary
Magister Public Administration of Sebelas Maret University

Abstract

E-government-based public services in Indonesia are still not appropriately implemented. One form of government citizens relations is the development of community complaint applications, which are helpful for the government to see how successful it is in carrying out development activities. Community complaints are an essential element in regional agencies because complaints aim to correct the shortcomings of implementation activities. The complaint E-Wadul community in Surabaya has not been fully publicized, so the community is confused about where to complain. This research aims to find out and analyze the management of public complaints in Surabaya city and factors that affect the direction of complaints in Surabaya. The methods used in this research are qualitative approaches. Complaint management in Surabaya has clear standards and procedures in handling complaints. Complaint management procedures and standards in Surabaya are supported by facilities and infrastructure and the mayor's decree to launch complaints online in Surabaya, but some obstacles hinder the complaint process.

Keywords: e-government, e-wadul, public service

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-487]

Spatial factors influencing sense of belonging of the middle-income residents living in planned housing in jabodetabek

Anindita Ramadhani, Hanny Wahidin Wiranegara, Istiqomah Tuguis, Deneza Thahirah
Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture Landscape and Environmental Technology, Trisakti University

Abstract

Sense of belonging (SOB) is a psychosocial construct used to describe a person's acceptance to the condition of the community in which he or she lives. Spatial condition is one influencing the SOB of community members. The purpose of this study was to determine the spatial factors that affect the SOB of middle-income residents living in planned housing in Jabodetabek. The research design used is a questionnaire survey method. The questionnaire uses a Likert scale. The samples are the residents of planned housing in Jabodetabek, from both of flats and landed housing. The analysis method uses Smart-PLS. Spatial factors tested include amenities, accessibility, and identity. The results showed that accessibility and place identity had a significant effect on SOB.

Keywords: Sense of belonging- Spatial factors- Middle-class housing- planned housing- Jabodetabek

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-494]

Analysis of performance management at the regional disaster management agency (BPBD) of magelang regency in disaster management

Tri Asih Wismaningtyas, S.I.A., M.A., Reva Ngulya Savi'ah
Universitas Tidar

Abstract

Magelang Regency is one of the areas prone to disasters. Disasters that often occurred in this area include the eruption of Mount Merapi, cold lava floods and landslides. BPBD of Magelang Regency is an institution that plays an important role in anticipating and overcoming it. Performance management is very necessary in optimizing the main tasks and functions of this institution. This study aims to analyze how the performance and the factors that influence BPBD Magelang Regency in disaster management. The method used in this research is qualitative method. Data collection techniques used is in-depth interviews, document studies and literature studies. From this study, it was found that the performance of BPBD in carrying out disaster management in Magelang Regency was classified as good. Factors that affect performance management in disaster management at the BPBD office in Magelang Regency include human resources, community empowerment and funds. This research can be used to improve performance in BPBD Magelang Regency. In the end, this also has an effect on reducing of the bad impacts that arise from the disaster that occurred in Magelang Regency.

Keywords: Performance, Management, Disaster

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-495]

The influence of customer experience and consumer innovativeness on satisfaction, trust and loyalty on grab application user in samarinda city

Ahyar Muhammad Diah, Arminingsih, Sri Maharani Balik
Politeknik Negeri Samarinda

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to analyze and prove the influence of Customer Experience on Loyalty on Grab application user in Samarinda city, Customer Experience on Satisfaction on Grab application user in Samarinda city, Customer Experience on Trust on Grab application user in Samarinda city, the influence Consumer Innovativeness on Satisfaction on Grab application user in Samarinda city, Consumer Innovativeness on Trust on Grab application user in Samarinda city, Consumer Innovativeness on Loyalty on Grab application user in Samarinda city, the influence Satisfaction on Trust on Grab application user in Samarinda city, Satisfaction on Loyalty on Grab application user in Samarinda city, and the influence Trust on Loyalty on Grab application user in Samarinda city. And this study uses a survey with 140 sample by a respondent are in the Samarinda city, with the sampling technique Accidental Sampling Method.

Respondents were only interviewed once when meeting (cross section). Data form respondent (Primary Data) are then tabulated and tested using statistical method. Data is collected using research aids (questionnaires) that have been tested for validity and reliability. From the result of the test all instruments of the research question were declared valid (coefficient > 0.30) and stated reliability (negative value > 0.60). The results of the study after statistical test using SEM-AMOS version 5.0 shows that the following results Customer Experience has no significant effect on Loyalty on Grab application user in Samarinda city, Customer Experience has a significant effect on Satisfaction on Grab application user in Samarinda city, Customer Experience has a significant effect on Trust on Grab application user in Samarinda city, Consumer Innovativeness has a significant effect on Satisfaction on Grab application user in Samarinda city, Consumer Innovativeness has no significant effect on Trust on Grab application user in Samarinda city, Consumer

Keywords: Customer Experience, Consumer Innovativeness, Satisfaction, Trust, Loyalty

Topic: Other Social Sciences & Humanities

[ABS-6]

Maduranese community and the covid-19 pandemic: testing the covid-19 protocol compliance model through covid-19 risk perception, citizen trust, locus of control and anti-vaccine attitudes

Lusy Asa Akhrani, Emy Sudarwati, Ida Puji Lestari, Bintari Ratih Kusumaningrum
Universitas Brawijaya

Abstract

Covid-19 cases in 2021 soared in Madura. Various efforts have been made by the government to overcome the spike in cases. This study aims to test the Covid-19 protocol compliance model through the perception of the risk of covid-19, citizen trust, locus of control, and anti-vaccine attitudes. Research respondents totaled 245 with the characteristics of an overseas Madurese community. The results showed that the theoretical model of compliance with the Covid protocol for the overseas Madurese community was built through Citizen Trust, Locus of Control, and Anti-Vaccine Attitudes, although risk perception did not affect the Covid-19 health protocol. Testing the effect between variables showed that although risk perception did not have a significant effect on health protocol compliance, the citizen's trust variable had a significant effect on health protocol compliance and risk perception. Anti-vaccine attitudes themselves have a powerful influence on health protocol compliance and risk perception. Locus of control has an important effect on health protocol compliance but does not play a role in risk perception.

Keywords: Anti-Vaccine Attitude, Citizen Trust, Covid-19 Protocol Compliance, Covid-19 Risk Perception, and Locus of Control

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-10]

Innovative work behavior in bureaucratic organizations: the effect of leadership and self efficacy in the ministry of home affairs

Sukma Nurmala, Selly Dian Widyasari

Psychology Major, FISIP - Universitas Brawijaya, Building A, 4th Floor, Faculty of Social Political Sciences. Universitas Brawijaya. Veteran Street, Malang City, East Java. Indonesia
*sukmanurmala@ub.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to determine whether there is an influence of leadership and self-efficacy towards innovative work behavior in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The sample of this research is 183 State Civil Apparatus who work in the Ministry of Home Affairs (114 men, 69 women). This study uses three measuring tools, namely the Individual Innovative Behavior scale by Kleysen & Street (2001) to measure the implementation of new ideas in the workplace, the Global Transformational Leadership Scale (GTL) scale by Podsakoff, Mackenzie, Moorman, and Fetter (1990) to measure leadership patterns that motivate subordinates to do things beyond what they have planned, and the Indonesian Adaptation of the General Self-Efficacy scale developed by Born, Schwarzer, & Jerusalem (1995) to measure the individual's belief that they able to control the situation. The data analysis used was parametric statistics with multiple linear regression test. The results of the data analysis of this study indicate that leadership and self-efficacy have a significant effect towards innovative work behavior ($R^2 = 0.637$, $Sig. = 0.000$). In other words, the influence of the variation of the independent variable (leadership variable and self-efficacy variable) is able to explain 63.7% variation of dependent variable (innovative work behavior) in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Based on the research findings, the authors recommends State Civil Apparatus to continuously develop innovative ideas on an ongoing basis while still referring to the plans that have been prepared to manage the situation that occurs and are also supported by leadership figures who have an innovative spirit to facilitate the creative ideas of their subordinates.

Keywords: Innovative work behavior- Leadership- Ministry of home affairs- Self-efficacy

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-13]

Covid 19 vaccination is approaching, why should you hesitate? effect of disgust, conspiratorial belief on antivaccination attitude in college students

Ika Herani, Dwi Maimunatul Nadia, Muhammad Habib Nur Fawaid

Psychology University Brawijaya

Abstract

Covid-19 has had a wide influence with the increasing number of sufferers and deaths of Covid-19 patients. The government is trying to reduce the rate of spread by promoting the Covid-19 vaccination program. Many factors affect the success of this Covid-19 vaccination program. This

study aims to determine the effect of disgust, conspiratorial belief on anti-vaccination attitude in college students. Disgust was measured using the Disgust Emotion Scale, conspiratorial belief was measured using the Vaccine Conspiracy Belief Scale, and the Vaccination Attitudes Examination was used to measure Anti Vaccination Attitude. This study involved 150 student respondents with the characteristics of these students not having received or participating in the Covid-19 vaccination program. The results of the multiple regression test showed that there was a simultaneous influence of the three variables on the students' conspiratorial beliefs. The conspiratorial belief variable has a partial relationship to the anti-vaccination attitude, but the disgust variable does not have a partial relationship to the anti-vaccination attitude variable.

Keywords: Anti Vaccination Attitude, conspiratorial belief , disgust

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-296]

Attachment to God and psychological well-being among college students

Zaimah Lutfia Ningrum, Fitri Ayu Kusumaningrum

Departement of Psychology, Universitas Islam Indonesia, Indonesia

Abstract

Attachment to God can lead individuals to a happy life. This study aims to determine the relationship between attachment to God and psychological well-being in 244 Muslim college students. The hypothesis in this study is that there is a positive relationship between attachment to God and psychological well-being. The research method in this study is a quantitative method using a Likert scale. Data collection was carried out using the Short 18 item scale of psychological well-being developed by Ryff (in Clarke et al., 2001) and using the Muslim Spiritual Attachment Scale (M-SAS) which was adapted and modified by Yildiz et al., (2019). The results showed that there was a positive relationship between attachment to God and psychological well-being in college students. The correlation value $r = 0.325$ and $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$). This shows that the higher the level of attachment to God, the higher the level of psychological well-being of college students. Based on the results obtained, it can be said that the hypothesis in this study is accepted.

Keywords: Attachment to God, psychological well-being, college students

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-316]

The resilience of athletes in the face of the covid-19 pandemic: a descriptive analysis study of young elite athletes in central java

Martia Yosi Nurfa Indah¹, Hermahayu^{1}*

¹ Faculty of Psychology and Humanities, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Jalan Tidar 21, Magelang 59214, Central Java, Indonesia.

*hermahayu@ummgl.ac.id

Abstract

The pandemic of Covid-19 has caused limited social access, including activities in the world of sports. This difficult condition is classified as a new adaptation that must be faced by all people and sectors as well as the world of sports that involves athletes. So that the endurance of athletes is tested in the face of a pandemic situation related to all sports activities. The purpose of this study was to determine the resilience of athletes in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic in a descriptive manner, especially athletes aged 14-18 years in Central Java. The data in this research will be processed using descriptive techniques involving 40 young athletes aged 14-18 years in Central Java. The results of the research revealed that there was no significant difference between the resilience levels of male athletes and female athletes. The resilience of young athletes in Central Java is at a moderate level. It is necessary to increase resilience by adapting to unpleasant situations and having good stress coping related to disappointment due to canceled sports competitions.

Keywords: Resilience- Athletes- Athletes Resilience- Pandemic- Covid-19

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-93]

Workforce agility during covid-19: the effect of teamwork and empowering leadership

Nopriadi Saputra¹, Retnowati WD Tuti², Evi Satispi²

¹ Bina Nusantara University

² Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta

Abstract

This article is an attempt to examine the impact of teamwork and empowering leadership on workforce agility in a construction company. A survey-based study was conducted for supporting this article. The data collection has involved about 378 employees. SmartPLS was used for structuring and analyzing the collected data statistically. The results reveal that empowering leadership has positive and significant impact on team work and workforce agility. Team work influences workforce agility significantly. For improving workforce agility, the company is recommended to develop their managerial resources in the empowering leadership capability and strengthening the cohesiveness among employees.

Keywords: workforce agility, teamwork, empowering leadership
Topic: Psychology

[ABS-133]

Coping mechanism of Indonesian teenagers with online learning programs during the pandemic covid-19

Ike Mardiaty Agustin¹, Retno Rizky Astuti¹, Sawiji¹, Ernawati¹, Tri Sumarsih¹, Suryo Ediyono²

¹ Universitas Muhammadiyah Gombong, Kebumen Regency

² Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta

Abstract

Coronavirus or COVID-19 spreads quickly between people, especially in Indonesian country and affects the education system. Pandemic becomes one of the causes psychological on teenagers who as students. They were bored and stressed, therefore needed a way to cover the students' problems, such as coping mechanisms. Describe coping mechanism of the teenagers with online learning programs during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study is quantitative research with a cross-sectional approach. All respondents were two hundred seventy-nine of 1-3 years teenagers in senior high school, sampling technique A simple random sampling. The Research instruments a coping mechanism used Modification from Jalowiec Coping Scale and It had been conducted validity and reliability process, r-table 0,361 and alpha 0,870 sequentially. Data analysis showed that there were two hundred seventeen teenagers in adaptive coping mechanism (77.8%) and sixty-two students in maladaptive coping mechanism (22,2%). The majority of respondents were in adaptive coping mechanisms (77.8%). Further study can explore what kinds of coping mechanism are used by teenagers

Keywords: Coping mechanism, Online learning, COVID-19, Pandemic, Teenagers

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-138]

Family support as a predictor of quality of life among breast cancer patients in Indonesia

Mira Ariyani, Rahmadiany Gazadinda, Fellianti Muzdalifah, Tsalitsaturrajbiyah

Fakultas Pendidikan Psikologi Universitas Negeri Jakarta

Abstract

Breast cancer has been increasing and it is often resulted to the death among women in Indonesia. Like other cancer patients, the quality of life among breast cancer patients is assumed being affected. However, previous study found that individual's quality of life can be increased by family support. This study aims to explore the impact of family support to quality of life among

breast cancer patients in Indonesia. A cross-sectional study is conducted to 102 participants. Family support is measured by the Sources of Social Support Scale (SSSS) and quality of life is measured by the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer-Quality of Life Questionnaire Core-30 (EORTC QLQ-C-30). This study found a significant impact on family support towards every dimension of quality of life among breast cancer patients. The finding implies that breast cancer patients need their family as their support system to support their condition after being diagnosed.

Keywords: Breast cancer, family support, patient, quality of life

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-141]

Spiritual well-being as a predictor of quality of life among breast cancer patients in indonesia

Fellianti Muzdalifah, Mira Ariyani, Rahmadianty Gazadinda, Tsalitsaturrajbiyah
Fakultas Pendidikan Psikologi Universitas Negeri Jakarta

Abstract

Breast cancer patients arise significantly in Indonesia. Due to the sickness, their quality of life is assumed to be affected. Cancer is often related to religiosity issue, but Indonesian people is known having strong religiosity belief. Previous study found spiritual well-being as one of the factors of quality of life. This study aims to explore the impact of spiritual well-being to breast cancer patient's quality of life in Indonesia. A cross-sectional study is conducted to 102 participants. Spiritual well-being is measured by the Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy (FACIT-Sp-12) and quality of life is measured by the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer-Quality of Life Questionnaire Core-30 (EORTC QLQ-C-30). This study found a significant impact between spiritual well-being towards every dimension of quality of life among breast cancer patients. The finding implies that breast cancer patients might need an intervention which support their spiritual well-being after being diagnosed with cancer.

Keywords: Breast cancer, patient, quality of life, spiritual well-being

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-157]

Startup delivery service analysis in indonesia

Laili Qomariyah, Aning Az Zahra

Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

Startups are very growing and developing in Indonesia. Startups are very beneficial for the community as business people (MSMEs) and as consumers because they really help the community to more easily meet their needs. The thing that most people focus on using startups is the delivery service. However, many close in the first year of business. It takes a proper analysis of what is needed and expected by the Indonesian people so that startups can be accepted by the community and continue to grow. It is necessary to see what are the main priorities that the community wants. This study aims to determine the most important factors needed by the Indonesian people in startup service delivery services. Data collection was done by distributing the SERVQUAL questionnaire via google form to subjects who have used delivery services. Validity and reliability tests were carried out on the data. Then the hypothesis testing is carried out by means of Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) with SPSS software. The results show that startups need to fix things immediately, namely delivery times and driver responses to complaints. In addition, there are aspects that match the expectations of the Indonesian people and the services provided, namely product quality, application appearance, product completeness, ease of application, products according to needs, driver behaviour, information on social media, and communication with drivers. These findings enable startup bussiness or marketing practitioners to get insights of strategies to increase adoption rates of delivery service

Keywords: Importance performance analysis- servqual- service delivery

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-464]

The effect of knowledge in the formation of attitude toward covid-19 vaccine: a mediation analysis

Aftina Nurul Husna^{1}, Nur Akmal²*

¹ Faculty of Psychology and Humanities, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

² Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Negeri Makassar

*anhusna@ummgl.ac.id

Abstract

The key to end Covid-19 pandemic is mass vaccination. However, there is a considerable amount of people around the world that reject vaccination. According to the theory of planned action, knowledge is necessary, but might not be sufficient to produce the desired behaviour. Moreover, previous studies found mixed result regarding the effect of knowledge on attitude toward vaccine. This study was conducted to examine the impact of knowledge on attitude toward Covid-19 vaccine as mediated by risk perception, confidence in vaccine, and trust to government. We run mediation analysis to the data collected from N = 323 people using online survey.

Participants are Indonesians aged >15 years, living in areas with relatively high cases of COVID-19, directly or indirectly affected by the pandemic, and never got the COVID-19 vaccination before. Results show that knowledge is positively predict attitude ($B=.398$, $z=7.33$, $p<.001$). Analysing the indirect effects, results reveal significant mediation in the relationship between knowledge and attitude: risk perception ($B=.108$, $z=3.85$, $p<.001$, 95% CI, .0528 to .163), confidence in vaccine ($B=.174$, $z=4.65$, $p<.001$, 95% CI, .10 to .247), and trust to government ($B=-.0477$, $z=-2.35$, $p=.019$, 95% CI, -.087 to -.008). Knowledge positively affects risk perception and confidence in vaccine, and negatively affects trust to government. Meanwhile, all mediators positively affect attitude toward Covid-19 vaccine. This partial mediation suggests that knowledge is an important factor that predicts attitude toward vaccine as the direct effect of knowledge is seen to be stronger than the indirect one.

Keywords: knowledge, attitude toward vaccine, risk perception, confidence in vaccine, trust to government, mediation analysis, Covid-19 vaccine, Covid-19 pandemic

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-212]

Parenting self-efficacy and caregiver burden among the sandwich generation

Afifa Surya Darmaning Tyas, Fitri Ayu Kusumaningrum

Department of Psychology, Universitas Islam Indonesia, Indonesia

Abstract

The sandwich generation is closely related to parenting and its various dynamics. This study aims to determine the relationship between parenting self-efficacy and parenting burden that occurs in the sandwich generation. The number in this study were 110 female participants 30-50 years who were included in the category of making sandwiches. This study uses quantitative methods. The scale used in this study is the short version of the Burden Scale for Family Caregivers (Graessel et al., 2014) and Parenting Sense of Competence (Johnston, 1989). The results of this study explain that there is a significant negative relationship between parenting self-efficacy and parenting burden in the sandwich generation. The correlation coefficient value obtained was $r = -0.469$ and $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.005$). This shows that the higher the level of self-care self-efficacy, the lower the parenting burden experienced. On the other hand, the lower the level of self-care self-efficacy, the higher the parenting experienced. Based on these results, it can be said that the hypothesis in this study is accepted.

Keywords: caregiver burden, parenting self efficacy, sandwich generation

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-484]

Application of positive discipline in children to reduce parenting stress during a pandemic

Dwi Estiningsih, Sigit Dwi Laksana, Aldo Redho Syam, Katni, Ayok Ariyanto

Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo, Jalan Budi Utomo 10 Ponorogo, Kec. Siman, Kab. Ponorogo, Prov. Jawa Timur 63471

*dwiestiningsih@umpo.ac.id

Abstract

Mothers as the main caregivers of children, have to adapt to many things during the pandemic in parenting at home. This situation triggers the stress of parenting where she feels powerless in meeting the demands of parenting in terms of energy, skills, and time. One method of parenting is the application of a positive discipline. Positive discipline is an authoritative method that focuses on encouragement and problem-solving. In the application of this positive discipline, children are taught to understand the consequences of their behavior. Whats more, positive discipline also teaches children responsibility and respect in interacting with their environment. In contrast to the conventional way, positive discipline does not use physical punishment, yelling, or giving severe punishment to children, thus, parents avoid feelings of frustration and excessive stress. The positive discipline method was first developed by Jane Nelsen, where she has the concept and tool of positive discipline, which consists of 6 aspects, namely: mutual respect, identifying beliefs behind the behavior, effective communication, and problem-solving skills, teaching discipline (not permissive or punitive), focuses on solutions rather than punishment and prioritizes encouragement (not praise). This research was conducted using the literature review method. Researchers collected data from books, journals, newspapers, websites, and survey results. Furthermore, the results of this study are expected to be used as one of the recommendations for parenting methods to reduce parenting stress on mothers during the pandemic.

Keywords: positive discipline- parenting stress- maternal care- pandemic period

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-235]

The effectiveness of smart memory cards to improve working memory abilities of children aged 5-12 years

Hermahayu

Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

As children enter school age, working memory components can help children keep information or instructions in mind during classroom activities and then use them to solve problems. Therefore, stimulation of working memory development is something that needs to be given to children to be able to support the improvement of academic abilities at school more smoothly.

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of using smart memory cards to improve working memory abilities in children aged 5-12 years. Method of this research used quasi experiment. This research process is currently ongoing, and will end at the end of November 2021.

Keywords: card, working memory, children

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-501]

Subjective Well Being Teacher Facing the Covid-19 Pandemic

Azid Syukroni, Dwi Estiningsih, Devid Dwi Erwahyudin*

Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo

*dwiestiningsih@umpo.ac.id

Abstract

Subjective well being (SWB) of teachers is the most important part of teachers to achieve a prosperous life and is expected to have an effect on the welfare of every student. The Covid-19 pandemic has had a multi-faceted impact. This study aims to reveal the subjective well-being of teachers during the pandemic. This descriptive study measures the level of teacher subjective well-being using the Teacher Subjective Wellbeing Questionnaire (TSWQ) or Teacher Subjective Welfare Questionnaire. The results showed that of the 76 research subjects, 16% had very high SWB, 31% high, 29% moderate, and 24% low. There is no significant difference in the number of subjects at each level of SWB, in each variable, namely age, gender, length of teaching experience, and level of place of teaching (TK - SMA). Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that more than half (53%) of teachers have moderate and low SWB, meaning that the welfare of teachers still has to be improved so that it does not affect the welfare of students. Teacher welfare is also the same at every level of education, age, gender, and length of teaching, meaning that every teacher has the same opportunity to be at each level of SWB.

Keywords: Subjective well being, Teacher, Online Learning, Pandemic, Covid-19

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-112]

Borobudur 72 stupas from ratu baka palace at quran 396 in age of covid economy on 12r47 method

R Mochamad A
UIN Jakarta

Abstract

This study has aim to analyse Borobudur with 72 stupas had been moved from Ratu Baka area as Quran 3.96 interpretation based on method of R12 and R47 in the era of covid economy. Baka Borobudur is a building that had been built at the same generation. The constant 72 is found in quantum physics and worship values. The objects of this study is the stupa in Baka Borobudur area. This study conducts in a desk study by searching books, journals, scriptures, and internet media. The methodology uses descriptive analysis. The methods are R12. R47. with the comparison of the Hahslm formula. The results consist of 72 stupas above Borobudur were previously from the Ratu Baka palace. There is 1 stupa left in Ratu Baka area that has the same identical pattern with stupa in Borobudur. The name of Baka has been encrypted in Holy Book. In QS. Ali Imran [3]: 96 is written that the first building that had been built for human was by Bakah as female with ta marbutoh. There is a numerology of 396 in the form of a combination $(3+9) \times 6=72$ that is directly the same with 72 stupas. The digital of 72 can be found in interference physics with reflexivity to stupas. The existence of this constant 12 is by the Hahslm 472319 formula. Islamic landmarks can be studied religiously in the economic covid era.

Keywords: Borobudur, stupa, 72, ratu, baka

Topic: Religious Studies

[ABS-117]

The concept of alzheimer's disease in the Qur'an

Tri Ermayani, Iyus Herdiana Saputra

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo

Abstract

Humans in the process of their life in the world go through three important stages, namely infants, adults, and the elderly. The infant stage is the initial stage in the world with a weak condition and does not know anything. The next stage is an adult with a strong condition and perfect health. And the last is the elderly stage which is characterized by physical weakness and decline so that they return to being ignorant and incapable as before. In the third stage, there is a condition known as senile dementia. The research is focused on the elderly, especially the concept of Alzheimer's or senile dementia in the Koran, because the same previous discussion has not been found specifically discussing Alzheimer's in the Koran. Everyone does not want senility but senility is inevitable, therefore senility can only be minimized so that it is not severe. The purpose of this study is to find ways or strategies to minimize the symptoms of Alzheimer's so it doesn't get worse. The concept of the Qur'an has clearly explained senile dementia, in fact, it is further clarified in the hadith of the Prophet that senile dementia can be prevented in severity and tends

to be a disease that is parallel to stinginess and laziness. Everyone's condition is different, so the impact of Alzheimer's is different. The thing that affects the appearance of Alzheimer's symptoms is a progressive brain disorder that causes memory loss, thinking abilities, and behavioral changes when a person gets older. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to explore the concepts and indications as well as the necessary actions to minimize the emergence of Alzheimer's disease in the elderly of every Muslim. In this study there is a clear concept that the Qur'an clearly discusses Alzheimer's disease with the term senile (ardhalil 'umuri) as a weakened condition after adulthood that cannot be avoided by humans after reaching adulthood which is characterized by not being able to know anything that has been

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, the Qur'an, the elderly.

Topic: Religious Studies

[ABS-506]

The spiritual communication of muallaf moslem: a case study of Muallaf Center Yogyakarta

Ravida Chauria Shavir

Department of Islamic Communication and Broadcasting, Faculty of Islamic Studies, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

*ravida.chauria.fai19@mail.umy.ac.id

Abstract

Currently, the spiritual communication becomes a form of self-reflection that capable for raising the transcendent consciousness of human beings as religious beings. This form of communication is based on symbols, marks, and religious nuance that are manifest in the Quraniyyah and the Kauniyyah texts. This study aims to analyze spiritual communications of Muallaf center members in Yogyakarta by using the Saussure's theory. This qualitative study is also using a case study approach to knowing elements of trust based on the heart and soul. It is also aware of the social changes the members of the Muallaf Center are experiencing. Data collection are taken from observation, interview, and documentation. The research shows that, 1) Islamic religious values give spiritual strengthening to the muallaf 2) the giving patterns of Muallaf members after conversion is changes 3) the increasing of spiritual growth of Muallaf members through religious activities. (Approx. 145 words)

Keywords: Communication, Spirituality, Muallaf, Transenden, Soul

Topic: Religious Studies

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