

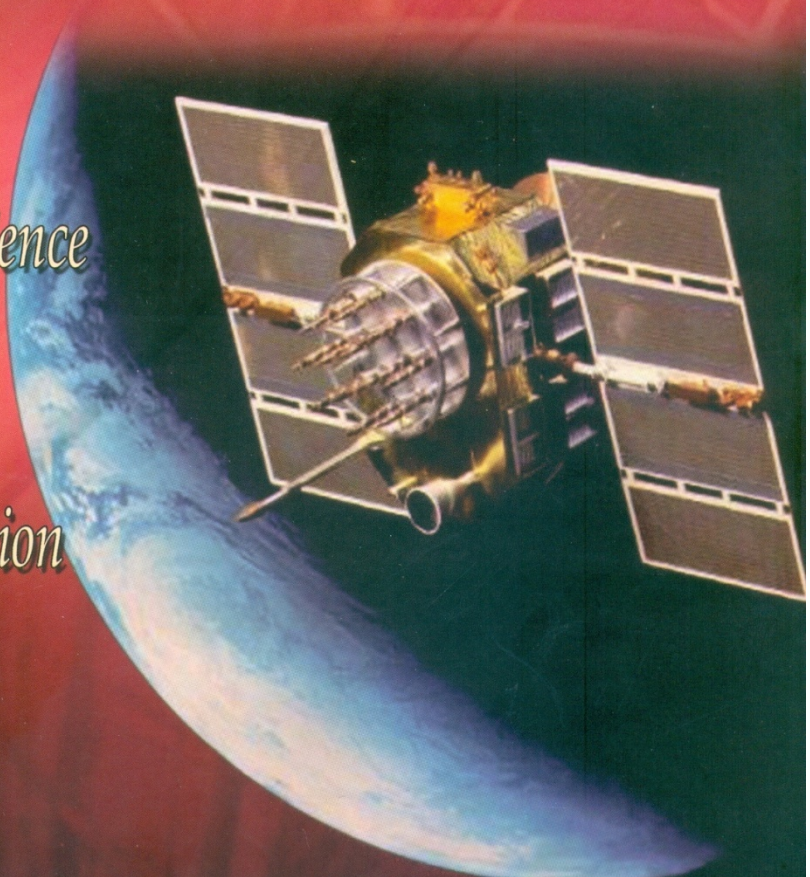
PROGRAMME BOOK

# **3rd INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE UPSI - UPI**

25 - 26 November 2008

*The Auditorium, UPSI  
Tanjong Malim, Perak, Malaysia*

*Acheiving Excellence  
and Quality  
in  
Teacher Education*



Jointly organized by :



Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris,  
Malaysia



Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia,  
Bandung, Indonesia



## OPENING CEREMONY

25 November 2008

- |          |   |   |
|----------|---|---|
| 08.00 am | - | Registration  |
| 09.00 am | - | Arrival of Guests   |
| 09.15 am | - | Arrival of Guests of Honour   |
| 09.30 am | - | Arrival of Honourable Pro-Chancellor, UPSI<br><b>Yang Berbahagia Prof. Dato' Seri Dr. Abd. Shukor Abdullah</b>        |
| 09.40 am | - | Negaraku  |
|          | - | Doa recital   |
|          | - | Welcoming Speech by Conference Director,<br><b>Prof. Dr. Othman Lebar</b>   |
|          | - | Speech by Deputy Vice Chancellor (A&A), UPSI<br><b>Prof. Dr. Zakaria Kasa</b>   |
|          | - | Opening Speech by Honourable Pro-Chancellor, UPSI<br><b>Yang Berbahagia Prof. Dato' Seri Dr. Abd. Shukor Abdullah</b> |
| 10.20 am | - | Presentation of Souvenir  |
| 10.30 am | - | Refreshments  |

## CLOSING CEREMONY

26 November 2008

- |          |   |   |
|----------|---|---|
| 04.45 pm | - | Arrival of Guests   |
| 05.00 pm | - | Arrival of Deputy Vice Chancellor (A&A), UPSI<br><b>Prof. Dr. Zakaria Kasa</b>        |
| 05.05 pm | - | Doa recital   |
|          | - | Closing Speech by Deputy Vice Chancellor (A&A), UPSI<br><b>Prof. Dr. Zakaria Kasa</b> |
| 05.20 pm | - | Presentation of Souvenir  |
| 05.30 pm | - | Refreshments  |



## RATIONALE

This conference is organized due to several considerations as follows:

- In this global era that keep changing rapidly, it is wise for policy maker, intellectuals, educators, and teachers to rethink and review program, module and learning method / technique. This is a big challenge in fulfilling goals to confine commitment towards quality in educational field.
- Develop and implement UPSI's international strategy. In fulfilling objective, several positive steps will be implemented such as conducting research exhibition, distributing brochures on educational programme within UPSI-UPI as an exposure for UPSI-UPI students to be involved in exchange programme.
- This international conference will be a platform for all intellectuals, policy maker, educators, and teachers in nurturing applicable knowledge, hence to reveal research finding that had been conducted to discuss issue, perspective and current challenges in research arena.
- At the end of this conference, all participants are predicted to be able to construct resolutions leads by idea generalization and new invention of quality within education, mainly focuses on teaching and learning.

## OBJECTIVES

The aims of this conference are therefore:

- To review the practices of teaching and learning in order to enhance the quality of education;
- To share ideas and research findings that will explain the issues, perspectives and challenges in the education field; and
- To come out with resolutions based on these ideas and findings, with regards to the quality of education, especially in the teaching and learning process.

## SUB-THEMES

"Achieving Excellence and Quality in Teacher Education"

## THEME

Evidence-based Teacher Education  
Technology and Knowledge  
Multidisciplinary Approach in Teacher Education  
Collaboration and Patnership  
Developing Indigenous Pedagogy



## PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE

Day 1 25 November 2008 (Tuesday)

Time	Session	Venue	Chairperson
8.00 am	Registration	Auditorium	
9.00 am	<b>Opening Ceremony</b> By: Y. Bhg. Prof. Dato' Seri Dr. Abd. Shukor Abdullah Pro-Chancellor, UPSI	Auditorium	
10.30 am	Refreshments		
11.15 am	<b>Keynote Address I (UPSI)</b> Pendidikan Guru Berasaskan Bukti By : Prof. Dr. Zakaria Kasa	Auditorium	Prof. Dr. Omar Abdull Kareem
12.15 pm	<b>Keynote Address II (UPI)</b> Pendidikan Guru Di Indonesia Di Bawah Naungan Uu No. 14/2005: Peluang, Masalah Dan Tantangan By : Prof. Dr. Sunaryo Kartadinata	Auditorium	
1.00 pm	Lunch and Prayer	DRT	
2.15 pm	<b>Keynote Address III</b> Creating "Good Citizens" for the 21st Century: an Evidence -Based Approach By : Prof. Kerry Kennedy	Auditorium	Prof. Dr. Nagendralingan A/L Ratnavadivel
3.30 pm – 4.30 pm	<b>Parallel Session I</b> <b>Quality Management of Teacher Education, Teaching and Learning</b> 1. The Effects of Lecturers' Quality of Communication By : Heny Djoehaeni 2. The Influence of Supervision Service, Principals' Leadership and Sufficient Instructional Facilities Upon the Performance of Physical Education Teachers in Elementary School By : H. Yudha M. Saputra H. JS. Husdarta 3. Consciousness of Political Correctness in Gender Matters: A Transitivity analysis of reading text in two English Textbooks Published in Great Britain and Malaysia By : Ika Lestari Damayanti 4- Definitions of Teacher Quality: A Literature Review By : Noryati Alias	DK C	Dr. Khalid Ismail



Time	Session	Venue	Chairperson
3.30 pm – 4.30 pm	<b>Technology &amp; Knowledge in Teacher Education, Teaching &amp; Learning</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pembangunan Video atas Permintaan (VoD) bagi kerja Makmal Teknologi Konkrit Menggunakan Mediasite By : Mohd Nor Ihkasan, Fajarudin Mustakim, Zatul Hidayah Mohd Sopian</li> <li>2. Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Matematika Creative Problem Solving (CPS) Berbantuan CD Interaktif Terhadap Prestasi Belajar Pada Siswa SMA Kelas X. By : Mohd Asikin</li> <li>3. Kajian Keberkesanan Penggunaan Perisian Multimedia Interaktif Menggunakan Pedekatan Pembelajaran Berasaskan Masalah (PBL-MathS-Set) By : Faridah Hanim Yahya Halimah Hj Badioze Zaman</li> </ol>	DK D	Pn. Marina Ibrahim Mukhar
3.30 pm – 4.30 pm	<b>Multidisciplinary Approach in Teacher Education, Teaching &amp; Learning</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Analisis Model Teoritik Inovasi Pembelajaran Ilmu Sosial Berbaris Demokratisasi Di Lingkungan Pendidikan Dasar By : Nurul Zuriah</li> <li>2. Penerapan Model Sains Rohani dalam Pendidikan Pra Sekolah By : Sofian Sauri Hussein, Hamdi Rahman Mohd Yaacob</li> <li>3. Muatan Life Skills Dalam Pembelajaran di Sekolah By : Sri Handayani</li> <li>4. The role of Music in Building Characters By : Yeni Rachmawati</li> </ol>	DK E	Pn. Mazlina Che Mustafa
3.30 pm – 4.30 pm	<b>Collaboration &amp; Partnership</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Towards the Open-Peer Review Process (ROPP) in Malaysia By : Jasni Ahmad, Norshuhada Siratuddin</li> <li>2. School-University Partnership in Indonesia : Lessons Learn from Lesson Study By : Tatang Suratno</li> </ol>	DK F	En. Muhammad Hasbi Abdul Rahman



Time	Session	Venue	Chairperson
	3. Achieving Excellence in a Partnership : Evaluation of Industrial Attachment Training Programme for Malaysia Polytechnics Lecturers By : Ramlee Mustapha, Naimah Mohd Khali,l Ruhizan Mohd Yasin, Mohamad Sani Ibrahim,		
3.30 pm – 4.30 pm	<b>General &amp; Indigenous Pedagogy</b> 1. Pendidikan Muzik Menjana Minda Kreatif Melahirkan Modal Insan Gemilang By : Mubin bin Mohd Nor 2. Peranan Keperibadian Guru kepada Murid dalam Meningkatkan Keberkesanan P& P di Sekolah By : Kamarul Azmi Jasmi, Ab. Halim Tamuri 3. Kemahiran Generik dalam Kalangan Pelajar DPLI Universiti Tun Hussein Onn By : Kahirol Mohd Salleh, Khairul Faizah Shahrudin, Nor Lisa Sulaiman, Badaruddin Ibrahim, Mohd Zaid Mustafa, 4. The Influence of Basic Concepts of Mathematics, Mathematics Problem Solving Abilities, Prior Knowledge of Mathematics, and Attitude toward mathematics on Mathematics Achievement among Form One Students in Urban and Rural Schools of Sabah By : Lay Yoon Fah, Khoo Chwee Hoon	DK G	En. Mazdi Marzuki
4.30 pm	<b>Refreshments</b>		



Time	Session	Venue	Chairperson
5.00 pm – 6.00 pm	<b>Parallel Session II</b> <b>Quality Management of Teacher Education, Teaching and Learning</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analisis Teoritik Pembelajaran Sastra Berbaris Kreatif – Produktif Sebagai Upaya Peningkatan Kualitas Pembelajaran Sastra Di Perguruan Tinggi LPTK By : Hari Sunaryo</li> <li>Tahap Kemampuan Mengurus Integrasi Komputer dalam Kalangan Guru Sekolah Bestari di Sabah By : Abdul Said Ambotang</li> <li>Implementasi Tiga Prinsip Asas MS ISO 9000-2000 di dalam Pelaksanaan Program Akademik di UTHM By : Mohamad Zaid Mustafa, Mohd Safie Idris, Rajeswary Nadarasan Pelai, Latifah Md Arifin</li> </ol>	DK C	En. Muhammad Akramin Kamarulzaman
5.00 pm – 6.00 pm	<b>Evidence-based Teacher Education, Teaching &amp; Learning</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kompetensi Guru untuk Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup sebagai Muatan Lokal Kurikulum Pendidikan di Jawa Barat By : M. Syaom Barliana</li> <li>Guru Cemerlang Asas Pembinaan Bangsa Malaysia By : Ahmad Ali b Seman, Warti bt Kimi, Mohd Syarifudin b Abdullah, Mohammad Khairil b Mohd Isa</li> <li>Keselarasn Personaliti - Persekitaran Pelajar Bidang Kaunseling By : Ahmad Rozelan Yunus Amir bin Aris, Mohd Rasul bin Mohammad Noor</li> </ol>	DK D	Dr. Abdul Raheem Mohammad Yusof
5.00 pm – 6.00 pm	<b>General &amp; Indigenous Pedagogy</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tahap Penguasaan Bahasa Inggeris dalam Matapelajaran Pengajian Kejuruteraan Mekanikal (PKM) di Sekolah Menengah Teknik By : Mimi Mohaffyza Mohamad, Nur shazwani Ahmad Mazuki</li> </ol>	DK E	Prof. Madya Dr. Ratu Mutialela Caropeboka



Time	Session	Venue	Chairperson
	2. Pendekatan Metakognisi bagi meningkatkan Kualiti Pembelajaran By : Akhsanul In'am 3. Sikap Guru-guru terhadap penggunaan TV Pendidikan Dalam Pengajaran Sains Teras di Sekolah Menengah By : Abd Rahman bin Daud, Mohd Azmi Bin Mat Johan 4. Kartun Propaganda Jepang di Indonesia dalam Materi Pembelajaran Sejarah By : Nana Supriatna		
5.00 pm – 6.00 pm	<b>Pedagogy for Early Childhood and Special Education</b> 1. Penggunaan Pendekatan Pembelajaran Errorless dan Pendekatan berasaskan Model Motivasi ARCS dalam Perisian untuk Memotivasikan Literasi Matematik bagi Kanak-kanak Disleksia By : Nor Hasbiah Ubaidullah 2. Profil Kemampuan Guru TK dalam Mengembangkan Kompetensi Sosial Emosional Anak By : Aan Listiana 3. Kecenderungan Pelajar kurang Upaya Terhadap Pembelajaran Teori dan Amali di Politeknik By : Mohamad Zaid Mustafa, Yusliza Yusop, Kahirol Mohd Salleh, Ahmad Rizal Madar, Nor Lisa Sulaiman, Badaruddin Ibrahim, Abdul Rashid Razzaq	DK F	Pn. Mazlina Che Mustafa
5.00 pm – 6.00 pm	<b>Training &amp; Curriculum Development in Teacher Education, Teaching &amp; Learning</b> 1. Research and Development of Gender Sensitivity Training Manual for Kindergarten Teachers By : Hani Yulindrasari, Euis Kurniati, Vina Adriany 2. Teachers' Perception of the School Level Curriculum Development in the Context of Improving the Quality of Education By : Wachyu Sundayana 3. Developing the Counseling-Based Learning Program for Kindergarten By : Rita Mariyana	DK G	Pn. Rusi Susilana
6.00 pm	End of Day 1		



## Day 2 26 November 2008 (Friday)

Time	Session	Venue	Chairperson
8.15 am	<b>Keynote Address IV</b> Total Teacher's Quality Assurance By : Prof. Dr. Azis Wahab	Auditorium	Prof. Madya Dr. Abd Latif Haji Gapor
9.30 am	<b>Keynote Address V</b> Merekabentuk Kurikulum & Pedagogi: Pendekatan Integrasi untuk Pendidikan Guru By : Prof. Emeritus Dato' Dr. Ishak Haron	Auditorium	Prof. Madya Dr. Abd Latif Haji Gapor
10.30 am	Refreshments		
11:00 am – 12.00 pm	<b>Parallel Session III</b> <b>Quality Management of Teacher Education, Teaching and Learning</b> 1. Kualitas Pelayanan pada Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia By : Askolani, Henny Hendrayati, Chairul Furgon 2. Keberkesanan Program Kelayakan Profesional Kependidikan kebangsaan (NPQH) By : Kamaruzaman Moidunny, Siti Rahayah Ariffin, Norasmah Othaman 3. Menata Kembali Lembaga Pendidikan Tenaga Kependidikan : Tantangan dalam mengimplementasikan Undang-undang nomor 14 tahun 2005 By : Khaerudin Kurniawan 4. Identifikasi Rantai-Pasok (Supply Chain) dalam Pengembangan Sistem Penjaminan Mutu By : Dewi Yustiarini	DK C	Dr. Ibrahim Hashim
11:00 am – 12.00 pm	<b>Technology &amp; Knowledge in Teacher Education, Teaching &amp; Learning</b> 1. Program Pengembangan Pendidikan Guru Pendidikan Teknologi dan Kejuruan untuk mengantisipasi Kebijakan Perluasan Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan di Indonesia By : Dadang Hidayat 2. The Development of UciTV (University Campus Interactive Television): UTHM Experience By : Mohd Nor Ikhazan, Siti Noor Fazelah Mohd Noor, Mohd Hamim Sanusi, Mohamad bin Mohd Som	DK D	En. Shamsuddin Suhaili



Time	Session	Venue	Chairperson
	3. The Usage of Open Source software among Higher Education Institution's Staff in Malaysia: A Preliminary Study in Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris By : Harnani bt Mat Zin		
11:00 am – 12:00 pm	<b>Multidisciplinary Approach in Teacher Education, Teaching &amp; Learning</b> 1. Trainee Teacher's Interest to Inspect Their Misconceptions By : Rasyidi Johan, Susan Bull, Jamilah Hamid 2. The Effects of Circuit Training Program on Muscular endurance Components by Women College Students By : Syed Kamaruzaman, Julismah, J., S.A Ch'ng, SG 3. The Influence of Boarding School Program on Students By : Ahmad Bukhari Muslim, Nia Nafisah	DK E	En. Nurul Fadly Habidin
11:00 am – 12:00 pm	<b>Collaboration &amp; Partnership</b> 1. Integrasi kemahiran Employability antara Kolej Komuniti Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi dan Industri By : Akmal Rizal Madar, Malyia Afzan Abd Aziz, Mohamad Zaid Mustafa, Yahya Buntat 2. Partisipasi Guru dalam Mengatasi Problem Belajar Siswa secara Profesional dalam Perspektif Penomologi By : Siti Irene Asuti Dwiningrum 3. Emansipasi Wanita dalam Karaya Pengarang Wanita Malaysia Indonesia Abad ke-21 By : Siti Khariah Mohd Zubir	DK F	Pn. Wahibah Twahir@Tahir
11:00 am – 12:00 pm	<b>General &amp; Indigenous Pedagogy</b> 1. Aplikasi Pembelajaran Berasaskan Masalah (PBL) dalam Matapelajaran Pengajian Kejuruteraan Awam di Sekolah Menengah Teknik By : Mimi Mohaffyza Mohamad, Amir Hidayat Sulaiman	DK G	Asra



### 3rd INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE UPSI-UPI

Time	Session	Venue	Chairperson
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conception of New Pre-Service Chemistry Teachers about Teaching Secondary School Chemistry By : Harry Firman</li> <li>Language Instruction in EFL Context By : Didi Suherdi, Fazri Nur Yusuf</li> <li>Effective Teaching Approach Employed by Primary School Science Teachers By : Tajularipin Sulaiman, Aminuddin Hassan</li> </ol>		
12.00 pm – 1.00 pm	<b>Parallel Session IV</b> <b>Quality Management of Teacher Education, Teaching and Learning</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kualitas Guru dan Komunitas Keilmuan By : Siscka Elvyanti</li> <li>Membangun Kelayakan Strategik Perguruan Tinggi Melalui Penjaminan Mutu By : Agus Rahayu</li> <li>Toward Individual Quality Life: Organizational Counseling By : Ahmad Rozelan Yunus Amir bin Aris</li> <li>Designing Best Practices for Teaching and Learning Using ISO 9001:2000 Quality Management System Framework: Case of Faculty of Economic and Management (FPE), UPSI By : Khalid Ismail, Kamisan Gadar, Mohd Shoki Md. Ariff</li> </ol>	DK C	Dr. Abdul Raheem Muhammad Yusof
12.00 pm – 1.00 pm	<b>Evidence-based Teacher Education, Teaching &amp; Learning</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooperative Learning via Cooperative Learning: An Evidence Based Practice in Teacher Education By : Ong Eng Tek</li> <li>Critical Analysis to Building capacity and Building Adaptive Capacity of Indoensia University of Education (UPI) as Teacher Education By : M. Syaom Barliana, Dian Hardijana</li> <li>The Black-Box Analysis : Psychographics of Would Be Teachers By : Abdul Raheem Mohammad Yusof</li> </ol>	DK D	En. Mohd Faris Dziauddin



Time	Session	Venue	Chairperson
	4. Profil Keusahawan di Kalangan Pelajar Sains dan Kejuruteraan By : Khalid Ismail, Ahamad Zaidi Bahari, Mohd Shoki Md Ariff		
12.00 pm – 1.00 pm	<b>Multidisciplinary Approach in Teacher Education, Teaching &amp; Learning</b> 1. Pengaruh Pembelajaran Pendidikan Kewarganegaran Berbasis Kontekstual Terhadap Kompetensi kewarganegaraan Siswa SMP By : Kokom Komalasari, Didin Saripudin 2. Pengembangan Model Hybrid-Learning Untuk Meningkatkan Kualitas Pembelajaran di Program Studi Tata Niaga Jurusan Pendidikan Ekonomi FPIPS UPI Bandung By : Ratih Hurryati, Maya Sari 3. Pembelajaran dengan Menggunakan Modul dalam Implementasi Kurikulum Pendidikan Keterampilan di Sekolah Menengah Pertama By : E. Kosasih Danasasmita 4. Kajian Awal Pemetaan dan Penggunaan localizing english di Sekolah Rendah Pedalaman Sabah By : Aishah binti Tamby Omar, Nai'mah Yusof, Evelyn Annol	DK E	En. Syed Kamaruzaman
12.00 pm – 1.00 pm	<b>Pedagogy for Early Childhood and Special Education</b> 1. The Affective Quality for Dyslexic Children's Reading Application By : Fakhrol Anuar Aziz, Husniza Husni, Zulikha Jamaluddin 2. Support Models using Automatics Speech Recognition in Automated Reading Tutor for Dyslexic Children By : Husniza Husni, Zulikha Jamaluddin, Fakhrol Anuar Aziz 3. Preparation of Early Childhood educators (ECE) via the Preparation of an Actor By : Zainal Abd Latiff	DK F	En. Mahizer Hamzah



Time	Session	Venue	Chairperson
12.00 pm – 1.00 pm	<b>General &amp; Indigenous Pedagogy</b> 1. Kaedah Pembelajaran dan Pengajaran Koperatif bagi tajuk Ikatan Kovalen Tingkatan 4 By : Saripah Salbiah Syed Abdul Azziz, Nor Azian Ahmad, Saliha Sais 2. Penggunaan Modul Kartun dalam Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran Biologi By : Ahmad Nizam Abdullah, Ong Eng Tek 3. Gaya Pembelajaran Kontekstual dalam Kalangan Pelajar Kolej Komuniti Negeri Johor By : Ashari Sikor Ahmad Rizal Madar, Mohamad Zaid Mustafa, Mohd.Safiee Idris, Julia Izura Jopely 4. Kesan Sisitem Pembelajaran Berasaskan Projek (PjBL) secara atas Talian (E-SOLMS) dalam Suasana Pembelajaran Secara Kendiri (SDL) By : Khairul Azhar Mat Daud, Sharifah Norhaidah bt Syed Idros 5. Memerkasakan Bahasa Melayu Melalui Pembelajaran Karya Agung Melayu By : Nik Hassan Basri Nik Ab Kadir	DK G	En. Ahmad Zulfiqar Shah Abdul Hadi
1.00 pm	Lunch and Prayer		
2.15 pm - 3.15 pm	<b>Parallel Session V</b> <b>Quality Management of Teacher Education, Teaching and Learning</b> 1. Strategi Meraih Keunggulan dalam Industri Pendidikan By : Agus Rahayu 2. Menataulang Jati Diri UPI Menuju Peradaban BHMN By : H. Yoyon Bahtiar Irianto, H. Dian Hardiana 3. <i>Pengembangan Profesi Bimbingan dan Kaunseling</i> By: Ahman 4. Fakto-faktor Kelemahan Sistem Audit Kewangan Sekolah di Negeri Perak By : Khalid Ismail, Kamisan Gadar, Norizan Saad	DK C	En. Mohd Abdul Nasir Abd. Latif



Time	Session	Venue	Chairperson
2.15 pm - 3.15 pm	<b>Technology &amp; Knowledge in Teacher Education, Teaching &amp; Learning</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Perisian Kursus Multimedia Pendidikan Seni Visual Berasaskan Model Asas seni Reka (APH-Pensil) By : Ridzuan Hussin, Halimah Badioze Zaman</li> <li>2. Keperluan Kursus Sijil Geographical Information System (GIS) di Politeknik bagi Memenuhi Pasaran Kerja By : Marina bt Ibrahim Mukhar, Rohayu bt Roddin, Ainull Najhwar bt Abdul Razak</li> <li>3. Cognitive Learning : Powering a Way of Learning in E-Learning By : Farawahida Mohd Marliza Abdul Malik, Suhaimi Mohd Noor, Salyani Osman, Norazimah Awang</li> <li>4. Towards The Creative Usage of Technology in Higher Education By : Farawahida Mohd Marliza bt Abdul Malik</li> </ol>	DK D	Pn. Azelina Abdul Rahman
2.15 pm - 3.15 pm	<b>Multidisciplinary Approach in Teacher Education, Teaching &amp; Learning</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ontology as a Tool of Higher Education By : Sumarto</li> <li>2. Six Sigma Dmaic Methods Application in an Institution for Higher Education in Malaysia By : Nurul Fadly Habidin, Mad Ithnin Salleh, Mohd Yahya Mohd Hussin, Fidlizan Muhammad</li> <li>3. The Use of Study Anxiety Intervention and Biofeedback Training to Improve Academic Performace among Technical University Students By : Prima Vitasari</li> <li>4. Self-Directions Skills Model with A Developmental Counseling Approach By : Suherman</li> <li>5. Six sigma in Malaysian Public University : Using Sipox, Ctos, and Voc By : Nurul Fadly Habidin, Mad Ithnin Salleh, Mohd Yahya Mohd Hussin, Fidlizan Muhammad</li> </ol>	DK E	Prof. Madya Dr. Badriyah Hj Salleh



Time	Session	Venue	Chairperson
2.15 pm - 3.15 pm	<b>Training &amp; Curriculum Development in Teacher Education, Teaching &amp; Learning</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teachers Knowledge and Competencies in Implementing MBL and VSI By : Kavita Naranasamy</li> <li>Training on Ahlakul Karimah development in Daarut Tauhid Bandung By : Aan Listiana</li> <li>The Development of "Modular Interactive Tutorial" based Model of Instruction for the Subject of Computer Based Instruction for the (Study) Program of Educational Technology By : Rudi Susilana, Asra</li> </ol>	DK F	Prof. Madya Dr Rajendran A/L Nagappan
2.15 pm - 3.15 pm	<b>General &amp; Indigenous Pedagogy</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Study on the Relationship Between Obesity, Physical Activity, and Eating Habits Among Faculty of Education Students By : Mohd Noorazam Abd Razak, Afidah Samuri, Zaihan Zainal</li> <li>What Happen with Numbers at our Primary School in Aceh By : Mohini Mohamed Zulkifli, Dra. Jasmaniah</li> <li>Aplikasi Model SOLO Dalam Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran Algebra By : Lim Hooi Lian, Wun Thaim Yew, Noraini Idris</li> <li>Permasalahan Pembelajaran dikalangan Pelajar-pelajar 3M (Membaca, Menulis dan Mengira) di Sekolah Rendah By : Yahya Buntat, Muhammad Sukri Saud, Siti Nur Kamariah Rubani</li> </ol>	DK G	Dr. Haryati Hasan
3.30 pm – 4.30 pm	<b>Parallel Session VI</b> <b>Quality Management of Teacher Education, Teaching and Learning</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kursus Profesionalisma dan Peningkatan Kompetensi Guru di Johor By : Abdul Rahim Bin Hamdan, Mohamad Najib Bin Abdul Ghaffar, Rohana Bt Hj. Mohd Salleh</li> <li>Quality Assurance Implementation in Higher Education By : Khalid Ismail, Mohd Shoki Md Ariff, Nor Zaidahwati, Ahamad Zaidi Bahari</li> </ol>	DK C	Dr. Abdul Kader Ariffin



Time	Session	Venue	Chairperson
	3. Kemahiran Generik dalam Kalangan Jawatankuasa Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysai (UTHM) By : Mohd Safiee Idris, Mohd Azlan Jamaludin, Hj. Ashari Sikor, Mohd Zaid Mustafa, Latifah Md. Afiffin, Mohamad Ali, Roshidi Ahmad 4. Literasi Pentaksiran: Satu Akauntabiliti By : Mohamad Najib Bin Abdul Ghaffar, Abdul Rahim Bin Hamdan, Rohaya Talib		
3.30 pm – 4.30 pm	<b>Technology &amp; Knowledge in Teacher Education, Teaching &amp; Learning</b> 1. Developing Electric Field Learning Media using Finite Element Method Laboratory to Enhance the Quality of Physics Learning Instruction By : Ida Hamidah, Budi Mulyanti, Purnawan 2. E-Learning Health and Education By : Anny Nurbasari, Surachman Surjaatmadja 3. Simulation and Model Market Demand Toward Marketing Change Mixture By : Ellina Rinovita 4. Applying the Concerns-Based adoption Model to Research on Computers in Education By : Mojgan Afshari, Kamariah Abu Bakar, Wong Su Luan Bahaman, Abu Samah, Foo Say Fooi	DK D	Pn. Azelina Abdul Rahman
3.30 pm – 4.30 pm	<b>Collaboration &amp; Partnership</b> 1. Cabaran Politeknik Sultan Ahmad Shah (POLIMAS) membangunkan Modal Insan Seajar dengan Kerperluan Sektor Industri By : Yahya Buntat, Muhammad Sukri Saud, Hairul Anuar Hussain 2. Reconstructing Political Education: How to Make People's Political Participation Meaningful By : Karim Suryadi 3. Accessibility of Graduate Research Student Needs on Supervisory Aspect in a Malaysian Public University By : Norhasni Zainal Abiddin, Affero Ismail	DK E	Dr. Shaheda Usuf



Time	Session	Venue	Chairperson
3.30 pm – 4.30 pm	<b>General &amp; Indigenous Pedagogy</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Development of Non Formal Educational Program Model in Empowering Aging Community Group to Achieve Autonomous By : <i>Ugi Suprayogi</i></li> <li>Preservice Teacher Knowledge of the Relationship Between Perimeter and Area : A Case Study By : <i>Wun Thiam Yew,</i> <i>Sharifah Norul Akmar Syed Zamri</i></li> <li>Taksonomi Gaya Pembelajaran dan Tingkat Motivasi Pelajar Dewasa (PKPGB) di Institusi Pengajian Tinggi Awam Malaysia By : <i>Abdul Rahim Hamdan,</i> <i>Mohamad Najib Abdul Ghaffar,</i> <i>Ahmad Johari Sihes,</i> <i>Jamaluddin Ramli</i></li> <li>Sifat-sifat Guru yang diminati di Peringkat Sekolah Rendah dalam Kalangan Pelajar UPSI: Kesan Psikologi Melalui Interpretasi Analisis Hermeneutik Pedagogi By : <i>Suppiah Nachiappan,</i> <i>Kway Eng Hock,</i> <i>Roslinda Mustapha,</i> <i>Hazalilah Hamzah</i></li> </ol>	DK F	En. Abu Bakar Yusuf
3.30 pm – 4.30 pm	<b>General &amp; Indigenous Pedagogy</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Metodologi Pengajaran Tari Tradisional Indonesia Untuk Meningkatkan Apresiasi Siswa By : <i>Heni Komalasari</i></li> <li>Perlaksanaan Pembelajaran Berasaskan Kerja (PBK), Kolej Komuniti Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi Malaysia By : <i>Wazli bin Watissin,</i> <i>Mohamad Hisyam bin Mohd. Hashim</i></li> <li>Kesan Penggunaan PBM (PBL) Terhadap Pencapaian, dan Motivasi Pelajar dalam Kimia Tingkatan Empat. By : <i>Nor Hasimah Binti Ismail</i></li> <li>Pedagogi Berbantu Komputer (Edutainment) By : <i>Shaheda Usuf</i></li> </ol>	DK G	En. Mohd Hairy Ibrahim
4.45 pm	<b>Closing Ceremony</b> By: <i>Prof. Dr. Zakaria b. Kasa</i> Deputy Vice Chancellor (A & A) Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris	Auditorium	
5.30 pm	Refreshments		

Note: The programme is subject to change



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## THE DEVELOPMENT OF E-LEARNING METHOD IN EDUCATION CONCEPTION BASE ON ENTREPRENEUR IN PERSPECTIVE GLOBAL

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### Abstract

In this last two decade have happened elementary change which influence business world, arrange education world management and arrange management commerce of world. A number of the change is friction of industrial economy knowledge –based economy, from input-driven growth to innovation– driven growth, from scarcity of resources to abundance of knowledge (Thurow, 1999), from diminishing returns ke increasing returns, from stability ke discontinuous change, and from perfecting the known to imperfectly seizing the unknown (Prahalad, 1998).

The mentioned sign a interesting phenomenon to be studied is the furthermore than various study of discipline science, to good business circle, government and also intellectual, that is globalization era. one of the higher education globalization manifestasi is to expanding infinite higher education market it (borderless higher market education ). Natural limited fund by expand nations , make-up of request of higher education will be certifiable, and also progress of technology information three is factor pushing growth " borderless" in higher education market.

This article aim globalization to phenomenon explanation and strategy compete to pass approach the development of e-learning method in education base on entrepreneur in perspective global.

Globalization era as growth of information and technology make college do not miss from compulsion to adapt in the case of instruction process and service to student. E-Learning in this time have come to agenda is obliged to for every college of released Law of number 20 year 2003 about System Education of National, that is hitting study of long distance. Its target of program him of e-learning base on and technopreneur of creativepreneur is to prepare quality of college grad owning competitiveness, innovation, and good interest and can be used as by societal life stock by entrepreneur.

Today, the development of information technology and communication has become a part of life in the society. It can be seen by the extraordinary development, especially on computer, either on its design or on its software. Now, computer software has become a definite power. It even becomes a machine that controls on making decision in the business world, which can function as a base of all service forms and of all researches on modern knowledge. Computer software is applied in every system such as in transportation, medical, telecommunication, military, industrial process, entertainment, offices' appliances, and also in education.

Growth of E-Learning in the world of education, especially relate to and creativepreneur of technopreneur, expected can improve efficiency and effectiveness at the same time overcome three big problem of education specially in Indonesia, that is (1) generalization and access education, ( 2) quality, grad competitiveness and relevance, and (3) arranging or management of governance, public image and acountable to education.

### Keyword

e-learning, entrepreneur, competence, Technology Internet.





## Introduction

In this last two decade have happened elementary change which influence business world, arrange education world management and arrange management commerce of world. A number of the change is friction of industrial economy *knowledge –based economy, from input-driven growth to innovation– driven growth, from scarcity of resources to abundance of knowledge (Thurow,1999), from diminishing returns ke increasing returns, from stability ke discontinuous change, and from perfecting the known to imperfectly seizing the unknown (Prahalad, 1998).*

To academician circle, considered to be world era of new phenomenon which is very draw to be studied, because earning careful carefully taking place process it of transformation global ( Dkk,1999 D.Held) what look clear in the field of politics, domain of teritorial political, cultural, and economic. Market product integration and service, invesment, organization and network base on science (knowledge network and competency of organization) clear progressively, internal and also intercompany goodness of company, until interracial scope. Product and service designed, to be made and marketed by totality angle of world pass abysmal and dynamic production link of boundary of state (Cross-Border chain value dynamic) and also pass by quickly company.

One of the manifestation higher globalization education to expanding infinite higher education market it (*borderless higher education market*). natural Fund limited by nations expand, demand increase of higher education will be excellent, and also progress of information technology is three factor pushing growth " borderless" market in higher education.

Akcelaration globalization Era increasing along with is fast of progress of information technology, communications and transportation. Economic paradigm even also shift from industrial economy era to economic era and information of manufactur to era of mentofacture ( Marquardt,1994). Logical Implication come up with human life joints in nation.

Today, the development of information technology and communication has become a part of life in the society. It can be seen by the extraordinary development, especially on computer, either on its design or on its software. Now, computer software has become a definite power. It even becomes a machine that controls on making decision in the business world, which can function as a base of all service forms and of all researches on modern knowledge. Computer software is applied in every system such as in transportation, medical, telecommunication, military, industrial process, entertainment, offices' appliances, and also in education.

From persfektive of request of requirement of user of education service, one of its of him is higher education transformation and college management capable to yield its grad which have interest of entreprenuer. The demand related to thrown criticism to quality of college grad one side, and more and more its it acquirement of opportunity to work to college grad. The Transformation enabled by if college can develop supporter organization, one of them is passing applying of e-learning base on entrepreneur





utilize to improve competitiveness, college grad interest and innovation, for the creation of grad having interest of entrepreneur.

Information technology in the world of education basically very needed to utilize to depress to accelerate the expense of education which is excelsior, good to purchasing of book, media instruction of inovativ so that is not saturated to assumed by things is monotonous, purchasing of equipments of supporter, and others. Government of Indonesia have pushed education industry [pass/through] regulation, urge, and peripheral of other law to use information technology concept as one of the step of concrete utilize to draw up nation mankinds face globalization era.

This article aim globalization to phenomenon explanation and strategy compete to pass approach the development of e-learning method in education base on entrepreneur in perspective global.

### EVALUATION THEORY.

The purpose of this paper is *E- Learning* as a new model of learning in education gives great performance and function in education, especially in a conventional education, which has many weaknesses such as in place and time constraint. As times go by, the use of Internet for education in Indonesia, which is pioneered by Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), is growing, especially in higher education. The use of Internet is not only to be used for long distance education, but also to be developed in conventional education system. Now, there are many educational institutions, especially in higher education, that have started and developed learning model, based on Internet to support conventional education system. Internet as a new media has not been well socialized, and the people who are in charge in the education institution are not used to it either. (Tafiardi, 2005:86).

We have to develop our education method towards *e-Learning* process in order to enhance our education standard quality. In *e- Learning* we have to use Internet technology to deliver the knowledge to reach wider scope based on three criteria, which are:

- (1) *E-Learning* is a network that has the ability to renew, save, distribute, and deliver subject of the lesson or deliver information,
- (2) Using computer with standard Internet technology to deliver information to the last user,
- (3) Focusing on the most extensive belief about learning process in spite of traditional learning process (Rosenberg 2001; 28), so that the urgency of information technology can be optimized for education (Triono, 2007: 2).





### Description of E-Learning

*E-learning* or electronic learning definition often changes according to the technology advances. Generally, *e- Learning* is a process of learning that uses some electronic series (LAN, WAN or Internet) to convey the subjects of the lesson. Computer, Internet, intranet, satellite, audiotape or videotape, interactive television, and CD ROM are parts of electronic media that are used in this category (Afifuddin, 2007:4).

Rosenberg (2001) said that the use of *e- Learning* aims to the applying of Internet technology to send a number of solutions that can enhance knowledge and skill. Similar to what Rosenberg said, Campbell (2002) and Kamarga (2002) also stressed on the use of Internet in education as the idealism of *e-Learning*.

Jaya Kumar C. Koran (2002) defined *e- Learning* as any kind of learning processes that uses a number of electronics (LAN, WAN, or Internet) to convey some subjects, interactions, or guidance. Even Onno W. Purbo (2002) explained that the term of "e", abbreviation of electronic in *e- Learning*, is used as the term for every technology that is used to support some learning efforts via Internet electronic technology.

### Factors That Should Be Considered Before Using E-Learning

Educational and Internet experts suggest on some things that should be paid attention before someone chooses Internet as his learning process method. They are:

#### 1. Need Analysis

If this analysis has been applied and the answer proves that the student needs *e learning*, the next step is to make a compatibility study (Soekartawi, 1995). The score component for this compatibility study is whether this technique is feasible or not (technically feasible). For example, can Internet network be applied? Are the supporting infrastructures like telephone and computer available? Is there any technician to operate it? Is it economically profitable? (Does the *e-Learning* process give profit? Or, is the return of investment (ROI) more than one?) Can this *e-Learning* process be accepted by the society?

#### 2. Instructional Plan

In deciding instructional plan, we need to consider some aspects (Sokartawi, et al, 1999; Yusup Hashim and Razmah, 2001):

- a. Course content and learning unit analysis consists of material of the subject, scope, relevant topic, and unit of semester credit.





- b. Learner analysis consists of the student's education background, age, gender, status, occupation, and etcetera. Learning context analysis consists of what kind of learning competition that is wanted to be discussed deeply in this part.

Instructional analysis consists of what lessons that should be classified according to its importance, arranging tasks starting from the easiest part to the hardest one, and etcetera.

- c. State instructional objectives that can be organized based on the result from instructional analysis.
- d. Constructing the criteria on test items is based on the instructional objectives that have been decided.
- e. Selecting instructional strategy can be stated based on the availability of the facilities.

### 3. Developing Stage

*E- Learning* can be developed by following the progress on ICT facility that is provided because sometimes ICT facility is not completed at the same time. It is also happened with the subject material prototype and instructional plan that will be used. They are continuously being developed and being evaluated.

### 4. Execution

The complete prototype can be moved to the computer (LAN) using a certain format like HTML format. The trial on prototype should be continuously done. In this stage, it is often found so many obstacles such as how to use management course tool and whether subject of the lesson is really fulfill the standard of independent subject matter (Jatmiko, 1997).

### 5. Evaluation

Before the program is started, it is better to try and to take some samples from a number of people who evaluate the program.

Several problems often found are mentioned below:

- Accessibility problem to execute *e- Learning* such as the availability of Internet network, electricity, telephone, and other infrastructures.
- Problem of software availability.
- Problem on the effect of the existing curriculum.
- Problem on knowledge and skill.
- Attitude to ICT.





### Description of Entrepreneur

- Entrepreneur represent a process of dinamik where people create properties of inkremental. (Ronstad, 1984). The properties created by individuals accounting capital risk, certain service or time.

Blackman, Hurd, and Timo (without year) also conclude that [all] entrepreneur [is] them which dare to in risking, besides attitude of inovatif, independence, and sincerity. Mullins and of Forlani ( 2005) also emu that entrepreneur [is] them which dare to risk which have been reckoned ripely. Soo and of Pooh ( 2004) telling result of their finding that entrepreneur will be more dare to in risking when used fund come from outside party, non from sack;bag alone.

Wiklund and of Sheperd ( 2005) telling that risking as one of [the] dimension of orientation of entrepreneurial have an effect on to performance of company. Ravasi and of Turati (2005) mentioning that risking represent process learn each;every entrepreneur in framework development of run business. Can be affirmed by that they who chosen career as braver entrepreneur in the case of risking compared to them which is not-entrepreneur.

- Profile of Entrepreneur

Roopke, grouping pursuant to its role that is:

Routine Wirausaha (Wirt), that is conducting everyday activity of him tend to emphasize at trouble-shooting and repair of traditional achievement standard. (Employees and Manager)? Entrepreneur Arbitrase, that is Entrepreneur which always look for opportunity through activity of invention (exploiting and knowledge) (opening). (Exploiting difference of price in market). Innovation Entrepreneur , that is dynamic Entrepreneur which yield and ideas of creation-creation different new. (Promotor for the process and of new product).

- Micro and Macro Function of Entrepreneur

Macro Function of Entrepreneur that is activator, controller, and impeller of growth of economics a[n] nation. qualitative role of Entrepreneur , that is 1. Small industry can tighten national economy pass various is related of effort, function of supplier, production function, dealer function and function of marketer 2. Small industry can improve economic efficiency specially in permeating existing resource 3. Distribution medium earnings of national, appliance generalization of effort and generalization of earnings (process creation wealth), because amount spread over either in town and also in countryside.





- Micro Function of Entrepreneur that is underwriter of uncertainty and risk, combining the source of into way of new and differ to create added value and new effort.

In conducting micro function of him, in general Entrepreneur have two role, that is :

- *innovator.*
- *the new product*
- *the new technology*
- *the new ideas*
- *the new organization.*
- *Planner:*
  - a. *(corporate plan)*
  - b. *(corporate strategy)*
  - c. *corporate ideas).*
  - d. *(corporate organize).*

## CONCEPT COMPETITIVENESS.

One of the consideration in chosening college is to pass college performance, as expressed by Miller(1980:420) there is 10 ( ten element ) able to be made by yardstick that is: (1) *goal and objective* (2) *student learning* (3) *fakulty performance* (4) *academic program* (5) *institutional support service* (6) *administrative leadership* (7) *financial management* (8) *governing board* (9) *external relations* (10) *institutional self-improvement*. Therefore ten the element have to be managed and evaluated professionally in order to improving college competitiveness.

One of effort improve competitiveness college of Indonesia is its ability in conducting differensiation pass clear positioning in public eye to develop;build college image, by developing various marketing mix strategy effort (7P), which expected can create competitive grad which is soul have Entrepreneur.

## Explanation

Important of education him to Indonesia, decanted in in opening of Constitution (UUD) State Republic Of Indonesia Year 1945 expressed that one of target of Unity State Republic Of Indonesia (NKRI) is to



educate life of nation. In line with opening of that UUD, that constitution torso among others Section 20, Section 21, Section 28 C sentence (1), Section 31 related to education, please write down that Governmental move forward technology and science (IPTEK) by respect religion value and association of nation, and Section 32 also commend that government labour and carry out one system education of national to increase belief in God and fear to God Which Single The most and also august behavior in order to educating life of nation which regulate. System education of the national have to can guarantee generalization of opportunity of education, make-up of quality and also education management efficiency and relevancy to challenge as according to demand change of local life, national, and is global. For that, require to be conducted by renewal of education by plan is, directional, and continual.

f us correct reading result of international institute report regarding the problem of education, development of human being, and Indonesia competitiveness, hence concerned proper us. our Education index reside in sequence 7, index development of human being reside in sequence 6 and competitiveness index (index competitiveness) we reside in ranking 5 from 10 state of ASEAN. Escape to agree or do not of the size weared, that's assessment of international institute distinguish for like United Nations Development Program (UNDP). I hope this data can wear to race development of education at period to come.

Phenomenon the increasing of number unemployment of master properly college follow reponsible. Phenomenon poverty of master represent criticism to college, because its disability in creating education climate supporting ability of student Entrepreneur. Problem of this SDM cause development process which walk during the time less supported by adequate labour productivity. That because efficacy of development which during 35 proud year with storey;level growth of mean 7%, only coming from exploiting of intensive natural resource (forest, and mining products), foreign capital current in the form of direct invesment and loan. Thereby, non coming from ability of productivity and managerial of SDM high. Economic crash of endless national up to now represent evidence failure of development effect of lowering of quality of SDM in face of emulation of global economics.

Such Globalization reality bring a number of implication to development of HRD in Indonesia. One of the globalization demand is economic competitiveness. Economic competitiveness of form will when supported by reliable HRD. To create HRD with quality and rely on the needed to education. Cause in this case education considered to be mechanism institute of fundamental in developing knowledge and membership. Education represent activity of invesment where development of economics very have importance.

Because however development of economics require the quality of preeminent HRD of goodness in capacities domination of IPTEK and also mental attitude, so that can become subyeck or perpetrator of reliable development. In globalization framework, preparation of education need also to synergyc with competition demand. Therefore competitiveness dimension in HRD progressively become





important factor so that strive to race the quality of HRD through education represent demand which must be placed forward.

Other argument which base on trust of public that passing formal education or school all individual can reach storey; level efficacy of economics relative quickly cause in education institute provide to with refer to instruction process capable to supply all its participant with peripheral of ability required by work farm in modern era.

Besides, a social ekspectation also symptom at one of the assumption that passing forging of skill chronically in a well established organization all its institute grad will have perfection of attitude, progressive personality and ability, creative and have high careful to catch economic potency in each; every situation and also condition. So that from hands and brain they will peep out new subsistence farms capable to guarantee prosperity of human being.

Conceptually, system management of higher education which orienting entrepreneurship represent education system sintesis which orienting investment human and of system cledentialism (Pusposutardjo, 1999). As for college grad which orienting entrepreneurship refer to grad x'self quality and capacities which distinguishing values of entrepreneur. In this relation, theory of Geoffrey G. Meredith, Robert E. Nelson, Phillip A. Neck, 1989, can link as characteristic owning soul and attitude of Entrepreneur, that is : One who [is] self confidence (sure, optimism and full of comitmen. Initiative (self confidence and energic). Owing motive have achievement (orienting result and with vision of forwards). Owing leadership head (dare to come up to differ).

Romer, 1991 (in Tobing, 1997) please express that, human being capital refer at knowledge stok and productive skill of someone. Education is one way of individual to where improve its human being capital. Excelsior education of someone, expected by its human being capital stok of excelsior. Because of human being capital, like told above owning positive link with growth of economics, hence its implication of education which orienting Entrepreneur have positive link with productivity or growth of economics.

From management facet, development of college of producer of grad having ethos work and is cultured of entrepreneurship, relevant with view of Greg (1994), for the merespon of global challenge of college management have to have orientation :

(1) customer value strategy; (2) continuos improvement; (3) organizational system.

In college viewpoint, college management properly equip its institution with radar effective-change-sensing to always to listen voice of customer, and have ability to always merespon all changes in requirement of customer.

Systematically, the reorientation can touch all element of system higher education. Change of elements of system the relevant era with competitive college reinventing.

According to Brodjonegoro (2004), to increase college quality and competitiveness, can relate to some college performance indicator which is expressed in: (1) quality and amount and also graduate; (2)



relevance quality and amount and also relevant result of and research of development ;(3) quality and amount and also relevance activity of devotion at society.

According to Susanto (1999) college management reorientation include; cover process dimensions teaching and learning, research, and devotion to society. dimension of Entrepreneur in course of learning to teach by developing method of e-learning [in] hand in glove college related to and curriculum of human resource being, at the same time make balance to growth of technology which fast becoming at the same time answer globalization challenge but still have content local in order not to happened losing of nation spirit and identity.

Development of interconnected Entrepreneur sliver with management of human resource being is career management. If spirit of Entrepreneur of have been made part of strategy attainment of college target, hence career management of staff instructor of college, can be interpreted to place instructor staff as institution partner.

While basis for politics give essence that education institute can give idea of practical life for the purpose of nation future, what need to be given [by] solution by past master printed by education institute, where grad which is with quality yielded in processing box black processed by certifiable educator energy pass college service which with quality, by developing marketing hotchpotch strategy ( mix marketing) reliable base on Entrepreneur.

In devotion dimension to society, including the spirit of Entrepreneur can pass programs devotion of society. As medium of appreciation, application, communication, and socialization result of research and instruction, hence program program devotion of society stand in need of the spirit of Entrepreneur.

Have become awareness with that higher education represent one of the important pillar which expected can bring change a nation. World higher education do not can only become medium to make-up of the quality of human resource, but study process in campus is also expected can become very important means to alter society patterned thinking in going to its form of civil society.

Development of education of national is a effort with aim to to realize Indonesia society which with quality, go forward, self-supportingly, and modern. Development of education represent important shares of effort totally and seriously to increase nation prestige and standing. Efficacy in developing education will give big contribution [at] attainment of national development target as a whole. In context that way, development of that education include; cover various very dimension wide of covering social dimension, culture, economic, and political.

In global era this time, various nation in world have developed economy knowledge-based (KBE), requiring human being support with quality. In consequence, needed absolute education to utilize to sustain economic expansion base on knowledge - economy knowledge the for education (EKE). In this





context, education institute must also function as centre of research and development, yielding products research into to exceed supporting KBE. Availability of certifiable human being which master IpTek very is determining of ability of nation in entering global interest and free market economics, which claim high competitiveness. Thereby, education expected can send Indonesian nation reach for excellence of competitiv and excellence of comparability in global emulation.

Relate to global comitmen, in order to education for going concern development. at global era of education shall consider (1) awareness and information; (2) knowledge system; (3) environmental management and protection; ( 4) justice and peace; ( 5) local local situation; (6) transformation; (7) diversity of cross cultural understanding and culture; (8) themes, issues pass by quickly sectorally; (9) health; (10) education of environment, and (11) partner ( Kempen.2010 Renstra).

Therefore, to anticipate globalization demand properly policy of match and link get place as a strategy integrating development of economics with education. But unhappily idea of link and match which its target to connect requirement of labour with education world not yet been supported by quality of or curriculum of core competency institute adequate education to create readily grad wear, owning leadership head have, high dedication, physical resilience and bounce and also ever become being serving and devoting to Allah. more important in this case is development strategy and industrialization macroly which ought to base on human resource had, rich namely him of natural resource. If this strategy do not be created hence to happened is process repetition of failure because trapped to have its continuation depended to overseas debt, technology, and foreign management. Because natural resource which is created in micro framework only progressively strengthen process depended.

In autonomous era and decentralization, system education of national claimed to conduct various change, adjustment, and renewal in order to realizing democratic and otonomous education, which give attention at divercity and push society participation, without loss of national knowledge. In this context, government together with DPR-RI have compiled Law Number 20 Year 2003 about System Education of National as materialization of intention in doing education reform to answer various challenge in societal life, nation, and have state to global emulation era, by contemplating, understand and study various idea which have presentation above.

## CONCLUSION

Study process in education institute is simply started from practice forming *willing to read, willing to write, willing to say, willing to listen to willing to vision*. The challenge represent important factor in developing individual study and with to become a[n organization learning/nation capable to develop; build permanent competitiveness through creation of interest of[is core of.



Implicitly, atonal education at dig of knowledge. Virtual of this matter [do] not only obtained from education but also pass research and development of ideas, because intrinsically, knowledge which is implementation is can't in human life of redundant. Research aspect and development become one of the especial agenda if wishful Indonesian nation for parallel life with nations which have much more go forward. With limitation of capital of capital human being and, duty development of this research not possible only laboured by government. Ought to, party institute education become tip of lance in effort activity of research and of science development.

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