BICOESS
2021

CONFERENCE BOOK

BORNEO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (BICOESS) 2021

September 7-9, 2021
Indonesia

Book of Abstract
Borneo International Conference on Education and Social Scinces 2021

(BICOESS 2021)

Virtual Conference

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FOREWORD

Mulawarman University was established on the 27th of September based on the Decree of Minister of Education and Science No. 130 dated the 28th of September 1962, which was confirmed later by the issue of the Decree of the President of Republic of Indonesia No. 65, dated the 23rd of April 1963. At the beginning, the university only had four faculties: Faculty of Public Administration and Commerce, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Forestry and Faculty of Geology. In 1982, based on the Decree of the President of Republic of Indonesia No. 66, dated the 7th of September 1982, the university housed the following faculties: Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Forestry, and Faculty of Teacher Training and Education.

Since 2000, Mulawarman University has established several new faculties and Study programs. Until 2020, this university already has 13 Faculties as well as 65 study programs. Mulawarman University has obtained an excellent (A) accreditation status by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation, in accordance with its Decree dated 19th July 2014.

FKIP itself as one of the faculties of Mulawarman University was established as the result of a presidium called Presidium of the Samarinda IKIP in 1972, which then officially declared itself joining Universitas Mulawarman by merging into one of the faculties. The merger of the IKIP Samarinda Presidium into the 5th faculty at Universitas Mulawarman was at that time confirmed through the approval of the Governor of East Kalimantan by Mr. A. Wahab Syahranie and through the Decree of the Directorate General of Higher Education Number: 181 / D / E / 1978. From this time, FKIP Unmul has gone through a long history as a faculty that carries out the mandate of organizing the tri dharma of higher education in the regional education sector. Among the 13 faculties, FKIP Unmul is still one of the favorite

faculties with a large number of students and has become a reference in the implementation of education in East and North Kalimantan Provinces. It means that FKIP Unmul is one of the sub-systems of the entire education delivery system at both the regional and national levels.

The main task and function of FKIP Unmul are to organize Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi activities in the fields of education, research, and community service starting from undergraduate (S1), master (S2), and doctoral (S3) levels as well as in the teaching profession and educational sciences.

This conference is a collaborative conference with Universiti Sains Malaysia and Kolej Universiti Perguruan Ugama Seri Begawan Brunei Darussalam and is organized of the Postgraduate programs which involve five Master's Degree Program and one Doctoral Program. This conference also is supported by other universities in Samarinda: Universitas Widya Gama Mahakam Samarinda, IAIN Samarinda, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Samarinda and IKIP PGRI Samarinda.

The organizing committee expect that this conference will give a lot of advantages to the participants.

Samarinda, 8 September 2021

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Conference Chair:
Prof. Dr. Zainab Hanim, M.Pd.
FKIP Universitas Mulawarman

Co- Conference Chair:
Dr. Aridah, M.A
FKIP Universitas Mulawarman

Welcome Address
Dean of Faculty of Education and Teacher Training
Mulawarman University

Prof. Dr. H. Muh. Amir Masruhim, M.Kes

The Honorable Rector Mulawarman University

The Honorable Vice Dean academicof FKIP UNMUL,

The Honorable Vice Dean finnce and planning of FKIP UNMUL,

The Honorable vice dean student and alumni of FKIP Unmul

The HonorableProf Dr. Hj. Zainab Hanim, M.Pd, HeadMasters Program of Managemen Education UNMUL

The Honorable for our special "keynote speech" Prof Dr Hairul Nizam Ismail (Dean Faculty of Education Universitan Sais Malaysia

The Honorable preliminary speech :

- Associate professor Aziah Ismail (Malaysia)

- Prof. Dr. Hairul Nizam Ismail (Malaysia)

- Dr Haji Adanan bin Haji Basar (Brunei Darussalam)
- Dr Al Amin Mydin (Malaysia)
- Dr.Muhammad Zuhair Zainal (Malaysia)
- Prof. Saim Kayadibi (Turkey)

The honorableseminar moderators

- Dr Usman
- Dr Yusak Hudiyono
- Dr Elsje Teodora
- Dr Laili Komariyah
- Dr Siti Julaiha
- Dr Hasbi Sjamsir
- Dr Aridah
- Dr Azainil
- Dr Nurlaili
- Dr Sonya Lumowa
- Dr Eka Mahmud
- Dr Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman

The honorable Master of Ceremony : Mira Febriana and Ali Kusno

Participants and all beloved students

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Good Morning, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I'm sorry because Rector Mulawarman University has the other activity so

he can't come here

At this precious moment, let we first express our gratitude to Allah S.W.T who has granted us with blessing, so we could gather here today to attend the Opening of "international comference on educational Management by Masters program of Management Education, Faculty of teacher training and education of Mulawarman University.

Distinguished guest, Ladies and gentlemen,

Faculty of education & teacher training is one of the biggest faculty in Mulawarman University with more than seven thousand students both in undergraduate and graduate levels.
We also have more than three hundred teachers and administration staff.

Our range of studies in twenty threestudy programs is defined by great variety and levels. Currently, studentcan choose various disciplines in bachelor's, profession, master's, and doctoral programmes.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In this era of globalization, where there have been rapid changes in various human aspects as a result of the global acceleration of

information, communication, and technology, we really need to be prepared to meet the challenges driven by the global demands.

That is why, One way is by empowering our human resource development so that we can stand side-by-side and even hand-in-hand with citizens from other countries in all walks of life. This means it will be able to address the increasing problems of the country's development. However,

this doesn't really seem to be the case, especially in developing countries like ours.

And more importantly, I sincerely hope that this best opportunity could be a stepping stone for further potential relationship and realization of program of these three universities in the future.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Before closing my speech, On behalf of the faculty of education, I would also like to express my gratefulness to all sides for the support given to the committee.

My appreciation also goes to, Prof Zenab Hanim the head of Masters Program of Educational Management and comference chair, who have made this program possible.
I want to say congratulation for the success of conducting this international conference.

Finally, I wish all the participants can give a productive discussion throughout the international conference.

…And by saying bismillahirrahmanirrahim, I declare that :

"the BORNEO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUDATION AND SOCIAL SCIENCE" is Open….!
Thank you,Wasalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Samarinda, 08 September 2021

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Aziah binti Ismail, Ph.D

Universiti Sains Malaysia

E-mail : aziah@usm.my

Qualifications : B.A.(Ed.)(USM); M.Ed.; Ph.D.(UM)
Expertise : Educational Management, Planning and Policy Education, Higher Education

Prof. Dr. Hairul Nizam Ismail

Universiti Sains Malaysia

Email : hairul@usm.my

Qualifications : BA, MSc, PhD (Indiana)
Expertise : Educational Psychology

Dr. Haji Adanan bin Haji Basar

Kolej Universiti Perguruan Ugama Seri Bengawan (Brunei Darussalam)

Email : adanan.basar@kupu-sb.edu.bn

Dr Al Amin Mydin (Malaysia)

Universiti Sains Malaysia

Email : alamin@usm.my

Qualifications: Teaching Certificate TESL (MPIK), Bachelor of Arts (English)(UPM), Masters - Educational Management & Leadership(USM), Ph.D.- Educational Management & Leadership(USM)

Expertise: Educational Management and Leadership, School Effectiveness, School Improvement, Workplace Spirituality, Teachers' Organizational Behaviour

Dr. Muhammad Zuhair Zainal

Universiti Sains Malaysia

Email : zuhair@usm.my

Qualifications   : PhD (Malay Language (Pragmatics) (UPM); MMalayLang (Psycholinguistics) (UPM); BA (Literature & Malay Linguistics) (UPM); DipEd (Islamic Studies & Malay Language Studies) (MPI); CertIslamicMedical (Darussyifa'); CertIslamicStudies (Thanawi) (YIK))

Expertise : Malay Language Education, Malaysian Islamic Education, Malay Pragmatics

Prof. Dr. Saim Kayadibi, Ph.D, currently the Chairman of European Union Halal Standards Committee, teaches in the Department of Economics, Kulliyyah of Economics and Management Sciences. He is a Research Fellow in International Council of Islamic Finance Educators (ICIFE) and Centre for Islamic Economics (CIE) International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). Born in Turkey, he studied at Al-Azhar University, the University of Jordan, and obtained his MPhill and Ph.D. from Durham University, United Kingdom. Attended more than 100 international symposiums, published more than 300 articles in numerous journals, newspapers and magazines, published 11 books. He is on the Editorial Board of many academic journals. He has taught Islamic banking and finance,A muamalat, Islamic law,A Usul Fiqh, constitutional law, and Shariah-oriented public policy in various countries like England, Turkey and Malaysia.

Rundown of Borneo International Conference on Education and Social Science (BICOESS 2021)

Zoom Meeting Link:
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83168613817?pwd=d2RYOVZ4WnZTb2ZFMFl0eFNL
SGxZUT09
Meeting ID: 831 6861 3817
Passcode: BICOESS

Main Event & Keynote Speaker (Main Room)		
Master of Ceremony : Mira Febriana and Ali Kusno)		
Time	**Duration**	**Event**
07.45 – 08.30	30'	**Participants Login and Join Virtual Conference by ZOOM**
08.30 - 08.40	**Opening by Master of Ceremony**	
08.40 – 08.45	5'	Singing National Anthem of Indonesia Raya and Anthem of Universitas Mulawarman
08.45 – 08.50	5'	Opening Prayer : **Dr. H. Makmun**

Time	Duration	Events
08.50 – 08.55	5'	Welcome Speech : **Prof. Dr. Zainab Hanim**, M.Pd. (Conference Chair)
08.55 – 09.00	5''	Welcome Speech : **Prof. Dr. Muh. Amir Masruhim, M.Kes.** (Dean of FKIP Universitas Mulawarman_
09.05 – 09.35	30'	Keynote Speech : **Professor Dr Hairul Nizam Ismail** (Dean of Faculty of Education, Universiti Sains Malaysia) Moderator: Prof. Dr. Rahmat Soe'oed, M.A.
09.35 – 09.45	10'	Preparation for Parallel online Presentation Session 1 (Room 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,)
Parallel Session 1 (Room 1)		
Theme: Chemistry and Physics		
Moderator : Dr. Usman		
Time	**Duration**	**Events**
9.45 – 10.15	30'	**Preliminary Speech: Associate Professor Aziah Ismal** (**Malaysia**)
10.15- 12.00	105	**Video Presentation and Q& A**

	1. Akhmad Wasis: ***Analisis Pemanfaatan Laboratorium Kimia Di Sma Negeri 10 Samarinda***
	2. Moh. Bahri, Usman Usman and Herliani Herliani : ***Android Application Development in Multiple-Representation Based Chemistry Learning on Colligative Properties***
Each Video Presentation Duration is 8 Minutes and Q & A is 2 Minutes	3. Risna Susilawati, Evie Palenewen and Nurlaili Syamsul: ***Pengembangan Perangkat Pembelajaran Sains Anak Usia 5 – 6 Tahun Melalui Bermain Di Tk Balikpapan Islamic School Balikpapan***
	4. Irhamni Dewi Putri and Nurlaili: ***Analysis of learning outcomes based on learning styles through online learning with madrasah e-learning systems and google meet applications on hydrocarbons***
	5. Sutarman Sutarman, Usman Usman and Lambang Subagiyo: ***Pengembangan Media Pembelajaran Komponen Instrumen Terpadu (KIT) Ikatan Kimia Tamoka***
	Melalui Model Pembelajaran Inkuiri Terbimbing Siswa Kelas X IPA SMAN 7 Samarinda.
	6. Sri Rahayuningsih, Zulkarnaen Zulkarnaen and Usman Usman: The development of strugemo learning media to reduce student's misconception on molecular

		geometry structure
		7. Muhammad Busra, Makrina Tindangen and Erwin Erwin: Development of an Android-Based E-Module to Improve Critical Thinking Skills for Class XI Students on Hydrocarbons
		8. Aslamiah, Celia Cinantya and Try Ajeng Prasetyarini: Improving Activity, Motivation And Learning Outcomes Of Sciences Using The "Peter Pan" Model In Elementary School Students
		9. Ijai Ijai, Lambang Subagiyo, Nurlaili Nurlaili and Usman Usman: Development of 3D Pop-Up Chemistry Learning Media on the Subject of Colloid Systems in SMA Negeri 8 and SMA Negeri 12 Samarinda
Time	**Duration**	**Events**
9.45 – 10.15	30'	**Preliminary Speech: Dr. Haji Adanan bin Haji Basar (Brunei)**
10.15- 12.00	105'	**Video Presentation and Q& A**
		1. Nur Wijayati *: An Analysis Of Novel "Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2" By Habiburrahman El Shirazy: Study Of TeunA.Van Dijk*

Each Video Presentation Duration is 8 Minutes and Q & A is 2 Minutes	2. Ali Husni: ***Psychoanalysis Carl Gustav Jung in the novel Laskar Pelangi by Andrea Hirata.***
	3. Jubaidah: ***Development of Fable Text Teaching Materials with Educational Values with a Scientific Approach to Students of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Miftahul Khair Loa Janan, Kutai Kartanegara Regency***.
	4. Aamir Said Alabri : ***Investigating the Attitudes and Practices of English Language Teachers in UTASA towards Professional Development for Online Learning (Malaysia)***
	5. Akhmad Riandy Agusta and Ahmad Bayhaqi: L***earning Model Genius To Improve Student's Discipline, Activity And Learning Outcome On Elementary School***
	6. Misriani Misriani: ***Pandemic, Online Media, and Learning (CDA Van Dijk's Study on Opinion in Online Media)***
	7. Irianto Irianto: ***Pengaruh Motivasi Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Guru Di Masa Pandemi Covid 19***
	8. Laili Komariyah, Warman Warman and Azainil Azainil: ***Meningkatkan Mutu Pembelajaran Guru Masa Pandemi Covid 19 Melalui E-Supervisi***

	9. Norhayati Binti Haji Abd Karim: *Fungsi Syair Arab Di Tanah Melayu : Sorotan Sejarah* (Brunei)

Parallel Session 1 (Room 3)

Theme: Biology

Moderator : Dr. Elsje Theodora Maasawet

Time	Duration	Events
9.45 – 10.15	30'	**Preliminary Speech: Dr Al Amin Mydin – Malaysia**
10.15- 12.00	105	**Video Presentation and Q& A**
	1. Pamulasih Gurning: *Description Analysis Of The Intensity Of Attack Of Basidiomycota Fungi On Palm Oil Plants, Sandeley Village, Kuaro District, Paser Regency*	
	2. Yuyun Dwi Nurana and Vandalita M.M. Rambitan: *Analysis Of Needs On Teaching Materials For Kvisoft Flipbook Maker Ebook And Utilization Of The Blog Platform To Accustom The Students' Care Attitude In Junior High School*	

Each Video Presentation Duration is 8 Minutes and Q & A is 2 Minutes	3. Hariska Swandana and Vandalita M.M.Rambitan*: Study of the Effectiveness of the Concentration of Saccharomyces cerevisiae in the Process of Extracting Bioethanol from Rice Straw (Oryza sativa L.)*
	4. Agus Agustinus Lolopayung, Yuli Yuliani and Anton Rahmadi : *Pengaruh Penambahan Daging Buah Kelapa (Cocos Nucifera) Terhadap Karakteristik Kadar Air, Kadar Abu, Derajat Keasaman, Total Endapan dan Karakteristik Sensoris Bubuk dan Seduhan Kopi Robusta (Coffea canephora).*
	5. Etik Setijawati and Elsje Teodora Maasawet: *Development Of Learning Tools Through Mikir Approach To Improve Critical Thinking Ability And Ipa Learning Outcomes For Junior High School Students*
	6. Name; Title
	7. Eka Fitria Purnamasari, Makrina Tindangen and Eslje Theodora Maasawet: *The Differences of Student Learning Result Between Study Quick on The Draw (QD) With Scramble Toward Biology Achievement to The Second Grade Students of SMPN 1 Samarinda*

		8. Silviani Claris Evangelista Rea and Elsje Theodora Maasawet: *The Effect of The Word Square Learning Model and Spelling Puzzle Media on Student's Cognitive Learning Outcomes on The Material of The Human Motion System*
**Parallel Session 1 (Room 4)**	
	Theme: Educational Sciences	
	Moderator : Dr. Laili Komariyah	
Time	**Duration**	**Events**
9.45 – 10.15	30'	**Preliminary Speech: Dr. Muhammad Zuhair Zainal** –Malaysia
10.15- 12.00	105	**Video Presentation and Q& A**
		1. Anniliza Mohd Isa: *SBATA in Malaysian Primary School Classroom Assessment: The Mediating Role of Teacher Empowerment*
		2. Siti Jubaidah: *Headmaster's Leadership Planning in the Development of Learning Innovation Management at 002 Kongbeng Elementary School, Kutai Timur District*
		3. Mohamed Imran: *The Challenges Faced by the Lecturers in Technology Integration at HLI in the Maldives: A systematic literature review SLR*

Each Video Presentation Duration is 8 Minutes and Q & A is 2 Minutes	4. Sat Riah : ***Kepemimpinan Kepala Sekolah Dalam Rencana Pengembagan Sumber Daya Mnusia Sekolah Di Smk Negeri 2 Sangatta Utara Kabupaten Kutai Timur***
	5. Mohamed Nasir: ***The Influence Teacher Collaboration on the Teaching effectiveness in the Maldives***
	6. . Desi Hermawati, Amir Masruhim and Hasbi Sjamsir: ***Evaluasi Implementasi Program Kurikulum 2013 yang disempurnakan pada Tingkat Sekolah Dasar di Kota Samarinda.***
	7. **Dedi Kurniawan, Dwi Nugroho and Usfandi Haryaka:** ***Improving the Competence of Vocational Teachers in Motorcycle Engineering and Business Through Industrial Partners in Vocational High Schools***
	8. Normalasari Dewi, Nurlaili and Yudo Dwiyono: The Effect of Quality of Work Life and Principal Academic Supervision on the Performance of Elementary School Teachers in Penajam District, Penajam Paser Utara Regency
	9. Yuni Rindiantika, Suharno Suharno and Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman: Teacher Resources Management In The Implementation Of Creative Learning (Case Study At Tenggarong 2nd Middle School)

Parallel Session 1 (Room 5)		
Theme: Social Sciences		
Moderator : Dr. Siti Julaiha		
Time	Duration	Events
09.45- 12.00	135'	**Video Presentation and Q& A**
		1. Abdul Latheef Ali: *Servant Leadership - A Review and Synthesis*
		2. Noorhapizah Noorhapizah and Elfa Anisa Putri: *Learning Model Giving To Improve Student's Activity, Motivation And Learning Outcome On Elementary School*
		3. Ranu Tri Antoko : *The Effect of Learning Media Based on Android Smart Apps Creator on Ecosystem Materials With 4C skills (Critical Thinking, Creativity, Collaboration, Communication*)
		4. Zaenab Hanim, Effendi Limbong and Danas Miftahul Gisya: *Peningkatan Sikap Berfikir Kritis, Motivasi Dan Hasil Belajar Ipa Berbantu Aplikasi Mindmap Manager Pada Siswa Kelas Viii Smp Muhammadiyah 6 Samarinda*

Each Video Presentation Duration is 8 Minutes and Q & A is 2 Minutes	5. Rusmiati Indrayani: *Pendidikan Karakter Berbasis Kearifan Lokal di Kota Bontang*
	6. Elbadiansyah Elbadiansyah and Masyni Masyni: *The Implementation Of Internal Quality Assurance (Iqa) In Three Private Universities In Samarinda*
	7. Apriani Imani Putri Putri, Zaenab Hanim Hanim and Azainil Azainil: *Perencanaan strategik kepemimpinan dalam efektivitas kinerja guru di MTs Ppkp Ribathul Khail Tenggarong*
	8. Ustazah Zurairatul Zakiah DSS Haji Rajid*: Analisis Seksyen 380a, Kanun Hukuman Jenayah, Penggal 22, Berhubung Kesalahan Curi Dalam Masjid Dari Perspektif Syara' (Brunei)* *9.* Sagita Ekawati **:** *Analisis peran pendidik dalam menstimulasi kecerdasan naturalis anak di masa pandemi covid 19*

Parallel Session 1 (Room 6)
Theme: Alternative Education
Moderator : Dr. Hasbi Sjamsir. M. Hum

Time	Duration	Events
09.45- 12.00	135	**Video Presentation and Q& A**
Each Video Presentation Duration is 8 Minutes and Q & A is 2 Minutes	1. Othaya Kumaran Kandasamy: ***Keberkesanan Kaedah Pembelajaran STAD Berpandukan Modul Aplikasi Pendidikan Seni Visual Terhadap Pencapaian dan Sikap Murid***
	2. Sugeng, Jawatir Pardosi and Suwardani: ***Pengaruh Kualitas Video Tutorial Dan Motivasi Belajar Terhadap Hasil Belajar Pada Pelajaran Prakarya Kelas Viii Smp Islam Terpadu Atsaqibiyah Bontang Tahun Pembelajaran 2020-2021***
	3. Heppy Liana: ***Management of ECEd Learning Implementation during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Samarinda City***
	4. Fathur Rahman, Azainil Azainil and Usfandi Hariyaka: **The Influence of Infrastructure, Digital Skills, School Culture on Teacher Performance at Kutai Kartanegara State Vocational High School**
	5. Kaswina a/p Ratakrishnan: **Leveraging on Knowledge Transfer Methods in CPD to gain Training Effectiveness**

	6. Sudarmono Sudarmono, Dwi Nugroho H and Widyamike Gede Mulawarman: Front Cluster Management In Improving Student Discipline In Extracurricular Scouting Activities In Vocational School	
	7. Nury Prihartini, Zaenab Hanim and Nurlaili Nurlaili: Principal's Planning in Building the Brand Image of Private Vocational High Schools in Samarinda	
	8. Nur Khairunnisa Binti Mohd Noor: Konsep Penyeliaan Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran di Sekolah	
	9. Risky Novita Sari: Principal's Strategy in Learning Management During the Covid-19 Pandemic at SMA Negeri Samarinda	
	10. Hardatin : Manajemen pelayanan siswa di masa pandemi covid 19 di Sd Terpadu madina sambutan kota Samarinda	
12.00 – 13.00	**60'**	**Break for Lunch and Praying**
13.00 – 13. 05	5'	Preparation for Parallel Session 2

Parallel Session 2 (Room 1)		
Theme: Chemistry, Physics, Education		
Moderator : Dr. Aridah, M.A.		
Time	**Duration**	**Events**
13.05 – 13. 35	**30'**	**Preliminary Speech: Prof. Saim Kayadibi** (Turkey)
13.35 - 15.10	95'	**Video Presentation and Q& A**
	1. Abdul Hadi, Muh. Amir Masruhim and Yuli Hartati: *Android-Based Virtual Laboratory Design To Improve Critical Thinking Ability In Learning Reaction Rate*	
	2. Hajrah Hajrah, Riskan Qadar and Yuli Hartati: *The Analysis of Teachers Problems in Developing Learning Tools of Blended Learning based Project Based Learning (PjBL)*	
	3. Diani Ayu Pratiwi and Miftahul Jannah: *Development Of Learning Model Pintar To Improve Student's Critical Thinking Skills*	

Each Video Presentation Duration is 8 Minutes and Q & A is 2 Minutes	4. Norma Hidayati, Ratna Purwanti, Ahmad Suriansyah, Akhmad Riandy Agusta and Hikmah Ariyani: ***Developing Activity, Motivation and Cognitive Development Aspect Through Moonstar Model in Early Childhood Education, Banjarmasin South Kalimantan Indonesia***
	5. Fathul Jannah, Mariatul Jannah and Raihanah Sari: ***Meningkatkan Aktivitas Dan Motivasi Belajar Siswa Melalui Model Give The Instruction***
	6. Nurlaili Nurlaili, Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman and Rosmini Rosmini: ***Manajemen Kurikulum Dalam Pembelajaran Online Dimasa Pandemi covid-19***
	7. Susana Juwita: ***Manajemen Mutu Pelayanan Pendidikan Pada SMP Katolik Di Balikpapan***
	8. Abdul Afif :***Pengembangan modul pembelajaran KIMIA berbasis multimedia aplikasi Jmol dengan menggunakan model pembelajaran quantum teaching pada pokok bahasan senyawa karbon***

Parallel Session 2 (Room 2)
Theme: Educational Sciences

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Moderator : Dr. Nurlaili, M.P.		
Time	**Duration**	**Events**
13.05 - 15.10	125'	**Video Presentation and Q& A**
Each Video Presentation Duration is 8 Minutes and Q & A is 2 Minutes		1. Maasje Catherine, Makrina Tindangen and Mukhamad Nurhadi: *Implementation of 2013 Curriculum Chemistry Learning Process at SMA Negeri Samarinda Ulu District. The 2017/2018 Academic Year*
		2. Muhammad Imron, Zaenab Hanim and Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman: *Industrial Partnership Based On Industrial Partnership Principal Leadership Planning AtSmk Muhammadiyah With United Tractors Samarinda*
		3. Nurlaili Nurlaili and Permana Lestari: *Can School Organization Conflict Improve The Effectiveness Of Teacher Work ?*
		4. Aris Suliansyah : *Management Of School's Culture Through Extracurricular Activity For Shaping Discipline Character In Smk Negeri Sangatta*
		5. Sari Ayu Rowaidah, Mukhamad Nurhadi and Usman Usman: The Development Of "Fun Chemistry" Interactive Learning Multimedia Based On Adobe Animate Voltaic Cell Chemistry Learning Material

	6. Ari Hidayat and Henny Apriana Nisa: ***Application Of Teaching And Drawing Learning School Of Basic Arts Tradition South Kalimantan South "Japin Carita" In ThePandemic Of Covid -19***
	7. Nuzul Haniah, Hasbi Sjamsir and Evie Palenewen: ***Implementasi Strategi Beruang Madu Dalam Pengembangan Kognitif Pada Anak Usia 5-6 Tahun Di Paud Kelas Mini Kids 2 Balikpapan***
	8. Titik wulandari, M.Pd: ***Pengaruh Supervisi Kepala Sekolah, Budaya Organisasi Sekolah dan Efikasi Diri Guru terhadap Kinerja Guru SMK Negeri Kota Tenggarong.***
	9. Ruslan: ***Evaluasi Kompetensi Kepribadian dan kompetensi sosial Guru Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Samarinda***

Parallel Session 2 (Room 3)		
Theme: Biology and Education		
Moderator : Dr. Sonya V. T. Lumowa, M.Kes.		
Time	**Duration**	**Events**
13.05 - 15.10	125'	**Video Presentation and Q& A**

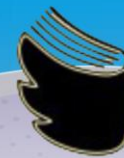|	
Each Video Presentation Duration is 8 Minutes and Q & A is 2 Minutes	1. Herlan Perdana Putra and Sonja V.T Lumowa: ***A study conducted in Samarinda to determine the impact of the use of online e-learning media and environmental-based student worksheets in biology science lessons on student learning outcomes***
	2. Marsilah Marsilah, Nikmatul Janah Akhsan and Suyadi Suyadi***: Identifikasi Penyakit Pasca Panen Buah Tomat (Lycopersicum esculentum Mill.) Post Harvest Disease Identification of Tomato (Lycopersicum esculentum Mill.) Fruit***
	3. Yuli Rian Andriyani Sinaga and Didimus Tanah Boleng: ***Development Of Neuroscience-Based Biology Learning Media To Increase Learning Motivation And Critical Thinking Ability For High School Students In Tenggarong***
	4. Suhartini Suhartini, Jailani Jailani and Akhmad Akhmad: ***The relationship between Obesity and Hypertension in the community of Batuah Village, Loa Janan District, 2009***
	5. Elsje Theodora Maasawet and Herlan Perdana Putra: ***Analysis Of Teachers' Problems Related To Understanding The Use Of Electronic Media In Online Learning System Of Advent Educational School (Yapas) In Samarind***

	6. Khairunnisa and Sonja Vera Tineke Lumowa: ***Effect of Plant-Based Pesticides Mixed Kersen Leaf Extract (Muntingia Calabura L.) And Betel Leaf (Piper Betle L.) Against The Intensity of Pest Attacks on Sweet Potato Plants (Ipomoea Batatas L.)***
	7. Yudhy Tannarong, Yudo Dwiyono and Usfandi Haryaka: ***Principal's Policy in Educating Competency Development and Education Personnel***
	8. Suryati: ***MANAJEMEN PELAKSANAAN PRAKTIK KERJA INDUSTRI (PRAKERIN) DI SEKOLAH MENENGAH KEJURUAN NEGERI SAMARINDA***
	8. Ika Yuliana: ***Kebijakan Kepemimpinan Kepala Sekolah Dalam Pengembangan SaranaPrasarana Untuk Meningkatkan Mutu Pendidikan di SMP Negeri Kutai Kartanegara***
	9. Suyanah : ***Kepemimpinan Kepala Sekolah dalam Perencanaan Pengembangan Kurikulum di SMPN Samarinda***
Parallel Session 2 (Room 4)	
Theme: Educational Sciences	

Moderator : Dr. Hasbi Sjamsir, M. Hum.		
Time	**Duration**	**Events**
13.05 - 15.10	125'	**Video Presentation and Q& A**
	1. Mustika Trisnawati, Zaenab Hanim and Nurlaili Nurlaili: *Principal's Strategic Planning on the Management of Cooperation between School and Work World at Samarinda Vocational High School*	
	2. Nur Afiqah Binti Julaihy: *Pelaksanaan Kemahiran Berfikir Aras Tinggi Dalam Mata Pelajaran Syariah Bagi Tingkatan Enam Di Negara Brunei Darussalam (Brunei)*	
	3. Zulkifli Siregar, Laily Komariyah and Yudo Dwiyono: *The Influence of Teachers' Intrapersonal Ability and Work Climate on Work Motivation of State Vocational High School Teachers in Sangatta*	
	4. Lita Yau, Zaenab Hanim and Yudo Dwiyono: *Principal Leadership Policy in Planning to Improve Education Quality at SMK Negeri Samarinda*	
	5· Abdul Wafi Bin Haji Abdul Rahman: *Tahap Kompetensi Profesional Guru Ugama Dan Hubungannya Dengan Kerjaya Di Sekolah-Sekolah Ugama Negara Brunei Darussalam (Brunei)*	

Each Video Presentation Duration is 8 Minutes and Q & A is 2 Minutes	6. Dudy Faisal Daulay: *The Impact of Remote Teaching on Teachers' Readiness and Creativity in Lampung, Indonesia*
	7. Rahmat Soe'Oed, Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman and Norma Yurtina: *Pengaruh Kompetensi Manajerial Kepala Sekolah dan Kinerja Guru terhadap Kualitas Layanan Pendidikan Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di Sekolah Dasar Negeri Kecamatan Telen*
	8. Qomariah: *Analisis perencanaan pendidikan dalam peningkatan mutu pendidik di SMK Kutim Cemerlang*
	9. Rr. Purwanti Dewi Puspitasari: *Implementasi Manajemen Pembiayaan terhadap Peningkatan Mutu Pendidikan di Masa Pandemi Covid-19*

Parallel Session 2 (Room 5)		
Theme: Social Sciences		
Moderator : Dr. Eka Mahmud		
Time	**Duration**	**Events**
13.05 - 15.10	125'	**Video Presentation and Q& A**

Each Video Presentation Duration is 8 Minutes and Q & A is 2 Minutes	1. Ala'aldin Mansour Naser Alzu'bi: *The Application of Transformational Leadership at the Higher Educational institutions*
	2. Krisdina Puji Astuti, Rahmad Soeod and Laili Komariah: *The Influence of Principal Leadership, Self Development and Work Discipline on the Performance of State Vocational High School Teachers in Samarinda City*
	3. Sri Wahyuni Sri Wahyuni: *Pengaruh Kompetensi Kewirausahaan Kepala Sekolah, Kompetensi Pedagogik Dan Kinerja Guru Terhadap Hasil Belajar Siswa Smk Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19*
	4. Warman Warman, PM Labulan, Jumiati Ulfah: *Supervisi Akademik Kepala Sekolah Dalam Implementasi Kurikulum Jaringan Sekolah Islam Terpadu*
	5. The Influence of Academic Supervision and Principal Policies on the Quality of Vocational School Education at Kutai Kartanegara Regency
	6. Imam Nawawi, Nurlaili Nurlaili and Warman Warman: *Character education management in Islamic Religion-Based Curriculum at SMA IT Granada Samarinda*

	7. Novie Novie and Dessy Dwitalia Sari: *Combination Of Group Investigation And Snowball Throwing Models To Increase Motivation And Activity Of Elementary School Students*
	8. Dr Masuriyati H. Yahya: *Konsep Redha Mendepani Musibah Penularan Wabak Covid-19 Terapi Asas Kesejahteraan Jiwa Negara Zikir (Brunei)*
	9. Beliah kuh:

Parallel Session 2 (Room 6)	
Theme: Alternative Education	
Moderator : Dr. Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman, M.Hum.	

Time	Duration	Events
13.05 - 15.10	95'	**Video Presentation and Q& A**
		1. Ence Muhammad Faldano, Rahmat Soe'oed And Laili Komariyah: *Strategy For Educator Recruitment Planning In Quality Improvement Samarinda State Vocational High School*

Each Video Presentation Duration is 8 Minutes and Q & A is 2 Minutes	2. Reni Listiyanti, Usfandi Haryaka and Yudo Dwiyono: ***The Influence Of Principal's Leadership Style, Work Training, And Work Environment On The Performance Of Administrative Employee At Smk Negeri Of Samarinda***
	3. Raihanah Sari, Fathul Jannah and Damayanti Damayanti: ***Improve Activity And Learning Outcomes Using The GRANDMA'S Model For Elementary Students***
	4. Dicky Kurniawan, Yudo Dwiyono and Warman Warman: The Influence of Academic Supervision and Principal Policies on the Quality of Vocational School Education at Kutai Kartanegara Regency
	5. Wahdah Refia Rafianti and Dwi Putri Rahayu : ***Improving Student Learning Activities Using Make A Match, Savi And Contextual Teaching And Learning (Ctl) Models For Elementary School Students***
	6. Zaenab Hanim, Sani Bin Husain and Hasbi Sjamsir: ***Optimalisasi Pelaksanaan Rencana Pengembangan Sekolah (RPS) Dalam Kebijakan Mitigasi Bencana Banjir Pada Iklim Hutan Tropis Basah Di Smp Negeri Samarinda***
	7. Abdul Malek Al-Amin bin Janaji & Siti Aisah binti Janaji: ***The inculcation of Adab in the application of technology among learners in education: The conception of Al-Zarnuji (Brunei)***

	8. Kaolan-31: *Kepemimpinan Kepala Sekolah dalam Penerapan Sistem Penjaminan Mutu Internal pada SD Islam Al Azhar 47 Samarinda*
	9. Siti Julaiha: Religious Behavior of Female worshipers at Nurul Ihsan Mosque, Tambalangan, South Kalimantan
15.10 – 15. 25	**Closing**

ANDROID-BASED VIRTUAL LABORATORY DEVELOPMENT TO IMPROVE CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS REACTION RATE

Abdul Hadi, Muh. Amir Masruhim , Yuli Hartati

The study aimed to produce android-based virtual laboratory application expectedly contributes to the development of chemistry education in learning valid, practical and effective reactional rate. The research methodology is adapted from Sugiyono's developmental model adjusted with researchers' context in terms of literature review, observation, data collection, product design, design validation, design revision, product test, product revision, application test, final revision and final product. The samples of this study are 100 eleventh grade students majoring in science of SMA Negeri 2 Tanah Grogot. Test and non-test are administered to collect the data in forms of pre-test, post-test, as well as questionnaire to reach validity and responses from the students. The results of the analysis showed that the android-based virtual laboratory data was very valid based on the validation of the expert team of 92.36%. Practicality based on student response questionnaires of 90.24% with very practical criteria. The effectiveness is based on the results of the pretest and posttest analysis of students with an N-gain value of 0.75 with very effective criteria. Thus the android-based virtual laboratory that was developed is feasible to be used as a learning medium.

Keywords: virtual laboratory, android, critical thinking

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ONLINE DISCOVERY MODEL IN LEARNING SPEECH SCRIPTS WRITING

Abdul Rahman, Yusak Hudiyono, Bibit Suhatmady

The implementation of learning online with the application of the Discovery model raises perceptions between teachers and students. That is, teachers and students assume in the implementation of the Discovery model online are not as effective as face-to-face learning. Therefore, this study aims to determine the perceptions of teachers and students on the implementation of the Discovery model online in learning speech scripts writing. The research method used is a qualitative method using a case study approach. The population in this study were Indonesian language subject teachers and class XI students. The sample was taken by using purposive sampling technique. Data collection techniques are carried out by filling out a questionnaire through Google Form and also interviews with teachers and students. The results of the study show that the teacher's perception of the implementation of the Discovery model online obtained an average of 73.75% in the good category. While the perceptions of students obtained from the research of an average of 63.06% with a poor category. With this it can be concluded that the perceptions of teachers and students to the application of the Discovery model online are still not good with some obstacles faced in the learning process.
Keywords: Perception, Discovery Model, Speech Script Writing

PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN DAGING BUAH KELAPA (Cocos nucifera) TERHADAP KADAR AIR, KADAR ABU DAN DERAJAT KEASAMAN KOPI ROBUSTA (Coffea canephora)

Agustinus Lolopayung, Ahmad Sahlaidi, Yuliani, Anton Rahmadi

Pengaruh Penambahan Daging Buah Kelapa (*Cocos Nucifera*) Terhadap Karakteristik Kadar Air, Kadar Abu dan Derajat Keasaman, Kopi Robusta (*Coffea canephora*).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan daging buah kelapa pada penyangraian biji kopi robusta terhadap kadar air, kadar abu dan derajat keasaman, yang dihasilkan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) non faktorial dengan 7 perlakuan variasi penambahan daging buah kelapa (0%, 5%, 10%,15%, 20%, 25% 30%) dari total biji kopi dengan 3 kali ulangan. Data dianalisis menggunakan sidik ragam.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penambahan daging buah kelapa berpengaruh nyata terhadap kadar air, kadar abu dan derajat keasaman. sensoris warna, aroma, rasa kopi, rasa kelapa, rasa asam dari kopi bubuk dan kopi seduhan sedangkan pada persen endapan dan tekstur tidak berpengaruh nyata. Kopi bubuk dan kopi seduhan yang dihasilkan dengan penambahan 30% daging buah kelapa dari total biji kopi memperoleh respon sensoris paling baik, dengan nilai kadar air sebesar 6,3%; kadar abu 5,5%; derajat keasaman (pH) 6,2; dan total endapan 38%. Nilai hedonik keseluruhan adalah suka, dengan karakteristik kopi berwarna coklat tua, agak beraroma kopi & kelapa, bertekstur halus, agak berasa kopi, agak berasa kelapa.

Kata Kunci : Daging buah kelapa, kopi bubuk, kopi seduhan.

Identifikasi Potensi Konflik di Kalimantan Timur Terkait Suku, Agara, Ras, dan Antargolongan (SARA) sebagai Dasar Infrastruktur Sosial Calon Ibu Kota Negara (IKN) (Kajian Linguistik Forensik)

Anang Santosa, Ali Kusno, Nur Bety

East Kalimantan has been designated by the central government as the location for the relocation of the State Capital (IKN) which is located in parts of the North Penajam Paser and Kutai Kartanegara regencies. The province of East Kalimantan is inhabited by various ethnic groups, religions, races, and groups. Based on the data shows that friction between residents and groups often occurs. Some of these conflicts developed into conflicts involving ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-groups. This study aims to identify potential racial conflicts in East Kalimantan through legal case data related to hate speech and various hate speech spread on social media. The discourses formed in the legal case data related to hate speech and various hate speech spread on social media represent issues that are developing in people's lives in East Kalimantan Province. Vice versa, the discourse of hate speech that develops is feared to affect the lives of citizens. This research is a forensic linguistics study based on the use of critical discourse analysisFairclough's model makes it possible to explore meaning by considering socio-cultural aspects.The research data was obtained through hate speech that resulted in lawsuits in the East Kalimantan regional police and hate speech on social media. The data analysis technique uses an interactive model. The results of the study indicate that there is a potential for conflict with SARA nuances which is dominated by ethnic factors in East Kalimantan. This is supported by the high primordialism of the citizens. The emergence of thoughts and propaganda that indigenous tribes should be respected and have a special place. There are provocations between indigenous tribes and immigrants which are mostly triggered by social jealousy. There is a stigma that migrants are the cause of the problem because they only exploit Kalimantan's wealth. The potential for violence is

strengthened because of the existence of community organizations (Ormas) with ethnic nuances. More importantly, the history of inter-tribal conflicts holds the potential for new conflicts that can reappear at any time and just wait for the triggering factor. Sharing potential conflicts needs to be anticipated so that they do not become real conflicts as a form of social infrastructure development in preparation for the National Capital City (IKN).

IMPROVING ACTIVITY, MOTIVATION AND LEARNING OUTCOMES of SCIENCES USING THE "PETER PAN" MODEL IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Aslamiah, Celia Cinantya, Try Ajeng Prasetyarini

The backgrounds of this research are the low activity, motivation and learning outcomes in the science learning content of the fifth grade elementary school students. The solution used to overcome this problem is to use the "PETER PAN" learning model which is a combination of power point media, learning models, guided inquiry, and team game matches.

The purpose of this research is to describe teacher activities, as well as to analyze the increase in activity, motivation and student learning outcomes by using the "PETER PAN" combination model. This research used Classroom Action Research (CAR), which was conducted in 4 meetings. The subjects of this study were the fifth grade students of SDN 2 Hikun, Tabalong, totaling 15 students. The types of data used are qualitative and quantitative data. Data collection techniques with observations on teacher and student activities, learning motivation questionnaires and evaluation tests of learning outcomes. The data analysis technique used is qualitative data analysis in tabular form and data interpretation in the form of category percentages. From the results of the study, it was found that there was an increase in teacher activity at first meeting with a good category being a very good category at 4th meeting . At the first meeting student activity classically by 60% increased to 93% at 4th meeting. Student learning motivation classically at the first meeting was 33%, increased to 87% at the 4th meeting. The classical completeness of student learning outcomes at the first meeting was 47% increased to 100% at the 4th meeting. So, it can be concluded that the "PETER PAN" learning model can increase activity, motivation and learning outcomes in science learning content for fifth grade elementary school students.

Keywords: activity, motivation, learning outcomes, peter pan

MENINGKATKAN MOTIVASI, AKTIVITAS DAN HASIL BELAJAR SISWA SEKOLAH DASAR MENGGUNAKAN MODEL RAHASIA

Meliha

Permasalahan yang yang terjadi di kelas 4 Sekolah Dasar Kaludan Luar Amuntai adalah rendahnya minar belajar matematika dan aktivitas belajar yang mempengaruhi hasil belajar siswa, siswa sukar menguasai konsep matematika, model pembelajaran yang digunakan kurang bervariasi. Untuk mengatasi masalah tersebut peneliti menggunakan model RAHASIA. Tujuan penelitian menganalisis peningkatan motivasi, aktivitas dan hasil belajar siswa menggunakan model pembelajaran RAHASIA (Realistic Mathematic, Handling team investigation, Analysis, Supporting games, Initiation and Assisting on team). Penelitian ini menggunakan mix method yang terdiri dari kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian tindakan kelas dan kuantitatif menggunakan one sample t-test dan N-gain Analysis yang dilakukan dalam 3 kali pertemuan. Objek penelitian adalah 20 orang siswa kelas 4 Sekolah Dasar Kaludan Luar Amuntai. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada pertemuan terakhir siswa yang mendapat kriteria motivasi belajar tinggi sebanyak 95%, siswa yang mendapatkan kriteria sangat aktif dalam proses pembelajaran sebanyak 95%, siswa yang mencapai kriteria ketuntasan minimal pada hasil belajar sebanyak 100%.

Kata kunci: Motivasi belajarar, Aktivitas belajar, Hasil belajar, Model RAHASIA

THE INFLUENCE OF ACADEMIC SUPERVISION AND PRINCIPAL POLICIES ON THE QUALITY OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL EDUCATION AT KUTAI KARTANEGARA REGENCY

H. Yudo Dwiyono , Warman, Dicky Kurniawan

This study aims (1) to find out the effect of principal academic supervision on the quality of education of Vocational High School at Kutai Kartanegara Regency, (2) to find out the effect of principal policies on the quality of education of Vocational High School at Kutai Kartanegara Regency, (3) to find out the effect of academic supervision and policy, the principal simultaneously on the quality of Vocational High School at Kutai Kartanegara Regency. This research was conducted in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. The method used in the research was correlational method. The data collection technique used a questionnaire that had been tested for its' validity and reliability. Total population of 113 people with a sample of 88 people who were taken by disproportionate stratified random sampling. The data analysis technique used descriptive statistics. The results showed that: (1) Academic supervision has an effect on the quality of education. This means that the higher academic supervision is, it will result in an increasing quality of education, (2) Principal's policy affects the quality of education. This means that the higher the principal's policy is, will result in an increase in the quality of education, (3) Academic supervision and the principal's policy simultaneously affect the quality of education. will result in an increasing quality of education.
Keywords: Academic Supervision, Principal Policy and Education Quality

Analysis of the Problem Application of Virtual Laboratory Media with Problem Based Learning and Project-Based Learning Models Supports Critical Thinking, Creative, and Communication Skills of Independent Students Studying at High School Teachers in Samarinda City"

Elsje Theodora Maasawet, Evie Palenewen, Herlan Perdana Putra

The analysis aims to find out the problems of teachers and students that occur in Biology learning activities at Samarinda City High School in the era of independent learning. The target of this analysis is to determine the level of understanding of Biology teachers regarding the use of Virtual Laboratory Media with Project-Based Learning and Problem Based Learning Models in the Independent Era of Student Learning, as well as existing learning tools. The observation sample is a Biology teacher at Samarinda City High School. The results of the observations showed that 30.50% of Biology teachers were not familiar with the term Media Virtual Laboratory; 60.50% of teachers are familiar with the Media Virtual Laboratory but experience problems in implementing it during learning; 80% of teachers are less skilled in carrying out learning through virtual laboratory media. 64% of teachers have implemented the Project-Based Learning model but it is not yet appropriate according to the syntax; 75% of teachers stated that the main obstacle to implementing PjBl in learning in the Merdeka era for student learning was the limited study time. there are 43% of Biology teachers have not applied the Problem Based Learning (PBL) model in the learning of the independent era of student learning; 57% of biology teachers at Samarinda City High School have applied the PBL model but incorrectly used the PBL syntax. 87% of Biology teachers at Samarinda City High School stated that students' critical thinking skills, creative abilities, and students' communication skills were very low; 75% of students tend not to ask

questions in learning; 60.30% of teachers stated that students' problem solving was very low because most of the students' interest in learning was still lacking, as well as the lack of awareness of students to discuss so that students faced difficulties in understanding concepts and solving problems on their own. In addition, the problem also faced is that there are still many teachers who have not implemented learning models including PjBl and PBL that support students to think critically, creatively, and comically. From the results of observations about problem analysis of Biology teachers in Samarinda City High School 98% of Samarinda High School Biology teachers hope that their school can be used as a modeling place through the implementation of learning using Virtual Laboratory Media because through the application of virtual media Laboratory Project Based Learning and Problem Based Learning can Support Thinking Ability Critical, Creative, and Communication Students of the Independent Era of Learning.

Keywords: Virtual Laboratory, PjBL, PBL, Critical Thinking, Creative, Communicative

PENGARUH SARANA PRASARANA,KETERAMPILAN DIGITAL,BUDAYA SEKOLAH TERHADAP KINERJA GURU SMK NEGERI KUTAI KARTANEGARA

FATHUR RAHMAN

Pengaruh Sarana Prasarana,Keterampilan Digital,Budaya Sekolah Terhadap Kinerja Guru Smk Negeri Kutai Kartanegara.Faktor-faktor apa yang berpengaruh terhadap peningkatan kinerja guru perlu segera dicari jawabannya agar masalah peningkatan mutu pendidikan, khususnya SMK Negeri di kabupaten kutai kartanegara segera dapat terwujud.adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui ada pengaruh antara sarana praasarana, keterampilan digital,budaya sekolah terhadap kinerja guru.Dalam penelitian ini pendekatan yang dipakai adalah pendekatan kuantitatif. Analisis penelitian menggunakan Regresi linier berganda dengan instrumen quisioner dan responden adalah guru SMK Negeri sekabupaten Kutai Kartanegara. Hipotesis : 1. Ada Pengaruh antara sarana prasarana terhadap kinerja Guru.2. Ada pengaruh antara keterampilan digital terhadap kinerja guru.3. Ada pengaruh antara budaya sekolah terhadap kinerja guru.4. Ada pengaruh bersama – sama antara sarana prasarana, keterampilan digital, budaya sekolah terhadap kinerja guru.
Kata Kunci: kinerja guru,sarana prasarana,keterampilan digital,budaya sekolah

STRATEGY FOR EDUCATOR RECRUITMENT PLANNING
IN QUALITY IMPROVEMENT
SAMARINDA STATE VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Faldano, Rahmat Soe'oed, Laili Komariyah

Ence Muhammad Faldano (1905148055). Planning Strategy for Educator Recruitment in Improving the Quality of Samarinda State Vocational High School. (Under Supervicicors Prof. Dr. H. Rahmat Soe'ed, MA and Dr. Laili Komariyah, M. Si)

This study aims to describe the strategy for the recruitment of teaching staff at SMK Negeri Samarinda. The method used in this research is a qualitative method. Data collection in this research is observation, interview, and document study. The data analysis technique used is data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

This research was conducted in East Kalimantan Province, Samarinda City. The results of this study indicate that the planning strategy for the recruitment of educators at Samarinda State Vocational High School has been going well. Recruitment strategies, namely: Recruitment planning held in schools announcements in various media sources. Administrative selection, calling for candidates to take part in the selection, selection includes: written knowledge tests, written tests of professional competency knowledge according to position, teaching practice for teachers. The evaluation of recruitment activities is carried out by the principal once every semester, however, the school must have a special organizational structure for recruitment activities as well as a clear description of the assignment for the recruitment team.

Keywords: Recruitment Strategy, Educators.

The Analysis of Teachers Problems in Developing Learning Tools of Blended Learning based Project Based Learning (PjBL)

Hajrah, Riskan Qadar, Yuli Hartati

This study aims to describe teachers' problems and to find solutions to overcome problems in developing the learning tools of Blended Learning based Project Based Learning (PjBL). Respondents in this study were the principal, vice principal of curriculum, and 10 science teachers of Senior High School at Muara Badak. The data were obtained using descriptive qualitative method based on the results of observations and interviews of teachers' problems in schools. The teachers' comprehension and knowledge in developing the learning tools of Blended Learning based PjBL are still low so that the teaching and learning process that occurs in schools does not run optimally. Therefore, it is necessary to develop the learning tools of Blended Learning based PjBL in the form of lesson plans, worksheet, handouts, and assessments so that the learning process in schools can run optimally. Solutions to overcome teacher problems in developing the learning tools of Blended Learning based PjBL can be done through (1) reading a lot of references on how to develop learning tools, (2) continuous guidance to develop learning tools, and (3) discussing with colleagues. Keywords: Learning tools, Blended learning, Project Based Learning (PjBL).

STUDENTS'S INTEREST IN MATHEMATIC LEARNING DURING COVID 19 PANDEMIC ENDURE GENDER PRESPECTIVE

Herti Prastitasari, Noor M. Isnani, Ratna Purwanti

The purpose of this study was to provide an overview of the learning interest of fifth grade elementary school students in learning mathematics during the covid 19 period based on a gender perspective by using learning interest indicators including feelings of pleasure/liking towards subjects, student interest in subjects, students' attention to subjects. lessons in learning activities, student involvement in learning activities, and satisfaction with course. This study uses a qualitative method with the type of case study research. The data sources of this study were researchers, teachers, and students comprehend of 3 male students and 3 female students at SD Negeri Rantau Kanan 2, Tapin Regency. The data collections of this study used the results of observations, questionnaires of learning interest, documentation and interviews. Based on the results of the analysis of the data obtained, the results showed that there were differences in student interest in learning, namely male students obtaining a percentage score of 97.50% and female students obtaining a score of 96.67%. The data shows that male students have a higher interest in learning than female, although the difference is not significant.
Keyword: *Students's Interes, Mathematic Learning, Gender*

Study of the Effectiveness of the Concentration of Saccharomyces cerevisiae in the Process of Extracting Bioethanol from Rice Straw (Oryza sativa L.)

Hariska Swandana, Didimus Tanah Boleng, Vandalita M.M. Rambitan

This study aims to determine the effect of giving Saccharomyces cerevisiae on rice straw (Oryza sativa L.) extract and the effectiveness of its concentration in the process of bioethanol production from rice straw (Oryza sativa L.) extract. The results of the study were analyzed statistically with Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with different treatments, namely A0 (control), A1 (5% of Saccharomyces cerevisiae), A2 (10% of Saccharomyces cerevisiae), A3 (15% of Saccharomyces cerevisiae), A4 (20% of Saccharomyces cerevisiae). Data analysis was then continued with the calculation of the Least Significant Difference Test at the 5% level. The study showed that the average number of treatments resulted on 1.3% of bioethanol concentration at 5% of Saccharomyces cerevisiae, 3% of bioethanol concentration at 10% of Saccharomyces cerevisiae, 3.6% of bioethanol concentration at 15% of Saccharomyces cerevisiae while at a 20% of Saccharomyces cerevisiae the results were only 2% of bioethanol concentration. Based on the results of the study, it is concluded that giving 15% of Saccharomyces cerevisiae has a significant effectiveness to bioethanol production from rice straw (Oryza sativa L.) extract. Further study is still needed to test the effectiveness of giving Saccharomyces cerevisiae to bioethanol production of other rice plant parts and varieties.
Keywords: Saccharomyces cerevisiae, bioethanol, rice straw (Oryza sativa L.)

Principal's Leadership Policy in Planning for Infrastructure Development to Improve Education Quality in SMP Negeri 1 Tenggarong Seberang

Ika Yuliana, Zaenab Hanim, H. Dwi Nugroho Hidayanto, M.Pd

This study aims to describe the leadership role of school principals in planning infrastructure facilities related to the role of school principals in planning, implementing and evaluating each program that has been planned, and of course the principal also has obstacles and solutions in implementing the policy. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study approach. Data collection techniques are interviews, observation and documentation. The data analysis used is the Miles & Huberman model, which includes data collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The results showed that (1) the planning process for the development of infrastructure was carried out by deliberation in a meeting with the school community. (2) the implementation of the development of infrastructure facilities is carried out as well as possible with funds sourced from Bosnas and Boskab as well as self-help from parents of students through proper procedures. (3) the implementation of continuous evaluation as a reference for future infrastructure development activities. Based on the results of in-depth interviews with three informants, the principal as a leader has carried out according to the procedures in determining planning, namely by involving school members in meetings to reach consensus. In the implementation process carried out in accordance with procedures, various steps have been taken by the principal starting from the formation of a school development team, the formation of a committee for each activity, and the implementation is carried out optimally both in terms of planning, budgeting, implementation and evaluation. Until now, schools still continue to develop infrastructure

facilities continuously because not all plans can be realized and this is due to limited funding sources.

Pengembangan Intrumen Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis Siswa SMK Pada Materi Asam Basa

Imroatus Sholihah, Riskan Qadar, Mukhamad Nurhadi

This study aimed to develop an instrument which can be used to determine the critical thinking skills of Vocational High School students. High-level thinking questions should always be given to students so that students' abilities are honed to solve contextual problems and use reasoning to solve them. To find out critical thinking skills, we need an instrument that can be used to measure students' critical thinking skills. This research is a Research and Development study using the ADDIE (Analysis Design Development Implementation Evaluation) approach which has been conducted trials on 216 Vocational High School students in Samarinda. In order to find out the validity and feasibility of the instrument, content validation is carried out to the expert until the instrument is declared valid and is suitable for general use. The quality of the instrument is known from statistical analysis testing which includes analysis of validity, reliability, level of difficulty and different power using IBM SPSS Statistics 2.4 and Microsoft Excel software. The product produced from this study was in the form students' critical thinking skills instruments with 25 questions which were equipped with covers, question boxes, assessment rubrics, assessment guidelines and answer keys. The results of this Instrument quality test are feasible to be used to measure the critical thinking skills of vocational students on acid-base material with a number of valid questions as many as 24 questions, the reliability of items is 0.747, with the criteria of medium difficulty (100%) and the power of distinguishing items is very good (64%) and good (34%).

Character Education Management In Islamic Religion-Based Curriculum At SMA IT Granada Samarinda

Imam Nawawi, Nurlaili, Warman

Nowadays, the morals of adolescents are in the serious condition, where they are subjected to constant and increasingly uncontrolled moral degradation. The decreasing in moral qualities of the succeeding generation of this nation occurred in all aspects, ranging from speech, dress to behaviour. Therefore, character education is important to be instilled. In building character at school, the main key that must to do is using good character education management. This study represents an effort to learn the management of student education character at one of senior high schools in Samarinda which is SMA IT Granada. This study aims to describe character education management in Islamic Religion-Based Curriculum at SMA IT Granada. The main questions on this study are how to plan, organize, implement, supervise evaluate as well as the supporting and inhibiting factors in character education management in Islamic Religion-Based Curriculum at SMA IT Granada Samarinda. This study employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive type of research. The data sources of this study were headmaster, vice headmaster of curriculum, teachers and school committee. The data collection technique used in this study were interview, observation and documentation. The process of analysing the data started from analyse all data from the interview and documentation followed by holding data reduction, presenting data into tables and verifying data to make a conclusion. The data validity technique used was triangulation. The results showed that: (1) the planning of character education in the Islamic religionbased curriculum at SMAIT Granada Samarinda was carried out through 3 processes. First, determine the goals

of character education. Second, arrange school programs or activities. Third, integrating character values into all subjects, programmed activities and extracurricular activities; (2) the organization of character education in the Islamic religion-based curriculum at SMAIT Granada Samarinda is carried out based on the Principal's Decree, namely by determining activities, implementation schedules, and the person in charge of activities or programs; (3) the implementation of character education in the Islamic religion-based curriculum at SMAIT Granada Samarinda is realized through 2 processes. First, practice (daily, weekly, monthly, incidental activities; learning activities; madrasa programs; and extracurricular activities). Second, the implementation method (habituation, example, spontaneity, conditioning, and reward and punishment); (4) supervision of character education in the Islamic religion-based curriculum at SMAIT Granada Samarinda is carried out by the vice principal and a team based on the principal with direct supervision during the activity process. (5) evaluation of character education in Islamic religion-based curriculum at SMAIT Granada Samarinda through written evaluation (journal books, scoring notes, report cards) and non-written evaluation (observation of student behavior); (6) the obstacles are the limited control of the school after the covid 19 pandemic, the influence of the media, the lack of concern for some teachers, the diversity of student characters and some students who are difficult to manage. (7) while the supporting factors are government support, human resources (HR), complete facilities and infrastructure, programmed activities, a high sense of kinship, and support from all school members, parents/guardians, and the surrounding community.

Keywords: Management, character education.

Leadership of the Principal in Planning for the Quality Development of Teacher Resources at SMP Negeri 2 Sebulu Kutai Kartanegara

James S. Marpaung, Rahmat Soe'oed, Hj. Zaenab Hanim

This study aims to describe the role of principal leadership in planning the development of the quality of teacher resources at SMP Negeri 2 Sebulu Kutai Kartanegara. Related to the role of principal leadership in planning, implementing, evaluating planned programs in developing the quality of teacher resources. This research uses a qualitative approach with this type of research, namely a case study. Data collection techniques through observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis used the Miles & Huberman model, which includes data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results showed: (1) planning for the development of the quality of teacher resources was carried out by deliberation in internal meetings; (2) the form of developing the quality of teacher resources, namely the implementation of workshops, training, seminars and advanced education levels; (3) evaluating by conducting academic supervision; (4) the role of the principal as educator, managers, administrator, supervisors, leader, innovator; and motivators. Based on the results of interviews with three informants about the principal's leadership in planning the development of the quality of teacher resources, the principal as a leader has tried to carry out according to procedures in determining planning, namely by involving stakeholders in internal school meetings. In the implementation process, it is carried out in accordance with the procedure, all the steps taken by the principal and the teacher are to begin with the formation of a school development team, each school development team is given a mandate according to its capacity. In the

implementation of the development of the quality of teacher resources, it has been carried out optimally, both in terms of teacher professionalism, teacher careers, teacher health and teacher welfare in order to achieve common goals. Then evaluate which is one of the important aspects in education management. Through evaluation, various accurate inputs will be obtained regarding the feasibility of the program, the readiness of human resources and supporting facilities, the accuracy and effectiveness of the program implementation process, and the achievement of the results.

Keywords: principal leadership, planning, development, quality of teacher resources

DEVELOPMENT OF FABLE TEXT TEACHING MATERIALS BASED ON EDUCATIONAL VALUES WITH A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO STUDENTS OF MADRASAH TSANAWIYAH MIFTAHUL KHAIR LOA JANAN, KUTAI KARTANEGARA REGENCY

Jubaidah

The development of fable texts with educational values for junior high school students has not been adequately carried out. It is required therefore to make attempts to improve the capacity to compose fabulous texts in a better approach, with an education in character values. These efforts can be made by using educational products such as the form of learning modules. This research aimed to produce teaching materials for fable text in the form of modules with educational values based on a scientific approach that were suitable for use in learning Indonesian, especially fable material. The type of this research was Research and Development (R&D) proposed by Borg and Gall which included 10 (ten) development steps. The data sources in this study were students of MTs Miftahul Khair Loa Janan, Kutai Kartanegara regency. Data was collected through questionnaires, tests, observations and interviews. The teaching materials development was considered feasible by 3 expert validators, namely material experts, media experts, and Indonesian language teachers. According to the field test results, teaching materials were also considered to be able to increase the value of student learning outcomes through the field test process. The observations results of learning activities by observers I and II were also stated to be very good.
Keywords: Teaching Materials, Fable Text, Educational Values, Scientific Approach

Pengaruh Kepemimpinan Kepala Sekolah, Pengembangan Diri dan Disiplin Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Guru SMK Negeri Di Samarinda Kota

Krisdina Puji Astuti, H. Rahmat Soe'ed, Laili Komariyah

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) mengetahui pengaruh kepemimpinan kepala sekolah terhadap kinerja guru SMK Negeri di Samarinda kota (2) mengetahui pengaruh pengembangan diri terhadap kinerja guru SMK Negeri di samarinda kota. (3) mengetahui pengaruh disiplin kerja terhadapa kinerja guru SMK Negeri di Samarinda kota (4) mengetahui secara bersama-sama pengaruh antara kepemimpinan kepala sekolah, pengembangan diri dan disiplin kerja terhadap kinerja guru SMK Negri di samarinda kota.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode korelasi. Penelitian ini dilakukan di SMK negeri Samarinda kota dengan jumlah sampel 105 orang guru pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan teknik simple random sampling. Untuk mengumpulkan data dari empat variabel yang terdiri dari kepemimpinan kepala sekolah, pengembangan diri, disiplin kerja dan kinerja guru maka peneliti menggunakan angket sebagai instrument penelitian dengan menggunakan skala likert. Sebelum data diolah terlebih dahulu dilakukan uji instrument meliputi uji validitas dan reliabilitas selanjutnya data yang diperoleh dilakukan uji asumsi klasik yang terdiri dari uji normalitas, uji multikolinieraritas dan uji heterokedastisitas setelah itu dilanjutkan menggunakan analisis regresi sederhana dan regresi berganda untuk melihat adanya pengaruh atau tidak antara variabel independen dan variabel dependen dengan bantuan SPSS.

Kata Kunci : Kepemimpinan Kepala sekolah, pengembangan diri, disiplin kerja, kinerja guru

Supervisi Akademik Kepala Sekolah Dalam Implementasi Kurikulum Jaringan Sekolah IslamTerpadu

Warman, PM Labulan, Jumiati Ulfah

Kepala sekolah sebagai supervisor bertanggung jawab dalam perkembangan pembelajaran siswa sehingga siswa menjadi pembelajar yang sukses, kreatif dan percaya diri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan (1) perencanaan (2) pelaksanaan, dan (3) evaluasi supervisi akademik dalam implementasi kurikulum JSIT. Penelitian dilaksanakan di SMA IT Daarul Hikmah Bontang Teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara observasi dan teknik dokumentasi. Analisis data dilakukan melalui tahapan reduksi data, *display* data, dan verifikasi atau menarik kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa: (1) Perencanaan supervisi kepala SMA IT Daarul Hikmah Bontang dalam implementasi kurikulum JSIT terdapat pada latar belakang, tujuan dan indikator keberhasilan supervisi akademik. Program supervisi yang disampaikan oleh kepala sekolah kepada guru-guru membantu untuk melakukan persiapan untuk kegiatan supervisi, terkhusus dalam mempersiapkan rencana dan pelaksanaan pembelajaran dengan pendekatan TERPADU sebagai implementasi kurikulum JSIT, (2) Pelaksanaan supervisi kepala SMA IT Daarul Hikmah Bontang implementasi kurikulum JSIT dapat terlihat pada intrumen supervisi akademik yang didalamnya terdapat indikator mengenai penggunaan pendekatan TERPADU dalam kegiatan belajar mengajar sebagai implementasi kurikulum JSIT. Kepala sekolah memberikan dukungan kepada guru-guru dalam implementasi kurikulum JSIT pada supervisi akademik yang dilakukan dengan cara melakukan diskusi pada tahap pra dan pasca observasi, (3) Evaluasi supervisi akademik kepala

sekolah yang tertuang dalam laporan hasil supervisi akademik menghasilkan tindak lanjut program kepada guru-guru dalam upaya peningkatan pengetahuan dan pemahaman kurikulum JSIT

ANDROID-BASED E-MODULE DEVELOPMENT
TO IMPROVE STUDENT'S CRITICAL THINKING ABILITY
CLASS XI ON HYDROCARBON PRINCIPLES

Muhammad Busra, Makrina Tindangen, Erwin

This study aims to produce an android-based e-module application that is expected to contribute to the development of chemistry education in hydrocarbon learning that is valid, practical and effective. The research methodology was adapted from Sugiyono's development model which was adapted to the context of the researcher in terms of literature study, observation, data collection, product design, design validation, design revision, product testing, product revision, application testing, final revision and final product. The sample of this study was 50 students of class XI majoring in science at SMA Negeri 2 Tenggarong. Tests and non-tests were conducted to collect data in the form of pre-test, post-test, and questionnaires to obtain validity and responses from students.The results of the analysis show that the android-based e-module is very valid based on the validation of the expert team, obtaining a score of 4.8 for media experts and 4.7 for material experts. Practicality based on student response questionnaires of 80% with very practical criteria. The effectiveness is based on the results of the pretest and posttest analysis of students with an N-gain value of 0.8 with very effective criteria. Thus the Android-based e-module that was developed is feasible to be used as a learning medium.
Keywords: *e-module, android, critical thinking*

Principal's Leadership Policy in Planning for Improving the Quality of Education at Samarinda State Vocational High School

Lita Yau

This study is intended to describe 1) leadership policies in planning for improving the quality of education at Samarinda State Vocational High School ; 2) implementation of policies in improving the quality of education at Samarinda State Vocational High School ; 3) the obstacles faced by the principal in improving the quality of education at the Samarinda State Vocational High School; and 4) the solutions made by the principal in improving the quality of education at the Samarinda State Vocational High School. This study uses a qualitative research with a case study method conducted at State Vocational High School 4 Samarinda with 3 informants consisting of the principal, curriculum representative, and teachers.
Keywords: quality of education, policy, and leadership.

IDENTIFIKASI PENYAKIT PASCA PANEN BUAH TOMAT (Lycopersicum esculentum Mill.) Post Harvest Disease Identification of Tomato (Lycopersicum esculentum Mill.) Fruit

Marsilah, Nikmatul Janah Akhsan, Suyadi

A descriptive research was conducted to determine the pathogen of post harvest disease of tomato fruits at public market of Samarinda. Research activities carried out about a month, including tomato fruit sampling from public market (Pasar Segiri) and identification of pathogen at Laboratory of Pest and Plant Disease, Faculty of Agriculture, Mulawarman University. Result showed that the causal organism of post harverst disease on tomato fruit based on the Laboratory identification were fungi (Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. lycopersici) and bacteri (Pseudomonas solanacearum).
Key words: Tomato, identification, post harvest, disesease.

PERENCANAAN KEPEMIMPINAN KEPALA SEKOLAH BERBASIS KEMITRAAN INDUSTRI

Muhammad Imron

The focus of education in vocational schools is to prepare skilled workers who are ready to work, as well as workers who are in accordance with the needs of DUDI. Education in Vocational High Schools that must be considered in this context is how much the implementation of education is in line and relevant to the needs of the community, especially the needs of the workforce, the business world and industry.

This study aims to see the implementation of planning from the principal in his leadership, based on industrial partnerships between vocational schools and industry. Supporting and hindering factors as well as solutions in the implementation of Industrial Partnership-Based school planning.

This research is a qualitative research with a case study method. Informants or data sources in this study were carried out by purposive sampling, data collection techniques were triangulation (combined), descriptive qualitative data analysis. The results of this study only describe or construct in-depth interviews with research subjects so that they can provide a clear picture of principal leadership planning based on industrial partnerships at SMK Muhammadiyah with United Tractors Samarinda.

Keywords: *Educational Planning, Leadership, Industrial Partnerships in SMK.*

PENGARUH KOMPETENSI MANAJERIAL KEPALA SEKOLAH DAN KINERJA GURU TERHADAP KUALITAS LAYANAN PENDIDIKAN MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 DI SEKOLAH DASAR NEGERI KECAMATAN TELEN

Rahmat Soe'oed, Norma Yurtina, Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui (1) Pengaruh yang signifikan kompetensi manajerial kepala sekolah terhadap kualitas layanan pendidikan (2) Pengaruh yang signifikan kinerja guru terhadap kualitas layanan pendidikan (3) Pengaruh yang signifikan kompetensi manajerial kepala sekolah dan kinerja guru secara simultan terhadap kualitas layanan pendidikan. Penelitian dilakukan dengan teknik *random sampling* yakni jumlah populasi 108 orang guru, dan sampel 85 orang guru. Pengumpulan data melalui wawancara dan kuesioner. Pendekatan penelitian secara kuantitatif. Analisis data melalui regresi linier berganda dengan program SPSS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) Tampaknya terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan kompetensi manajerial kepala sekolah terhadap kualitas layanan pendiidkan SD Negeri di Kecamatan Telen, (2) Tampaknya terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan kinerja guru terhadap kualitas layanan pendiidkan SD Negeri di Kecamatan Telen, (3) Tampaknya terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan secara bersama-sama kompetensi manajerial kepala sekolah dan kinerja guru terhadap kualitas layanan pendiidkan SD Negeri di Kecamatan Telen.
Kata Kunci: Kompetensi Manajerial, Kinerja Guru, Kualitas Layanan

MANAJEMEN KURIKULUM DALAM PEMBELAJARAN ONLINE DIMASA PANDEMI COVID-19

Nurlaili, Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman, Rosmini

This study aims to: 1) describe curriculum management in online learning planning during the Covid-19 pandemic at SDIT Daarussalaam Sangatta Utara, (2) describe curriculum management in implementing online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic at SDIT Daarussalaam Sangatta Utara, (3) describes curriculum management in monitoring and assessing online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic at SDIT Daarussalaam Sangatta Utara, (4) describes the supporting and inhibiting factors for curriculum management in online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic at SDIT Daarussalaam Sangatta Utara. The research was conducted at SDIT Daarussalaam North Sangatta, North Sangatta sub-district, East Kutai Regency. The researcher used a qualitative approach with the case study method.

Keywords: Curriculum Management, Online Learning, Covid-19 Pandemic.

The Effect of Skills Knowledge: Listening, Speaking, Reading on Students' Thesis Writing Skills at the Samarinda State Polytechnic

Nursin, Mohammad Ilyas, Azainil

The objectives to be achieved in the research are (a) to find out, test, and analyze listening skills, speaking skills, reading skills have a positive and significant effect on students' thesis writing skills in the Accounting Department at the Samarinda State Polytechnic. The research method used in this research is using a quantitative approach, with Multiple Linear Regression models. The results, the findings obtained in this study indicate that the results of the multiple linear regression tests show that the Adjusted R-Square value shows 48.5 or 48.5%. This means that the independent variable affects the dependent variable by 48.5%, and the remaining 51.5% is influenced by other variables outside this research model. Furthermore, the results of the partial test of each variable, namely listening skills, have a positive and significant half of $0.000 < 0.05$. Likewise, the variable of speaking skills has a positive and significant effect of $0.000 < 0.05$. And lastly, the variable of reading skill has a positive and significant effect of $0.000 < 0.050$. These three values indicate that all independent variables have a positive and significant effect on students' thesis writing skills in the accounting department at the Samarinda State Polytechnic. The conclusion shows that both the t-test and the f-test show a positive and significant effect on students' thesis writing skills in the accounting department at the Samarinda State Polytechnic.
Keywords: listening skills, speaking skills, and reading skills.

Perencanaan Kepala Sekolah dalam Membangun *Brand Image* Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan Swasta di Samarinda

Nury Prihartini

Educational planning is the process of making decisions related to the goals to be achieved, the resources to be empowered, and the techniques that are chosen appropriately to carry out actions over a certain period of time so that the implementation of education can be carried out effectively, efficiently, and with quality. Vocational high schools are required to create a uniqueness that is different from other schools, namely the school's brand image. The school's brand image is the school's image which is the uniqueness and excellence of the school.

This study aims to describe the principal's planning, supporting factors, implementation and impact of the principal in building a Brand Image at SMK TI Labbaika.

This research is a qualitative research with phenomenological methods by means of researchers observing directly the object of research, conducting direct interviews with principals, teachers, staff and documentation at SMK TI Labbaika which is located at KH. Harun Nafsi street, Rapak Dalam, Loa Janan Ilir District, Samarinda City, East Kalimantan Province. The data analysis technique has 4 activity components, namely data collection, data reduction, data display and conclusion and verification. To test the validity of the data in qualitative research, namely triangulation, technical triangulation and source triangulation.

Keywords: *Planning, principal and Education Personnel*

DESCRIPTION ANALYSIS OF THE INTENSITY OF ATTACK OF BASIDIOMYCOTA FUNGI ON PALM OIL PLANTS, SANDELEY VILLAGE, KUARO DISTRICT, PASER REGENCY

Pamulasih Gurning, Didimus Tana Boleng

Pamulasih Gurning, Descriptive Analisis of Intensity of Basidiomycota fungal Attack in Paser Regency, under the guidance of Desvo W. Rorie and Didimus Tana Boleng.The purpose of this study was to determine the intensity of Basidiomycota fungus attack on oil palm plantations in Sandeley Village, Kuaro District, Paser Regency. This research took place for two months, in sandeley Village, Kuaro District, Paser Regency. The sampling menthod used the purposive sampling technique, which took the fungus that attacked the oil palm stems in the plot and identified the fungus and made samples from observations. This research is grouped in the type of descriptive research, namely research by taking data at time of the study without giving any prior treatment.

The study without giving any prior treatment Based on the results of the study, the intensity of attack of Basidiomycota fungi at the age of 11 years on plots 1-5 averaged 14,8%. The intensity of the attack of the Basidiomycota fungus at the age of 22 years in plots 1-5 was 16,2% on average. The intensity of attack of Basidimycota fungi at the age of 23 years on plots 1-5 was 16,2 % on average.

IMPLEMENTASI STRATEGI BERUANG MADU DALAM PENGEMBANGAN KOGNITIF PADA ANAK USIA 5-6 TAHUN DI PAUD KELAS MINI KIDS 2 BALIKPAPAN

Nuzul Haniah, Hasbi Sjamsir, Evie Palenewen

This study aims to describe: 1) Implementation of the BERUANG MADU strategy towards the attainment of cognitive abilities in children aged 5-6 years in Class Mini Kids 2 in Balikpapan, 2) Cognitive development in children aged 5-6 years with the implementation of the BERUANG MADU strategy in Paud Kelas Mini Kids 2 Balikpapan, 3) Obstacles faced in the implementation of the BERUANG MADU strategy in cognitive development in children aged 5-6 years in Paud Kelas Mini Kids 2 Balikpapan.

The methods used in data collection and data recording include: 1) Interview methods conducted on individuals who know early childhood development (2) Participatory observation methods (participatory observation), and (3) documentation methods, as a supporting method for obtain data / facts in the field. Analytical techniques used from various sources, both from interviews, observations and field notes, were clarified according to their respective characteristics. Data from the recording results are transcribed and grouped and then analyzed using a flow model stage starting with (a) data reduction, (b) data presentation, and (c) drawing conclusions and verification.

The results showed that the BERUANG MADU Strategy (Playing, Educative, Child-Friendly, Unique, Active, Natural, Happy, Easy, Safe, Democratic and Useful) implemented in Paud Class Mini Kids 2 Balikpapan can develop cognitive abilities in children aged 5-6 years adjusted for indicators on children's cognitive development. With the BERUANG MADU Strategy, it can facilitate the process of learning activities carried out by educators in developing aspects of cognitive development in children. For further researchers, it is

hoped that they will pay attention to the obstacles experienced in the implementation of the BERUANG MADU strategy in developing cognitive aspects in children aged 5-6 years as a consideration for improvement and perfection of research to be carried out.

ANALISIS PERENCANAAN PENDIDIKAN DALAM PENINGKATAN MUTU PENDIDIK DI SMK KUTIM CEMERLANG

Zaenab Hanim, Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman, Qomariah

In the field of education, planning is one of the key factors in the effectiveness of implementing educational activities. This study aims to: (1) describe educational planning in improving the quality of educators, (2) describe the implementation of educational planning in improving the quality of educators, (3) describe obstacles and solutions for implementing educational planning in improving the quality of educators. The research was conducted at SMK Kutim Cemerlang. To collect and explore information in depth, the researcher used a qualitative approach with the case study method. In this study, the researcher acts as the main instrument with the help of additional instruments such as: interview guides, field notes, documentation tools, and observation sheets. Data collection techniques were carried out through in-depth interviews with informants (Principal, Deputy Principal for Curriculum, Head of Department). In analyzing the data, the researcher conducted data reduction to select the required data, drew conclusions and presented the data according to the findings in the field. The results of the study show that: (1) education planning in improving the quality of educators is well prepared; (2) the implementation of education planning in improving the quality of educators is carried out according to the plan but there are still obstacles; (3) one of the obstacles to implementing education planning in improving the quality of educators is that there are educators who do not meet the qualification requirements and the solution given by the principal is to involve the teacher in training activities. The researcher concludes that education planning in improving the quality of educators is well prepared, although there are obstacles but

the right solution can be given.
Keywords: Education Planning, Improving the Quality of Educators

Improve Activity and Learning Outcomes using the GRANDMA'S Model for Elementary Students

Raihanah Sari, Fathul Jannah, Damayanti

The problem in this research is the low activity and student learning outcomes in learning Social Sciences (IPS). This study aims to analyze the improvement of the quality of teacher activities, analyze activities, and increase student learning outcomes. This study uses a qualitative and quantitative approach with the type of Classroom Action Research which was carried out with 4 meetings. This type of research data is qualitative data through individual written test measurement techniques. Data analysis can be calculated based on the percentage scale and indicators of learning mastery that are set. The results of this study indicate that the activity of the teacher in the first meeting obtained a score of 30 with the criteria of "Very Good", increased in the fourth meeting with a score of 36 with the criteria of "Very Good". Student activity at the first meeting reached 35.71% with the criteria of "Active Enough" increased at the fourth meeting to 85.7% with the criteria of "Very Active". For student learning outcomes at the first meeting with 37.5% classical completeness increased at the fourth meeting with 85.7% classical completeness. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the GRANDMA model can improve the quality of teacher activities, student activities, and student learning outcomes.

Keywords: Student Activities, Learning Outcomes, GRANDMA.

STRATEGI KEPALA SEKOLAH DALAM MANAJEMEN PEMBELAJARAN PADA MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 DI SMA NEGERI SAMARINDA

Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman, Nurlaili, Risky Novita Sari

This study aims to describe: (1) the principal's strategy in planning learning programs during the covid-19 pandemic;(2) the principal's strategy in implementing learning programs during the covid-19 pandemic;(3) the principal's strategy in evaluating learning programs during the covid-19 pandemic. This research was conducted at SMA Negeri 1 Samarinda using a qualitative approach with a case study method. The research subject is the principal's strategy. The informants used were principals, teachers, and students. Data collection techniques (1) in-depth interviews (2) observation, and (3) documentation. The data collected was checked for the validity of the data by using triangulation of sources and methods. The results showed that: (1) the planning of the learning program during the covid-19 pandemic at SMA Negeri 1 Samarinda had involved all elements in the provision of learning programs, (2) the implementation of the learning program during the covid-19 pandemic ran smoothly but had several obstacles. , (3) evaluation of the learning program continues at the end of each lesson.
Keywords: Principal strategy, covid-19 pandemic, learning program

Character Education Based on Local Wisdom in Bontang City

Rusmiati Indrayani

The national culture formed from the peak of the local culture of the archipelago has a strong influence on the formation of the nation's character. In the face of the incessant flow of globalization, the movement to actualize the values of local wisdom through classroom learning has become an enrichment medium to maintain the sustainability of the culture of the community and nation. Education in the micro context at the education unit level can take advantage of the values of local wisdom in an effort to shape the character and attitude of loving culture. Personal wisdom in students is born from the value of local wisdom itself which is carried out by the teacher through contextual learning strategies in the classroom. Contextual learning approach that refers to constructivist learning theory allows students to construct their knowledge to get the meaning of learning from direct experience by interacting with the local culture in their environment. To find the contribution of local wisdom in shaping the character of love of culture among students both at school and after graduating from school is the goal of this research. In describing the facts on the ground, this study uses qualitative methods to explain the phenomena that occur in the research setting, namely the Integrated Islamic Elementary School (SDIT) YABIS Bontang, East Kalimantan, Indonesia.The results showed that the values of local wisdom contributed to students' cultural attitudes and behavior. Recognition of the reality of the plurality of society and acceptance of this plurality is shown through an attitude of respect for differences in ethnicity, language, and culture that develops. In cross cultural interactions, a strong character is needed to create a harmonious and peaceful community life. The plurality of society

shapes the values of local wisdom. The values of Bontang local wisdom are formed on the recognition of plurality itself.

PENGEMBANGAN PERANGKAT PEMBELAJARAN SAINS ANAK USIA 5 – 6 TAHUN MELALUI BERMAIN DI TK BALIKPAPAN ISLAMIC SHOOL BALIKPAPAN

Risna Susilawati, Evie Palenewen, Nurlaili Syamsul

The objectives of developing learning tools is to develop science learning tools for children aged 5-6 years through playing in Kindergarten Balikpapan Islamic School. The research was conducted using a development research method with the ADDIE model which uses 4 stages, namely: the pre-development stage, (2) the initial development stage, (3) the development stage, (4) the application stage. The conclusions from the results of this development research are: (1) the design of development learning tools is made in reference to the 2013 curriculum by fulfilling all the components that must be present in each learning device, (2) the appropriateness of sience learning devices for children aged 5-6 years through play can be seen from the results of the validation of the team of experts or validators produced a value of 94.42% with the category of validation results of learning tools very feasible / valid, supported by a positive teacher response, so it is very feasible to be used in learning, (3) the effectiveness of science learning devices for children aged 5-6 years through playing can be seen from the data from field trials, where there is an increase in children's science skills according to the observed indicators. Besides that, it was seen from the results of the responses of students who expressed their pleasure in the learning activities they participated in.
Keywords: Early Childhood, Learning Tools, Science

Development of "Fun Chemistry" Interctive Learning Multimedia Based on Adobe Animate on Voltaic Cell Materian Chemistry Learning

Sari Ayu Rowaidah, Mukhamad N urhadi, Usman

The voltaic cell is an important material as the basic for vocational understanding for Technology and Engineering Vocational High School students, so it is necessary to carry out learning innovations that can facilitate students' understanding of chemistry in this material. Fun Chemistry has complete features including learning objectives, basic competencies and indicators of competency achievement, student worksheets (LKPD) in accordance with problem-based learning (PBL), teaching materials, practice questions and evaluation questions. This research aims to develop an interactive learning multimedia called "Fun Chemistry" using *Adobe Animate* software in the chemistry learning of voltaic cell material that is feasible, effective, and practical. The development model used is the ADDIE model that consists of five stages, namely *analysis, design, development, implementation and evaluation*. The research subjects are 72 students of class X Automotive Engineering at SMK Negeri 1 Anggana and 72 students of Class X Automotive Engineering at SMK Negeri 1 Sanga-sanga. Data collection techniques used are questionnaires (validation questionnaires and student response questionnaires) and test (pretest and posttest). This research is on process of obtaining the data, thus the data can not be presented now.
Keywords: Voltaic Cell , Interactive Learning Multimedia , Adobe Animate

ANALISIS PERAN PENDIDIK DALAM MENGOPTIMALISASI KECERDASAN NATURALIS ANAK DI MASA PANDEMI COVID 19

Sagita Ekawati, Hasbi Sjamsir, Budi Rahardjo

Naturalist intelligence has a very big role in this modern era. Naturalist intelligence is important to be stimulated from an early age to foster a child's love for nature, so that later children will be more concerned and sensitive to the environment. This study aims to describe in depth the role of educators in stimulating children's naturalist intelligence, especially during the Covid 19 pandemic that is currently hitting through farming activities. The method in this study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation and documentation. Data analysis was carried out by referring to the opinion of Miles and Huberman, there are three activities in qualitative data analysis, namely data reduction, data display (data presentation), and conclusion drawing/verification. The results showed that the role of teacher as a teacher, inovator, mentor, motivator, and evaluator of learning during the Covid 19 pandemic in stimulating the naturalist intelligence of children aged 5-6 years.

Keywords: Naturalist Intelligence, Early Childhood Education, Covid 19, Planting

Quality Management of Education Services at Catholic Junior High Schools in Balikpapan, Balikpapan Municipality, East Kalimantan Province

Susana Juwita, H. Rahmat Soe'oed, Hj. Zaenab Hanim

This research was intended to find out the planning, organizing, implementing, and controlling the quality management of education services at Catholic Junior High School in Balikpapan. It used a qualitative approach with a case study method. The data were collected using three different techniques such as observation, documentation, and in-depth interviews. Then they were analyzed by using Miles and Huberman analysis consisting of data collection, reduction, data display, and conclusions or verification. For the validity of the data, triangulations of sources and methods were used in this research. The research findings showed that the management planning was conducted through annual school and foundation work meeting based on the 8 National Education Standards. While organizing the quality of education services was conducted through programs for school activities, human resources, duties and authorities of each personnel. The implementation of the quality of education services was implemented for all of educators, education staff, students, parents, foundation personnel , and school. Finally, for controlling the quality of education services, management control was carried out by internal and external parties such as EDS, School Accreditation, monitoring, supervision, reports, audits, and DP3 to see the efficiency and effectiveness of school activities. In short, the quality of education services at the Catholic Junior High School in Balikpapan has been mostly implemented properly.
Keywords: Quality Management, Education Services

KEPEMIMPINAN KEPALA SEKOLAH DALAM RENCANA PENGEMBAGAN SUMBER DAYA MNUSIA SEKOLAH DI SMK NEGERI 2 SANGATTA UTARA KABUPATEN KUTAI TIMUR

Satriah

Lembaga pendidikan merupakan produk sumber daya manusia yang berkualitas dalam berbagai bidang keilmuan, sebagai penghasil sumber daya manusia lembaga pendidikan harus dapat melakukan penyesuaian dengan melakukan berbagai upaya pengembagan sumber daya manusia agar dapat memenuhi kebutuhan sesuai dengan tuntutan baik dalam sekala mikro maupun makro. Hal tersebut sekaligus menjadi indikator, bahwa lembaga pendidikan memiliki kekuatan untuk bertahan, tumbuh, berkembag dan mampu berkompetisi dengan lembaga pendidikan lain di era yang ditandai dengan pesatnya inovasi teknologi khususnya pada dunia pendidikan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa, untuk mengelola sumber daya manusia yang dapat memberikan kontribusi positif terhadap lembaga pendidikan bermuara pada kemampuan pemimpin dalam mengembangkan komponen-komponen sumber daya manusia sekolah dengan melakukan berbagai akatifitas yang berupa pendidikan dan pelatihan formal atau nonformal secara continue.

Kata Kunci: Pengembagan sumber daya manusia Pendidikan

Headmaster's Leadership Planning in the Development of Learning Innovation Management at 002 Kongbeng Elementary School, Kutai Timur District

Siti Jubaidah

The purpose of this research is to 1) know the headmaster's leadership planning in the development of learning innovation management at 002 Kongbeng Elementary School; 2) know the implementation of the principal's leadership planning in the development of learning innovation management at 002 Kongbeng Elementary School; 3) know the evaluation in the implementation of the headmaster's leadership planning in the development of learning innovation management at 002 Kongbeng Elementary School; 4) knowing the supporting factors and obstacles in the implementation of the headmaster's leadership planning in the development of learning innovation management at 002 Kongbeng Elementary School.This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach, where the problem is discussed in order to be able to describe the situation or phenomenon.

PENGARUH KUALITAS VIDEO TUTORIAL DAN MOTIVASI BELAJAR TERHADAP HASIL BELAJAR PADA PELAJARAN PRAKARYA KELAS VIII SMP ISLAM TERPADU ATSAQIBIYAH BONTANG TAHUN PEMBELAJARAN 2020-2021

Sugeng, Jawatir Pardosi, Suwardani

The Effect of the Quality of Video Tutorials and Learning Motivation on Learning Outcomes in Class VIII Atsaqibiyah Integrated Islamic Junior High School Bontang for the Academic Year 2020-2021 (supervised by Sugeng and Jawatir Pardosi). This study aims to determine (1) the effect of the quallity of video tutorials on learning outcomes in class VIII craft lessons (2) the effect of learning motivation on learning outcomes in class VIII craft lessons (3) the effect of the quality of video tutorials and learning motivation on learning outcomes in class VIII craft lessons. This research was conducted at Atsaqibiyah Islamic Junior High School, Bontang. The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative method. The number of respondents who were used as samples was 25 students. The data collection method used a questionnaire/questionnaire and documentation/test questions. Test the validity of the research instrument using the Product Moment correlation, and the reliability test using Cronbach's Alpha. The analysis prerequisite test consists of normality test, linearity test, and multicollinearity test. Hypothesis testing consists of simple regression and multiple regression. The results showed that (1) the effect of the quality of video tutorials on learning outcomes in class VIII craft lessons contributed 5.2% (2) the effect of video tutorials on learning outcomes in class VIII crafts lessons contributed 5% (3) Based on the F test shows a probability (sig) of $0.284 > 0.05$, this indicates that there is no significant effect between video tutorials and learning motivation on

learning outcomes in class VIII Atsaqibiyah Islamic Junior High School Bontang. Video tutorials and learning motivation in class VIII Atsaqibiyah Islamic Junior High School Bontang contributed 15.9% to learning outcomes.

Keywords: The Quality of Video Tutorials, Learning Motivation, Learning Outcomes

MANAJEMEN PEMBIAYAAN PENDIDIKAN PERUSAHAAN PERTAMBANGAN BATU BARA MELALUI *CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY* (CSR) PADA SEKOLAH-SEKOLAH DI KECAMATAN TENGGARONG SEBERANG

Rahmat Soe'oed, Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman, Tuti Susilawati

This research aims to describe: (1) planning; (2) implementation; (3) supervision; (4) the effectiveness of the education financing of coal mining company through CSR at schools in Tenggarong Seberang. This research conducted at Jembayan Muarabara (JMB) Limited Company which operation area located in Tenggarong Seberang. The research followed qualitative approach implementing case study as a research method. The research findings show: (1) planning and budgetting in the education sector was good enough, but have not been fully realized because of some reasons; (2) the education program was directly implemented by the CSR team, through the local government, and in collaboration with educational institution, DLHK, and Kutai Karatanegara University; (3) supervision was carried out in simple, transparant and accountable ways by giving the report or evidence in realizing the program; and (4) the effectiveness of the education financing program was not optimal, because there were still several obstacles in its implementation, such as lack of human resources, discrepancies between planning and realization, and lack of participation and coordination between institutions. The researcher concluded that JMB Ltd. basically paid good attention to education, but it needs improving so that the quality of education in Tenggarong Seberang would be better.
Keywords: Education Financing Management, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Mining Company

Development Of Integrated Instrument Components Learning Media (KIT) Tamoka Pain Of Chemical Bonding Through Guided Inquiry Learning Model For X Class IPA Students Of SMAN 7 Samarinda

Sutarman, Usman, Lambang Subagiyo

The purpose of this study was to determine the level of feasibility and student response to the media component of the integrated chemical bonding instrument. The research method used is research and development (R&D) which adopts the Molenda & Reiser development model. The subject of this research is the media component of an integrated chemical bond instrument that was tested on students of SMA Negeri 7 Samarinda through a guided inquiry learning model. Small class trials and large class trials were conducted on product users. The instruments used in this study were questionnaires, observations, documentation and evaluation sheets. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the chemical bond integrated instrument component media is suitable for use in schools. It can be used in class to teach chemical bonding. According to media expert validators, the average percentage score of aspects of content/material, linguistic, presentation, technical quality and effects on learning strategies is 93.50% while student responses to the use of this media are 91.54%.

KEPEMIMPINAN KEPALA SEKOLAH DALAM PERENCANAAN PENGEMBANGAN KURIKULUM DI SMPN 4 SAMARINDA

Hj. Zaenab Hanim, H. Dwi Nugroho Hidayanto, Suyanah

This study aims: (1)To know the leadership of the principal in planning the curriculum development in the country junior high school Samarinda, (2) The implementation curriculum development planning in the country junior high school Samarinda, (3) The contributing factors and constraints to the curriculum development planning in the junior high school Samarinda. This research conducted in Samarinda. The study USES datacollection case study methods using interviews, observation, and documentation. The data analysis technique consists of the four stages of data collection, the second stage is data reduction, the third is the data display stage and the fourth is the deduction phase. The results showed that: (1) principals guide, motivate and encourage and always provide direction to teachers in planning curriculum development, and principals plan curriculum development by forming a curriculum development team (2) implementation curriculum development planning at SMPN Samarinda through the 2013 curriculum education and implementation training program, The 2013 (3) Factors supporting cooperation between all parties involved and inhibiting factors for student motivation in learning, lack of teacher ability in mastering IT and limitations in the economy. Keyword : principal leadership, development planning and curriculum

THE EFFECT OF SCHOOL PRINCIPAL SUPERVISION, SCHOOL ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND TEACHER'S SELF-EFFICIENCY ON TEACHER PERFORMANCE AT SMK NEGERI TENGGARONG KOTA

Laili Komariyah, H. Usfandi Haryaka, Titik Wulandari

This study aims to determine the effect of Principal Supervision, School Organizational Culture and Teacher Self-Efficacy on Teacher Performance at SMK Negeri Tenggarong Kota. The population of this study was all teachers consisting of three different schools, namely SMKN 1, SMKN 2 and SMKN 3 Tenggarong with a total sample of 110 teachers who were taken using stratified proportional random sampling technique. The data collection technique was carried out using a questionnaire to obtain data on the supervision of the principal, school organizational culture, teacher self-efficacy and teacher performance. Data analysis with instrument validation of the four variables, namely using Pearson correlation and reliability using Cronbach alpha, while for the research approach using multiple linear regression analysis. The results showed that (1) the principal's supervision had a significant effect on teacher performance, which means that the higher the principal's supervision would lead to an increase in teacher performance (2) the school's organizational culture had a significant effect on teacher performance, which means that the better the school's organizational culture, the higher teacher performance (3) teacher self-efficacy has a significant effect on teacher performance, which means the better teacher self-efficacy will result in increased teacher performance (4) principal supervision, school organizational culture and teacher self-efficacy together have a significant effect on teacher performance. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the performance of State

Vocational School teachers in Tenggarong City can be improved by the supervision of the principal, school organizational culture and teacher self-efficacy.

MANAJEMEN PEMBIAYAAN PENDIDIKAN PERUSAHAAN PERTAMBANGAN BATU BARA MELALUI *CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY* (CSR) PADA SEKOLAH-SEKOLAH DI KECAMATAN TENGGARONG SEBERANG

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Keywords: Education Financing Management, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Mining Company.

IMPROVING STUDENT LEARNING ACTIVITIES USING MAKE A MATCH, SAVI AND CONTEXTUAL TEACHING AND LEARNING (CTL) MODELS FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Wahdah Refia Rafianti, Dwi Putri Rahayu

The problem in this research is the low student learning outcomes on theme 8, The Beauty of Diversity in My Country. This study used classroom action research which researchers carried out in 3 meetings. The subjects of this study were fourth-grade students of SDN Barambai Kolam Kanan 1, totaling eight students, consisting of 4 male students and four female students in the first semester of the 2020/2021 academic year. The data taken are qualitative data obtained through observations of teacher and student activities and then quantitative data obtained through individual written tests for cognitive learning outcomes and non-tests for affective and psychomotor learning outcomes. The results showed that the quality of teacher activity during three meetings increased from the percentage of 70%-95%. Student activity during three sessions increased with classical completeness from the rate of 50.00% - 87.50%. Cognitive learning outcomes for three meetings increased from 12.50%-75.00%. Based on the results of this study, it can conclude that carried out the teacher's activity very well. Student activities have been very active, and learning outcomes have achieved individual and classical completeness. It is recommended that the use of a combination of Make A Match, SAVI, and Contextual Teaching and Learning models can be used as an alternative in increasing student activity which has an impact on improving student learning outcomes

Keywords: PPKn, Make A Match Model, Somatic, Auditory, Visualization, Intellectually (SAVI), and Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL).

Policy of the Head of Madrasah in Developing Educator Competence and Education Personnel MTs Labbaika

Yudhy Tannarong

Primary and secondary education is an important element for character building and the success of the young generation of nation building. The head of the madrasah as a leader has an important role, namely policy making in the process of providing education. Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) which cannot compete in the era of society 5.0 make the number of students who register at the school will decrease every year. One way to compete in the era of society 5.0 is to develop the competence of educators and education personnel.

This study aims to describe the policies of the principal of the madrasah, the strategy of the head of the madrasah, the factors that support and the impact in developing the competence of educators and education personnel in developing the competence of educators and education staff at MTs Labbaika Samarinda.

This research is a qualitative research with phenomenological methods by means of researchers directly observing the object of research, conducting direct interviews with principals, teachers, staff and documentation at MTS Labbaika which is located at KH. Harun Nafsi street, Rapak Dalam, Loa Janan Ilir district, Samarinda City, East Kalimantan. The data analysis technique has 4 activity components, namely data collection, data reduction, data display and conclusion and verification. To test the validity of the data in qualitative research, namely triangulation, both technical triangulation and source triangulation.

Keywords: Policy, Head of Madrasah, Competence of Educators, Education Personnel

ANALYSIS OF NEEDS ON TEACHING MATERIALS FOR KVISOFT FLIPBOOK MAKER EBOOK AND UTILIZATION OF THE BLOG PLATFORM TO ACCUSTOM THE STUDENTS' CARE ATTITUDE IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Yuyun Dwi Nurana, Vandalita M.M. Rambitan, Susilo

The purpose of this study is to analyse the level of need for Biology Science teaching materials among students in Junior High School (SMP) using the Borg and Gall development model. The study and development (R&D) approach in education, according to Borg and Gall, consists of ten steps. The subjects were seventh-grade junior high school students. The science textbooks on environmental pollution have been used in the learning process and have proven to be successful in helping students to obtain information based on the results of observations, interviews, and the distribution of questionnaires. However, several issues arose as a result of the use of textbooks, such as the material presented was still general, only focused on cognitive aspects, lacked detail, and did not provide students with active learning activities regarding environmental care. The study analyzed the needs of students, the books used, and the condition of the class to find solutions in the form of developing learning products. The results revealed that (1) there were problems in using the science package book for environmental pollution as the prominent source, (2) students needed more effective teaching materials that could be taken and accessed anywhere, such as the use of ebook flipbook markers, (3) the use of the blog platform could be an alternative strategy for active learning, particularly the habituation of caring for the environment.
Keywords: Kvisoft Fliipbook Marker, Blog, Environmental Care Attitude.

MANAJEMEN PELAKSANAAN PRAKTIK KERJA INDUSTRI (PRAKERIN) DI SEKOLAH MENENGAH KEJURUAN NEGERI SAMARINDA

Suryati

The research objectives describe 1) industrial work practice planning; 2) the process of implementing industrial work practices; 3) the process of monitoring and evaluating industrial work practices; 4) evaluation of the process of planning, implementing, and supervising the implementation of industrial work practices. This research uses qualitative research and uses case study research methods. This research was conducted at the Samarinda State Vocational High School with a total of 3 informants consisting of the principal, vice public relations officer, and supervising teacher. Implementing research instruments are 1) researchers review, 2) interview guidelines, 3) photography, 4) recording devices. The data analysis used in this research is using the Miles and Huberman model. The steps in this analysis consist of 1) data collection, 2) data reduction, 3) data presentation, 4) decision making. The findings of the study show 1) that internship planning must refer to the results of the meeting, memorandum of understanding (MoU), team formation in accordance with the main tasks, budgets, and activity/scheduling agendas; 2) the implementation of prakerin starts from the mapping of industrial sites as well as the search for industrial sites, administrative completeness, provision of debriefing from supervisors and industrial supervisors, delivery, supervision and pick-up; 3) prakerin supervision is carried out by supervisors and industrial supervisors on an ongoing basis: 4) evaluation of the prakerin implementation process to provide information that can be used as consideration in making a decision about the goals to be achieved, system implementation, implications, responsibilities and as reference for next year's activities

Keywords: *Management, Industrial Work Practice*

MANAJEMEN KERJASAMA SEKOLAH DENGAN DUNIA USAHA/DUNIA INDUSTRI DALAM PENINGKATAN MUTU PENDIDIKAN DI SMK NEGERI SAMARINDA

Arianto Rahmat Soe'oed, Nurlaili

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan perencanaan, pelaksanaan, dan pengendalian pelaksanaan kerjasama SMK dengan dunia usaha/industri untuk peningkatan mutu di SMK Negeri 2 Samarinda. Pendekatan dengan menggunakan studi kasus. Pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini adalah observasi, wawancara, dan studi dokumen. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian dan pembahasan menunjukkan tiga kegiatan. Perencanaan yang meliputi kegiatan: analisis, rencana program, anggaran pembiayaan, struktur organisasi, rencana pengembangan kerjasama sekolah. Pelaksanaannya meliputi kegiatan: koordinasi dunia usaha dan industri, sinkronisasi kurikulum, nota kesepahaman, praktik kerja industri, uji kompetensi vokasi, pemagangan/on the job training guru, program pertukaran kerja khusus, program teaching factory. Evaluasi meliputi kegiatan: evaluasi perencanaan, evaluasi pelaksanaan, analisis dampak pelaksanaan, rencana tindak lanjut. Pelaksanaan seluruh kegiatan kerjasama telah dilakukan, meskipun beberapa kegiatan seperti nota kesepahaman, program khusus pasar tenaga kerja, on the job training guru dan factory teaching harus ditingkatkan. Diharapkan kerjasama dengan dunia usaha dan industri dapat meningkatkan kualitas pendidikan di SMKN 2 Samarinda.

Kata kunci: dunia usaha dan industri, manajemen, peningkatan mutu sekolah.

PENINGKATAN SIKAP BERFIKIR KRITIS, MOTIVASI DAN HASIL BELAJAR IPA BERBANTU APLIKASI MINDMAP MANAGER PADA SISWA KELAS VIII SMP MUHAMMADIYAH 6 SAMARINDA

Zaenab Hanim, Effendi Limbong, Danas Miftahul Gisya

This study aimed to improve critical thinking attitudes, motivation and science learning outcomes with the help of mindmap manager applications for eighth grade students of SMP Muhammadiyah 6 Samarinda. This study was a Classroom Action Research (CAR) conducted in three cycles - each cycle had four stages, namely planning, implementation, observation, and reflection. The subjects of the study were students of class VIII SMP Muhammadiyah 6 Samarinda, totaling 36 people. Data collection techniques involved in this study are observation, interviews, tests and documentation with a qualitative descriptive approach. The results showed that learning assisted by the application of mindmap managers could improve critical thinking attitudes, motivation and science learning outcomes in class VIII students of SMP Muhammadiyah 6 Samarinda. This can be seen from: (1) the aspect of critical thinking attitude, the percentage of students who scored at 'good' and 'excellent' criteria before the treatment was 33.33%, then became 80.56% at the end of the third cycle; (2) the aspect of learning motivation, the percentage of students who scored with 'good' and 'very good' criteria before the treatment were 30.56%, then became 77.78% at the end of the third cycle, and; (3) the aspect of science learning outcomes, the percentage of students who scored with 'good' and 'excellent' criteria before the treatment was 44 ,44% then became 91.66% at the end of the third cycle.

Keywords: Critical Thinking, motivation to learn, learning outcomes and Mindmap Manager

Evaluation of Personality and Social Competence of Teachers of Madrasah AliyahNegeri 1 Samarinda

Ruslan

The purpose of this research is to describe: (1) the personality competence of a certified teacher. (2) The social competence of teachers who have been certified at MAN 1 Samarinda. The research was conducted at Madrasah AliahNegeri 1 Samarinda. Research data collection is observation, interviews and documentation by assigning 8 different subject teacher respondents. Data were analyzed using Miles and Huberman analysis.

The results of the study, personality competencies include personal abilities, the findings are: Good speech, tolerance with students, courtesy, building partnerships with students, applying discipline and honesty values, exemplary attitudes and behavior, learning religious values and then consistently doing them. The category ability is very good. Social competence includes the ability to communicate with students, the findings are: Approach through hobbies, get to know the customs, consider students as friends, don't distinguish them, know their parents, visit students' homes. ability in the good category.

Keywords: Personality Competence and Social Competence

Postgraduate students' academic satisfaction in higher education: Faculty members' service quality

Ahmad Fitriadi

The evolution of education sector to be completely developed as service industry encourage universities in the world to shift their focus to the student satisfaction. The parameter that often used to measure the quality of a higher education institution is the student satisfaction. This notion attract researcher in the world to study the service quality but most of the research conducted in quantitative method. This paper objective however is to explore the perceived service quality from the graduate students without ignoring the contextual nature. In-depth interview were conducted to collect the data through the group of student with different experience to the university and some of the questions guided by the social exchange theory. The data analysis was utilized in systematic approach which the response of each groups were reviewed and compared. Data was assembled to uncover common themes in every responses among groups, percentage frequency in the responses were also analyzed to find the overall perception of what a good services are. Findings showed that the postgraduate student mostly satisfied but they highlight some important notion to the faculty members about the communication and power distance which often become issue for the postgraduate student to encounter the end phase of the semester. Finally, this paper present the implications and recommendations for the future studies.

Keywords: Service Quality, Student's Satisfaction, Faculty Members

LEARNING MODEL GENIUS TO IMPROVE STUDENT'S DECIPLINE, ACTIVITY AND LEARNING OUTCOME ON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Akhmad Riandy Agusta, Ahmad Bayhaqi

The learning process during the Covid-19 pandemic at Anjir Pasar Kota 2 Elementary School experienced problems, student learning discipline decreased which resulted in low student activity, this also had an impact on student cognitive learning outcomes. The solution used in this study is to use the GENIUS model (Group, Establish the problem, Negotiation, Interpretation of solution, Unity on presentation, and Supporting fun games). The purpose of this study was to analyze the improvement of students' discipline, activities, and learning outcomes using the GENIUS learning model. This study uses a mixed method consisting of qualitative with classroom action research and quantitative using one-sample t-test and N-gain analysis conducted in 4 meetings. The object of research is 8 grade 4 students of Anjir Pasar Kota 2 Elementary School. The results of the research at the last meeting showed that the implementation of learning using the GENIUS model got a very good category with a score of 31. Students who obtained the very active criteria reached 100%. Students who get the very disciplined criteria reach a percentage of 100%. Students who achieve the minimum completeness criteria, learning outcomes reach 100%. **Keywords:** Learning Activities, Learning Discipline, Learning Outcome, Learning Model GENIUS.

Blended Learning GAWI SABUMI to improve student's Critical Thinking, Creative Thinking, Analytical Thinking and Problem Solving Akhmad

Riandy Agusta, Ahmad Suriansyah

The learning process during the COVID-19 pandemic needs a learning model that can improve student's critical thinking, creative thinking, analytical thinking, and problem-solving skills. This research discusses the effectiveness of the blended learning model GAWI SABUMI to improve critical thinking, creative thinking, analytical thinking, and problem-solving skills for elementary school students. This research uses the method of Research and Development with the 4D model (Define, Design, Develop, and Disseminate). The results of the research were analyzed using sequential data analysis to determine the feasibility of the model, to analyze the effectiveness of the model on the dependent variable through the Two-sample t-Test and N gain tests. The research sample is 40 students of Pasar Lama 1 Banjarmasin elementary school. The results show that (1) the steps of the GAWI SABUMI blended learning model include ten stages: Group, Analysis, Work together, Inform, Solve the problem on outdoor, Actualization of the solution, Battle games, Unity on role play, Manage conclusion and Invent the creation with the validation score of 4.82 and a validity percentage of 92.21%, which means that the blended learning GAWI SABUMI is valid, reliable, and feasible to be implemented, (2) the GAWI SABUMI model is able to improve student's skills in the experimental class after six meetings. Students who achieve high criteria in critical thinking are 85%, creative thinking is 80%, analytical thinking is 95% and problem-solving is 95%. Based on the results of this research, it is concluded that the blended learning GAWI SABUMI is feasible to implement and able to improve students' critical thinking skills, creative thinking, analytical thinking, and problem-solving.

ANALISIS PEMANFAATAN LABORATORIUM KIMIA DI SMA NEGERI 10 SAMARINDA

Akhmad Wasis, M.Amir Masruhim, Usman

The study is intended to determine the analysis of the utilization of laboratory chemicals in SMAN 10 Samarinda , which includes aspects of power supporting facilities and infrastructure of laboratory chemicals , management of laboratory chemicals, appropriateness conditions of laboratory chemicals , the effectiveness of the use of laboratory chemicals in learning, factors inhibiting the implementation practicum and solutions to overcome them . Research is a research qualitative , where the research is to use the techniques of observation , interviews and documentation for collecting data. Subjects in the study was the deputy head of the school field facilities and infrastructure , coordinator laboratory chemistry, chemistry teacher of class XI IPA, chemicals laboratory assistant and students of class XI IPA SMAN 10 Samarinda . Analysis of the data used is data reduction , presentation and conclusions . The results of the study indicate that power capacity of facilities and infrastructure of laboratory chemicals already meet the standard in accordance with the Ministerial Regulation No. 24 Year 2007, the management of laboratory chemicals already meet the standard , appropriateness conditions of laboratory chemicals already feasible in accordance with the Ministerial Regulation No. 24 Year 2007, laboratory chemicals by effectively utilized for learning chemistry , factor inhibitors is their little tool that is still not sufficient in number and material chemistry is still there limitations and there is no technicians.
Keywords : Analysis , Utilization Laboratory of Chemistry.

Psychoanalysis Carl Gustav Jung in the novel Laskar Pelangi by Andrea Hirata

Ali Husni, H. Susilo, Mohammad Ilyas

The purpose of this study was to identify and describe the personality structure of the main character, to identify and describe the dynamics of the main character's personality, to identify and describe the personality development of the main character in the novel Laskar Pelangi by Andrea Hirata. This study uses qualitative methods (qualitative research). This qualitative research method was used because the research data were in the form of paragraphs, sentences, and words. Qualitative methods pay attention to scientific data, data in relation to the context of its existence, so in this study the author interprets the research data that has been obtained. Approach by using literary psychology approach. The results of the study can be concluded that awareness and unconsciousness are depicted in the main character, the main character. In some novel quotes, the main character has awareness when he acts according to his logical mind so that the main character always thinks when he is about to do something he feels that something he realizes makes him concerned, has a sense of anxiety and sometimes experiencesresolution to himself. In contrast to the unconscious personality of the main character, he has the ability to think and reason about the conditions of the people around him so that he is able to digest every weakness and strength in himself. This is because of the psychological influence when facing a problem with the main character. Sometimes themain character can control himself, sometimes the main character can't control himself, especially when his anxiety is over his friend's torture, and on the other hand he creates a good defense attitude, to escape from his friend's torture. The personality

structures studied by Carl Gustav Jung are all found in the main character. The personality structure in the form of consciousness, unconsciousness and collective unconscious (persona, shadow, and animus) which is depicted in the main character. Keywords: structure of the main character, dynamics of the main character's, personality development, Novel Laskar Pelangi

Perencanaan strategik kepemimpinan dalam efektivitas kinerja guru di MTs Ppkp Ribathul Khail Tenggarong

Apriani Imani Putri, Zaenab Hanim, Azainil

To describe the strategic planning of the principal's leadership in increasing the effectiveness of the teacher's performance at MTs Ppkp Ribathul Khail; 2) Describe the principal's leadership in implementing strategic planning in the effectiveness of teacher performance at MTs Ppkp Ribathul khail; 3) Describe the constraints of the principal's leadership in the planning and implementation of improving the effectiveness of teacher performance at MTs Ppkp Ribathul Khail Tenggarong; 4) Describe the principal's leadership solutions in strategic planning and implementation to improve the effectiveness of teacher performance. This research uses qualitative research and case study research methods. This research was conducted at MTs Ppkp Ribathul Khail Tenggarong with a total of 3 informants consisting of: Principals, certified teachers, and non-certified teachers. Research instruments in the implementation of this research are 1) researchers reviewing, 2) interview guides, 3) photography, 4) recording devices. Analysis of the data used in this study is using the Miles and Huberman models. The steps in this analysis consist of: 1) data collection, 2) data reduction, 3) data presentation, 4) decision making. The findings of the study show that: 1) the results of strategic leadership planning in addressing the ongoing problems in improving the effectiveness of teacher performance are to distribute excess teaching hours to teachers who have few hours, and focus on teaching and are not burdened with additional and other administrative tasks; 2) the leadership of the principal implements to the teacher, with the strategy taken by the principal, the teacher's performance becomes more structured, does not have excess hours, does

not have concurrent positions; 3) the obstacles to the principal's leadership in planning and implementing the effectiveness of improving teacher performance are that some teachers are not from an undergraduate education background (non-linear) so that they require to study again according to the subjects being taught, there is still a lack of discipline in carrying out their duties even though their workload has been reduced. shared with teachers who lack lesson hours; 4) the principal's leadership solution in strategic planning and implementation to improve the effectiveness of teacher performance is to involve teachers in participating in activities that can develop teacher performance to be more active and creative, get teacher performance competency training to increase knowledge, skills and behaviors that can dominate for the sake of student and school success **Keywords:** Educational Planning, Leadership, and Industrial Partnership in SMK

APPLICATION OF TEACHING AND DRAWING LEARNING SCHOOL OF BASIC ARTS TRADITION SOUTH KALIMANTAN SOUTH "JAPIN CARITA" IN THE PANDEMIC OF COVID -19

Ari Hidayat, Henny Apriana Nisa

This research aims as dance and drama learning material for educators and students which can be applied during the learning process at home especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. Teaching material and discussion learning media and information and communication technology tools are the main materials in the learning process at home. Dance and drama learning taught is a local art tradition in South Kalimantan "Japin Carita". The focus of the problem in this study is on the learning process that took place at home during the Covid-19 pandemic, in an effort to achieve the goal a qualitative case study descriptive study was used on an application of elementary school dance and drama learning through the South Kalimantan traditional art "japin carita". so that educators and students know and can apply traditional dance and drama in South Kalimantan, the data collection process is carried out through observation, documentation and interviews. The results of this study are efforts made in developing the learning process of Elementary Dance and Drama courses during the Covid-19 pandemic, and can provide innovation and creativity in the learning process at home.

Keywords: Application of learning and Dance and Drama Traditions of South Kalimantan

MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOL'S CULTURE THROUGH EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITY FOR SHAPING DISCIPLINE CHARACTER IN SMK NEGERI SANGATTA

Aris Suliansyah

This study aims at describing the mangement of school's culture through extracurricular activity for shaping discipline character in SMK Negeri Sangatta Utara. in development culture school must be centered on school vision and mission not only to highligt in academic but also extracurricular activity in development framework the studen's potential and student's character formation to be believer, creative, and performance person. implementation extracurricular activity should also involve all parties, principal as the central figure , teachers, appointed builder, parent, and students themselves Management of school's culture need four stages that is program planning, program socialization, program implementation and program evaluation to know success development school culture need be done monitoring and evaluation to aims know program suitability with planning. School culture is characteristic, character and the image of the school in the wider community. Discipline character is one of important to formed on students through various ways, including through school culture. This study used qualitative descriptive method. The subject of this study consists of the school principal, the vices of school principles, the teachers, the students and committe of school. The data were collected by means of observation, interview, and documentation. Afterwards, the data were analized by using the technique as proposed by Miles and Huberman. The result of this study shows that the students' character in shaping based extracurriculer activity has been conducted based on the principles of

effective management involving the processes of planning, organizing, actuating, evaluating, and controlling.

Keywords: management of culture, extracurricular, students' character

Improving the Competence of Motorcycle Engineering and Business Vocational Teachers Through Industrial Partners in Vocational High Schools

Dedi Kurniawan, H. Dwi Nugroho H, Usfandi Haryaka

Partnership is defined as a form of partnership between two or more parties that form a cooperative bond on the basis of an agreement, mutual need and benefit of both parties in order to increase capacity and capability in a particular business field so as to obtain better results. The need to build and improve partnerships with the Business and Industrial World (DUDI) is felt as an absolute necessity for vocational schools in implementing Dual System Education. Efforts to improve the quality of Human Resources (HR) have long been carried out by the government with various innovations in education and training programs. One of them is done through SMK (both public and private). Vocational School is an educational institution that has the opportunity to prepare human resources that can be highly absorbed by the world of work, because the curriculum has combined theory and practice that is applicable, and it is hoped that vocational graduates have competencies that are in accordance with the needs of the world of work. Professional education cannot be separated from the participation of skilled and competent teaching teachers. Improving the competence of vocational teachers is a form of partnership between SMK with the Business World and the Industrial World. A good partnership requires solid preparation by preparing all personnel and agencies related to the program to improve the quality or competence of vocational teachers as needed. This research is focused on describing efforts to improve the skill competence of vocational teachers or Vocational Schools of Motorcycle Engineering and Business Study

Programs through partners from the Business World and the Industrial World. In this study, a qualitative site study approach was used, because the researcher aimed to describe the process of improving the skills or competencies of vocational teachers at SMK Negeri 20 Samarinda and SMK Negeri 6 Samarinda through the use of a partnership system with industry, namely PT. Astra International-Tbk Honda Samarinda Branch. Due to the nature of this research as a site study, the action research is practical in choosing topics and data sources based on the research focus concerning the implementation of Internships and Competency Certification. Successively, the partnership between schools or the two sites with DUDI in the practice of teacher internships will be described, namely: (1) the stages of partnership, (2) management of training/apprenticeships, and (3) efforts to increase partnerships. Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that in general the partnership (collaboration) of schools (SMK) with the Business World and the Industrial World in the implementation of the program Improving the skills and competencies of teachers is very supportive of improving the quality of graduates of the Motorcycle Engineering and Business Vocational School in order to meet the needs of the workforce in the world. Business and Industry. Management of partnerships (cooperation) with the Business World and the Industrial World in improving the skills and competencies of teachers in accordance with applicable procedures to equip students with expertise competencies in accordance with the demands of national work standards. Schools (SMK) have sought to increase school partnerships with the Business World and the Industrial World by involving all components related to the learning process, both internal schools and related institutions outside the school and distributing and placing workers according to their fields. The results of this study illustrate that the program has been running well, but there are suggestions as follows; Vocational High Schools through the PR team

should empower stake holders in program preparation, planning, and assessment. Schools need to improve the professional abilities of education staff with various additional programs including upgrading, further studies, and bringing in experts from DUDI to foster teachers from other study programs, as well as conducting integrated workshops between SMK and DUDI facilitated by the Directorate of Vocational High School Development (PSMK). in collaboration with the relevant departments.

Keywords: Skills and Teacher Competency Improvement, partnership, SMK, DUDI.

Evaluasi Implementasi Program Kurikulum 2013 yang disempurnakan pada Tingkat Sekolah Dasar di Kota Samarinda

Desi Hermawati, Amir Masruhim, Hasbi Sjamsir

Implementasi program kurikulum disetiap tingkat satuan pendidikan berbeda-beda sesuai dengan karakter dari tingkat satuan pendidikan tersebut. Pada tingkat Sekolah Dasar, implementasi program kurikulum 2013 menjadi suatu tantangan tersendiri bagi guru, siswa dan orangtua. Berbeda dengan pendidikan tingkat menengah, pada tingkat Sekolah Dasar diterapkan pembelajaran tematik terintegrasi yang diajarkan oleh guru kelas. Oleh karena itu kesiapan guru kelas untuk mengelola pembelajaran secara tematik menjadi suatu keharusan. Apalagi dalam pelaksanaan kurikulum darurat yang mengharuskan guru untuk melaksanakan pembelajaran secara daring. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan proses perencanaan program Kurikulum 2013 yang disempurnakan pada Sekolah Dasar di kota Samarinda? Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang menggunakan model evaluasi Illuminatif. Adapun langkah-langkah pelaksanaan model evaluasi iluminatif adalah observasi, inquiry lanjutan dan penjelasan. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik analisis data model interaktif Miles, Huberman dan Saldana. Aktivitas analisis data yaitu data reduction, data display, dan conclusion drawing/verification. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan observasi, wawancara mendalam dan dokumentasi. Uji keabsahan data dalam penelitian kualitatif meliputi uji, credibility (validitas internal), transferability (validitas eksternal), dependability (reliabilitas), dan confirmability (obyektivitas). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kurikulum direncanakan dengan baik. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari Rencana Kerja Sekolah baik jangka panjang, jangka menengah

maupun jangka pendek. Perencanaan kurikulum juga melibatkan semua pihak termasuk guru dan komite sekolah. Rapat rutin dilaksanakan pada awal tahun ajaran untuk mempersiapkan perangkat mengajar guru.

Keywords: Evaluasi, Kurikulum 2013, Tingkat Sekolah Dasar

DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNING MODEL PINTAR TO IMPROVE STUDENT'S CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

Diani Ayu Pratiwi, Miftahul Jannah

The problem on this research is that no learning model is able to improve critical thinking skills for elementary school students in remote areas. Efforts to overcome these problems are the PINTAR learning model. The purpose of this research is to identify the effectiveness of the PINTAR model to improve students' critical thinking skills. This research uses research and development method with 4D model (Define, Design, Develop, and Disseminate). The results of the research is analyzed using sequential data analysis to determine the feasibility of the model, to analyze the effectiveness of the model on the dependent variable through the Two-sample t-Test and N gain tests. The research sample was 17 students from Rawana Hulu elementary school, Tapin district. The results show that (1) the steps of the PINTAR model consist of: Prediction, Investigation, Thinking, Analysis and Review with a validation score of 4.61 and a validity percentage of 89.21% which means that the PINTAR model is valid, reliable, and feasible to be implemented. (2) The PINTAR model is able to improve critical thinking skills in the experimental class after three meetings. Students who achieve high criteria in formulating problems by 88.2%, analyzing arguments by 88.2%, asking and answering questions by 82.3%, identifying assumptions by 76.4%, interacting in teams by 94.1%, and evaluating by 82.3%. Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the PINTAR model is feasible to be implemented and able to improve students' critical thinking skills.
Keywords: Critical Thinking Skills, Learning Model PINTAR

The Influence of Academic Supervision and Principal Policies on the Quality of Vocational School Education at Kutai Kartanegara Regency

Dicky Kurniawan, H. Yudo Dwiyono, Warman

This study aims (1) to find out the effect of principal academic supervision on the quality of education of Vocational High School at Kutai Kartanegara Regency, (2) to find out the effect of principal policies on the quality of education of Vocational High School at Kutai Kartanegara Regency, (3) to find out the effect of academic supervision and policy the principal simultaneously on the quality of Vocational High School at Kutai Kartanegara Regency. This research conducted in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. The method used in the research was correlational method. The data collection technique used a questionnaire that had been tested for its' validity and reliability. Total population of 113 people with a sample of 88 people who were taken by disproportionate stratified random sampling. The data analysis technique used descriptive statistics. The results showed that: (1) Academic supervision has an effect on the quality of education. This means that the higher academic supervision is, it will result in an increasing quality of education, (2) Principal's policy affects the quality of education. This means that the higher the principal's policy is, will result in an increase in the quality of education, (3) Academic supervisio a nd the principal's policy simultaneously affect the quality of education.This means that the increasing of academic supervision and policies of school principals will result in an increasing quality of education.
Keywords: Academic Supervision, Principal Policy and Education Quality

RESPONSE OF SMA BIOLOGY TEACHERS ABOUT THE APPLICATION OF THE LEARNING MODEL BASED ON SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

Didimus Tanah Boleng, Elsje Theodora Maasawet

The policy that has been adopted by the Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Indonesia is the implementation of the 2013 curriculum. In the curriculum, a scientific approach-based learning model is applied in high school. There is no information about the difficulties and obstacles in implementing this curriculum by biology teachers. Descriptive research has been conducted on high school teachers in the odd semester of the 2020/2021 academic year in Samarinda City, Indonesia. The purpose of the study was to find out the responses of biology teachers regarding the application of learning models based on the scientific approach such as Problem-Based Learning, inquiry, and others. The purpose of the study was to find out the responses of biology teachers regarding the application of learning models based on the scientific approach. The sampling technique is purposive sampling. The research instrument is a questionnaire. The technique of data analysis used descriptive analysis (percentage). The results of data analysis showed that most (63.3%) of respondents already knew learning models based on the scientific approach, 73.34% of respondents expected a laboratory and tools and materials for practicum, 73.34% of respondents said the obstacles to implementation in learning were the lack of laboratories and tools. and materials for practice. The conclusion is that most of the teachers already know learning models based on the scientific approach, but their implementation is often hampered due to lack of facilities for practicum. Further research, it is necessary to enlarge the sample in order to obtain more information.
Keywords: Teacher, Biology, Learning model, Scientific approach

Studi Kasus Implementasi Pendidikan Karakter di Ma'had Al-Jami'ah (Pesantren Kampus) IAIN Samarinda, Kalimantan Timur

Dina Destari, Noor Ellyawati, Syarifaturrahmatullah

Character education at this time goes hand in hand with educational culture, therefore IAIN Samarinda as an Islamic-breathing campus has the Ma'had Al-Jami'ah (Pesantren Mahasiswa/ PESKAM) programme, where one of its missions is to create a conducive atmosphere for the development of students' personalities who have faith and spiritual stability, morals, and breadth of knowledge related to character education. This study aims to determine the implementation of character education at Ma'had Al-Jami'ah (Campus Islamic Boarding School) IAIN Samarinda by using a qualitative approach and case study research. Data collection techniques are observation, deep interview, and documentation. The credibility test is done by transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The results of this case study research show that all parties play a role in implementing character education to create students who behave and have the character of pious students in their daily lives with the learning resources being lecturers (ustadz/zah). The character of lecturers as motivators, educators, role models is a real example that is admired and imitated by all students on campus ma'had. Habituation activities in PESKAM Campus II IAIN Samarinda can be seen through spontaneous, routine, role models, conditioning, and outbound activities. Based on the results of the study, the implementation of character education in Ma'had Al-Jami'ah went well where there were supporting and inhibiting factors. Although there are inhibiting factors, this is handled by IAIN Samarinda by conducting coordination meetings and evaluating the development of character education at the end of each semester. This is useful as a form of

supervision carried out by the campus ma'had towards students in the first year.

The Differences of Student Learning Result Between Study Quick on The Draw (QD) With Scramble Toward Biology Achievement to The Second Grade Students of SMPN 1 Samarinda

Eka Fitria Purnamasari, Makrina Tindangen, Elsje Theodora Maasawet

This study is a quasi-experiment that aims to determine the differences in students' learning outcomes on the subject of Plant Body Function Structure and Photosynthesis between the Quick On The Draw (QD) learning model and scramble learning model. The population in this study was all grade VIII students of SMP Negeri 1 Samarinda in the 2012/2013 School Year which amounted to 11 classes. While the samples used are class VIII-G (QD learning model) and class VIII-H (Scramble learning model) each amounted to 22 students. The data was analyzed using t. The results showed that the average value of improved student learning outcomes with both learning models differed markedly (p $p<0.05$) The QD learning model resulted in an average increase in student learning outcomes higher than scramble learning model, which was 84.4 compared to 75.15. The Quick On The Draw (QD) learning model is more recommended for use in Biology science learning than scramble learning models.

Keywords: Quick On The Draw (QD), Scramble, Results of Study of Biological Sciences.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE (IQA) IN THREE PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES IN SAMARINDA

Elbadiansyah Elbadiansyah, Masyni Masyni

Sistem Penjaminan Mutu Internal (SPMI) or the Internal Quality Assurance (IQA) in three private universities in Samarinda has been implemented using Perencanaan, Pelaksanaan, Evaluasi, Pengendalian, dan Peningkatan (PPEPP) or Planning, Implementation, Evaluation, Control, and Improvement, including evaluating control and improvement of Higher Education standards. This study was conducted with the following objectives. First, it described the implementation of IQA in evaluating control and improvement of higher education standards in three private universities in Samarinda. Second, it explained the inhibiting factors and proposed possible solutions. The data of this qualitative study were collected through (1) in-depth interviews, (2) observations, (3) photographs, and (4) documentation. The data went through interactive transformation data analysis proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994), including data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. The validity of the data included data credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. Findings confirmed the followings. First, the implementation of IQA was not yet optimal in evaluating control and improvement of the higher education standards as mentioned in the ministerial regulation of the Research, Technology, and Higher Education Ministry Number 62 of 2016 Article 5 Paragraph 1 and Number 44 of 2015 concerning the National Higher Education Standards. Second, the inhibiting factor was related to the inadequate management of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and follow-up plans for internal quality audits, outputs, and achievements. The solutions

proposed in this study included conducting follow-up plans and improving the learning process SOP, the lesson planning SOP, class schedule, and learning outcomes. Essential documents should always be made available, including semester program documents, Satuan Acara Perkuliahan (SAP) or Course Units, and lecturing schedules to achieve sustainable quality improvement in three private universities in Samarinda.

Keywords: Model, Implementation, Internal Quality Assurance System.

ANALYSIS OF TEACHERS' PROBLEMS RELATED TO UNDERSTANDING THE USE OF ELECTRONIC MEDIA IN ONLINE LEARNING SYSTEM OF ADVENT EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL (YAPAS) IN SAMARINDA

Elsje Theodora Maasawet, Herlan Perdana Putra

Learning media is used by teachers facilitate the delivery of material information so that students more easily understand the information conveyed through the learning process, both in reality, or electronically delivered offline and online. The COVID-19 pandemic, which is still endemic in Indonesia, has forced student learning conditions to be implemented online. Therefore, teachers must carry out online learning, thus requiring teachers to use include the electronic media in the learning process. This study aims to find out the problems of teachers at YAPAS Junior High School related to understanding the use of electronic media that is needed in online learning activities. The target of this analysis is to determine the level of understanding of the teachers regarding the application of electronic media in online learning. The sample of observations in this study is fourteen teachers of YAPAS Junior High School. Observations showed that as many as 58% of teachers did not use electronic media when learning online; 45% of teachers did not understand using electronic media in online learning. As many as 51% of teachers experienced problems using electronic media because teachers did not have facilities to support the use of electronic media for online learning; 55% of teachers did not understand how to find electronic media online; 56% of teachers stated that students were less enthusiastic about learning as indicated by not asking or answering; 58% of teachers stated that they are willing to know the use of electronic media through online learning processes. From these results, it is concluded that the

understanding of the use of electronic media for online learning among YAPAS Junior High School teachers needed to be improved.
Keywords: understanding, electronic media, online learning.

DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNING TOOLS THROUGH MIKiR APPROACH TO IMPROVE CRITICAL THINKING ABILITY AND IPA LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR YUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Etik Setijawati, Elsje Theodora Maasawet

Research The objectives of this development research are: 1) To produce a Learning Tool based on the MIKiR Approach. 2) To implement the MIKiR Approach in improving students' critical thinking skills in science learning. 3). To implement the MIKiR Approach in improving science learning outcomes for Muara Badak Middle School students . The data collection technique used observation with survey methods in the form of questionnaires distributed to 6 junior high schools in Muara Badak District with 10 teachers teaching science as respondents. Researchers obtained data from the results of the recapitulation based on the answers to the questionnaire of all respondents with data obtained that 1) Teachers had difficulties in developing learning tools so that it had implications when using the learning tools they had made in teaching and learning activities. From the survey results obtained data 80% of respondents have difficulty in developing learning tools and 50% have difficulty using learning tools that have been made in learning. 2) Teachers only know about active learning with the MIKiR approach so they don't implement it in learning because they don't know the steps for implementing the learning. Where the data obtained are 100% of respondents already know the MIKiR approach but only 30% of respondents have implemented the MIKiR approach and 67% have experienced problems in implementing it. 3) The teacher's lack of ability in assessing critical thinking skills is due to lack of knowledge of critical thinking indicators. obtained 80% of respondents know critical thinking indicators but only 30% implement these indicators.

From the results of observations, data also obtained that 100% of respondents felt it was necessary and 80% of respondents were willing to implement the MIKiR approach in their schools so that they got examples of tools and modeling of the MIKiR approach in training students to think critically so that it is hoped that in the future there will be an increase in science learning outcomes.

Keywords: Development of Learning Tools MIKiR Approach Critical Thinking learning outcomes

Meningkatkan Aktivitas dan Motivasi Belajar Siswa melalui Model Give The Instruction

Fathul Jannah, Mariatul Jannah, Raihanah Sari

Creating a fun learning environment plays an important role in achieving the purpose of learning. Thus, it is important for teachers to pack learning that appeals to students, one of which by applying the various learning models.The study aims to know the potential implementation of the model give the clarity in increasing the activities and motivations of students in elementary school (ds). The study USES a qualitative approach with a class action study (PTK). Qualitative data are obtained through observation of student activities and angketts. 7 students in the class IV SDN Mantuil 2 Banjarmasin subjects in this study. Research indicates that by implementing the model give the students increased activity and motivation for student study, this can be seen from the results of studies where the increased student activity at 1 meeting gets only 42,85% with the "sufficiently active"criteria, and at 4 is already able to reach 85,71% with the "very active"criteria. Increase also occurs in the motivational aspect, in which students' motivations 1 get only 42,85% with the "reasonably active" criteria and at meeting 4 are able to reach 85,71% with the "very active" criteria. Based on research results it may conclude that by implementing the model give the pathway is capable of increasing student activity and learning motivation.The results of this study are expected to be one of the practical applications of the learning model in improving the quality of learning in elementary school.

Keyword: Activity, Motivation, Give The Instruction

IMPLEMENTASI MANAJEMEN BERBASIS SEKOLAH DALAM MENINGKATKAN MUTU PENDIDIKAN DI SEKOLAH DASAR ISLAM TERPADU DI KOTA BALIKPAPAN

Rahmat Soe'oed, Azainil, Giatno

This study aims: (1) to describe the implementation of SBM by school principals in improving the quality of education at SDIT Ibnu Hajar Balikpapan, (2) to describe the participation of teachers and education staff on the implementation of SBM in improving the quality of education at SDIT Ibnu Hajar Balikpapan, (3) to describe school committee participation in the implementation of SBM in improving the quality of education at SDIT Ibnu Hajar Balikpapan. This research was conducted at the Integrated Islamic Elementary School (SDIT) Ibnu Hajar in Balikpapan. The approach used in this research is qualitative research with case study method. The results of the study confirm that: (1) Program planning is carried out towards the beginning of the school year which includes objectives, activities, resources, time and place of implementation and estimated operational costs. The principal always involves all parties. Thus, the decisions taken are participatory decisions, (2) Organizing or delegating at SDIT Ibnu Hajar Balikpapan based on the expertise of existing HR adjusted to the needs in the field. The flow of delegation is divided into two channels, for educators recommendations are issued by the principal, while for non-teacher human resources or education personnel it is recommended by the operational director,(3) The implementation of programs refers to the improvement of services and the quality of education, (4) The supervision of program implementation is carried out systematically and humanely, including by making personal calls, discussing problems that occur and providing assistance, (5)

Participation of educators and education personnel at SDIT Ibnu Hajar Balikpapan include PPDB, HR recruitment, curriculum planning, circulating information through social networks, (6) Educational staff participation includes various committees, monitoring HR performance in terms of discipline and staffing rules, and disseminating information related to the vision and missions, school agendas and other information as well as assisting the completeness needed for teaching and learning activities, (7) School committee participation includes participating in organizing or being involved in school activities, supervising or controlling the process of educational activities.

Keywords: School-Based Management, Participation of the Committee of Educators and School Committees

Management of ECEd Learning Implementation during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Samarinda City

Heppy Liana

This study aims to (1) obtain in-depth information about the management of PAUD learning implementation during the Covid-19 pandemic which was carried out in Samarinda City (2) To obtain information about the factors supporting and inhibiting the implementation of PAUD learning during the Covid-19 pandemic. The research approach used was descriptive qualitative. Data collection includes (1) Observations, (2) In-depth interviews, (3) Field Notes, (4) Documentation. The data analysis technique used is the interactive analysis model developed by Miles and Huberman, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The results showed: (1) Management of PAUD Learning Implementation in the Covid-19 Pandemic Period in Samarinda City was carried out through daily learning activities through online learning activities by using video conferencing applications, Home Visits, as well as Google Forms, WhatsApp and using the Youtube application for daily learning activities with a good cooperation strategy between parents, children and teachers, teachers as learning plan makers, parents prepare tools and materials, accompany children, motivate children, and document the work of children which will then be assessed and analyzed by the teacher to knowing the sixth aspects of child development that have been achieved. (2) Supporting and inhibiting factors in the Implementation of PAUD Learning during the Pandemic include parents, students and educators.

Keywords: Management, Learning, Covid-19 Pandemic, Early Childhood Education

A study conducted in Samarinda to determine the impact of the use of online e-learning media and environmental-based student worksheets in biology science lessons on student learning outcomes

Herlan Perdana Putra, Sonja V.T Lumowa

Students in class VII at SMP Negeri 4 Samarinda and SMP Negeri 5 Samarinda were given environmental-based student worksheets (LKS) as part of a study to determine the impact of web-based e-learning media and environmental-based student worksheets (LKS) on their learning outcomes. The design of this research is quantitative research with the quasiexperimental method. Data analysis used paired sample t-test and independent samples ttest. Statistical test using paired sample t-test revealed that P (0.02) < (0.05) so that there was an effect of using e-learning learning media on learning outcomes at SMP Negeri 5 Samarinda and P (0.03) < (0.05) there was an influence of learning media LKS on learning outcomes at SMP Negeri 4 Samarinda. The independent samples t-test was used to conduct the statistical analysis, which yielded a result of P (0.001) 0.05, indicating that the use of environment-based learning media for student worksheets (LKS) and web-based e-learning learning media on student learning outcomes have an effect.

Keywords: Web-Based E-Learning Media, Environment-based LKS Media, Learning Outcomes.

VOCATIONAL EFL TEACHERS' PERCEPTION TOWARD THE OBSTACLES FACED IN EMERGENCY REMOTE TEACHING AMIDST THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN BALIKPAPAN

Hermansyah, Aridah

Due to the COVID-19 outbreak in early 2020, all schools have closed to stop the spread of the virus. The learning process is carried out from home by utilizing various kinds of platforms and applications in Indonesia. This research aims to describe the vocational EFL teachers' perception of the obstacles and solutions to overcome the obstacles they faced in Emergency Remote Teaching (ERT) amidst the COVID-19 pandemic in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan. An explanatory sequential mixed-methods design was used since both quantitative and qualitative data were needed. Fifty vocational EFL teachers in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan participated in this research. The Data were collected from an online questionnaire, and the result is all vocational EFL teachers perceived the obstacles of ERT but the top five rankings were measured based on the highest mean score. Followed by online interviews from selected five participants, the data from online interviews were interpreted thematically. Five themes emerged from online interview data, namely the mastery of digital platforms, teachers' pedagogy, time management, creativity, and motivation. Some of them faced the same obstacle while some were different. Even though the vocational EFL teachers' faced the same obstacles, they overcame the obstacles they faced in ERT in different ways. By knowing the obstacles and solutions to overcome the obstacles the vocational EFL teachers faced in ERT can be useful in the future so they are always ready when faced with a situation like ERT or other crisis circumstances.

Keywords: principal's leadership style, job training, work environment, and performance of administrative employee.

Development of 3D Pop-Up Chemistry Learning Media on the Subject of Colloid Systems in SMA Negeri 8 and SMA Negeri 12 Samarinda

Ijai, Lambang Subagiyo, Nurlaili, Usman

This study aims to develop 3D Pop-Up Chemistry media in colloid learning. This type of research is Research and Development (R&D) with the Borg and Gall approach. The research subjects were students of class XI IPA SMAN 8 and 12 Samarinda. Data collection was carried out through validation questionnaires, student responses and pre-test post-test. Based on the research results obtained media validity 94.66%, material 92.33% and 92.21% practitioners with very valid categories. Effectiveness was measured from the pre-test and posttest with a small-scale N-gain value of 0.74 and a large-scale at SMAN 8 and 12 Samarinda of 0.75 and 0.71 with very effective category. Practicality is measured through students response questionnaire with percentage of 91.46% on a small-scale, 89.48% and 90.31% on a large-scale at SMAN 8 and 12 Samarinda in very practical category. So that the 3D Pop-Up Chemistry media is suitable for use in the colloid learning process.

Analysis of learning outcomes based on learning styles through online learning with madrasah e-learning systems and google meet applications on hydrocarbons

Putri D I , Nurlaili

This research aims to determine student learning outcomes based on learning styles through online learning, the e-learning system and the google meet application on the subject of hydrocarbons in MAN 2 Samarinda. The sample in this study were all students of class XI IPA, amounting to 144 people. The data collection technique was carried out through a student learning style questionnaire and written tests. The research data were analyzed using the average percentage calculation for the category analysis of student learning outcomes. The results of the study of the learning style questionnaire analysis showed that in class XI IPA, there were 51 visual learning styles, 48 auditory people, and 45 kinesthetic students. Overall the average student learning outcomes in the visual learning style was 31.37% included in the very good category, 41.18% included in the good category and 27.45% included in the enough category with an average score of 79.92 with the category well. In the auditory learning style 31.25% is included in the very good category, 45.83% is in the good category and 22.92% is in the enough category with an average score of 80.21 and is included in the good category. In the kinesthetic learning style, 8,89% are included in the very good category, 51.11% are in the good category and 40% are included in the enough category with an average value of 76.40 which is included in the good category. Based on the final average value, it shows that the learning outcomes of students who have visual and auditory learning styles are higher than students who have kinesthetic learning styles.

THE EFFECT OF WORK MOTIVATION ON TEACHER PERFORMANCE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Irianto

Teacher performance plays an important role in improving the quality of the learning process in an effort to improve the quality of education, especially at the Yabis Bontang educational institution. To achieve optimal learning, teacher work motivation should be high to be able to bring up better teacher performance, so that it can produce quality students and can continue school to a higher level. The research was conducted to examine and find out how much influence teacher work motivation on teacher performance in schools in the Yabis Education Institute, from kindergarten, elementary, junior high and high school units. The method used in this research is ex post facto. To obtain the desired data in the field, this study used a questionnaire compiled using several indicators. The data needed in this study are data on teacher work motivation (X), and teacher performance (Y). Based on the results of data processing and analysis, the following conclusions were obtained; 1)There is a positive influence between work motivation on teacher performance at the Yabis Al-ikhlas Bontang Education Foundation during the Covid 19 pandemic. and 2) Work motivation contributes 44% to teacher performance at the Yabis Bontang Foundation.
Keywords: Teacher performance, work motivation.

Effect of Plant-Based Pesticides Mixed Kersen Leaf Extract (Muntingia Calabura L.) And Betel Leaf (Piper Betle L.) Against The Intensity of Pest Attacks on Sweet Potato Plants (Ipomoea Batatas L.)

Khairunnisa, Sonja V.T Lumowa

This research is a true experiment which aims to determine the effect of applying a mixture of plant-based pesticides with cherry leaf extract (Muntingia calabura L.) and betel leaf extract (Piper betle L.) to reduce the intensity of pest attacks on sweet potato (Ipomoea batatas L.).The population in this study were all sweet potato plants in Samarinda Ilir Village, while the research sample used was 125 sweet potato plants which were divided into five treatment levels, water (control), 25% mixed extract, 50% mixed extract, 75% mixed extrac, and 100% mixed extract, with 5 repetitions. Data were analyzed by ANOVA test. From the analysis results show the value of Fcount (4.19) > Ftable (3.006) so it can be concluded that the application of plant-based pesticides mixed with cherry leaf extract (Muntingia calabura L.) and betel leaf extract (Piper betle L.) can reduce the intensity of pest attacks on plants sweet potato (Ipomoea batatas L.) **Keywords:** Plant-based Pesticide, Pest Attack, Muntingia calabura L, Piper betle L, Ipomoea batatas L

Improving the Quality of Teacher Learning During the Covid 19 Pandemic Through ESupervision

Laili Komariyah

The quality of education is a measure of the level of progress of a nation. One way to improve the quality of education is to improve the quality of learning. Programmed, planned, wellstructured learning must be carried out by teachers as a form of teacher professional competence. The quality of teacher learning is evaluated to obtain educational outcomes that can improve the quality of education. Through e-supervision, teachers receive online coaching from school principals, so that learning can continue well during the pandemic. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Coaching and learning tools made by teachers are collected online. This study aims to improve the quality of teacher learning during the COVID-19 pandemic through esupervision. The research subjects were all teachers at SMA 3 Samarinda totaling 57 and SMA 8 Samarinda totaling 38. Data were collected using questionnaires, and learning device documents. Data analysis was carried out using descriptive statistics by calculating the value of the questionnaire to determine the quality of teacher learning, and the completeness of the equipment owned by the teacher. The conclusion obtained is that the e-supervision of the principal can improve the quality of learning during the covid 19 pandemic, the skills of teachers to use IT are increased, the learning tools owned by the teachers are well fulfilled (RPP, teaching materials, learning media, LKPD, evaluation tools). E-Supervision is very necessary to maintain the quality of education.
Keywords: quality of education, learning, e-supervision.

Implementation of 2013 Curriculum Chemistry Learning Process at SMA Negeri Samarinda Ulu District. The 2017/2018 Academic Year

Maasje Catherine Watulingas, Makrina Tindangen, H. Mukhammad Nurhadi

This study aims to determine the 2013 Curriculum Chemistry Learning Process which includes preliminary activities, core activities and closing activities at SMA Negeri Samarinda Ulu District in the 2017/2018 Academic Year. The subjects in this study were 2 chemistry teachers. The method of analysis is done qualitatively and obtained through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study indicate the implementation of the chemical learning process carried out by the teacher in grade 10 on the material of relative atomic mass and relative molecular mass, indicating that the preliminary activities are partially carried out, the core activities are carried out and the closing activities are partially carried out. Thus it can be said that the implementation of the 2013 curriculum chemistry learning process at the Samarinda Ulu District Senior High School for the 2017/2018 academic year has not been fully implemented because there are still several stages that have not been implemented. **Keywords:** Implementation, Chemistry Learning, 2013 Curriculum

Pandemic, Online Media, and Learning (CDA Van Dijk's Study on Opinion in Online Media)

Misriani

Distance learning (PJJ) during the pandemic is a special concern for all parties. The news about PJJ has been widely discussed, especially in online media. This study discusses opinions in the online media of the city of Samarinda regarding the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on learning. The purpose of this research is to describe the text structure, social cognition, and social context of opinion in Samarinda online media. The method used is descriptive qualitative, with a critical discourse analysis approach of Teun A. van Dijk's model. The data source is the text contained in opinions in online media on August 27, 2020 (kliksamarinda.com), October 31, 2020 (kliksamarinda.com), and November 29, 2020 (sapos.co.id). Data collection techniques were carried out by literature study, listening and note-taking techniques. The results of the study show that the three opinions have something in common, namely caring for those affected by the covid-19 pandemic in learning. The success of online learning is expressed differently in each opinion. The first opinion emphasizes the role of parents in guiding children to study at home. The second opinion to the teacher, and the third opinion to all parties. The structure of the text in this study is the macro structure, superstructure, and micro structure. The social cognition of the first opinion is in the form of a person schema as a student who has the same experience as a student. The second opinion looks at the events and experiences of teachers dealing with students (event schemes), and the third opinion on their role as school principals, from the three opinions it can be seen from the type of group and national knowledge. Analysis of

the social context, the government has the power and access to influence discourse in society. When the opinion is pro to government policy.

Android Application Development in Multiple-Representation Based Chemistry Learning on Colligative Properties

Moh. Bahri, Usman, Herliani

This study aims to develop a valid, effective, and practical android application in multiplerepresentation based Chemistry learning on colligative properties. The development model of Borg and Gall is used and tailored to the need of researchers; consisting of potential problems, data collection, product design, design validation, design revision, product trial, product revision, trial use, product revision, and application. The sample of this study was 72 Science Class students of Grade XII at Yayasan Pupuk Kaltim Senior High School Bontang. Questionnaires are applied as data collection techniques, and measuring instruments such as validation questionnaires, student's response, pretest and posttest evaluation techniques are also applied. The research findings, discussion, and conclusion are adjusted to the data obtained during carrying out the study and data analysis.

Keywords: Android Application, Multiple Representations, Colligative Properties

CHARACTER EDUCATION THROUGH LEARNING OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE USING KUTAI folklore AYUS AND ONGO

Muhammad Ma'rifannur, Widyatmike GM, Mohammad Siddik

This research generally aims to obtain a relatively complete and comprehensive description of character education through language learning through the folklore of Kutai Ayus and Ongo. This research is a qualitative research method with a descriptive design. The results showed that the stories of the people of Kutai Ayus and Ongo consisted of two types, namely legends and fairy tales. The character education values found in the legend are brave, responsible, social care, disciplined, humble, and religious. The values of character education found in fairy tales are clever, patient, obedient, optimistic, hard working, willing to accept defeat, and keeping promises. Based on the 10 stories found, there are 7 stories that are relevant as literature learning materials in schools and there are 3 stories that are not relevant.

Keywords: folklore, character education value, language and literature learning

Systematic Literature Review About Elementary School Teacher Barriers In Online Learning

Muhammad Syawal Akhyar, Mohammad Salehudin

This study aims to describe the barriers of elementary school teachers in online learning in Indonesia. This research uses a qualitative approach to literature or library research, the data is obtained from articles of national journals accredited by Sinta 2-4 in Indonesia and journals indexed by Scopus. Data collected from the sinta indexed national journal as many as 65 articles and from the scopus index 15 articles were read and searched carefully to obtain the information needed for analysis; In answering the research questions posed, a synthesis was carried out in the articles that discussed (1) research objectives, (2) research methodology, (3) results (4) barriers to online learning, (5) recommendations and suggestions. This study applies a systematic literature methodology to achieve research objectives, articles found from eresources from Google Scholar sources between 2015-2021 from online learning. The systematic analysis found that only thirty-six articles were indexed by sinta and eight articles indexed by scopus. The results of research on online learning, it was found that the teacher's barriers include typical teachers, perceptions of teachers and students, facilities or equipment and the ability to use online tools, family economic circumstances, teacher's ability to use elearning, teachers only use social media whatsapp, all obstacles These are the findings in this study.

Keywords: elementary school teacher barriers, online learning, systematic literature review

Increasing Students' Motivation and Learning Outcomes Through Exploration Approaches to the Surrounding Nature (JAS) in Biology Subjects for Plantae Class X IPA 2 SMAN 1 Sangkulirang

Musdalifah

This research is to improve the motivation and learning outcomes of students of class X IPA 2 SMAN Sangkulirang with the approach of exploring the natural surroundings (JAS). Classroom action research (CAR) was conducted on 36 students of class X IPA 2 SMAN 1 Sangkulirang. Action Research was carried out in two cycles. Research data obtained from the results of the pre-test and post-test, student motivation observation sheets. Photos in the field. The data were analyzed qualitatively and descriptively and quantitatively. The results showed that the Natural Surroundings (JAS) approach with LKS could increase students' motivation and learning outcomes. Motivation can be known through the percentage of the results of the observation sheets in cycle I (79.56%) and Cycle II (80.09%), (into the good category. In addition, student motivation can also be seen from the results of the student learning motivation questionnaire, namely Cycle I (86.70%) and Cycle II (87.35%) are in the good category. The increase in student learning outcomes can be seen from the average pretest and post-test, namely in the pre-cycle the pre-test scores (60, 27%). poor category but increased in the Post-Test cycle I (80.55%) and Cycle II pre-Test cycle II (67.72) and PostTest cycle II (81.44%) namely the Good category.
Keywords: Motivation, Learning Outcomes, JAS Approach, LKS.

Biology learning interactions using smartphones for students at SMAN1 Sangkulirang

Musdalifah Lifah, Sonja V.T. Lumowa, Vandalita V.T. Lumowa

This study aims to determine the interaction of biology learning using smartphones in online learning at SMAN 1 Sangkulirang. This research uses a quantitative survey approach, the respondents are 270 students at Sangkulirang 1 State High School. The instrument was developed from several journal articles literature, totaling 10 instruments, the data was collected with the help of google form and distributed via social media Whatsapp. Analysis using quantitative descriptive using SPSS 24.0. The results of the study found that the interaction of teacher and student learning using social media with an average value of 4.23, interaction of teacher and student learning with face-to-face online with an average value of 4.20, interaction of teacher and student learning actively online with an average score of 4.10, interaction between teachers and students through online discussions with an average value of 4.25, interaction between teachers and students using smartphones and the internet as learning resources with an average value of 4, 01. This study found that the interaction of biology learning using smartphones in online learning at SMAN 1 Sangkulirang has been going well between teachers and students. It is recommended for further research so that the use of smartphones can be evaluated on the level of changes in attitudes and behavior of students for biology lessons.
Keywords: Biology learning, Students, Smartphone, online learning

Principal's Strategic Planning on the Management of Cooperation between School and Work World at Samarinda Vocational High School

Mustika Trisnawati, Zaenab Hanim, Nurlaili

This study aims to describe: (1) the principal's planning strategy in the management of cooperation between the school and the work world, (2) the implementation of the principal's planning strategy in the management of cooperation with the work world, (3) the supporting and inhibiting factors of the planning and implementation of management of cooperation between the school and the work world. This research was conducted at SMK Negeri 4 Samarinda using a qualitative approach with a case study method. The subject of this research is a vocational high school in Samarinda. The informants are the principal, vice principal of public relation, the head of vocational program, and in work world. Data collection techniques (1) in-depth interviews, (2) observation, and (3) documentation.

Keywords: strategic planning, cooperation management, world of work

LEARNING MODEL GIVING TO IMPROVE STUDENT'S ACTIVITY, MOTIVATION AND LEARNING OUTCOME ON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Noorhapizah, Elfa Anisa Putri

The purpose of this research is to determine the increase in student activity, motivation, and learning outcomes after participating in learning using the GIVING (Group Investigation, Visual activity, Intellectually the solution, Negotiation and Games) model. This study uses a mix method consisting of qualitative with classroom action research and quantitative using one sample t-test and N-gain analysis conducted in 4 meetings. The object of the research was the 9 persons of fourth grade students of Pekauman 1 elementary school Banjarmasin. Research data obtained through observations of teacher activities, student activities, individual evaluation tests and questionnaires. Data analysis uses descriptive analysis and cross tabulation analysis techniques described by tables, graphs and interpretations with percentages. The results show that at the last meeting the implementation of learning obtained score of 35 with very good criteria. Students who get the very active criteria in student activities reach the percentage of 100%. Students who get very high criteria on learning motivation reach the percentage of 100%. Students who get scores above the minimum completeness criteria on learning outcomes reach the percentage 100%.

Keywords: Learning Activities, Learning Motivation, Learning Outcome, Learning Model GIVING.

The Effect of Quality of Work Life and Principal Academic Supervision on the Performance of Elementary School Teachers in Penajam District, Penajam Paser Utara Regency

Normalasari Dew, Nurlaili, Yudo Dwiyono

This study is a correlational study that aims to determine the effect between: 1) quality of work life (X1) and teacher performance (Y); 2) academic supervision of the principal (X2) with teacher performance (Y); 3) quality of work life (X1) and principal's academic supervision (X2) with teacher performance (Y). This research was conducted at the Elementary School of Penajam Subdistrict, Penajam Paser Utara Regency using a correlational survey method. The research sample was all primary school teachers of civil servants and non-civil servants as many as 244 people. The data collection method used is a questionnaire. Testing the research instrument through the validity test with the Pearson Product Moment formula and the reliability test using the Cronbach alpha formula. Test requirements for data analysis using normality test, multicollinearity test, linearity test, heteroscedasticity test. The data analysis technique was carried out using simple regression techniques and using multiple linear regression techniques. The results showed 1) Quality of Work Life had a positive and significant effect on teacher performance. The higher the Quality of Work Life, the higher the teacher's performance. Quality of Work Life contributes 67.1% to teacher performance. 2) Principal's academic supervision has a positive and significant effect on teacher performance. The higher the academic supervision of the principal, the higher the teacher's performance. Principal's academic supervision contributes 88.5% to teacher performance, 3) Quality of Work Life and principal's academic supervision has a positive and significant effect on

teacher performance. The higher the Quality of Work Life and the academic supervision of the principal, the higher the teacher's performance. Quality of Work Life and principal's academic supervision contributed 89.3% to teacher performance. Quality of Work Life and principal's academic supervision partially have a positive and significant effect on teacher performance. The influence of the principal's academic supervision is greater than the influence of Quality of Work Life on teacher performance.

Keywords: Quality of Work Life, Principal's academic supervision, Teacher Performance

COMBINATION OF GROUP INVESTIGATION AND SNOWBALL THROWING MODELS TO INCREASE MOTIVATION AND ACTIVITY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

*Novie, Dessy Dwitalia Sar*i

During the COVID-19 pandemic, researchers found the problem of low activity, motivation, and student learning outcomes at Tamban Muara 1 elementary school. The solution to this problem is to apply a combination of group investigation and snowball throwing learning models. This study aims to improve the quality of learning, student activities in participating in learning, and learning outcomes after participating in the learning process. The research method used is classroom action research developed by Kemmis and Mc Taggart, conducted in 4 meetings. The object of the research was 12 persons of fourthgrade students of Tamban Muara 1 elementary school. The data were obtained through observation and evaluation tests. Data analysis uses descriptive analysis and crosstabulation analysis. The results show that at the last meeting students who obtained the very active criteria reached 91%, students who obtained the high motivation criteria reached 83.3% and students who achieved scores above the minimum completeness criteria were 100%.
Keywords: learning activity, learning motivation, learning result, group investigation, snowball throwing, elementary school

An Analysis Of Novel "Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2" By Habiburrahman El Shirazy: Study Of TeunA.Van Dijk

Nur Wijayanti

This study to describe and explain the dimensions of the text, social cognition, social context, and ideology that is to be conveyed in the novel Ayat-ayat Cinta 2. This study uses a study by Teun A. Van Dijk with a qualitative method. The data in this study are in the form of quotes, sentences, and dialogues between characters. The data sources for this research are source documents such as literary theory books and the novel Ayat-ayat Cinta 2 by Habiburrahman El Shirazy. The data collection technique in this research is the library technique, listen and note. Data analysis techniques in this study used analytical techniques in the form of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and concluding. Based on the analysis that has been done on the macrostructure analysis of the novel Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2 with the theme "Love, tolerance and Islamic life".Habiburrahman El Shirazy describes the meaning of love in this novel very broadly. In the superstructure analysis, it is found how the story in this novel begins and the twists and turns of life experienced by the main character, in dealing with various problems that occur and how to solve these problems. In the microstructure analysis, it is found that semantic elements emphasize the attitude that must be taken regarding the discrimination that has been experienced by Muslims living in Western countries and how to fight this discrimination by becoming a tolerant and qualified Muslim to change this bad view. The dimensions of the social context in the novel Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2 regarding a problem that developed are very diverse, such as the circulating issue that Islam is considered a terrorist religion that likes violence, Muslims are also

considered Amalek who are seen as the main enemy of the Jews. The ideology that wants to be conveyed in the novel Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2 by Habiburrahman El Shirazy is to always be tolerant and truly apply the teachings of Islam which we should do to change the negative image attached to Muslims so far. Habibburrahman El Shirazy's goal is to make a character. The main goal as a perfect figure is to motivate young Indonesians to become like Fahri's figure who is successful and successful and able to compete with the global world without fear.

CAN SCHOOL ORGANIZATION CONFLICT IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHER WORK ?

Nurlaili, Permana Lestari

Organizational conflict is inevitable and becomes the dynamic of organizational life. Organizational conflicts that occur in schools can affect the effectiveness of teacher work. The effectiveness of teacher work is the main factor that determines the success of education. This study aims to determine the level of conflict of school organization and the influence on the effectiveness of teacher work during the covid-19 pandemic. This research uses ex post facto quantitative method. The research population is all teachers of public elementary schools in Bengalon, East Kutai Regency, which numbered 253 people spread across 19 public elementary schools. The research sample was taken by random sampling technique from strata cluster, so that 107 teachers representing each strata were obtained. Data collection techniques using observation techniques, questionnaires, and interviews. Data analysis using descriptive statistical analysis and simple linear regression. The results showed that the level of organizational conflict that occurred in the moderate category and there was a positive influence of school organization conflict on the effectiveness of teacher work by 20.1% while 79.9% was influenced by other factors.
Keywords: Organizational Conflict, Work Effectiveness, Teachers

The Effect of Principal Managerial Competence and Teacher Performance on the Quality of Educational Services During the Covid-19 Pandemic at State Elementary Schools in Telen District

Norma Yurtina, Rahmat Soe'oed, Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman

This research is intended to find out the effect of the managerial competence of principals and teacher performance simultaneously on the quality of educational services during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Telen District State Elementary School. This research is a quantitative study using correlational methods and regression analysis techniques, the number of research samples is 83 teachers from 108 population in State Elementary Schools in Telen District. They were selected using simple random sampling. The data collection technique was carried out using a principal managerial competency questionnaire as the first independent variable (X1), teacher performance as the second independent variable (X2), and the quality of educational services as the dependent variable (Y). The validation of the three variables was analyzed using Kolmogorov Smirnov while the reliability was analyzed by looking at the Cronbach Alpha score. The results showed that the principal's managerial competence (X1) had a significant effect of 50.4%. It is also known that the teacher's performance (X2) has a significant effect of 76.3%. Simultaneously the principal's managerial competence (X1) and teacher performance (X2) have a significant effect on the quality of education services (Y) by 79.4%.

Keywords: Managerial Competence, Teacher Performance, Service Quality

The Effect of Learning Media Based on Android Smart Apps Creator on Ecosystem Materials With 4C skills (Critical Thinking, Creativity, Collaboration, Communication)

Ranu Tri Antoko, Elsje Theodora Maasawet, emaasawet Abdul Hakim

The focus of the problem in this study is the effect of using SAC Android learning media with ecosystem materials on student learning outcomes and motivation. This research design uses a quantitative research design with a quasi-experimental type of research uses all subjects in the study group (intact group) to be treated with a product or research instrument. The sample in this study were high school students in Samarinda. The data obtained through the pre-test and post-test instruments were analyzed using paired sample t-test and independent samples t-test.
Keywords: Smart Apps Creator Android, learning outcomes, 4C skills.

THE INFLUENCE OF PRINCIPAL'S LEADERSHIP STYLE, WORK TRAINING, AND WORK ENVIRONMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEE AT SMK NEGERI OF SAMARINDA

Reni Listiyanti, Usfandi Haryaka, Yudo Dwiyono

Abstract This research is entitled The Effect of Principal's Leadership Style, Job Training, and Work Environment on the Performance of Administrative Employee at SMK Negeri Samarinda. In this case the work environment as an intervening variable. The method used in this research is a survey method. The analytical technique used in this research is path analysis. This study aims to determine (1) the direct influence of the principal's leadership style on the performance of administrative staff, (2) the direct effect of job training on the performance of administrative staff, (3) the direct influence of the work environment on the performance of administrative staff, (4) the effect of leadership style on the performance of administrative staff indirectly through the work environment, (5) the effect of training on the performance of administrative staff indirectly through the work environment.

Keywords: principal's leadership style, job training, work environment, and performance of administrative employee.

Optimalisasi Pelaksanaan Rencana Pengembangan Sekolah (RPS) Dalam Kebijakan Mitigasi Bencana Banjir Pada Iklim Hutan Tropis Basah Di Smp Negeri Samarinda

Zaenab Hanim, Sani Bin Husain, Hasbi Sjamsir

This study to describe and explain the dimensions of the text, social cognition, social context, and ideology that is to be conveyed in the novel Ayat-ayat Cinta 2. This study uses a study by Teun A. Van Dijk with a qualitative method. The data in this study are in the form of quotes, sentences, and dialogues between characters. The data sources for this research are source documents such as literary theory books and the novel Ayat-ayat Cinta 2 by Habiburrahman El Shirazy. The data collection technique in this research is the library technique, listen and note. Data analysis techniques in this study used analytical techniques in the form of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and concluding. Based on the analysis that has been done on the macrostructure analysis of the novel Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2 with the theme "Love, tolerance and Islamic life".Habiburrahman El Shirazy describes the meaning of love in this novel very broadly. In the superstructure analysis, it is found how the story in this novel begins and the twists and turns of life experienced by the main character, in dealing with various problems that occur and how to solve these problems. In the microstructure analysis, it is found that semantic elements emphasize the attitude that must be taken regarding the discrimination that has been experienced by Muslims living in Western countries and how to fight this discrimination by becoming a tolerant and qualified Muslim to change this bad view. The dimensions of the social context in the novel Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2 regarding a problem that developed are very diverse, such as the circulating issue that Islam is

considered a terrorist religion that likes violence, Muslims are also considered Amalek who are seen as the main enemy of the Jews. The ideology that wants to be conveyed in the novel Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2 by Habiburrahman El Shirazy is to always be tolerant and truly apply the teachings of Islam which we should do to change the negative image attached to Muslims so far. Habibburrahman El Shirazy's goal is to make a character. The main goal as a perfect figure is to motivate young Indonesians to become like Fahri's figure who is successful and successful and able to compete with the global world without fear.

Keywords: optimalisasi, rencana pengembangan sekolah, mitigasi bencana banjir

The Effect of The Word Square Learning Model and Spelling Puzzle Media on Student's Cognitive Learning Outcomes on The Material of The Human Motion System

Silviani C. Evangelista Rea, Elsje Theodora Maasawet, Didimus Tanah Boleng

The problem that occurred in VIIIth grade students of Junior High School Negeri 31th at Samarinda city was the low cognitive learning outcomes caused when the teacher still uses conventional methods during the learning process and most of the students did not pay attention to the teacher's explanation in front of the class. Based on that problem, this study is conducted to find out the Word Square learning model with the help of spelling puzzle media which affects the cognitive learning outcomes of students on the material of the human motion system. This type of research is a Quasi-experiment with the Nonequivalent Control Group Design research design. The sampling technique using purposive sampling. The result of this study were analyzed using independent sample t-test. The mean score of class VIII C taught by using Word Square learning model with the help of spelling puzzle media was 72.8, while the mean score of class VIII B taught by using conventional learning model was 57.12. The analysis of t-test was gotten by posttest experiment and posttest conventional was gotten by sig. value $0.000 < 0.05$. It can be concluded that the word square using puzzles spelling media influenced the result of student cognitive learning in human movement materials.
Keywords: Word Square, Spelling Puzzle, Cognitive Learning Outcomes

Religious Behavior of Female worshipers at Nurul Ihsan Mosque, Tambalangan, South Kalimantan

Siti Julaiha

The article is motivated by a large number of worshipers between the morning prayers and other fardhu prayers at the mosque. Another thing that presents an extraordinary sight is the presence of female worshipers who participate in both the congregational Friday prayers and other prayer times. In addition, busy mothers at the Nurul Ihsan Mosque in Tambalangan, South Kalimantan bring a lively and prosperous atmosphere to the mosque. This is a qualitative research project using observations and interviews with female congregation members of the Nurul Ihsan Mosque. This study found that worshipers at the mosque have a busy schedule with a wide range of religious activities including congregational prayers for the five fardhu prayers, yasinan, shalawat, and burdah on Mondays and Tuesdays, as well as taklim on weekends usually about fadhilatul charity, stories of people glorified by Allah, reading the ratibul haddad, and the citation of sifat dua puluh every Sunday afternoon. They participate in many other activities including the reading of zikir satu laksa and taklim at the nearest mosque on a daily basis. Internal factors that influence the religious behaviour of mothers of the Nurul Ihsan Tambalangan mosque include the willingness of the mother to continue to study and good deeds. External factors include seeking the permission of the husband to worship at the mosque and the impact of neighbours, community leaders, and recitations.

Keywords: religious behaviour, mosque worshipers

The development of strugemo learning media to reduce student's misconception on molecular geometry structure

Sri Rahayuningsih, Zulkarnaen, Usman

This research aims to develop Strugemo learning media to reduce the misconception among the 64 students from SMAN (State Senior High School) 3 Tenggarong and SMAN (State Senior High School) 10 Samarinda on Molecular Geometry Structure. The data regarding the misconception experienced by the students were obtained through Three Tier Diagnostic Test. The result of the research shows that employing Strugemo media was very appropriate for reducing misconception on Molecular Geometry Structure with criteria of very valid amounting to 91%, very practical 84.7%, very effective with the average learning outcome of the students of both schools amounting to 82%, and the N-Gain score for SMAN 3 Tenggarong was 64.47% and for SMAN 10 Samarinda was 58.67%. From the aforementioned data, it can be concluded that the developed media is very appropriate for chemistry learning process and is able to reduce the misconception among the students on Molecular Geometry Structure

Keywords: Learning Media, Reduce, Misconception, Three Tier Diagnostic Test

PENGARUH KOMPETENSI KEWIRAUSAHAAN KEPALA SEKOLAH, KOMPETENSI PEDAGOGIK DAN KINERJA GURU TERHADAP HASIL BELAJAR SISWA SMK DI MASA PANDEMI COVID-19

Sri Wahyuni

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh kompetensi kewirausahaan kepala sekolah secara langsung terhadap hasil belajar siswa SMK di masa pandemi covid-19, pengaruh kompetensi Pedagogik secara langsung terhadap hasil belajar siswa SMK di masa pandemi covid-19, pengaruh kinerja guru secara langsung terhadap hasil belajar siswa SMK di masa pandemi covid-19, pengaruh kompetensi kewirausahaan kepala sekolah terhadap hasil belajar siswa SMK di masa pandemi covid-19 secara tidak langsung melalui kompetensi pedagogik, pengaruh kompetensi kewirausahaan kepala sekolah terhadap hasil belajar siswa SMK di masa pandemi covid-19 secara tidak langsung melalui Kinerja guru, pengaruh kompetensi pedagogik berpengaruh terhadap hasil belajar siswa SMK di masa pandemi covid-19 secara tidak langsung melalui kompetensi kewirausahaan kepala sekolah, pengaruh kompetensi pedagogik berpengaruh terhadap hasil belajar siswa SMK di masa pandemi covid-19 secara tidak langsung melalui kinerja guru, pengaruh kinerja guru terhadap hasil belajar siswa SMK di masa pandemi covid-19 secara tidak langsung melalui kompetensi kewirausahaan kepala sekolah, pengaruh kinerja guru terhadap hasil belajar siswa SMK di masa pandemi covid-19 secara tidak langsung melalui kompetensi pedagogik, pengaruh kompetensi kewirausahaan kepala sekolah terhadap hasil belajar siswa SMK di masa pandemi covid-19 secara tidak langsung melalui kompetensi pedagogik dan kinerja guru, pengaruh kompetensi pedagogik terhadap hasil belajar siswa SMK di masa pandemi covid-19 secara tidak langsung

melalui kompetensi kewirausahaan kepala sekolah dan kinerja guru, dan pengaruh kinerja guru terhadap hasil belajar siswa SMK di masa pandemi covid-19 secara tidak langsung melalui kompetensi kewirausahaan kepala sekolah dan kompetensi pedagogik. Populasi dalam penelitian ini seluruh siswa program keahlian teknik kendaraan ringan otomotif (TKRO) SMK Negeri 6 Samarinda dan SMK Negeri 10 Samarinda tahun ajaran 2020/2021. Sampel penelitian menggunakan metode proportional random sampling pada seluruh siswa program keahlian TKRO terdiri 199 orang. Teknik pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan angket. Metode analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitin ini adalah analisis jalur atau path analysis.

Kata kunci: kompetensi kewirausahaan, kompetensi pedagogik, kinerja guru, hasil belajar, covid-19

FRONT CLUSTER MANAGEMENT IN IMPROVING STUDENT DISCIPLINE IN EXTRACULICULAR SCOUTING ACTIVITIES IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Sudarmono

Extracurricular activities will progress if they are managed well by the school, in the management of extracurricular activities that are carried out effectively, not only can support the success of extracurricular programs but can also support the success of education broadly. One of the ways to improve the management of the front group is to increase the interest and discipline of students in participating in scouting activities. Given the weak implementation of discipline in scouting activities, a change in front group management is needed. The purpose of this study was to examine and describe the management of the front group of scouts in schools, the role and support of schools in managing the front group of scouts at SMK Samarinda. The coach's efforts in inculcating the character of student discipline through scout extracurricular activities in SMK. This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. The subjects of this study were students, scout coaches, teachers and principals at SMK Negeri 5 Samarinda. Data collection techniques using in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation were analyzed by compiling, connecting and reducing data, presenting data, drawing conclusions from data during and after data collection. Qualitative research must reveal objective truth. In this sense to get the validity of the data is done by triangulation. To strengthen the validity of the data findings and the authenticity of the research, the researchers refer to the use of data validity standards consisting of credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. Based on the results of this study: (1) the cooperation of all teachers with existing stakeholders is very

necessary for the progress of the school and the implementation of an activity. In addition to cooperation, there are regular evaluations to see whether or not the activities in the school are effective; (2). To improve the extracurricular performance of scouts, it is necessary to have better gudep management (3) Student responses to an activity must be balanced with support from all parties in the school environment; (3) so that students in a school have a disciplined attitude, a school needs to facilitate students with activities that can support the development of student character; (4) The implementation of scheduled and well-coordinated activities will result in quality and quality activities and so that an activity can be carried out in accordance with the objectives that have been set.

Keywords: Management, Extracurricular, Discipline

The relationship between Obesity and Hypertension in the community of Batuah Village, Loa Janan District, 2009

Suhartini, Jailani, Akhmad

In this study, the purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between obesity and hypertension in the community of Batuah Village, Loa Janan District in 2009, the sampling is 40 samples taken by using purposive sampling from a total population of 100 cases suffering from hypertension in 2009. The data is obtained using observation techniques and documentation. After the data has been collected, data analysis is carried out using the correlation coefficient calculation technique by conducting a t-test test to find out the significance of the relationship between the two variables, then described and drawn conclusions. The results of this study obtained the value of the correlation coefficient (r) between the two variables is 0.16 with this value it can be concluded that through the calculation of the correlation coefficient there is a relationship between Obesity and Hypertension. Meanwhile, through the correlation coeffisient test, the value obtained was 0.99179 whereas α = 0.05, it can be concluded that the significant value is less than 0.05, therefore h0 is rejected, it can be interpreted that there is no significant relationship, where is not every obesity patient suffered hypertension, because the are other factors that can be causing hypertensions such as gender and age. **Keywords:** Obesity, Hypertension

Implementation Of Inquiry Method As An Alternative Strategy Of Science Learning In Pandemic Area For Elementary Student

Tika Puspita Widya Rini, Rina Rusiyana

In this study the results of interviews with class teachers about the methods used during this pandemic. The method used is the inquiry method that is carried out online through the whatshapp group, the aim is to improve the quality of class V students of SDN Balida, Paringin District, Balangan Regency in 2019/2020 during the pandemic. The subject of research is the fifth grade students of SDN Balida, with data sources of the fifth grade teachers of SDN Balida. Data collection techniques through interviews. The conclusion of this research is that the application of the Inqury method can improve the quality of student learning during a pandemic. Achievement of improving the quality of student learning reaches 75%. **Keywords:** Inquiry method, science learning, online learning

ANTI-MICROBIC AND ANTIDIABETIC EFFECTS OF MANGROVE LEAF RHIZOPHORA MUCRONATA ETHANOL EXTRACT

Usman

Background: Rhizophora mucronata is a plant that dominates the mangrove forest in the Muara Badak Beach area, East Kaimantan, Indonesia. The benefits of mangrove plants as a source of bioactive compounds that can be used as drugs, antibiotics, and cosmetic ingredients. However, the potential of mangrove plants has not been fully utilized. This study aims to determine secondary metabolites, antimicrobial activity, and antidiabetic effects of the ethanol extract of Rhizophora mucronata mangrove leaves. Research Methods: Samples of Rhizophora mucronata mangrove leaves were extracted by maceration using ethanol as a solvent. Furthermore, the concentrated ethanol extract of Rhizophora mucronata mangrove leaves obtained, was carried out with phytochemical tests (test for alkaloids, flavonoids, steroids, terpenoids, phenolic compounds, tannins, and saponins) qualitatively. Then the antibacterial and antifungal test using the agar diffusion method (Kirby-Bauer diffusion). The bacteria and fungi used in this study were Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichiacoli, Asapergillus niger, and Candida albicans. As well as antidiabetic test with blood glucose tolerance method. Results & Discussion: The results of the phytochemical test of the ethanol extract of Rhizophora mucronata mangrove leaves were positive for group compounds; flavonoids, steroids, phenolic compounds, and saponins. The antimicrobial test results of Rhizophora mucronata leaf extract did not inhibit the growth of bacteria and fungi, namely Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, Asapergillus niger, and Candida albicans. While the test results of the antidiabetic effect of the ethanolic extract of the leaves of

Rhizophora Mucronata were able to reduce blood glucose levels in rats with hyperglycemia after being induced with alloxan. The highest antidiabetic effect was given to the ethanol extract of the leaves of Rhizophora Mucronata, at a dose of 625 mg/kg BW. Conclusion: The results of this study indicate that the ethanolic extract of the leaves of Rhizophora mucronata contains secondary metabolites of the class; flavonoids, steroids, phenolic compounds, and saponins. The ethanol extract of Rhizophora mucronata leaves has the potential as antidiabetic, but the ethanol extract is not able to inhibit the growth of bacteria and fungi.

Keywords: Mangrove Extract, Secondary Metabolites, Antimicrobial Activity, Andiabetes Effect

Management of Indonesian Language Learning Based on East Kalimantan Folklore to Foster Student Character In Primary School

Widyatmike Gede Mulawarman, Yusak Hudiyono, Endang Dwi Sulistyowati, Alfian Rokmansyah, Muhammad Ma'rifannur

The purpose of this study is to describe the content of local wisdom values in East Kalimantan Folklore that will be implemented on learning tools to foster character education that colors the culture of the behavior of learners in every Indonesian learning activity in the classroom. The research approach used is qualitative descriptive, with data collection techniques through interviews, observations, and documentation studies. Participants of this study were Indonesian Language Educators and Principals trying to program the learning conditions of Bahasa Indonesia based on Kalimantan folklore. Data analysis is done by content analysis technique. The results showed that East Kalimantan Folklore in Indonesian language learning planning outlined in the teaching materials contains character education values that include: (1) religious; (2) honest; (3) hard work; (4) creative; (5) curiosity; (6) the spirit of nationality; (7) appreciate achievements; (8) peace-loving; (9) environmental care; (10) social care; and (11) responsibilities. These values become the basis that folklore in addition to being used as a medium to introduce stories that ancestors believed to their descendants, can also be a means of educating the character in the learner. **Keywords:** Language learning management, East Kalimantan folklore, and character education

DEVELOPMENT OF NEUROSCIENCE-BASED BIOLOGY LEARNING MEDIA TO INCREASE LEARNING MOTIVATION AND CRITICAL THINKING ABILITY FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TENGGARONG

Yuli Rian A. Sinaga, Didimus Tanah Boleng

Neuroscience-based learning is a field of neuroscience that focuses on studying the concept of education from the perspective of the brain's working system. Teachers and parents still rarely pay attention to this field of study, causing the emergence of a passive and not optimal learning atmosphere in stimulating nerve cells in the human brain. The results of initial observations conducted on 22-28 April 2021 on teachers and high school students in Tenggarong (SMA Negeri 1 Tenggarong, SMA Negeri 2 Tenggarong, SMA Negeri 3 Tenggarong) were still (85%) teachers still relied on verbal language, picture/animation media, PowerPoint and only (15%) varied in the use of biology learning media although based on interviews that understood well enough the audio, visual and audio-visual media. Likewise with learning with neuroscience-based media, from the results of interviews generally (85%) did not know biology learning with neuroscience-based media and only a few (15%) knew and implemented it in biology learning. The same thing for students' ability to think critically, from the results of interviews that it was found that students' abilities were generally moderate and low. It was because students assumed that biology was a rote subject and was less motivated when learning. This research method was Research and Development (R&D) Sivasailam Thiagarajan. The prominent purpose of this research development method was to create products and assess the feasibility of products created in the form of neuroscience-based learning videos that are limited to the circulatory system. The research subjects consisted of three

validator experts, for instance, media, material, and linguistic experts. Class XI students were divided into two groups: the control group and the experimental group. The outcomes were in the form of neurosciencebased learning media to increase students' learning motivation and thinking skills on circulatory system material.

Keywords: Neuroscience Learning motivation Critical Thinking

TEACHER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CREATIVE LEARNING (Case Study at Tenggarong 2 nd Middle School)

Yuni Rindiantika, Suharno, Widyatmike G.M

Creative learning shows quality education that is able to manage resources and implement them in management functions. Research objectives: 1) Teacher Resource Management Planning in the Application of Creative Learning; 2) Organizing Teacher Resource Management in the Application of Creative Learning; 3) Implementation of Teacher Resource Management in the Application of Creative Learning; 4) Supervision and evaluation of Teacher Resource Management in the Application of Creative Learning; 5) Solutions; 6) Efforts going forward. The research method uses a case study with a qualitative approach. Collecting data through interviews, observation, documentation. Data analysis uses interactive analysis models in the form of: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing. Checking the validity of the data by extending the research, persistence of observation, triangulation. The results of the study concluded that the implementation of management functions was carried out with government standards, namely: 1) Planning; the principal involves all stakeholders, the activity refers to the district education office, the initiative itself is still lacking, 2) Organizing; going well, the managerial quality of the principal affects the desire, motivation and work confidence of teachers, 3) Implementation; leadership style affects the implementation of management. The principal performs: quality program interventions, work culture, establishes a shared vision and mission, continuous improvement, makes more specific goals, commitment to long-term goals, evaluations based on customer

expectations, 4) Supervision and evaluation; carried out internally and externally in building independence, personality, creativity. Internally by the principal and externally by school supervisors, school accreditation bodies and ISO independent institutions, 5) Solutions; consider developing teacher resource management, building creative learning and learning systems. Programs carried out: equalization and certification, competency-based integrated training, supervision, empowerment programs, 6) Future efforts; development of skills, intelligence, proficiency, structured supervision, collaboration with universities, schools, and training institutions.

Keywords: Management, Teacher Resources, Creative Learning

The Influence of Teachers' Intrapersonal Ability and Work Climate on Work Motivation of State Vocational High School Teachers in Sangatta

Zulkifli Siregar

Motivation is very important to be considered by the government, especially the Ministry of Education and Culture, if you want every teacher to be able to contribute positively to the achievement of school education goals, because with motivation a teacher will have high enthusiasm in carrying out their duties and responsibilities. The importance of motivation, because motivation is the thing that causes, distributes, and supports human behavior so that they want to work hard and enthusiastically achieve optimal results. Teacher work motivation can move and direct teachers in doing work in order to achieve the goals that have been set. The teacher will move to work if there is something that motivates both from within and from outside.

This study uses a quantitative approach with a descriptive approach, in the process a lot of numbers are used, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data, and the appearance of the results. Of the types of problems studied, this research is a correlation or relationship between variables that can be measured so that it can be analyzed based on statistical procedures.

on statistical procedures. This research was conducted at the State Vocational School in Sangatta, East Kutai Regency, East Kalimantan Province. The results showed that: (1) the work motivation of State Vocational High School teachers in Sangatta is in the very good category 82.3%, (2) the intrapersonal level of State Vocational School teachers in Sangatta is in the very good category of 85.3%, (3) the work climate level of State Vocational Schools in Sangatta includes very good category

82.5%, (4) there is a significant relationship between the teacher's intrapersonal ability and the work climate with the work motivation of the teachers at the State Vocational School in Sangatta with sig F 0.000 <0.05 meaning that there is a relationship significant. Based on the results of this study, suggestions were made to educators and education staff in order to increase work motivation in carrying out their duties and responsibilities in accordance with their role in improving the quality of schools. Based on the results of the study, the following suggestions can be made: (1) teachers receive input to improve the intrapersonal ability of teachers in carrying out their duties and responsibilities so that there is an increase in teacher work motivation as an effort to improve the quality of human resources, (2) the influence of the work climate experienced by teachers and school members when interacting in a conducive school environment, so that teachers continue to strive to improve their work motivation, (3) further research needs to be carried out to determine teacher work motivation in addition to the behavioral variables of teachers' intrapersonal abilities and climate so that they can obtain information another about teacher work motivation.

Keywords: teacher intrapersonal, work climate and teacher work motivation

PARENTS STRATEGIES IN DEVELOPING CREATIVITY OF EARLY CHILDHOOD IN THE TIME OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Andi Aslindah

This research is motivated by the importance of developing creativity in early childhood anywhere, anytime and under any conditions.The Covid-19 pandemic is not an obstacle to stay productive and creative.Precisely because more activities are carried out at home, there is a lot of time that can be used to be closer to family.The role of the family is inseparable in helping the development and growth of children, including in helping children develop creativity.

The purpose of this study was to determine the strategies of parents in developing creativity in early childhood during the Covid-19 pandemic.This study uses a qualitative method with a qualitative descriptive approach.Data was collected through interviews with research subjects as many as 5 parents who have early childhood as respondents.To check the validity of the data, triangulation techniques are used so that the research data obtained can be scientifically justified. The steps in the analysis of research data are reduction, data presentation, then drawing conclusions as an answer to the formulation of the problem.The results of this study indicate that parents play a role in developing children's creativity during the covid-19 pandemic.Several strategies are carried out by parents so that the development of children's creativity will continue to develop during the current pandemic, such as building children's confidence through an attitude of acceptance and respect for children,Provide opportunities for children to express and explore, provide sufficient time and space to play and do assignments,

observe and support activities that are of interest to children, establish good cooperation with children, create a pleasant home environment, and facilitate media (means) that can support the development of children's creative potential.

Keywords: parent strategy, creativity development, covid pandemic

FUNGSI SYAIR ARAB DI TANAH MELAYU : SOROTAN SEJARAH

Norhayati binti Haji Abd Karim (Brunei Darussalam)

Syair Arab merupakan kesusasteraan kebanggaan masyarakat Arab di Timur Tengah dari zaman jahiliah sampailah datangnya Islam di Tanah Arab itu sendiri. Sehingga menjadikan istilah syair Arab itu berkembang mengikut peredaran zaman. Bagi pandangan Arab, Syair dapat menaikkan dan menjatuhkan martabat dan taraf kehidupan seseorang apabila syair berkenaan dikaitkan dengan seseorang atau kabilah atau pihak musuh. Adapun Bait Syair yang dihasilkan dari sastera Arab atau Sufi menjadi terkenal di Tanah Melayu. Kemungkinan besar bait syair Arab ini diperkenalkan di Tanah Melayu atas sebab wujudnya hubungan diplomasi antara Bangsa Arab dan Bangsa Melayu terutama dalam bidang perniagaan sebelum kedatangan Islam dan digunapakai dalam bidang pendidikan setelah kedatangan Islam. Pendedahan mengenai Syair Arab ini juga berlaku atas sebab migrasinya ratusan ribu warga Arab yang terdiri daripada para peniaga, pelarian, pemimpin, pendakwah, guru dan Angkatan Ulama Arab secara tidak langsung mempengaruhi seni kesusasteraan Melayu. Walaupun masyarakat Melayu tempatan secara amnya kurang pengetahuan akan Bahasa Arab dan menguasainya, akan tetapi mereka tidak merasa asing dengan kebudayaan bangsa Arab malah ianya merupakan daya tarikan kepada kebudayaan Bangsa Melayu antaranya seni kaligrafi, seni bina Islam dan sebagainya. Dengan adanya pendedahan seperti ini, secara tidak langsung telah mempengaruhi norma kehidupan masyarakat Melayu sama ada dalam pengamalan kehidupan seharian, adat resam serta pendidikan masyarakat Melayu itu sendiri. Oleh itu, objektif kajian kali ini akan menjelaskan fungsi Syair Arab di Tanah Melayu serta memperkenalkan bebarapa bait syair Arab yang

terkenal dan tidak asing kepada penduduk tempatan. Dengan berpandukan maklumat yang diperolehi melalui sejarah dan peninggalan Arkeologi iaitu epigrafi di batu nisan seperti mana yang diperjelaskan oleh beberapa orang pakar pengkaji Arkeologi Antarabangsa seperti Daniel Perret, Ludvic Kalus serta Tempatan seperti Othman Mohd Yatim (Malaysia) Taqiuddin Muhammad (Acheh), Awang Haji Mohammad bin Salim (Brunei Darussalam) dan lain-lain lagi. Dengan terhasilnya dapatan yang diperolehi daripada pengkaji yang lepas serta kajian lapangan yang dijalankan oleh pengkaji dari tahun 2017 sehingga sekarang mendapati bahawa Syair Arab dapat ditemui melalui epigrafi di batu nisan di Tanah Melayu. Dengan adanya dapatan ini membantu merungkai fungsi syair Arab dalam pola kehidupan masyarakat Melayu itu sendiri termasuklah dalam bidang dakwah yang dapat menarik perhatian masyarakat yang bukan Islam mesra dengan ajaran Agama Islam. Selain itu juga dalam adat istiadat fungsi syair Arab digunakan pakai dalam meraikan majlis besar-besaran dan keugamaan seperti Maulidur Rasul, Majlis Perkahwinan dan lain-lain lagi serta bidang pendidikan yang menjadi satu kewajiban bagi pelajar Melayu yang berlatarbelakangkan bidang pengajian Islam dan bidang Bahasa Arab menggunakan syair Arab sebagai alternatif penerangan dalam pelbagai bidang pendidikan. Sehinggakan melahirkan tokoh cendikiawan Melayu Islam yang diiktiraf oleh Kerajaan Arab, Para Ulama Arab Timur Tengah dan Kesultanan Melayu seperti Sheikh Ahmad al-Fatani yang terkenal dengan kepakarannya dalam bidang ilmu Islam dan Ilmu Kimia. Dengan adanya hasil kajian ini mendedahkan keberkesananan fungsi syair Arab sebagai wadah ilmu institusi pemantapan akidah masyarakat melayu, serta pengaruhnya dalam adat resam Melayu dan revolusi syair Melayu dalam kesusasteraan Melayu Klasik sememangnya ada bersangkut paut dengan pengaruh Syair Arab terutama dalam karya Syair Ulama di Tanah Melayu.

Kata Kunci: Dakwah, Pendidikan, Syair Arab, Tanah Melayu, Ulama

ANALISIS SEKSYEN 380A, KANUN HUKUMAN JENAYAH PENGGAL 22, BERHUBUNG KESALAHAN CURI DALAM MASJID DARI PERSPEKTIF SYARA'

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Perbuatan mencuri merupakan satu kesalahan melibatkan pencerobohan terhadap harta benda selain mengakibatkan kerugian dan rasa tidak tenteram kepada pemilik harta mahupun masyarakat amnya. Justeru, tidak hairan kesalahan ini diperuntukkan dengan bentuk hukuman munasabah sama ada dalam perundangan Ilahi mahupun perundangan manusia. Perbuatan mencuri ini tidak hanya berlaku di kediaman milik persendirian atau bangunan tertentu, malahan masjid sebagai tempat untuk mengerjakan ibadat solat dan kegiatan-kegiatan keagamaan yang lain turut tidak terlepas daripada menjadi sasaran berlaku jenayah curi. Menurut laporan kes mahkamah, perbuatan curi dalam masjid sebahagian besarnya berlaku pada waktu masjid tidak beroperasi dan dalam keadaan sunyi melibatkan pencerobohan terhadap wang yang disimpan di dalam tabung dan ada kalanya diambil sekali bersama tabung tersebut. Dalam perundangan Brunei, kesalahan curi melibatkan masjid diperuntukkan dalam seksyen 380A, Kanun Hukuman Jenayah, Penggal 22. Peruntukan ini mengenakan hukuman penjara sehingga sepuluh tahun, dan sebat jika sabit kesalahan ke atas pesalah. Persoalan yang timbul adalah sebahagian masyarakat menganggap peruntukan ini agak keras lebih-lebih lagi apabila melibatkan nilai harta yang dicuri hanya sedikit. Oleh itu, kertas kerja ini bertujuan menganalisis pelaksanaan peruntukan curi dalam masjid di Brunei dari perspektif syara'. Kajian kualitatif dalam bentuk penerokaan

ini menggunakan analisis kandungan berupa peruntukan perundangan, contoh-contoh kes, dan kitab-kitab fiqh yang muktabar. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa peruntukan dalam seksyen 380A merupakan peruntukan khusus yang terdapat di dalam Kanun Hukuman Jenayah Penggal, 22 dan mengenakan hukuman agak berat disebabkan kesalahan tersebut melibatkan perbuatan curi di dalam bangunan yang dianggap sebagai kawasan terkawal. Masjid diiktiraf sebagai tempat terkawal di bawah seksyen 5, Akta Kawasan Terkawal dan Tempat Terkawal (Penggal 147) bersesuaian dengan sifatnya sebagai tempat ibadah selain bertujuan untuk memelihara agama, dan harta. Kesalahan ini juga bersifat lebih serius dan pelakunya wajar dikenakan hukuman lebih berat berbanding kesalahan curi dalam bangunan menurut seksyen 380 yang mengenakan hukuman penjara selama tujuh tahun dan denda. Pengenaan hukuman yang lebih berat ini juga merupakan salah satu langkah Kerajaan untuk mengawal berlaku jenayah curi di kawasan masjid daripada berleluasa sebagaimana senario menyedihkan ini dapat dirasakan sebelum wujudnya peruntukan dalam seksyen 380A. Bahkan, kesalahan curi dalam masjid juga kerap kali melibatkan kesalahan-kesalahan lain seperti perbuatan merosakkan harta dan memecah masuk kawasan. Maka bagi menjamin kesucian dan keselamatan masjid, Kerajaan memperuntukkan seksyen 380A bagi kesalahan mencuri, di samping seksyen 427A, seksyen 448A, seksyen 453A, dan 456A meliputi kesalahan khianat dan pencerobohan yang berlaku di dalam masjid. Justeru, penggubalan dan pindaan terhadap peruntukan curi ini sebenarnya menepati *maqasid syar'ie* yang menekankan pemeliharaan agama, dan harta selain bertujuan untuk mencapai objektif sebenar pengenaan hukuman iaitu untuk mendatangkan rasa insaf, jera dan takut untuk mengulangi kesalahan. Sebagai rumusan, kertas kerja ini memberikan sumbangan pengetahuan tentang matlamat penggubalan perundangan curi untuk mengawal

jenayah ini dari terus berleluasa di samping kepentingan memelihara keselamatan dan kesucian masjid sebagai tempat ibadah. Akhirnya, kertas kerja ini turut mencadangkan kewajaran untuk menggubal peruntukan berhubung kesalahan curi dalam masjid yang boleh dikenakan hukuman *had* di bawah Perintah Kanun Hukuman Jenayah Syariah, 2013.

Kata kunci: Curi-Masjid-Syara'-seksyen 380A-.

TAHAP KOMPETENSI PROFESIONAL GURU UGAMA DAN HUBUNGANNYA DENGAN KERJAYA DI SEKOLAH-SEKOLAH UGAMA NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

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Profesionalisme Guru Ugama adalah penting untuk memastikan kesinambungan dan warisan ilmu, iman dan akhlak yang diperjuangkan oleh Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alaihi Wasallam terjaga. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji cabaran-cabaran kompetensi profesional guru ugama dengan memfokuskan kepada tiga skop terpenting iaitu skop Pengetahuan, Pengaplikasian dan Penghayatan dari segi tahap, perbezaan dan hubungannya dengan kerjaya perguruan ugama menerusi sumber lapan kompetensi perguruan ugama KUPU SB, enam kompetensi Standard Perguruan Brunei dan lima kompetensi asas perguruan. Kajian ini menggunakan gabungan kaedah kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Bagi kaedah kuantitatif, kajian melibatkan seramai 130 orang responden guru ugama lepasan KUPU SB. Sementara bagi kajian kualitatif, seramai enam orang informan terpilih diadakan sesi temubual dan observasi. Instrumen kajian memfokuskan kepada 11 konstruk (i) Berilmu, Beramal dan Beradab; (ii) Pedagogi; (iii) Profesional; (iv) Kepimpinan MIB; (v) Intelek; (vi) Perancangan Kaedah Mengajar; (vii) Laporan dan Penilaian; (viii) Personaliti Diri; (x) Komunikasi; (xi) Teknologi; dan (xii) Cabaran. Hasil kajian menunjukkan tahap skop Pengetahuan mempunyai skor min yang tertinggi (min = 4.27, SP = 0.69), diikuti dengan skop Penghayatan (min = 4.24, SP 0.71) dan skop Pengaplikasian (min = 4.23, SP 0.70). Dari aspek perbezaan, hampir semua konstruk menunjukkan tidak ada perbezaan antara skop Pengetahuan, Pengaplikasian dan Penghayatan. Sementara

dari segi hubungan antara ketiga-tiga skop dengan kerjaya guru ugama, kajian mendapati skop Pengetahuan, skop Pengaplikasian dan skop Penghayatan mempunyai korelasi positif yang sangat kuat dan signifikan dengan setiap kerjaya guru ugama. Kesimpulannya, kajian ini membuktikan bahawa guru-guru ugama yang profesional adalah diperlukan untuk memastikan keperibadian dan kesejahteraan akhlak pelajar dan masyarakat terjaga. Implikasi kajian terhadap guru-guru, ibubapa dan penjaga, penggubal kurikulum pendidikan dan mahasiswa-mahasiswi turut dibincangkan.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Pengaplikasian, Penghayatan, Kompetensi profesional guru ugama

PELAKSANAAN KEMAHIRAN BERFIKIR ARAS TINGGI DALAM MATA PELAJARAN SYARIAH BAGI TINGKATAN ENAM DI NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

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Bagi mencapai wawasan negara 2035, para pelajar perlu menguasai sesuatu ilmu dengan tahap penguasaan yang tinggi di mana ianya melambangkan simbolik kekuatan negara kita sesuai dengan Sistem Pengajaran Abad Ke-21 (SPN21). Kajian yang dijalankan ini merupakan kajian yang berbentuk deskriptif; yang bertujuan untuk mengkaji strategi pengajaran dan pembelajaran guru dalam melaksanakan Kemahiran Berfikir Aras Tinggi (KBAT) dalam mata pelajaran Syariah, Tingkatan 6. Seramai 225 orang pelajar dan 21 orang guru dalam mata pelajaran Syariah dari ketiga-tiga buah sekolah tingkatan enam, di daerah Brunei dan Muara dengan menggunakan instrumen soal selidik. Temubual yang melibatkan seramai dua orang guru dan tiga orang pelajar turut dijalankan bagi mengukuhkan dapatan analisis deskriptif. Dapatan kajian mencatatkan guru-guru banyak menekankan KBAT melalui mata pelajaran Syariah dalam pengajaran mereka, yang mana jumlah keseluruhan min adalah sebanyak 3.95 iaitu berada pada tahap yang tinggi (sisihan piawai= 0.857). Penggunaan seperti peta minda, sumbangsaran dan hafalan didapati banyak membantu pelajar untuk mengembangkan pemikiran mereka. Selain itu, pengajaran guru tidak hanya tertumpu kepada buku teks atau nota sahaja, bahkan guru turut kerapkali menggunakan komputer di dalam aktiviti pengajaran dan pembelajaran mereka. Bagi persepi pelajar pula, jumlah keseluruhan min bagi soal selidik adalah 3.82 (sisihan piawai= 0.925) iaitu pada tahap min yang tinggi. Pelajar berpendapat bahawa guru mereka kerapkali memberikan pengetahuan

tambahan selain daripada buku teks yang boleh membantu memupuk kemahiran KBAT mereka. Pelbagai aktiviti yang dilaksanakan di dalam kelas seperti membentang, membuat projek dan membuat video bagi mengembangkan kemahiran KBAT mereka. Cadangan bagi kajian ini antaranya bengkel menjalankan kursus bengkel berkenaan kBAT perlu giat diadakan pada setiap sekolah, khususnya lagi bagi peringkat pra-universiti. Guru juga perlu memvariasikan strategi pengajaran mereka dengan lebih menguasai kemahiran penggunaan komputer, dengan mengeksploitasikan penggunaannya seperti mengakses laman sesawang secara *online* bertujuan meneroka bahan dan maklumat yang diperlukan sesuai dengan situasi pandemik covid-19 pada masa kini.

Kata Kunci: Kemahiran Berfikir Aras Tinggi (KBAT), Mata Pelajaran Syariah, SPN21,

KONSEP REDHA MENDEPANI MUSIBAH PENULARAN WABAK *COVID-19* TERAPI ASAS KESEJAHTERAAN JIWA NEGARA ZIKIR

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Penularan wabak Covid-19 yang masih melanda seluruh dunia hingga ke hari ini memberi implikasi yang sangat besar kepada sistem pendidikan, kesihatan dan juga ekonomi sesebuah negara. Berikutan penularan wabak ini, memaksa ramai manusia menerima perubahan norma kehidupan baru secara mendadak sehingga mengganggu kesejahteraan sosial. Namun begitu, Islam secara jelasnya sudah pun memberikan solusinya sendiri berdasarkan al-Quran dan al-Sunnah. Justeru, penulisan kertas kerja konsep ini dengan menggunakan kaedah perpustakaan akan mengetengahkan pendekatan bidang kerohanian Islam sebagai terapi dalam memelihara kesejahteraan dan ketenangan jiwa tatkala mendepani musibah penularan wabak *covid-19*.

Katakunci: Redha, Musibah, Penularan Wabak, Terapi Kesejahteraan Jiwa, Negara Zikir

THE INCULCATION OF ADAB IN THE APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY AMONG LEANERS IN EDUCATION: THE CONCEPTION OF AL-ZARNUJI

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The objective of this paper is to discuss the application of technology among learners as a learningaid coupled with appropriate etiquette in virtual learning (online learning). Undoubtedly, theeducators play an important role in developing and strengthening the educational activities. al-Zarnuji's at-Ta'lim al-Muta'allim reflects virtue ethics. Therefore, knowledge and value areinseparable in the learning process. In addition, al-Zarnuji's work serves as the representation ofthe history of Pedagogy in the Muslim East. Every chapter in al-Zarnuji's work emphasizes thedevelopment of soul and rational mind. The first requirement in learning is intelligence as pointedout by al-Zarnuji. For example, an good student will have the ability to solve problems withoutstress and this acts as an encouragement for him to learn more. Moreover, actions such as beingon time to class, answering questions asked by the teacher, and switching on the camera whenbeing instructed are part of etiquette in learning. Similarly, a student works hard for a test becausehe wants to get a good grade. al-Zarnuji states that many students did not successfully meet theirgoals as they were not aware of the correct methods of learning. Moreover, al-Zarnuji underlinesthat an individual who endeavors to learn should first set general purposes for him to succeed. Thisindicates that the students also have the role to discover and acquire knowledge with manners(adab). Online learning is described as teaching and learning delivered without the limitations ofplace and time through technology. Regardless of the fact that lack of face-to-face or in classinteraction are

parts of the challenges in online learning, education in Islamic perspective is still apurposeful process based on the principles of Islam. al-Zarnuji asserts that it is important for everyMuslim to learn the science of ethics to differentiate between harmful and destructive behavioursto oneself and the society. Hence, etiquette is essential in education as it promotes good charactersin the students' learning process as it needs to be filled with the pleasure of God. In other words,students are to integrate learning with the underlying ethical considerations such as respect anddiscipline. This is because the spiritual and the practical aspects of education should be balancedin the learning process. This paper is expected to discuss niat and adab of learning from Zarnuji'sTa'alim Al-Muta'Allim. The unit analysis of this paper is the university students as they oftenrequire extra mental capability to synthesize information and thoughts while maintainingappropriate etiquette in learning.

Keywords: Zarnuji, Technology, Teaching, Learning, Students, and Etiquette.

SBATA IN MALAYSIAN PRIMARY SCHOOL CLASSROOM ASSESSMENT: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF TEACHER EMPOWERMENT

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School-based management and teacher autonomy (SBATA) are the key elements in the transformation of the Malaysian curriculum, especially in the aspect of assessmentie classroom assessment. The objective of this study is to identify the influence of school-based management on teacher autonomy in classroom assessment with the mediation of teacher empowerment. This study adopts a quantitative approach and uses surveys as a method of data collection. Online questionnaires were distributed to teachers through headmasters. A total of 565 primary school teachers in Sabah were selected through stratified random sampling. The data then analyzed descriptively and inferentially using SPSS version 25. Results show that SBATA is at a high level and there is a significant influence of school-based management on teacher autonomy in classroom assessment. Overall, teacher empowerment had a full mediating effect in SBATA. Thus, school management needs to provide resources and opportunities through empowerment in increasing the level of professionalism and accountability of teachers which will then strengthen their autonomy.

Keywords: Teacher autonomy, School-based Management, SBM, Autonomy, Empowerment, Teacher empowerment

LEVERAGING ON KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER METHODS IN CPD TO GAIN TRAINING EFFECTIVENESS

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Training has always been an integral part of education as it plays a major role in Continuous Professional Development (CPD) of teachers and ensures the upkeep of knowledge transfer. These CPDs are planned based on the current needs of the country: in line with the transformation waves of MEB 2013-2025. On instance would be the adaptation of CEFR in the curriculum since 2016 in Malaysia which has then led to many cascades of training sessions spanning from national to school level. As such, many teachers were selected as Master Trainers in various fields to disseminate information from the Curriculum Development Center (CDC) to teachers at the grass root level using the cascade process. While literatures have showed contrasting views on cascading technique, this establishes the gap of knowledge, hence begging the question of which factor(s) are significant in influencing the effectiveness in training. Positing from the view of Bandura's social learning theory, the training effectiveness is proposed to be explored on its relationship with knowledge transfer where training design, trainee characteristics and work environment are the subdivisions. These hypothesized relationships will be analyzed empirically on their significance and correlation in promoting a better training effectiveness. Therefore, this conceptual idea for an exploratory quantitative study is an attempt to carry out a questionnaire- designed survey among Master Trainers. In this scenario, a purposive sampling is opted by defining the inclusion criterion: trainers involved in the cascading training of Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR) module within the 2016-2020 cycle at the national level with trainers from Cambridge University. To conclude, the outcome of this study will provide

a rich insight for policymakers and curriculum designers to ensure new and current policies can be effectively implemented.

Keywords: Knowledge Transfer, Training Effectiveness, teachers, CPD, CEFR, Bandura's Social Learning Theory

KEBERKESANAN KAEDAH PEMBELAJARAN *STAD* BERPANDUKAN MODUL APLIKASI PENDIDIKAN SENI VISUAL TERHADAP PENCAPAIAN DAN SIKAP MURID

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Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengukur keberkesanan kaedah pembelajaran model *STAD* (*Student Team Achievement Division*) berpandukan modul aplikasi Pendidikan Seni Visual terhadap pencapaian dan sikap murid tahun empat di Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Tamil (SJKT). Reka bentuk kajian ini mengaplikasikan kaedah kuasi eksperimen dengan membahagikan kepada dua kumpulan iaitu kumpulan eksperimen dan kumpulan kawalan. Kumpulan eksperimen diajar dengan menggunakan kaedah pembelajaran *STAD* berpandukan modul aplikasi Pendidikan Seni Visual Tahun Empat. Manakala kumpulan kawalan diajar dengan menggunakan kaedah konvensional berpandukan buku teks. Kajian ini melibatkan 62 orang murid tahun empat dari dua buah Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Tamil di daerah Kulim, negeri Kedah. Kajian ini dijalankan selama lapan minggu. Instrumen yang diguna pakai dalam kajian ini ialah rancangan pengajaran mengikut kaedah pembelajaran model *STAD*, ujian pra, ujian pasca dan soal selidik sikap. Hasil kajian ini dianalisis dengan menggunakan ujian-t tidak bersandar dan ANOVA dua hala. Dapatan kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa kumpulan eksperimen yang diajar dengan menggunakan kaedah pembelajaran *STAD* dapat meningkatkan min skor pencapaian secara signifikan berbanding dengan kumpulan kawalan yang diajar dengan menggunakan kaedah konvensional berpandukan buku teks. Selain itu, sikap murid kumpulan eksperimen terhadap mata pelajaran pendidikan kesenian menunjukkan min skor yang lebih tinggi berbanding dengan kumpulan kawalan. Akhir sekali, kajian ini memberikan implikasi yang jelas terhadap peningkatan pencapaian dan sikap murid tahun empat di SJKT dalam mata pelajaran pendidikan kesenian.

Kata Kunci: Pendidikan Seni Visual; eksperimen; kaedah pembelajaran *STAD*.

WORKPLACE SPIRITUALITY IN PRESCHOOL: CONCEPT AND PERSPECTIVES

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Spirituality and its relationship to the workplace dimension are important, especially for preschool management. Teachers as a catalyst for goal attainment in preschool which must be considered in order to achieve educational goals. The context of the study is still in an early stage of research and as such is discussed by differences in definitions, the dimensions of workplace spirituality, and the theoretical knowledge of spirituality, and another relevant characteristic. The purpose of this study was to analyze academic articles related to spirituality in the workplace and explore the relationship between each dimension on the formation of teacher spirituality in preschool. An emergent process was used to determine three main dimensions of workplace spirituality such as meaningful work (Individual level), sense of community (group level), and alignment with organization values (organization level). This study will also clearly define the influence of Spiritual Leadership Theory on each dimension. While acknowledging that workplace spirituality in an abstract perspective, this study attempts to provide rigorous information based on the empirical support from the literature review. Thus, this study concludes a clear direction for preschool principals and management to investigate the comprehensive consequences of spirituality at work on individuals, communities, and organization's perspectives.

Keywords: workplace spirituality, spirituality, dimensions, Spiritual Leadership Theory

KONSEP PELAKSANAAN PENYELIAAN PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN GURU DISEKOLAH

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Penyeliaan merupakan instrumen yang berperanan penting untuk mendiagnosis dan merawat serta memastikan kualiti pengajaran dan pembelajaran guru di dalam bilik darjah sentiasa dapat dipertahankan dan ke arah menjadikan bidang perguruan suatu bidang yang profesional. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mengenal pasti tahap pelaksanaan penyeliaan pengajaran dan pembelajaran di sekolah, ciri-ciri utama penyeliaan pengajaran dan pembelajaran yang berjaya dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kejayaan penyeliaan pengajaran dan pembelajaran dan implikasinya. Melalui kajian lepas telah menunjukkan salah satu syarat sesebuah sekolah untuk menjadi sekolah yang berkesan ialah melalui penyeliaan yang kerap dan berkesan namun aktiviti penyeliaan dan pencerapan pendidikan di sekolah masih belum benarbenar meresap di dalam jiwa warga sekolahterutamanya pihak pentadbir dan guruguru untuk menjadikannya suatu budaya ke arah penambahbaikan yang berterusan. Kerangka konseptual bagi kajian ini menggunakan Model Penyeliaan Instruksional dan Sekolah Berjaya oleh Glickman, Gordon & Ross- Gordon (2010) yang menekankan peranan pentadbir sekolah untuk melengkapkan diri dengan ilmu pengetahuan, kemahiran interpersonal dan kemahiranteknikal yang tinggi sebagai penyelia dalam memastikan semua warga sekolah bergabung tenaga untuk mentransformasikan sekolah sebagai institusi yang efektif. Melalui kajian ini dapat memberi manfaat kepada guru-guru untuk membaiki kualiti mutu pengajaran dan pembelajaran di dalam kelas dalam usaha untuk melahirkan pelajar yang berpengetahuan dan berkemahiran tinggi seterusnya menyiapkan mereka ke alam pekerjaan selaras dengan Revolusi Perindustrian 4.0.

Kata kunci: Penyeliaan pengajaran dan pembelajaran, Model Penyeliaan Instruksional dan Sekolah Berjaya

FUNGSI KEPIMPINAN SITUASI DALAM KONTEKS PENDIDIKAN SEMASA PANDEMIK COVID-19 DI MALAYSIA

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Dunia globalisasi pada abad ke-21 ini telah membawa banyak perubahan terhadap sistem pendidikan sehingga beberapa tindakan penambahbaikan dilaksanakan. Penekanan terhadap sektor pendidikan merupakan satu keperluan agar tenaga kerja yang dihasilkan melalui sistem pendidikan negara dapat memenuhi keperluan pasaran pekerjaan berteraskan Revolusi Industri 4.0. Cabaran paling getir kepada pemimpin pendidikan seperti pengetua atau guru besar pada masa kini telah melanda dunia termasuk Malaysia sendiri iaitu pandemik Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-

19) di mana mereka terpaksa bertungkus lumus mempersiapkan kepimpinan mereka dengan rencah yang betul agar seiring dengan keadaan semasa dan dunia teknologi. Artikel ini memfokuskan kepada fungsi kepimpinan situasi dalam konteks pendidikan semasa pandemik COVID-19 di Malaysia. Kepimpinan situasi bermaksud suatu proses di mana pemimpin itu sendiri boleh memimpin dengan cara mempengaruhi aktiviti atau kumpulan supaya dapat mencapai visi, misi dan matlamat sesuatu tugasan dengan jayanya mengikut situasi yang bersesuaian. Kepimpinan situasi ini telah diilhamkan oleh Henry dan Blanchard (1988) dalam satu model gaya kepimpinan berdasarkan dua kriteria penting yang ditekankan iaitu stail kepimpinan dan kematangan pengikut. Stail kepimpinan terbahagi kepada empat komponen iaitu mengarah, membimbing, menyokong dan mendelegasi. Kematangan pengikut pula dibahagikan kepada dua dimensi iaitu kematangan kerja atau tugas dan kematangan psikologi. Oleh hal yang demikian, artikel ini dilaksanakan bagi melihat fungsi kepimpinan situasi dalam konteks pendidikan yang dianggap sebagai kepimpinan yang fleksibel dalam memikul tugas dan

tanggungjawab yang sangat mencabar pada era dunia dilanda virus yang digeruni iaitu COVID-19.

Kata kunci: kepimpinan situasi, pandemik COVID-19

THE CHALLENGES FACED BY THE LECTURERS IN TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION AT HLI IN THE MALDIVES: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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This study reports on the key challenges faced by the lecturers at HLI in integrating technology by conducting a SLR based on the publication in the context of the Maldives. For the purpose of this study, several publications related to technology integration have been reviewed. Google Scholar has been used to find the articles published between 2000 to 2020 on the subject. More than 50 articles have been traced by using search phrases such as: lecturers' technology integration in Maldives, use of ICT by lecturers in Maldives and challenges faced in using ICT in HLI in Maldives. Out of these articles, 10 most relevant articles have been selected considering the timeframe and relevancy. Two major themes emerge from these articles. Initially it is found that lecturers' lack proper training such as professional development programs for effective use of technology in classrooms. Secondly, the HLI lack supportive conditions and a conducive culture in particular the relationship among the colleagues to facilitate to a better use of technology in classrooms.

Key Words: Technology integration in the Maldives, use of ICT by lecturers inMaldives, challenges of using ICT in HLI in Maldives

SERVANT LEADERSHIP: A REVIEW AND SYNTHESIS

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Current researches in leadership are in the race towards promising hope in organization management. Servant leadership is gradually finding root that revolves around organizational philosophies based on ethical and spiritual values. This study aims to acknowledge the varied nature of research that tends to prove servant leadership as a leadership model, a theoretical concept, and a predictor of behavioral factors at organizational, individual, and group levels to carry out replicative, structured, and systematic study technique effective to review the literature. Lastly, different studies on leadership servants got selected from various authors and publishers. The findings showed different definitions of servant leadership by different authors' central argument landing on self-less service. Most of the studies self- expressed themselves among the contextual culture of the Western countries. Also, servant leadership theory seems to exhibit a robust correlation with levels of individual cognitive and psychological degree factors. The implication and application of servant leadership depend on organizational, group, and individual levels of standards. It also classifies itself as satisfaction, well-being, higher performance, and mental health. The study gets a conclusion by giving a summary of servant leadership as a futuristic and holistic means that can manage most organizations. Development and insights about the study of servant leadership as modern organizations' philosophy get addressed in this paper.
Keywords: Organizations, Systematic Literature Review (SLR), Leadership, Servant Leadership Models, Servant Leadership.

THE APPLICATION OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP AT THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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The interests of the organization and its members need to be aligned. Such is a task for the transformational leader. In contrast to the transactional leader who practices contingent reinforcement of followers, the transformational leader inspires, intellectually stimulates, and is individually considerate of them. Transformational leadership may be directive or participative. Requiring higher moral development, transformational leadership is recognized universally as a concept. The extensive review of the recent literature showed the importance of transformational leadership in the education sector, especially, in the higher education, since the quality of the lecturers is widely acknowledged as the most important factor in ensuring the success of a learning process. The main reason of that is the proven direct impact on a student's academic and nonacademic achievements, which could be in turn controlled and further improved by the transactional leadership. The research included the main diminutions of the transactional leadership, which includes: First, the charisma, the second diminution is Inspirational communication which is defined as charismatic leaders use inspirational appeals and emotional talks to arouse follower motivations to transcend self-interest for the good of the team. The third diminution of the transformational leadership is the supportive leadership which refers to the developmental orientation towards staff and displays individualized attention to followers and responds appropriately to their personal needs. The fourth diminution is the intellectual stimulation which enhances employees' interest in and awareness of problems, and it helps to increase creative problem-solving skills, encouraging them to think about problems in new ways. The last reviewed diminution of the transformational leadership is the personal recognition, an example of

that is the praise for work well done, recommendations for pay increases and promotions, and commendations for excellent effort. As a conclusion of the reviewed literature concerning the transformational leadership in the higher education sector, it was confirmed that the leaders with the transformational style are more capable to control and motivate the lecturers among different colleges and majors which therefore impact the organization positively as well as the students.

THE INFLUENCE OF TEACHER COLLABORATION ON THE TEACHING EFFECTIVENESS IN THE MALDIVES

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Teaching effectiveness is under consideration by the researchers for decades but still there are factors that affect the teacher effectiveness. Collaboration among the teachers encourages the positive outcomes for both the organization and individuals. Therefore, the aim of current study is to assess the role of teacher collaboration on teaching effectiveness. The current study will be conducted on the teachers in the Maldives as teacher effectiveness is one of the considered subjects. The study adopted the cross sectional design and data was collected from the 396 teachers working in schools in the Maldives. The data was analysed using structural equation modelling using smartPLS 3.3.7. The findings revealed that collaboration has a key role in increasing the effectiveness of the teachers in the Maldives (t value 13.96; p = 0.000). The study contributes to the body of knowledge and assessed the multi- dimensional role of teacher collaboration on teachers' effectiveness. The results of the study indicate that schools need to focus on enhancing the collaborative capabilities of teachers and give importance to teacher collaboration processes in order to improve their effectiveness in terms of delivery of instruction, teacher-student interactions, and regulating student learning. To the best of current study's authors knowledge there is no such study have been conducted before and this is one of its own kind of study.
Keywords: collaboration, effectiveness, SEM, positive outcomes