E-BOOK ABSTRACT

1st PEDAGOGIKA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATIONAL INNOVATION

"Building Resilience in Education in the time of New Normal"

TC DAMHIL - 15 SEPTEMBER 2022

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DAFTAR ISI

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v

The Effect of the Mixed Number Head Together (NHT)-Jigsaw Cooperative on the Learning Outcomes of Basic Knowledge of Mathematics

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ABSTRACT
Learning outcomes of junior high school students to learn mathematics is still low due to various factors. In this experimental study problems of low yields learn math solved by applying a mixed of several models of cooperative learning. This study uses a 2×2 factorial design, which are a mixed of factors cooperative learning model (NHT-Jigsaw and NHT) and a basic knowledge of mathematics factors (high and low). Samples were taken at random four classes grade VIII of Junior High School 9 Kendari as many as 68 people. Data were analyzed by analysis of variance at significance level of 0,05. The results of data analysis concluded that: (1) there was a significant effect of the application mixed of cooperative model NHT-Jigsaw and basic knowledge of mathematics to the students' mathematics learning outcomes; (2) application of cooperative learning model NHT-Jigsaw is more influential than the application of the cooperative model of NHT on students who have a basic knowledge of higher mathematics to students' mathematics learning outcomes; and (3) application of cooperative learning model NHT-Jigsaw is more influential than the application of the cooperative model of NHT on students who have a basic knowledge of lower mathematics to students' mathematics learning outcomes

Keywords: NHT-Jigsaw, Basic Knowledge of Mathematics, Learning Outcomes

Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo - 15 September 2022

Utilization of Youtube Videos in Online Learning in Class VI Elementary School

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the use of Youtube videos in online learning in grade VI elementary school. This research method is the qualitative description. The data in this study were obtained in three ways, namely observation, interviews and documentation. In this study, there are two sources of data, namely primary data and secondary data. The primary data in this study are all actions/activities carried out by informants related to the research topic. Secondary data in the research is the documentation of lesson plans and screenshots when the teacher shares Youtube links or videos. The results of the study are that the features used by the teacher are video descriptions, *Thumbnail*, *playlists*, schedules, *Share Links*, and end screens. The steps taken by the teacher in utilizing *Youtube* in online learning consist of two stages, namely the preparation stage and the implementation stage.

Keywords: Youtube Utilization, Online Learning, Video

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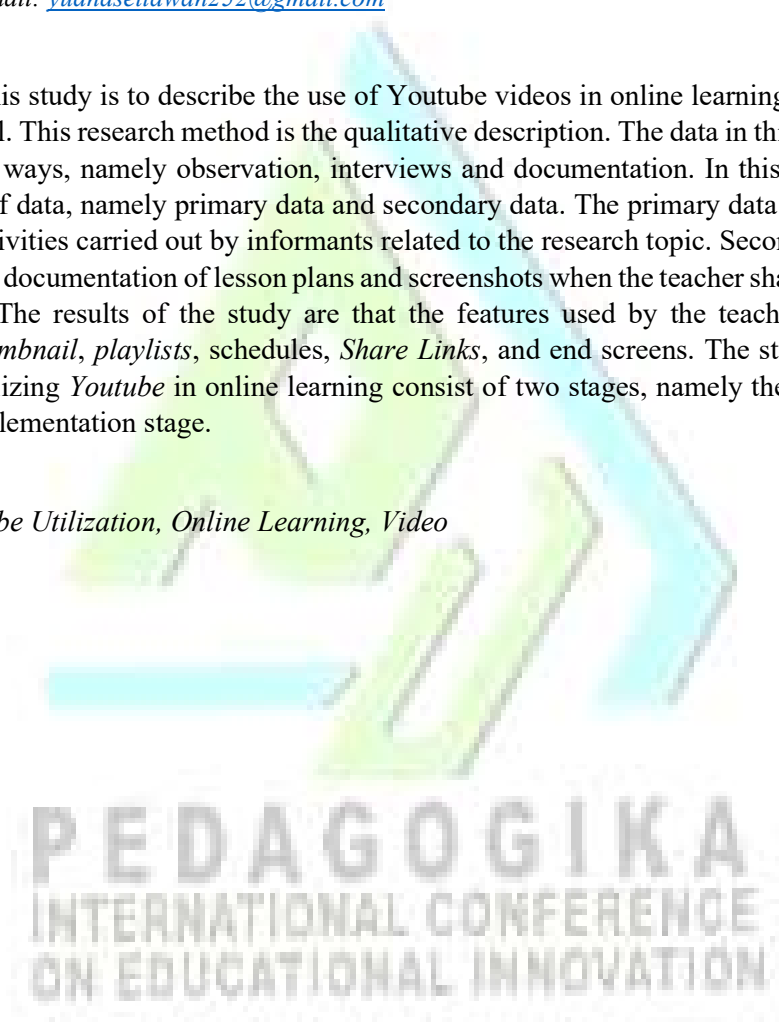
Implementation of Inclusive School Learning Management in Junior High Schools

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ABSTRACT

Fewer schools for children with special needs is the basis of this research. This type of research is qualitative research with an explanatory approach. The research subjects were selected using a purposive sampling technique, namely a sampling technique using certain criteria. Data collection techniques include observations made by researchers without being directly involved in activities. In addition, interviews were conducted through direct communication between the interviewer and the resource person. The data analysis technique used was an interactive model which comprises three activity lines, including (1) data reduction, (2) data display, (3) drawing conclusions and data verification. Theoretically, the teacher's results show that implementing learning management in inclusive schools has not run effectively and needs to be improved in every aspect so that children with special needs can also carry out learning like other normal children.

Keywords: Children with Special Needs, Inclusive School, Learning Management.

3

Readiness of the Integrity Zone Implementation at the Faculty of Education, State University of Gorontalo

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the readiness to implement the Zone of Integrity (ZI) in the Faculty of Education, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, regarding change management, governance arrangements, and HR management. This study used a quantitative approach and the type of descriptive, explanatory research. Questionnaires, interviews, and document studies were conducted to obtain the data. Further, the data was analyzed using a simple descriptive technique expressed in the percentage formulation. The results showed that: (1) Readiness of ZI implementation in faculty of education in terms of change management was in the ready category, (2) Readiness of ZI implementation in faculty of education in terms of management arrangement was in the ready category, and (3) Readiness of ZI implementation in faculty of education in terms of HR management is in the ready category.

Keywords: zone of integrity, change management, governance

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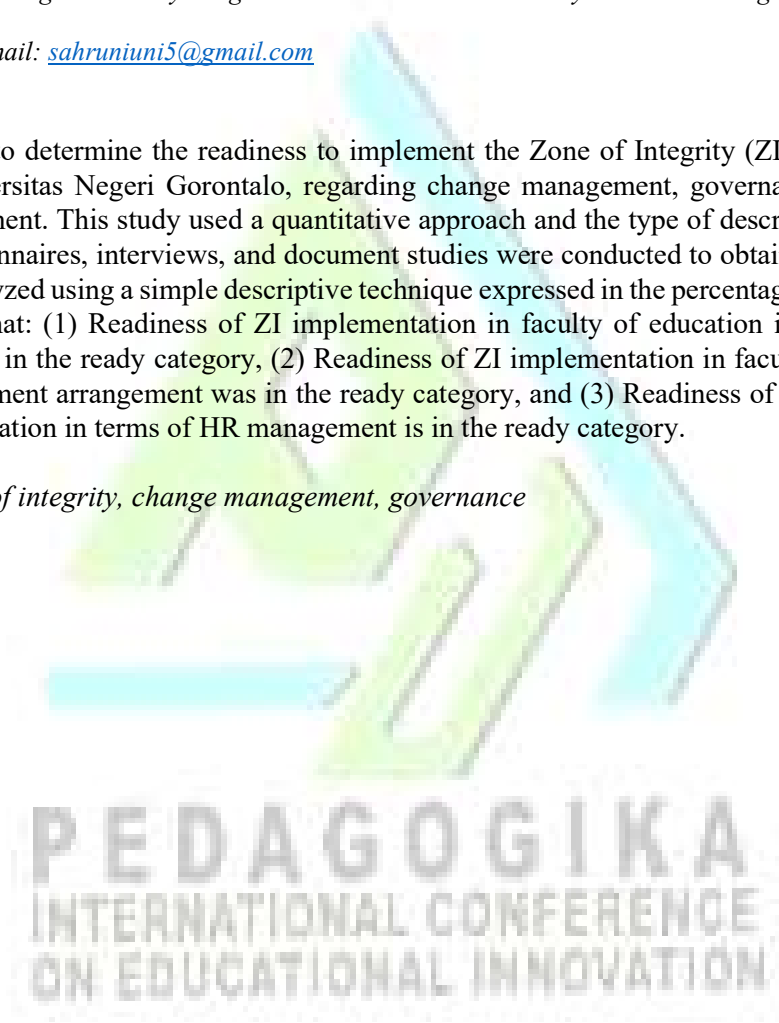
Online Regulative Coping Strategies to Alleviate Loneliness

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ABSTRACT
The Covid-19 pandemic that spread at the end of 2019 resulted in the emergence of social restrictions and the obligation to carry out health protocols for all citizens. One of the affected factors is the individual's mental health, including the emergence of the psychological condition of loneliness. Loneliness occurs when a person perceives a gap between expected and actual social relations. Based on previous research, an online friendship enrichment program (oFEP) with regulative coping strategies can alleviate loneliness. This study uses an experimental pretest-posttest control group design with 42 students as participants. They are randomly divided into an experimental group and a control group. De Jong Gierveld Loneliness Scale short version is a measurement instrument given to participants from the two groups studied to obtain pretest data. Furthermore, the experimental group received treatment in the form of an online regulatory coping strategy to reduce loneliness levels for 5 (five) weeks with five different subject matter. Meanwhile, the control group do not receive any treatment. After the treatment, the two research groups again underwent post-test measurements with the same instrument. The research findings indicate a difference between the pretest and post-test in the experimental group that the average post-test score is significantly lower than the pretest. In conclusion, online regulative coping strategies can reduce loneliness.

Keywords: *Experimental group, Control group, Loneliness, Regulatory coping online.*

5

The Effectiveness of the Growth Mindset Intervention in Increasing the Grit of Universitas Negeri Makassar Students

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ABSTRACT

Students in facing the demands of lectures can experience difficulties and experience failures so that grit is needed so that students are able to be consistent with their interests and keep trying to achieve the goal of getting a bachelor's degree.This study aims to examine the effectiveness of growth mindset intervention in improving grit in students at Universitas Negeri Makassar. Participants in this study amounted to 17 students who were divided into two groups, 9 experimental group participants and 8 control group participants. The research design used in this study is pretest-posttest control group design. Data analysis techniques used are Wilcoxon test and Mann Whitney test. The results showed that growth mindset intervention increased student grit ($p=0,01$ experimental group with mean pretest 22,56 and mean posttest 26,67). Participants in the experimental group had improved grit scores after receiving the growth mindset intervention for two weeks. The implication of this study is that growth mindset intervention can be used as one way to increase student grit.

Keywords: Grit, Growth mindset intervention, Student.

Analysing Student's Perception Workload in Online Typographic Learning

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ABSTRACT

In response to the MBKM curriculum program launched by the government in 2021, several courses need to be reallocated. In the Visual Communication Department at a private university, Typography was one of the mandatory courses affected by the new curricula. This course needs to be reduced from six to three credits with embedded material to support the new curricula. Nevertheless, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the online teaching method is still implemented, thus arguably increasing student stressors. This research aims to determine the students' perception of academic workload related to the learning outcomes of the typography course. This research employed a quantitative method by collecting data using the NASA-TLX inventory instrument on six typography course assignments by 32 students who completed this course, then analyzed using the appropriate inferential statistical method. The results found that in the process, this course reached the learning outcome while students perceived a medium range of workload. Gender and GPA did not affect perceptions of workload. Controlling student workloads according to appropriate meeting hours with time-disciplined assistance becomes the suggested learning model. The non-optimal use of communication media and design software in distance learning also affected the perception of workload.

Keywords: MBKM Curriculum, NASA-TLX, Perception workload, Stress, Typography

Self-Concept Students of Senior High School 1 Tilango Gorontalo Regency

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out the description of self-concept students of senior high school 1 Tilango Gorontalo regency. The concept of the individual self consists of two, namely the concept of positive self and the concept of negative self. students who have negative self-concepts grow into students who are sensitive to criticism and praise, difficult to establish close relationships with others, and pessimistic. Meanwhile, students who have positive self-concepts are confident, have a better self-reliance drive, can recognize, understand and accept various factors about themselves and are able to introspect themselves. This research uses a descriptive quantitative analysis approach. The population in this study is all students of senior high school 1 Tilango Gorontalo Regency 2021/2022 school year which amounted to 226 people. The sample in this study amounted to 113 students. The conclusion of this study is that the average self-concept of students of senior high school 1 Tilango Gorontalo regency is 64.27%. This illustrates that students of senior high school 1 Tilango Gorontalo regency have a self concept in the moderate category.

Keywords: Description, Self Concept, Students

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Management of The Blended Learning

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ABSTRACT

This research examines the management of blended learning. The purpose of this study is to describe: (1) planning for blended learning at MAN Insan Cendekia Gorontalo; (2) Application of blended learning at MAN Insan Cendekia Gorontalo; (3) Evaluation of blended learning at MAN Insan Cendekia Gorontalo. The research method is qualitative. Data collection techniques using (1) interviews, (2) documentation, and (3) observation. Data analysis used the flow of (1) data condensation, (2) data presentation, (3) drawing conclusions. The results of the study show: (1) The planning of blended learning learning has been going well, because learning planning is carried out which begins with workshop activities, preparation of lesson plans and various teaching materials and learning media; (2) The implementation of blended learning has been carried out well, as evidenced by the availability of good teaching materials, the use of varied learning strategies and media and effective classroom management; (3) Evaluation of blended learning learning which begins with the assignment of blended learning-based assignments, the provision of blended learning-based test instruments and assessment of learning outcomes is good. The teacher evaluation system provides several platforms, such as: WhatsApp, google class room, e-mail and the most frequently used is madrasa e-learning. And in accordance with the provisions of the implementation is carried out flexibly.

Keywords: Management, learning, blended learning

Promoting Parental Involvement in Students Education Through LMS Application

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ABSTRACT

The research aims to discover the aspects of parental involvement in children's education, so that the school and education stakeholders are not only able to maintain the relationship with the parents, but also to construct another effective communication medium. The parental involvement along with the parenting style were considered as the main important thing for students' academic achievement, moreover the implementation of blended learning during pandemic has already boosted the parental involvement towards their children's study activities. The research used a quantitative approach with surveys applied. The data was analysed descriptively, utilizing central tendency, including mean and median. The parental involvement was measured through nine components of the Parental Involvement Rating Scale (PIRS). Each of the components consisted of three questions with scale of responses 0 (disagree) up to 2 (Agree). There were 202 random respondents from various cities in Indonesia having at least 1 child with school aged. Overall, the highest components of parental involvement were indicated in Parental Attention, Parental Guidance, and Parental Influence while the lowest component was Parental Decision Making. Even though the analysis of the highest components considered three aspects of respondents' demography: LMS users or not, the children's age, and the monthly income, it still did not show significant differences. The variation of the data only appeared on the LMS users (40% of respondents), in which the highest involvement was in Parental Attention followed by Parental Aspiration. Meanwhile, the parents with monthly income below Rp20 million also showed high involvement in Parental Aspiration. On the other hand, only parents with monthly income above Rp20 million involved more in Parental Care to the Physical Fitness of Child and Parental Provision of Physical Facilities compared to other groups of parents.

Keywords: Parental Involvement, Parental Attention, Parental Guidance, Parental Influence, Parental Decision Making, LMS

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Utilization of E-Module as Blended Learning Source at C-Package Equivalence Education Program PKBM Abdi Pertiwi Serang

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ABSTRACT

The use of e-module as source of learning is a process on making e-module to be more beneficial. This research aims to describe the utilization of e-module as learning source in blended learning on C-package equivalence program at PKBM Abdi Pertiwi Serang. The approach used in this research is qualitative approach with descriptive method. The data-collecting technique used in this research are observation, interview, study documentation and literature review. In this research, there are 10 persons as the source of the research which consists of 1 person in charge, 3 tutors and 6 denizens which will assist the research. Based on result of research, it shows: the utilization of e-module as source of learning at PKBM Abdi Pertiwi had been done accordingly although the utilization is only done for one year. It is proved with the frequent use of e-module in daily learning and it is able to support the blended learning process.

Keywords: Utilization of E-module, Community Learning Center
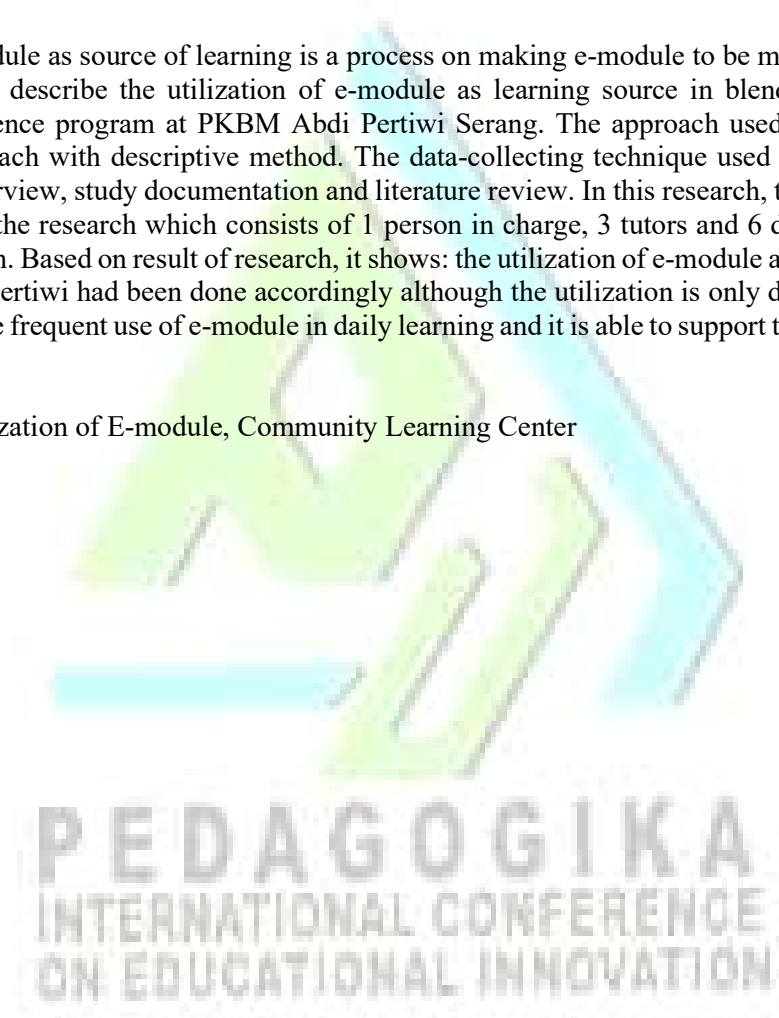
Enhancing Learning Effectiveness Through Strengthening Self-Efficacy and Teaching Creativity

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the Enhancement of Learning Effectiveness Through Strengthening Self-Efficacy and the teaching creativity. The number of research samples were 145 teachers taken by proportional random sampling technique. The method used is the correlational method. Hypothesis testing is done by using parametric statistical analysis in the form of simple and multiple linear regression analysis, simple and multiple with significance levels $\alpha = 0.01$ and $\alpha = 0.05$. This research resulted in three conclusions. First, there is a positive and significant relationship between Self-Efficacy and Learning Effectiveness with the correlation coefficient is $r_{y1} = 0.65$, the coefficient of determination is $R_{y1}^2 = 0.4230$. Second, there is a positive and significant correlation between Teaching Creativity and Learning Effectiveness with the correlation coefficient is $r_{y2} = 0.62$, the coefficient of determination is $R_{y2}^2 = 0.3877$. Third, there is a high positive and significant relationship between Self Efficacy and Teaching Creativity together with Learning Effectiveness, with a coordination coefficient is $r_{y.12} = 0.73$ and a coefficient of determination is $R_{y.12}^2 = 0.54$. It can be stated that the Learning Effectiveness can be enhanced through increasing Self-Efficacy and Teaching Creativity. Several indicators that need to be enhanced, such as; 1. Mastery experienced, 2. Supporting students' school motivation, 3. Positive Recognition, 4. Novelty, 5. Curiosity, 6. Connecting concepts, 7. Classroom management, and 8. Development of student potential

Keywords: Learning Effectiveness, Self-Efficacy, Teaching Creativity

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Adoption of Virtual Learning in Instruction of English Language in Primary Schools in Kenya during Covid-19 Pandemic: A Paradigm Shift

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the use of virtual learning in teaching English language to Primary school pupils during Covid-19 pandemic. Globally, the COVID 19 pandemic resulted into sudden closure of learning institutions thus institutions adopted new way of teaching virtually shifting from the known face to face as a measure of ensuring learning continued even when learners were at home. Virtual learning has been praised for the benefits that learners harvest when they embrace it. These are; increase learner engagement, increase motivation, learners become autonomous, enhance creativity, and develop community of learners, collaborative learning and improvement of English language proficiency. However, there is little research that has been done in this important area for modalities to be put in place so that the innovation is fully adopted in Kenyan context. The research sought to answer four objectives; to determine virtual learning content in English language in primary schools, find out methods of teaching English language in primary schools in virtual learning environment, evaluate the teaching and learning resources adopted by teachers of English language in virtual learning environment and to assess the evaluation procedures used by teachers of English language in virtual learning environment in Primary schools. The researchers adopted document analysis to review the existing literature. The findings included lack of thorough arrangement of content to support online lessons, adoption of traditional methods explanation, discussion, task based and communicative language teaching, strategies used to teach were collaborative and individual work, resources used were videos, audio recording, television, radio, mobile phones, zoom, google classroom, google meet and evaluation was done through assignments and quizzes. The findings are useful to the Ministry of education in Kenya, teachers, parents and pupils. The study then makes recommends that online learning is the new normal and it is imperative for the Ministry of Education to avail funds for infrastructure, gadgets to be bought and train teachers to make online learning a reality. These findings are useful to the Ministry of Education, Teachers service Commission, Kenya institute of Curriculum Development, teachers of English language, parents and pupils.

Keywords: virtual learning, pupils, English language, COVID- 19, instruction

The Implementation of Pancasila and Civic Education Building A Harmonious Life in Bhinneka Tunggal Ika

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ABSTRACT

Currently Pancasila and its values are being ignored. There are indications to reject Pancasila after the reformation. Nationalism as the unifier in diversity began to evaporate. Various problems related to ideological, political, legal, economic, religious issues came to the surface. All of this needs to be considered as a threat to national harmony. What has happened to the Dayak and Madura tribes is one proof that the problem of ethnocentrism exists and will arise if we are not aware of it. The role of civic education, especially at the university level, needs to be studied whether it still functions as social control or only as a formality. The method in this study uses Sequential Explanatory Mixed Methods. Through this research, civic education learning will be traced and analyzed more in-depth at the university level in terms of the material provided, whether it is still one-way in nature, or it is applicable related to real phenomena in students, by focusing on their life experiences.

Keywords: Civic education, Nationalism, Pancasila, Social control, University
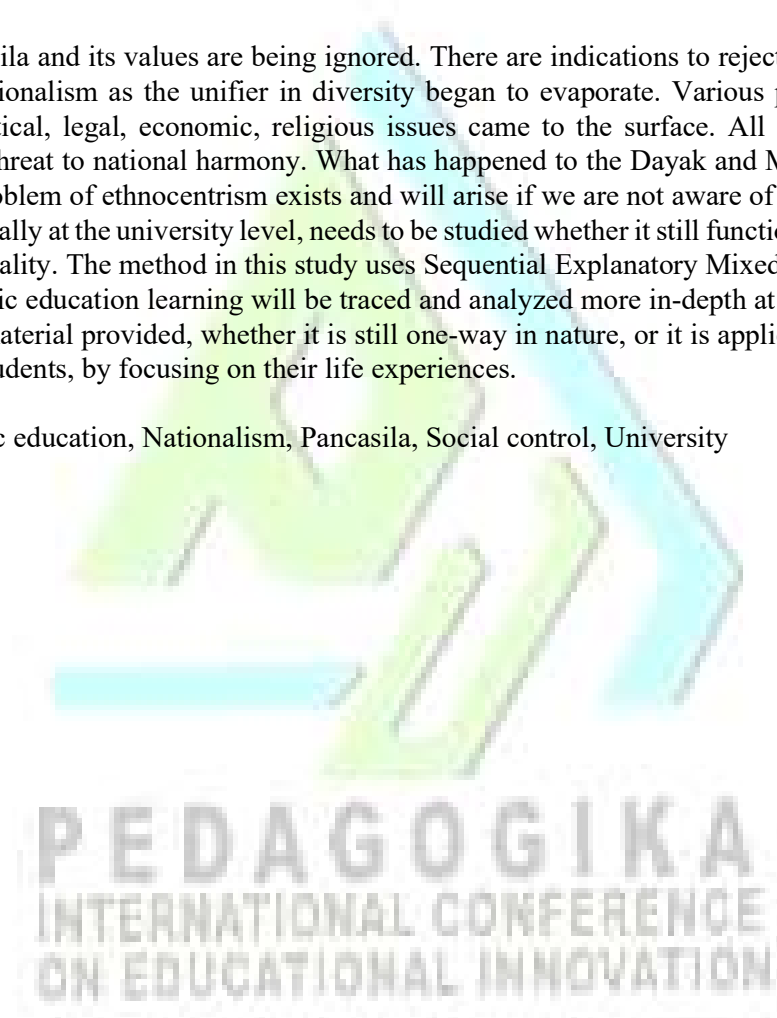
The Effect of Knowledge Management and Teamwork on Teaching Effectiveness

Rais Hidayat[1], Herfina[1], Hendarman[2], Devi Rosdiana[3]

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ABSTRACT

This research describes the role of knowledge management and teamwork in teaching effectiveness. This research uses the quantitative approach with survey methods. The research sample of 101 civil servant teachers in Sukabumi City, West Java, Indonesia. Data collection using valid and reliable questionnaire instruments. The results showed a significant positive relationship between knowledge management and teaching effectiveness. In addition, there is a significant positive relationship between teamwork and teaching effectiveness. Based on these findings, teaching effectiveness can be improved by strengthening knowledge management and teamwork in school.

Keywords: teaching effectiveness, knowledge management, teamwork.
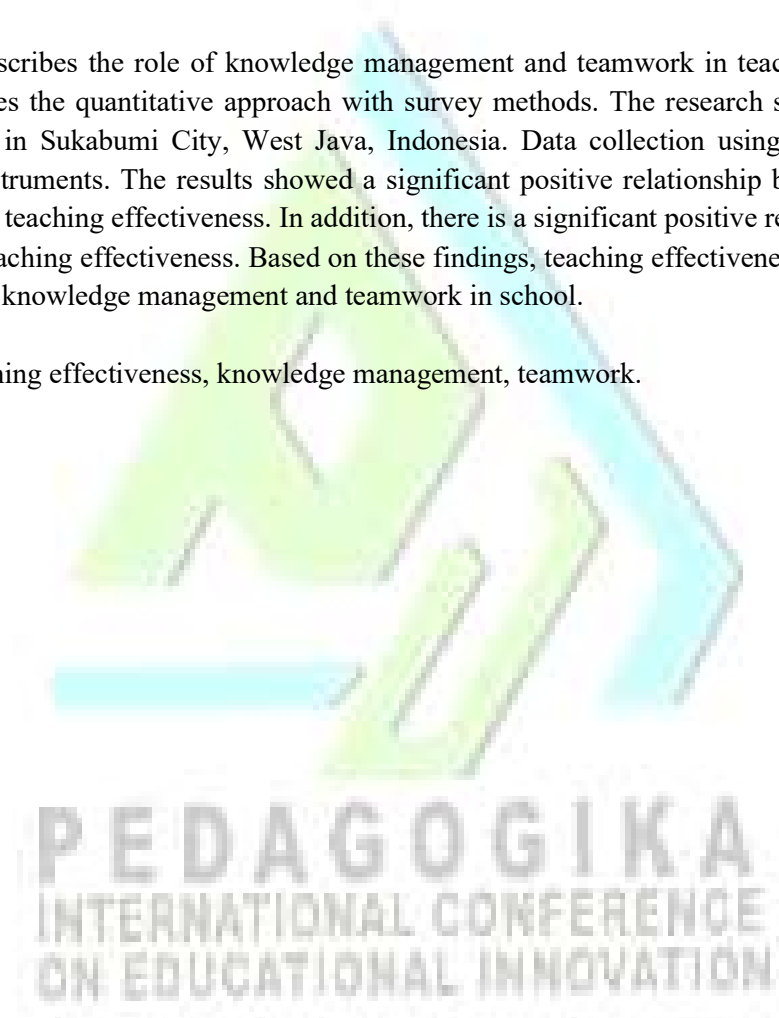
Modern Fairy Tale to develop children's Creative Thinking skill in Kindergarten

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ABSTRACT

The problem in this study is whether there is an influence of modern fairy tales on the creative thinking skills of children aged 5-6 years in Pembina State Kindergarten, South City District, Gorontalo City. This research is quantitative pre-experimental research (one group pretest-posttest design). The results of the study with a sample of 20 children, showed an increase in the average size of the pretest and post-test results. This can be seen in the pretest data obtained with an average value of 16.25 and a standard deviation of 6.042. While the post-test data obtained an average value of 22.20 and a standard deviation of 5.425. The results of the test with the t-test showed that the p-value of 0.00112 was smaller than the alpha of 0.005. So it can be concluded that Ha accepts and rejects Ho in this case there is a significant influence between Modern Fairy Tales on the Creative Thinking Ability of Children aged 5-6 Years in TK Pembina, Kota Selatan District, Gorontalo City.

Keywords: Modern Fairy tales, Creative Thinking Skills, Kindergarten

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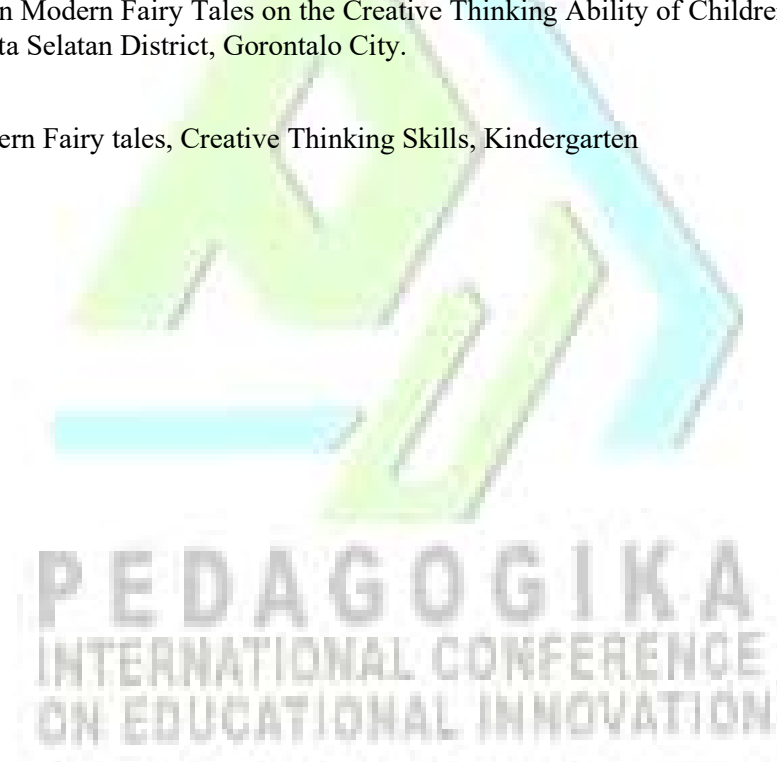
The Principal's Strategy in Shaping the Character of Student Independence

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ABSTRACT

This study aims 1) to determine the principal's strategy in shaping the character of student independence and 2) to find out the principal's efforts in shaping the character of independence. This research uses a quantitative approach with an explanatory descriptive type of research. The number of subjects of the study was 62 people. Data collection techniques use questionnaires, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis techniques use descriptive analysis of presentations. The results showed that: Planning and choosing your learning activities are in the criteria of Good Enough with a percentage of 71.29%, Taking the initiative and spurring yourself to learn continuously is in the criteria Of being quite good with a percentage of 69.27%, Responsible in learning is in the criteria of Good Enough with a percentage of 60.31%, Learning critically is in the criteria of Good Enough with a percentage of 69.19%, Confident learning is on the criteria of Being Good Enough with a percentage of 66.61. For this reason, it is recommended: 1) To improve ability and independence, it is necessary to increase it again. The principal should implement exemplary strategies, habituation, and a touch of heart. 2) Teachers assist students in increasing learning independence, both related to planning and choosing their learning activities, taking initiative and spurring themselves to learn continuously, being responsible in learning, learning critically, logically, and full of openness, and learning with full confidence.

Keywords: Strategi, Karakter, Kemandirian.

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The Mediating Role of Job Satisfaction in The Relationship Between Transformational Leadership and Personal Values for Enhancing Professional Commitment: A Path Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Teachers' professional commitment is an essential issue in school management. The low professional commitment of teachers will affect the high turnover of teachers and impact the school's performance. This study aims to understand how personal values as internal resources and transformational leadership of principals as external resources can directly encourage teacher professional commitment through job satisfaction mediators. The number of participants was 137 teachers randomly selected from a population of 269 teachers distributed in seven SMK PGRI. Data collection uses four instruments in the form of a lift with five measurement scales to measure variables of professional commitment, transformational leadership, personal values, and job satisfaction. The data analysis technique used is the path analysis technique. This research suggests that transformational leadership and personal values directly affect teachers' professional commitment. In addition, transformational leadership and personal values have an indirect effect on the professional commitment of teachers. In this case, the teacher's job satisfaction is a reasonably effective mediator. The implementation of these findings is that increasing teachers' professional commitment can be done by improving the transformational leadership qualities of principals. In addition, teachers' professional commitment can be enhanced by creating an organizational environment and other concrete efforts that can encourage the improvement of positive personal values among teachers. Increasing teacher job satisfaction needs to be considered in formulating these efforts.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Personal Value, Profesional Commitment, Transformational Leadership.

The Role of Career Adaptability on Dysfunctional Career Thought and Academic Satisfaction: Key for a Successful School-To-Work Transition

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ABSTRACT

The transition from school to the working life is a challenge that involves many factors, which are then related to student academic satisfaction. In this study, the CCT perspective was used to find out the dysfunctional relationship between career thought and academic satisfaction through career adaptability as mediator in final-year undergraduate students. Through convenience sampling method, online questionnaires were distributed to 344 final-year undergraduate students consisting of 99 men and 245 women. Participants filled out informed consent and self-report questionnaires which includes Career Thoughts Inventory, Career Adapt-Abilities Scale Short Form and Academic Satisfaction Scale. Through the results of data analysis with a simple mediation model 4, it was found that there was a significant direct and indirect relationship between dysfunctional career thought and academic satisfaction. This means that with career adaptability as a mediator of the relationship between dysfunctional career thought and academic satisfaction, the negative relationship of dysfunctional career thought with academic satisfaction can become stronger. The main implications of this study are suggestions for career development programs and student awareness to improve career adaptability to be able to overcome negative thinking and feel satisfaction.

Keywords: academic satisfaction, career adaptability, career construction theory, dysfunctional career thought, school-to-work transition

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Management of the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka Program In Improving Student Additional Competencies

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the management of the merdeka belajar kampus merdeka (MBKM) in increasing the additional competencies of students in the Faculty of Education, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo as seen from the MBKM program policies, soft skill competencies and hard skills competencies. This research method uses a quantitative approach with an explanatory descriptive type of research. The data collection technique used a questionnaire (questionnaire), interviews, observation and documentation. The results of the analysis of this study indicate that: (1) the policy of the merdeka belajar kampus merdeka program at the Faculty of Education is in the very good category with a percentage of 95%.competence of soft skill students at the Faculty of Education is in the very good category with a percentage of 92%. (3) increasing the competence hard skills in the Faculty of Education is in the very good category with a percentage of 93%. Based on the results of the study, it can be said that management of the merdeka belajar kampus merdeka (MBKM) in increasing the additional competencies of students at the Faculty of Education, State University of Gorontalo has gone well.

Keywords: Merdeka Belajar, Kampus Merdeka, soft skills, hard skills

How Effective Achievement Motivation as mediator of Transformational Leadership & Perceived Organizational Support to Professional Commitment?

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to formulate practical ways in increasing professional commitment based on studies on the influence of transformational leadership, *perceived organizational support (POS), and* achievement motivation as mediator, towards professional commitment. This research was conducted at an Elementary Public School in Klari District, Karawang Regency, using quantitative methods with a path analysis approach (*Path Analysis)*. The population in this study was all 278 PNS Elementary Public School Teachers in Klari, and the study sample was 165 people obtained by simple random sampling. The results of the survey at the significance level of 5% showed that: (1) transformational leadership has a direct positive effect on professional commitment ($\beta_{y1=}$ 0.190), (2) *POS* has a direct positive effect on professional commitment ($\beta_{y2} = 0.251$), (3) achievement motivation has a direct positive effect on professional commitment $\beta_{y3} = 0.094$, (4) transformational leadership had a positive effect on achievement motivation ($\beta_{y31} = 0.208$), (5) POS had a direct positive effect on achievement motivation *(*$\beta_{y32} = 0.276$), (6) Achievement motivation effectively mediating transformational leadership and POS on professional commitment. Based on indicators analysis, it can be recommended that the order of indicators that need to be improved immediately are: working conditions, supervisor support, and organizational rewards (from POS); Individualized consideration (from Transformational Leadership); responsibility and superior drive (from achievement motivation)

Keywords: Professional Commitment, Transformational Leadership, POS, Achievement Motivation

Experiment and Exploration of Black Plastic Bags as a Sustainable Material for Semicouture Clothing through Project Based Learning Method
Case Study: PELLESHELL Collection

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ABSTRACT
Parkesin, the first thermoplastic ever created, was discovered and patented by Alexander Parkes in 1856. Plastic bags started to become extensively used in the US in 1966 as a result of his invention's ongoing growth. As an alternative to paper containers, the grocery sector adopted plastic shopping bags in 1977. Plastic bags are useful carriers or media for transporting and loading a lot of luggage. This condition causes issues because there are so many plastic bags in daily life, especially black plastic bags because they have more concentrated chemical residues and dyes than colored plastic bags.In order to create new forms of the plastic material, experimental and exploratory methods were applied to black plastic bags as part of the project-based learning approach. The end product is a plastic bag with particular qualities that may be mixed with imitation leather and taffeta fabric to create a semi-couture collection. It is slightly stiff but flexible like a cloth.

Keywords: black plastic bag, experiment, exploration, semicouture fashion, sustainable materials.

Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo - 15 September 2022

The Influence of Job Crafting Training on Employee Work Engagement in *General Elections Commission Districts Purwakarta*

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to see the influence of job crafting training on employee work engagement in General Elections Commission districts Purwakarta before and after job crafting training. The sample in the study consisted twelve employees of General Elections Commission districts Purwakarta. The research used mixed methods research. The design used in this study is quasi-experimental (i.e., intervention group, N = 6, and a control group, N = 6). The research data were obtained from the UWES-17 (Utrecht Work Engagement Scale) [23]. The data processed with Wilcoxon and Mann-Whitney U statistic test. This study shows that job crafting training enhances work engagement in General Elections Commission district Purwakarta. This study suggests the agencies to provide job crafting training to all employees of General Elections Commission districts Purwakarta as an effort that can be to increase work engagement.

Keywords: *General Elections Commission, Job Crafting, Work Engagement*

Stunted Children: A Review among Malaysian Preschoolers

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ABSTRACT

Children's development is vital and affects their growth process. Children's development consists of their entire physical and mental, especially their brain development. The optimal age for cognitive development occurs when children are five to six years old. Healthy nutrition intake contributes to helping children's development process so they can grow perfectly and comprehensively. Therefore, special attention to children's nutritional practices is appropriate to ensure sufficient nutrients and support their brain development. Various effects are caused by unbalanced nutrition at an early age. The most critical issue that affects children's development is stunting. Stunting in children is seen as a growing issue globally. The most crucial effect of stunting is the impact on children's cognitive development. Extensive studies have been conducted on this problem. Therefore, this paper conceptually describes the comprehensive problem of stunting, the effects, and related factors in reducing the concern of the increase in the incidence of stunting among preschool children in Malaysia.

Keywords: Stunting, Preschool children, Malaysia

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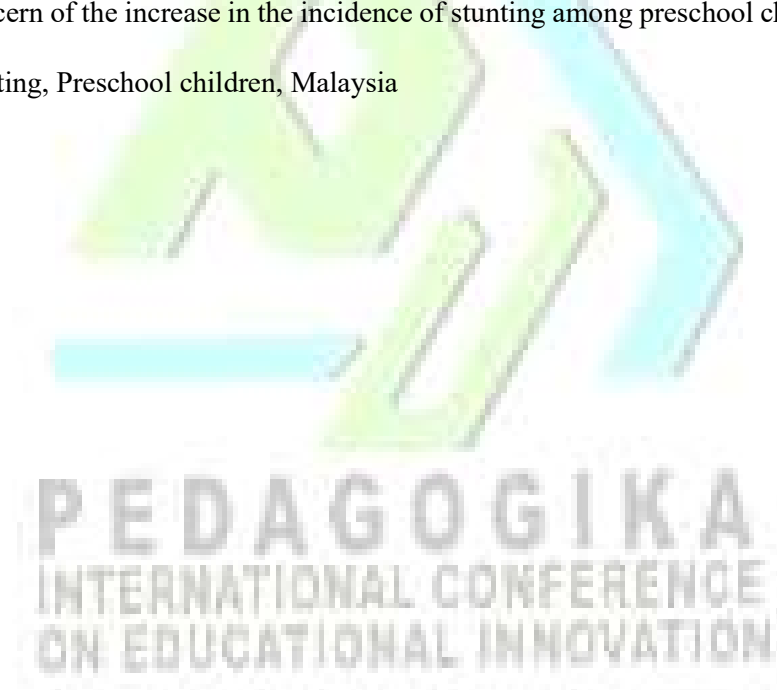
Effectiveness of Group Guidance Services with Live Modeling Techniques to Increase Academic Self-Efficacy of Guidance and Counseling Students of Faculty of Education Universitas Negeri Gorontalo

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted based on field phenomena in the Guidance and Counseling Department, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. It shows that there were still students who have low academic self-efficacy abilities. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of live modeling techniques through group counseling to improve student academic self-efficacy. The subjects of this study were seven students as members of group counseling. The results of the research from the pre-test and post-test results obtained that t_{count} is greater than $23{,}786 < t_{table}$ $1{,}894$, which means Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected. Hence, it was concluded that the live modeling technique in group counseling was effective in increasing the academic self-efficacy of the Guidance and Counseling students.

Keywords: academic self-efficacy, live modeling techniques, group counseling

Principal Leadership in the Pandemic Era

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the principal's leadership in the era of the covid-19 pandemic. The population of this research is the teachers of public junior high schools in Sungai Penuh City with the status of civil servants with a total of 334 people. Sampling was done by using stratified proportional random sampling technique. The sample size was 98 people. The instrument used for data collection in this study was a questionnaire, data collection was carried out via google form. The results of data processing showed that the leadership of the principal in the era of the covid-19 pandemic at Sungai Penuh State Junior High School was not going well, only in the medium category (still far from what was desired).

Keywords: Leadership, Principal, Covid Pandemic.

Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo - 15 September 2022

Development of Interactive Learning Multimedia in Implementing Religious and Moral Values in Children

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the learning problems experienced by the Damhil Kindergarten teacher in Gorontalo City, where the teacher has difficulty in instilling values, religion and morals in children due to limitations in the use of IT-based learning media. This study aims to instill the behavior of religious and moral values through interactive learning using smart apps creators which will later make material that is packaged with stories, and contains quizzes in every material or content delivered in accordance with religious and moral values instruments. This research method uses Research & Development (R&D) research design according to Borg & Gall with research stages, 1) need assessment 2) planning 3) product development 4) initial field trial 5) product revision 6) main field trial 7) product revision 8) field test, 10) final product revision. The results of this study obtained from media expert validation, namely 88.5% (very feasible), 89% material expert validation (very feasible), 97.6% learning expert validation (very feasible). The results of the learning media assessment trial in the small group trial were 82.09% (very feasible) and in the large field trial it was 88.89%. (very worth it). Based on these results, the product is said to be suitable for use.

Keywords: *Interactive Learning Multimedia, Religious and Moral Values, SAC (Smart App Creator), Early Childhood.*

Wanted: Good Teachers for Good Teaching Using Games

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ABSTRACT

Games are part of human life. Both traditional and modern societies create games as part of their culture for various purposes such as for rituals in their beliefs, values teaching, or just for fun. It is commonly believed that playing games is one of the human favorite activities which can kill boredoms due to their entertaining effects. Nowadays, a lot of games are created for entertaining and for educational purposes. This article is going to support the argument that bringing games into the classroom teaching can contribute to the improvement of not only the quality of students' learning, but also their personal quality. It will conclude with the calling for good teachers who can effectively use games as multifunction method for classroom teaching.

Keywords: games, playing games, classroom learning, classroom teaching.

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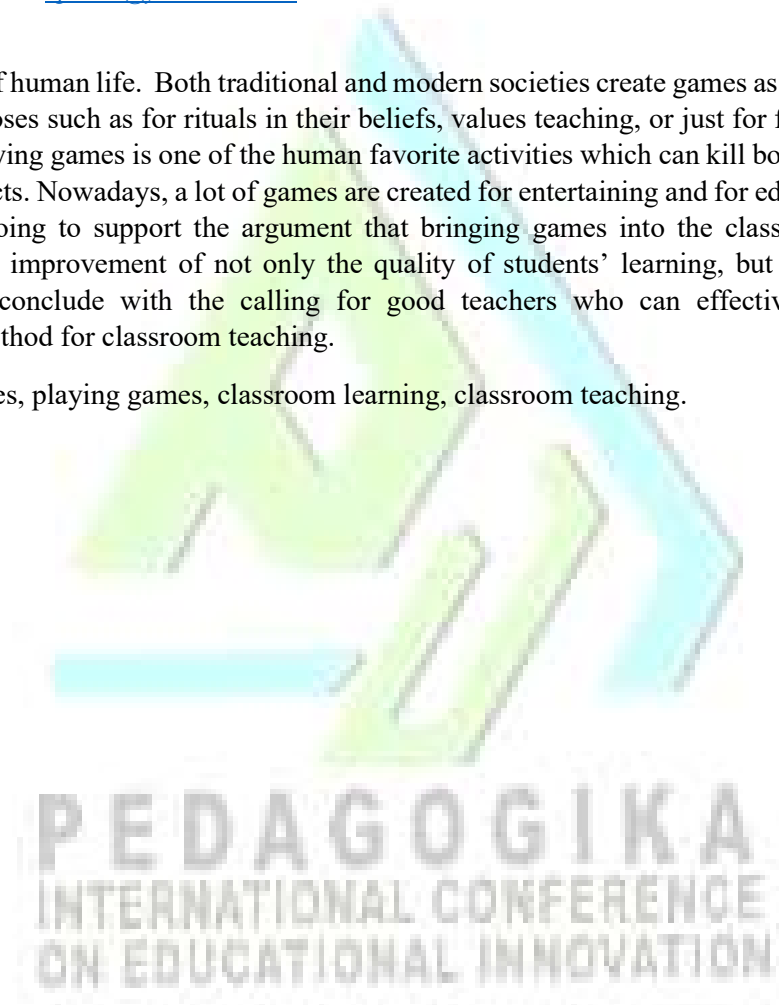
Bilu-bilulu: Construction of Traditional Games for Strengthening the Profile of Pancasila Students

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ABSTRACT
The profile of Pancasila students is a character that is desired to be achieved in the current educational curriculum of Indonesia. This study was to determine the reconstruction of traditional games to strengthen the profile of Pancasila students. This research was qualitative research with symbolic interactionism design involving 8 elementary school students, who play traditional games in group guidance. The results showed that traditional games such as *bilu-bilulu* can help strengthen the profile of Pancasila students such as students' attitudes that indicate noble character, global diversity, cooperation, independence, critical reasoning, and creativity. Other traditional games can be constructed and adapted in guidance and counseling services or projects to strengthen the profile of Pancasila students, it is necessary to inculcate values and conditioning by teachers or parents thus students can always apply their daily activities.

Keywords: Traditional Games; Pancasila Student Profile; Bilu-bilulu Game.

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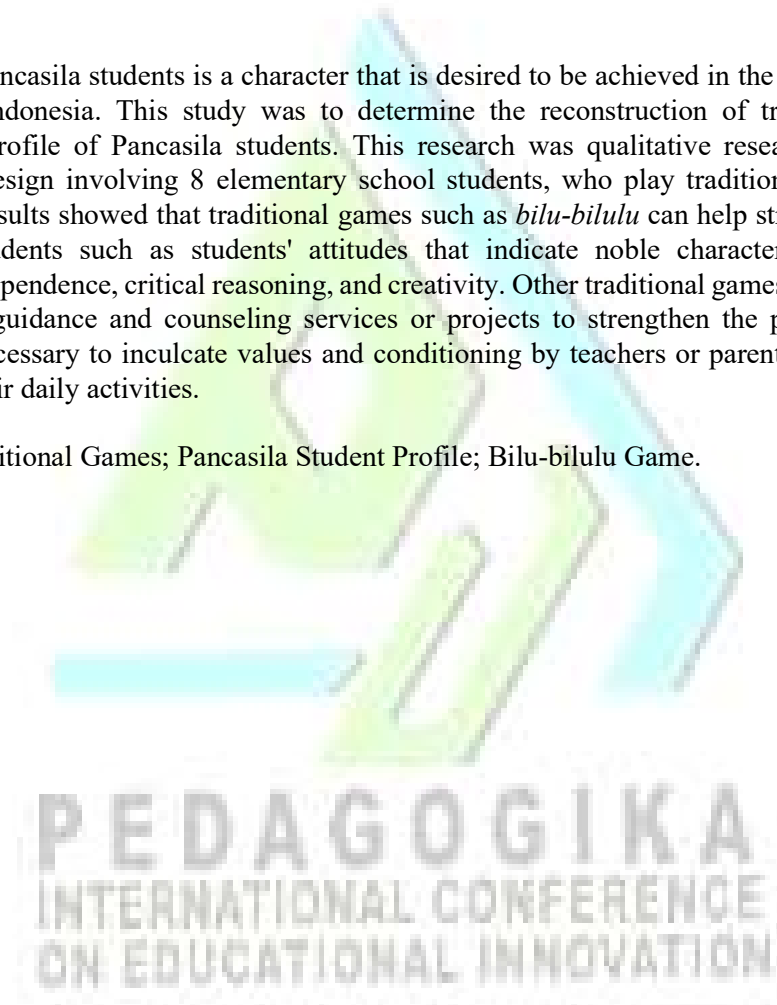
Student perception of the Need of Classroom Climate Improvement at Secondary School

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ABSTRACT

The literature shows that classroom climate needs to be measured to find out whether the current classroom situation matches the student's desired classroom climate. A total of 914 high school students in West Sumatra and Yogyakarta, Indonesia responded to a survey that discussed the current classroom climate and desired classroom climate improvements. The survey includes a questionnaire with three subscales: the current state of the classroom climate, improvements to the classroom climate, and the need for classroom climate improvement. The results of data analysis showed that 42% of students in Yogyakarta felt that the current classroom atmosphere was pleasant, while in West Sumatra 48% said the same thing. For improving the classroom climate, both in Yogyakarta and West Sumatra stated that it was necessary to improve the classroom climate. However, students have not been able to express which parts need to be improved because there is no classroom climate instrument. So that students feel the need to develop a classroom climate instrument for high school classes so that aspects of the classroom climate that will be improved can be known.

Keywords: classroom climate, high school, perception, students.

An Overview of the Application of STEM-Based Learning Media in Kindergarten

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the differences in children's abilities before and after treatment in the form of activities that use STEM-based learning media. In addition, the researchers also want to know the effectiveness of applying STEM-based learning media to research participants. This study was conducted on 11 children aged 4-5 years who were included in the TK A group at Dharma Wanita Persatuan Kindergarten, which is located in Sidoarjo Regency. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. This research was carried out by giving treatment, tests before and after the treatment given. Analysis of the results of the study was carried out using the Normality test, Wilcoxon test and n gain test to determine changes in cognitive abilities in participants before and after the treatment in the form of activities using STEM-based learning media and to determine the effectiveness of the application. Based on the normality test, the data were not normally distributed, so the Wilcoxon test was carried out. From the Wilcoxon test obtained the value of sig. of 0.003 <0.05 so that there is a significant difference in the average results of the pretest and posttest. While the Z value obtained is -3,022 with a p value (Asymp. Sig 2 tailed) of 0.003 where this value is lower than the critical research limit of 0.05, it was found that there was an increase in the cognitive ability of children who were taught before and after using STEM-based learning media. The mean or average posttest value is also higher than the pretest score (23.6364 > 14.0909), which means that the use of STEM-based learning media is effective in improving children's cognitive abilities.

Keywords: Early childhood, early childhood education, STEM, kindergarten.

School, Parents, and Community Partnership to Optimimize Character Education for Junior High School Students Coastal Areas

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ABSTRACT

To shape the character of children in schools, it takes the involvement of parents, and the community, especially schools located in the Coastal area. For this reason, it is important to implement partnerships between schools, parents and the community. This research aims to; 1) Describe the role of parents, relatives, and communities in coastal areas for children's character education; and 2) Describe the steps for developing a partnership program for schools in coastal areas. This study uses a qualitative approach with a multi-site study design, and for single case data analysis with an interactive model, then conducts cross-case data analysis to obtain final findings. The results of the study conclude that: 1) The role of parents in optimizing children's character education in coastal communities is carried out by means of; first-showing concern, compassion and good example in the family and household in shaping children's character, second-instilling local wisdom values, and religious values early on, so that children get used to living in accordance with applicable rules, ethics and norms in the community, third - familiarizing children to be active in social activities, under the supervision of women's parents (mothers), and social institutions (customary institutions bias) that exist in coastal communities; 2) School and parent partnerships in optimizing character education for junior high school students in coastal communities are carried out by: first-schools carry out three-way communication model (Three-way communication model) in optimizing character education for junior high school students in coastal areas, second-using cultural approach as a way of communication by utilizing local wisdom owned by coastal communities. Local wisdom is used as a communication tool and content, thirdly, building cooperation with school partners who act as liaisons between schools and parents.

Keywords: School, Parents, Community Partnership, Character Education

School Climate Development Through Transformational Leadership

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ABSTRACT

This study is motivated by the problem of a school climate that is not conducive. This problem is thought to be influenced by leadership factors. This paper aims to analyze the development of school climate through transformational leadership of school principals. The type of research is quantitative correlational research, with 154 junior high school teachers as respondents. Data were collected using a scale model questionnaire on transformational leadership and school climate which had been field tested for validity and reliability. The research data was processed using simple regression statistical analysis. The results showed that the principal's transformational leadership had a significant effect of 5.15% on the school climate. Therefore, a conducive school climate can be developed, one of which is through increasing the principal's transformational leadership.

Keyword: School Climate, Transformational Leadership

Increasing Community Lifestyle Through Food Processing Based On Local Wisdom In Lompotoo Village, Suwawa Central District, Bone Bolango Regency

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ABSTRACT

this program aims to: (1) increase public understanding of the importance of utilizing local natural resources to improve living standards, (2) improve community skills in processing food based on local wisdom, and (3) foster community entrepreneurial spirit in utilizing natural resources. nature in the area. The methods of implementing the activities are: (1) preparation, including (a) coordinating with the village government and community leaders in Lompotoo Village, Central Suwawa District, Bone Bolango Regency, (b) determining the timing of activities, (c) preparing training participants, (d) preparation of administrative activities, and (e) preparation of tools and materials needed in training activities; and (2) the implementation of activities and monitoring, including: (a) Providing material on the importance of utilizing local wisdom-based resources to improve people's living standards, (b) training in the processing of banana chips and banana crackers.

Keywords: zone of integrity, change management, governance

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When Body Shaming on Social Media Harms One's Mental Health, Who's to Blame?

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to identify the influence of body shaming on Instagram towards the mental health of adolescents in Bogor City, and it is prominent because more adolescents become victims of bullying in cyberspace. As many as 168 direct and indirect reports through print and online media were sent to the central KPAID in 2021. From the KPAID Bogor City data, from 2017 to 2022 there has been an increasing number of adolescents as victims of psychic violence, which reached its peak in 2021 as many as 4 cases. Women mostly experience body shaming. This quantitative study uses body shaming as the independent variable and adolescents' mental health in Bogor City as the dependent variable. The indicators for body shaming variables are fat or skinny shaming, body hair, skin color, and face shaming. The indicators for adolescent mental health variables are: having a positive attitude towards themselves, being able to actualize themselves well, feeling good about themselves, being comfortable when in relationships with others, and being able to carry out the demands of life. This research was carried out in the Bogor City area in six districts using a non-probability sampling technique through accidental sampling. The total sample of 100 people were taken from the total adolescent population of Bogor City, as many as 267,593 people. This study shows some damaging influences of body shaming on Instagram towards the mental health of Bogor City teenagers.

Keywords: Body Shaming, Instagram, Mental Health, Social Media

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The Development of Heat Science E-Modules Design Based on Flipbook Maker in Increasing Learning Motivation of the Fifth-Grade Students of Sekolah Dasar Negeri 60, East City, Gorontalo City

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to produce a product development design for the Science E-Module Heat Material Based on Flipbook Maker to increase the learning motivation of fifth-grade students at 60 State Elementary Schools, East City, Gorontalo City. The method used in this study refers to the Hannafin & Peck model. Hannafin & Peck's model is a product-oriented research model. This model means that the product produced in this research is prioritized. At the same time, the effect produced in this study is an e-module of heat material based on flipbook maker in improving learning motivation of fifth-grade students. The E-Module of heat material design based on Flipbook Maker, which is designed using the Flipbook Maker application, has very feasible criteria of 95%. Thus, the E-module (electronic module) of heat material science designed using the Flipbook Maker application is included in the possible standards, can be used in learning, and is believed to generate student motivation in education, train students to think high-level and master technology.

Keywords: Science E-Module; Flipbook Maker; Learning Motivation; Elementary School Students

Analysis of Students' Critical Thinking Ability in Solving Story Questions in Fraction Counting Operations for Class Va SDN 61 Kendari

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to describe students' critical thinking skills in solving story problems in fractional operations for class Va 61 Kendari Elementary School. This research zwas conducted in the even semester of 2021/2022. This type of research uses qualitative research. The subjects in this research were students of class Va 61 Kendari Elementary School totaling 26 people consisting of 14 female students and 12 male students. Data collection methods are tests and interviews. Data analysis techniques used, namely data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The results showed that the critical thinking skills of grade Va students at 61 Kendari Elementary School belonged to the low category. This can be seen from the number of students who have low critical thinking skills as many as 14 students, 4 students with high critical thinking skills, and 7 students with moderate critical thinking skills. The achievement of each indicator of critical thinking ability is the interpretation indicator with an average percentage of 54.80%, the analysis indicator with an average percentage of 64.42%, the evaluation indicator with an average percentage of 32.68%, and the inference indicator with the average percentage is 22.12%. The students' critical thinking ability is still low because students are not used to solving problems that contain indicators of critical thinking skills.

Keywords: critical thinking skills, fraction counting operations.

Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo - 15 September 2022

Empowerment and Governance of Tourism Destinations in East Pentadu Village, Tilamuta District, Boalemo Regency

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ABSTRACT

This service aims to empower and manage tourism objects in Pentadu Timur village, Tilamuta district, Boalemo Regency. Some of the problems that arise in the management of these tourist objects that need to be found a way out. Through this service, it is hoped that the tourism awareness group will help in the promotion and management of the East Pentadu village tourism object. The method used in workshops and discussions is collected (Focus Discussion Group) which begins with the delivery of material by the speakers. Furthermore, discussions were carried out by producing several agreements on the management of tourist objects. The results of the service obtained agreements, including: (i) More intense tourism promotion is needed in an effort to introduce tourism destinations in the village of Pentadu Timur, Tilamuta. (ii) Efforts are needed to improve infrastructure for access to destinations to tourist attractions. (iii) Efforts are needed to identify and improve the uniqueness of the area that is a tourist attraction.

Keywords: Empowerment, Governance, tourism destinations.
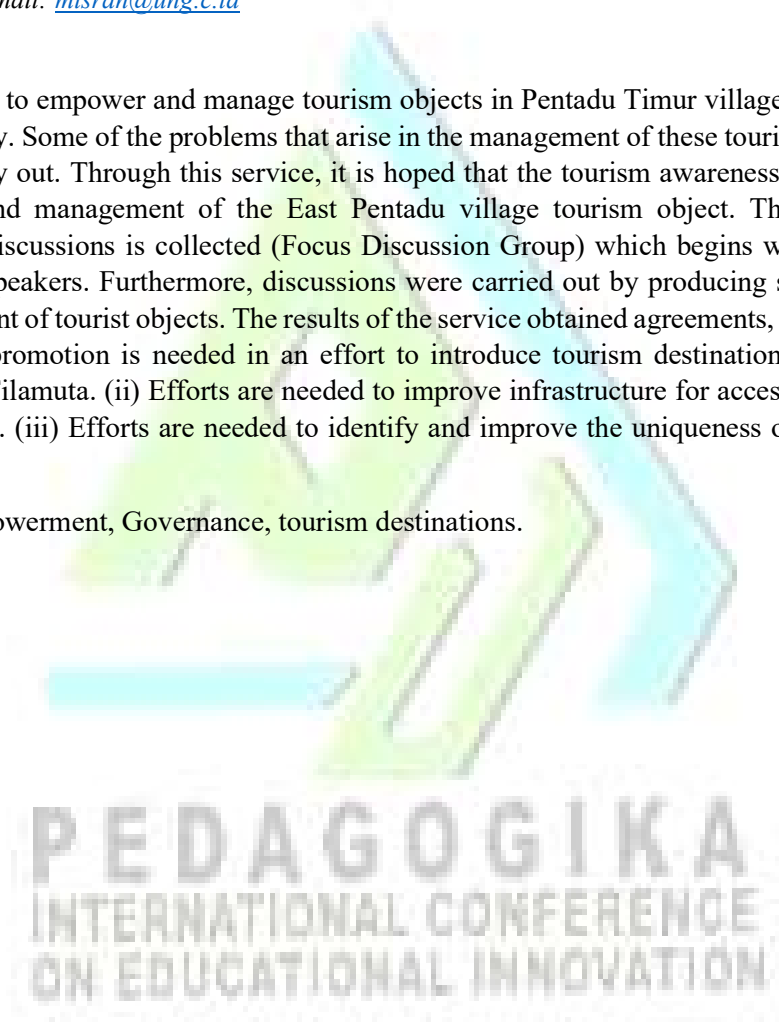
Elementary School Teachers Views on the Aspects of Nature of Science in Science Learning

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ABSTRACT

The teacher's view of the Nature of Science (NOS) cannot be separated from the context of science learning in the classroom, especially in elementary schools. Weak or biased teacher's views on aspects of NOS will make science learning not grounded on a strong foundation. This study aims to explore and analyze the views of teachers from various backgrounds who teach science in elementary schools about the nature of science in the context of learning. This research refers to interpretive research paradigm that is concerned primarily with generating context-based understanding of people's thoughts, beliefs, values and associated social actions, by using the survey method for 21 elementary school teachers teaching science from 3 cities in Indonesia (7 teachers from Pekanbaru City, Riau Province, 9 teachers from Bandung City, West Java Province, and 5 teachers from Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi Province) from various educational backgrounds, training and information about NOS. The results showed that there were 5 aspects of NOS that were not fully understood by the teachers, especially the influence of the social and cultural environment on research and the tentative nature of knowledge. Whereas from the perspective of teacher background, it was found that the tendency of the understanding of the nature of teacher science with a Primary Teacher Education (PTE) educational background was relatively higher compared to the level of understanding of other teachers with non-PTE educational backgrounds, and teaching experience in a certain range with adequate NOS information will contribute significantly to the level of understanding of the nature of science from teachers who teach science in elementary schools.

Keywords: nature of science, teacher, background, learning

Evaluation of the Implementation of School Principal Strengthening Training Se District of Limboto, Gorontalo Regency

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ABSTRACT

The research aims to find out: 1. Evaluation of the implementation of training and education for principals strengthening in SDN throughout Limboto District, Gorontalo Regency seen from the context aspect with legal basic indicators, the objectives of the education and training implementation and the training implementation targets.2. evaluation of the implementation of training and education for principal strengthening in SDN Limboto Sub-district, Gorontalo Regency seen from the input aspect with indicators of the principal's essential ability and service quality. principal principal and improvement of principal's competence.4. evaluation of the implementation of training and education on strengthening principals in SDN throughout Limboto District, Gorontalo Regency seen from the output aspect with indicators of improving the quality of education, improving teacher performance. The research method used is the CIPP model evaluation method with the number of research subjects 30 respondents spread over 5 schools located in the Limboto sub-district. The results showed (1) Based on the results of data analysis on the evaluation of the implementation of training and education for principals in SDN Limboto District, Gorontalo Regency, it was seen from the context aspect with legal basic indicators, the objectives of the training implementation and the implementation targets of the effective category. (2) evaluation of the implementation of training and education on strengthening principals in SDN Limboto District, Gorontalo Regency seen from the input aspect with indicators of the principal's essential ability and service quality in the very effective category. (3) evaluation of the implementation of training for principals strengthening in SDN Limboto Sub-district, Gorontalo Regency seen from the process aspect seen from the process aspect: principal duties of principals and improvement of principal competence are in the very effective category (4) evaluation of the implementation of training and education on strengthening principals in SDN throughout Limboto District, Gorontalo Regency seen from the output aspect with indicators of improving the quality of education, improving teacher performance in the effective category.

Keywords: Implementation of Training, Principal

Management of Students With Special Needs At State Junior High School

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the management of students with special needs. This study aims to describe: (1) the recruitment system for students with special needs; (2) fostering academic activities for students with special needs; and (3) fostering non-academic activities for students with special needs. The research method is qualitative. The data collection procedure used (1) observation, (2) interviews, and (3) documentation. Data analysis using (1) data condensation; (2) Data presentation;and (3) Drawing conclusions. The results of the study show: (1) the recruitment system through a special route and administrative selection consisting of a certificate of evidence that the student is really classified as having special needs; (2) Guiding academic activities, learning is generally the same as regular students, only different in the seating layout to facilitate teacher supervision of students with special needs. The completeness value of students with special needs is only 50% of that of regular students; (3) Fostering non-academic activities for students with special needs, thereare extracurricular activities and training of skills (life skills), extracurricular development for students with special needs is still involved but always under the supervision of teachers and parents/guardians of students.

Keywords: Management, Students, Special Needs.

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Analysis of the Principal's Role As Supervisor In Improving Teacher Competence (Case Study At SMA Negeri 2 Makassar)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the role of the principal as a supervisor in improving teacher competence and the supporting and inhibiting factors that influence it. This type of research is qualitative research with a case study research approach and is descriptive. The data used in this study were data obtained from the principal, vice principal of the curriculum field, the supervision team and teachers through observation studies, interviews, and documentation. The research data that has been obtained were analyzed through data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Based on the research data, the role of the principal as a supervisor at SMA Negeri 2 Makassar in improving the pedagogic competence of teachers through (a) planning for academic supervision, namely: (1) forming an academic supervision team; (2) compiling observation instruments; (3) make a schedule for academic supervision; and (4) socializing academic supervision; (b) implementation of academic supervision, namely: (1) conducting class visits; (2) carry out classroom observations; and (3) holding individual meetings; and (c) follow-up academic supervision, namely: providing direction, assistance, and coaching through education and training programs including: (1) In House Training (IHT); (2) workshops; and (3) Subject Teacher Consultation (MGMP). Supporting factors in improving teacher competence are (1) teacher motivation; (2) school facilities and infrastructure; (3) an adaptive and conducive school environment; and (4) cooperation between schools and education supervisors. And the inhibiting factor in improving teacher competence is the situation and condition of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Principal, Supervisor, Teacher Competence.

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Implementation of 2013 Curriculum In Pkn Learning

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the implementation of the 2013 curriculum in PKn learnings at SDN 1 Tolowe Ponre Waru. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The samples taken from the population are four homeroom teachers for grades IV-VI and 30 students of grades IV-VI. The data were obtained through observation, questionnaires, interviews, and documentation. The results show that in the aspect of learning planning, the teacher had prepared the lesson plans independently which was developed from the 2013 Curriculum syllabus. In the aspect of learning implementation, the teacher had applied a scientific approach. In the aspect of learning assessment, the teacher had implemented authentic assessment and follow-up on learning outcomes.

Keywords: Implementation, 2013 Curriculum, PKn Learning.

Evaluation of Youth Teachers Program in Information Technology Management

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the results of independent and simultaneous evaluations in terms of context, input, process, product, and the constraints in the Young Teacher Training program in the management of information and communication technology. This research is a program evaluation research with the CIPP model. The population of this study was 69 educators and administrative staff at SMA Negeri 1 Tejakula. Sampling was done by random sampling. Data regarding context, input, process, and product in this study were collected using a questionnaire using a Likert scale of 1-5. The data analysis method used in this research is the quantitative descriptive analysis method. To determine the program's effectiveness, the raw scores were transformed into Z-scores and then into T-scores, then verified into the Glickman Quadrant. The analysis found that the Young Teachers' Program in managing information technology has proven to be effective in terms of context, input, process, and product, both independently and simultaneously. However, some technical and non-technical obstacles are still experienced during program implementation.

Keywords: CIPP, information and communication technology, teacher training program

Curriculum Development Project and Adaptive Learning Program in Implementing of Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka

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ABSTRACT

The program of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia is Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) which facilitates students to learn about practical knowledge and acquire valuable skills for their future careers. Civil Engineering Department at Universitas Kristen Maranatha is implemented the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka through curriculum development project and adaptive learning program. Four activities are conducted for project curriculum development and adaptive learning program, i.e., preparation curriculum, drafting curriculum, finalization curriculum, and project-based learning modules. These four activities are expected to achieve the key performance indicators of higher education.

Keywords: Adaptive Learning Program, Curriculum Development Project, Key Performance Indicators, Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka.

Student Happiness Profile: Phenomenological Studies at the 'Salafiyah/Traditional' Islamic Boarding School Durrotu Ahlissunah Wal Jamaah Gunungpati Semarang

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ABSTRACT
Based on preliminary research, it was found that the average student had a low level of happiness. The purpose of this study was to explore the happiness profile of students, analyze the factors causing it, and find out how students can increase their happiness. The study used a phenomenological qualitative design. The results show that students interpret happiness in their own way. Furthermore, it discusses the factors that affect the happiness of students and how students increase their happiness in the pesantren.

Keywords: Happiness, Students, Islamic Boarding School
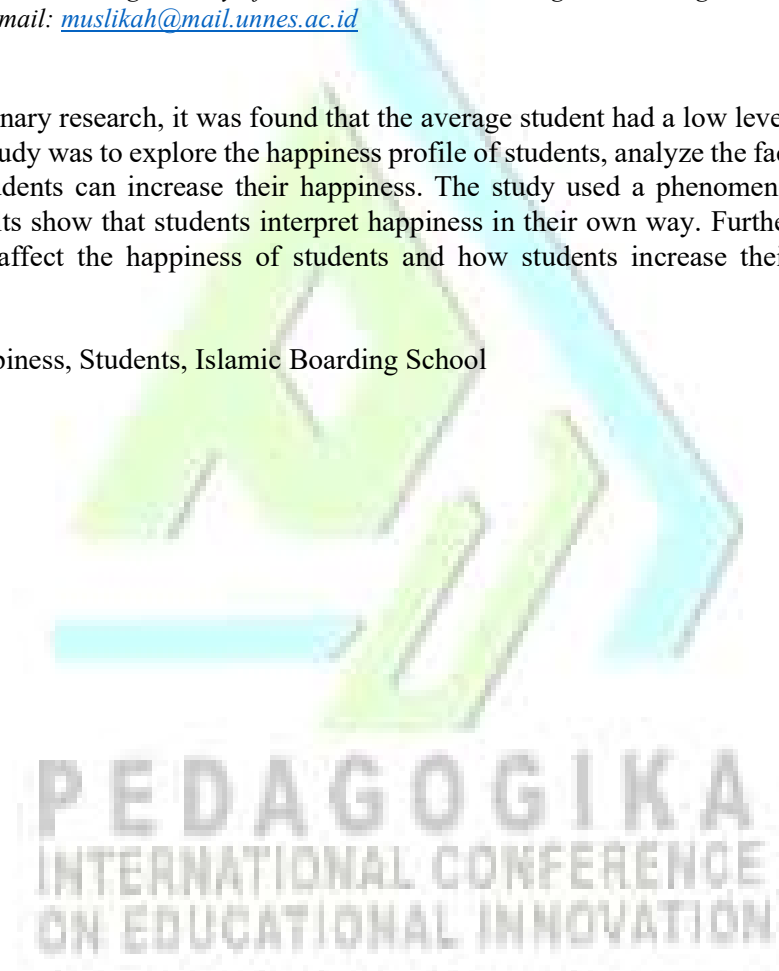
Increasing Teachers Job Satisfaction by Strenghthening Principal's Transformative Leadership and Teachers Self-Efficacy, and Reducing Teachers Career Barriers

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ABSTRACT
Teachers' job satisfaction needs attention in order to improve the quality of education in Indonesia. This study was conducted to determine the effect of the principal's transformative leadership and teachers career barriers on teachers job satisfaction, with self-efficacy as a moderator variable. To achieve these aims, 113 public high school teachers in Pesisir Selatan Regency at the 2021-2022 academic year, were used as sample. The Likert scale model questionnaires were used to measure the principal's transformative leadership, teachers career barriers, self-efficacy, and job satisfaction. The collected data were analyzed using statistic desceptive, linear and multiple regression, and path analysis (Anova); by the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The results shown that the principal's transformative leadership and teacher's career barriers, either directly or indirectly through self-efficacy as a moderator variable, have a significant effect on teacher's job satisfaction. However, the effect of career barriers on self-efficacy and teachers job satisfaction were negative significant. It means that the lower the barriers to teachers' career, the higher teachers self-efficacy and job satisfaction. From these findings, it can be concluded that the proposed theoretical model can be used to increase public high school teachers job satisfaction at Pesisir Selatan, Indonesia.

Keywords: Career Barriers, Principal, Self-Efficacy, Teacher's Job Satisfaction, Transformative Leadership

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Study on Application of Eco-Art Therapy in Group Guidance

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ABSTRACT

Eco-art therapy as a creative and innovative approach can be applied in guidance and counseling. This study aims to see the application of eco-art therapy in group guidance. The research approach used is qualitative with descriptive method. The participants involved consisted of four counselees at MA Negeri 2 Bandung. Open-ended questions and observation guidelines are the instruments used in this research. Data in the form of transcripts of group guidance dialogues, observation data, activity documentation and interview results were analyzed by reducing, presenting, and verifying so that a conclusion could be drawn. The results of the analysis show that objects made from natural materials that have aesthetic value in group guidance can encourage counselees to share their experiences and express their emotions, to be able to identify and understand needs so that they can make decisions according to their needs independently. In addition, the group guidance can foster the values of the counselee's concern in his social life in the school environment. The application of eco-art therapy in group guidance provides information for guidance and counseling teachers to provide stimulants that can stimulate counselees to solve their problems independently.

Keywords: Eco-Art Therapy, State MA, Group Guidance, Application Studies

Steam Learning Training Through Loose Part Media In The Coastal Area

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ABSTRACT

Steam learning training through the *Loose Part* Media is a community service program that aims to provide education to institutions, educators and parents of students in an effort to improve the quality of education, especially early childhood education. STEAM learning for early childhood or pre-school children emphasizes more on active learning, stimulating children, solving problems, focusing on solutions, building logical and systematic ways of thinking and sharpening critical thinking skills. In optimizingtheapplication of STEAM learning, it is necessary to support adequate teaching resources, especially in the procurement of teaching media and play tools. Reviewing from the strategic location of the service located in Bone Bolango Gorontalo province which is a coastal area far from the city so that it is difficult to procure teaching media and play tools. Therefore, one of the right solutions that can support the optimization of the application of STEAM learning is the use of *Loose Part media.* Throughthe use of *Loose Part media,* institutions, educators and parents can use objects in the environment around children as teaching media and play tools.

Keywords: Learning, STEAM, Media, *Loose Part*.

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Transforming Student Competencies in Independent Learning: Entrepreneurship-Based Curriculum Design

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ABSTRACT

Changes in the fulfillment of student competencies in the study program are increasingly massive. Universities are required to be able to be more adaptive and flexible in responding to any changes quickly as well as the ability to detect changes that occur early. This study aims to analyze the transformation of student competencies based on the entrepreneurship curriculum which is discussed in the context of independent learning. The method used in this study was literature review on 133 articles published in scopus indexed journals. This research also used the background of the education management study program at the State University of Surabaya. The results of the study found that to realize the entrepreneurship curriculum in the study program, several aspects are needed, namely: managerial, organizational, 21st century skills, and the learning process.

Keywords: student competence, independent learning, entrepreneurship-based curriculum

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Interpersonal Communication Between Teachers And Children With Mental Retardation (Case Study on Online Learning at SLBN Bogor)

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to determine the effectiveness of interpersonal communication goals between teachers and children with special needs for mental retardation at SLBN Bogor during online learning. The researcher uses a qualitative method that involves the use and correction of empirical material, case studies, interviews, and observations. This qualitative study is more specific in the use of the case study method. Based on the research results, online learning is considered ineffective due to a decrease in quality and learning outcomes. This is also supported by the interpersonal communication that exists between teachers and students with special needs does not go well because there is no direct interaction and requires teachers to explain learning materials repeatedly to ensure all students with special needs with mental retardation can understand learning materials during online learning. After conducting research on the effectiveness of interpersonal communication between teachers and students with special needs for mental retardation at the Bogor SLBN during online learning activities, looking at the problems regarding students with special needs who must receive special attention from their parents and guardians who must prepare and keep their feelings in good condition so that they want to take part in learning online, as well as obstacles regarding not all parents and guardians of students with special needs being able to use gadgets and operate applications on *smartphones* properly, so the Bogor SLBN can make learning videos and then upload them to YouTube social media.

Keywords: interpersonal communication; online learning, covid-19 pandemic, mental disabilities.

Academic Burnout of Students in Online Lecturer in the Covid-19 Periode

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ABSTRACT

The goal to be achieved in this study is to analyze academic burnout in online lectures during the covid-19 period in students of the faculty of education, gorontalo state university. this study uses a quantitative descriptive research design with one research variable, namely academic burnout of students. the results of the study obtained the average academic burnout of students of the faculty of education, gorontalo state university in online lectures during the covid-19 period was 65%. this illustrates that students of the faculty of education, gorontalo state university have academic burnout in the moderate category. then the results of the exhaustion indicator obtained a score of 66% in the medium category, the cynicism indicator obtained a score of 59% in the medium category, the reduced academic efficacy indicator obtained a score of 65% in the medium category.

Keywords: Academic Stress, Online Learning.

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Digital Portfolio in Early Childhood Education during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A need analysis

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ABSTRACT

An effort to provide contextual teaching and learning practices that accommodate children's requirements for future success is critical. However, to capture their learning in the meaningful way is still limited, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. This paper aims to explore the need of early childhood teachers to use digital portfolio as part of documenting and celebrating children's learning. The eleven teachers filled some questionnaire and did interview regarding how information technology can be used to navigate children's learning during the pandemic. This paper is an initial stage of Research and Development that uses a descriptive quantitative method. The results showed that teachers need to discover a model to create a portfolio using information technology that can be easily deliver during online learning. An effective software will help them documenting and analyzing children's development through their works and activities. As a result, the teachers need to understand and improve their skills to use technology in creating online portfolios that parents and children can work collaboratively to the teachers. Another aspect that they have to understand is what indicator should be put on the portfolio-based assessment, such as what needs to be included in a portfolio and how to create an effective design in displaying children's works and activities.

Keywords: digital portfolio,, children's learning, assessment, COVID-19 pandemic.

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Improving Children's Speaking Skill through Animation Video

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine children's speaking skills through animation videos at private Kindergarten, in Gorontalo, Indonesia. The data analysis technique used is descriptive with the Class Action Research (CAR) model. The results showed that the speaking skill has increased after being stimulated through animation video media. The results in the initial observation were 47.05% which was dominated by the achievements in the undeveloped category and began to develop. While the results of first cycle have increased to an average of 71.53% of developing category as expected. And the results of second cycle have increased to 91.49% of well-developed category in speaking skill. it shows that the use of animation videos as a learning media has effectively increased children ability to speak because the videos depict different themes and stories.

Keywords: speaking skill, animation video, early childhood education

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Personality Traits and Self-Efficacy Learning Performance: Analysis of Students Carrying Out Practical Courses

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ABSTRACT

Practical courses have different challenges from theoretical courses. Many factors are related to student self-efficacy when taking practical courses. This research is motivated by the phenomenon of several students who have difficulty following counselling practice courses. The focus of this study is to predict self-efficacy based on their personality traits. Ten Items Personality Inventory (TIPI) and Self-Efficacy Learning Performance (SELP) were given to 103 students and analysed using product moment correlation. The results showed that Extraversion ($r = 0.34$, $p < 0.05$), Conscientiousness ($r = 0.20$, $p < 0.05$), and Openness to Experience ($r = 0.27$, $p < 0.05$) which relates significantly to student self-efficacy when carrying out practical courses. These findings have implications for understanding personality which is important for supporting the professional development of students.

Keywords: personality traits, self-efficacy learning performance, practical courses

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Implementation of Gratification Control in Realizing Integrity Zone in the Faculty of Education Gorontalo State University

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ABSTRACT

The Faculty of Education, Gorontalo State of University is committed to implementing gratification control in all lines and functions that are regulated through certain rules, so it is hoped that all faculty academics must get used to avoiding gratification. As one of the faculties that was first appointed to implement the integrity zone, it requires a shared commitment to make the area of the Faculty of Education a Corruption Free and a Clean Serving Bureaucratic Area. The current condition in the Faculty of Education regarding gratification has given rise to various perceptions and speculations among the academic community regarding the existence of gratifications that arise in academic and student management. Based on these conditions, various opinions have also emerged which assume that there are efforts to prevent acts of gratification that damage the organizational values of higher education institutions. This research was carried out at the Faculty of Education, State University of Gorontalo which was designed quantitatively by using a survey method with a focus on efforts to obtain data and information regarding gratification control within the Faculty of Education, State University of Gorontalo in order to create a Corruption-Free Area and a Clean Bureaucratic Area to Serve as well as material relevant education in implementing the Integrity Zone.

Keywords: Gratification control, Integrity Zone.

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Developing Measurement Scales of Administrative Services and Academic Culture in Universities Based on Item Response Theory

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ABSTRACT

Examine the performance of the universities in providing administrative services to customers and building academic culture need to be measured using appropriate measures scales. Unidimensional factor is an important criterion that must be deserved in scale development for this purpose. This paper reports a study focusing on measuring university performance on the two elements referring item response theory using the Rasch Model. Results show that the validated items of "university administration services" and "student academic culture" can be classified as acceptable instrument items. They are then claimed as having predictability performance in measuring the researched variables.

Keywords: administrative services, academic culture, unidimensional, measurement, scale

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Does Salt Painting Affect Children's Beginning Writing Ability?

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the lack of ability to write early in group B. Children cannot make letters clearly and the lines made by children still look random. Researchers tested salt painting media on children's early writing skills to find out whether salt painting media had an effect on children's early writing skills. In accordance with the problem above, the type of research used is experimental quantitative research (one group pretest-posttest design). The study population was all children in the Pembina State Kindergarten, Central City District, Gorontalo City. In this study, the sample was group B using purposive sampling technique. Based on the results of the study with a sample of 18 children, it showed an increase in the average size of the pretest and posttest results. Based on the t-test, from the significant test results, the tcount = 10,631. While the value of ttable at (α) = 0.05 which is equal to 2.109. So tcount ttable 10,631 2,109 or p-value > alpha 18 > 0.05 in other words tcount > ttable then H0 is rejected or H1 is accepted, thus the hypothesis is accepted, meaning that there is an influence of salt painting media on the early writing ability of group B children in Pembina State Kindergarten, Central City District, Gorontalo City.

Keywords: Salt Painting Media , Beginning Writing Ability , Early Childhood.

Actualization of Champion Work Culture at The Faculty Of Education, Gorontalo State University

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ABSTRACT

The goal to be achieved in this survey is to measure the actualization index of champion work culture in order to obtain factual information about the progress of the application of the basic values of Champion work culture by lecturers and administrative employees at the Faculty of Education, Gorontalo State University. This survey uses a quantitative design with one variable, namely the champion's work culture. The survey results used a champion work culture questionnaire instrument. The respondents in this survey consisted of 222 people. The average index of actualization of champion work culture obtained a score of 4.09 which shows that the champion work culture of the Faculty of Education, Gorontalo State University is in the good category. The Competitivenes indicator obtained a score of 4.05 in the good category, the Honour indicator obtained a score of 4.04 in the good category, the Achievement Orientation indicator obtained a score of 4.12 in the good category, the Morality indicator obtained a score of 4.06 in the good category, the Pioneering indicator obtained a score of 4.13 in the good category, the Innovation ndicator obtained a score of 4.08 in the good category, the Optimism indicator obtained a score of 4.09 in the good category and the Nationalism indicator obtained a score of 4.2 in the good category good category.

Keywords: Work Culture; Education Culture

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Increasing Understanding of Moral Religious Values Through Field Trips at Spiritual Attractions in Group B Children of Paud Nusa Indah Hunggaluwa Village, Limboto District Gorontalo Regency

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the improvement of understanding of moral religious values through field trips in spiritual attractions in group B children of Paud Nusa Indah, Hunggaluwa Village, Limboto District, Gorontalo Regency. This research uses the Classroom Action Research (PTK) method. The source of data in this study is primary data through observation sheets by partner teachers to researchers. The number of early childhood children who were the subjects of the study was 12 children consisting of 6 men and 6 women. The data analysis technique used is descriptive with the Class Action Research (PTK) model. The results showed that a significant increase in understanding of moral religious values occurred due to the use of field trip methods in spiritual attractions in group B of PAUD Nusa Indah, Hunggaluwa Village, Limboto District, Gorontalo Regency. The results in the initial observations were 46.53% which was dominated by early childhood achievements in the undeveloped and began to develop category. Meanwhile, the results of cycle 1 have increased to 72.92%, which is dominated by early childhood achievements in the category of developing as expected. And the results of cycle 2 have increased to 90.97% which is dominated by early childhood achievements in the category of very good development.

Keywords: *Field Trip Method, Moral Religious Values, Spiritual Attractions*

Corruption Perception Survey (External) In The Faculty Of Educational Sciences, Gorontalo State University

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ABSTRACK

The aim to be achieved in this survey is to find out the results of a survey of perceptions of corruption from external parties for mapping in policy making so that it is clean from corrupt behavior within the Faculty of Education, State University of Gorontalo. The long-term objective of this survey is to provide understanding and improve services wisely in order to avoid corrupt behavior. This survey design uses quantitative descriptive with two variables, namely learning perceptions of corruption and service officers. The number of respondents was 185 people, using accidental sampling technique and the survey was carried out in January 2022. The flow of survey activities are: (1) Prepare literature review, (2) Develop and compile instruments, (3) Distribute instruments, (4) Check instruments , (5) Coding the instrument, (6) Determining the results of the instrument analysis, (7) The final report. The survey results obtained indicators of service procedures, getting an index of 81.9%, indicators of service personnel behavior, getting an index of 81.9%, indicators of no brokering practices, getting an index of 88.6%, non-discriminatory indicators, getting an index of 82.4%, indicators of no extortion, getting an index of 89.1 % , the indicator does not ask for/demand for a reward, gets an index of 88.6%, the indicator does not provide a code/signal of reward, gets an index of 81.1%, an indicator of rejection of giving, gets an index of 82.7%, an indicator of service products, gets an index of 81.5%.

Keywords: Perception, Corruption, External.

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The CIPPO Model Based on Online Learning Program of Al-Azhar Islamic Elementary School: Evaluation Study

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the critical aspect of the online learning program during the COVID-19 pandemic. The descriptive method and CIPPO model were used qualitatively in this study. The CIPPO was chosen as a model to evaluate the learning process. The study uses purposive sampling. There were observation, interviews, and documentation used as tools for the data collection technique. The study results revealed that the implementation of online learning programs at the Islamic Elementary School of Al-Azhar 7, based on existing laws and regulations, was carried out following online learning maintenance guidelines. The entire series of activities does very well, although several obstacles are faced in its implementation. However, so far, it has shown positive results because the online learning programs that have been implemented are always maintained in quality and can deliver significant positive learning outcomes.

Keywords: Evaluation Program, CIPPO, Online Learning

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The Roles of Traits and Productive Parenting Patterns on Character Strengths

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ABSTRACT
This research aims to measure the contribution of the trait and productive parenting pattern to character strengths. The concept of trait is studied using the theory of Five-Factor Personality from Costa and McRae ; the productive parenting pattern is identified using Baumrind's theory and the concept of character strengths will be examined using the theory proposed by Peterson and Seligman. The research population is 247 individuals with an adult developmental range. This is quantitative research, and the data is analyzed using a multivariate technique. The results of the regression analysis show that the trait and productive parenting pattern can make a significant contribution to the establishment of character strengths with the value of R^2 from 0.226 to 0.562. The findings conclude that character strengths can develop well if individual innate factors are optimized with the provision of productive parenting (there is acceptance and warmth as well as clear and consistent rules from the parents). Based on the research findings, it is suggested that the productive parenting pattern as an environmental factor (nurture) should be developed for parental education. Therefore, it can be an initial basis for undergoing the formal education process of each individual. Besides, the parental education related to productive parenting patterns must also consider the dynamics of the children.

Keywords: Positive Psychology, Character Strengths, Productive Parenting Pattern, Five-Factor Trait,

The Influence of Literacy Activities on Improving the Character of Curiosity and Student Learning Outcomes

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ABSTRACT

The characteristic of curiosity is very important to be built in students, by having a high curiosity learning in the classroom will be more productive. Learning outcomes are also a number of experiences that students gain that cover the cognitive, effective, and psychomotor realms. Through reading literacy will provide benefits for a person, namely adding insight and knowledge. Good literacy activities will hone skills such as critical thinking, innovative creative and fostering student ethics. The SLR method is used to identify, review, evaluate, and interpret all available research with the topic area of the phenomenon of interest, with specific research questions relevant. The number of articles found was 17 articles which were then grouped based on the same concepts and discussions as the topics raised. The purpose of this study is to 1) To determine the influence of literacy on improving the character of curiosity and student learning outcomes. 2) To find out the factors that influence the improvement of the character of desire and the improvement of student learning outcomes.

Keywords: Literacy, Curiosity, Learning Outcomes

The Conceptual Framework for Marriage Readiness in College

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ABSTRACT

Readiness to marry students in college is a form of achieving developmental tasks that must be carried out. The article aims to develop a construct of marriage readiness in college consisting of (a) aspects of knowledge, (b) aspects of attitudes, (c) aspects of skills, and (d) aspects of virtue values. The discussion of the article outlines a comprehensive framework of conceptual ideas for developing a construct of marriage readiness. In the end, the construct of marriage readiness in higher education is expected to be a basic framework for developing marriage readiness in students college.

Keywords: marriage readiness, student, college.

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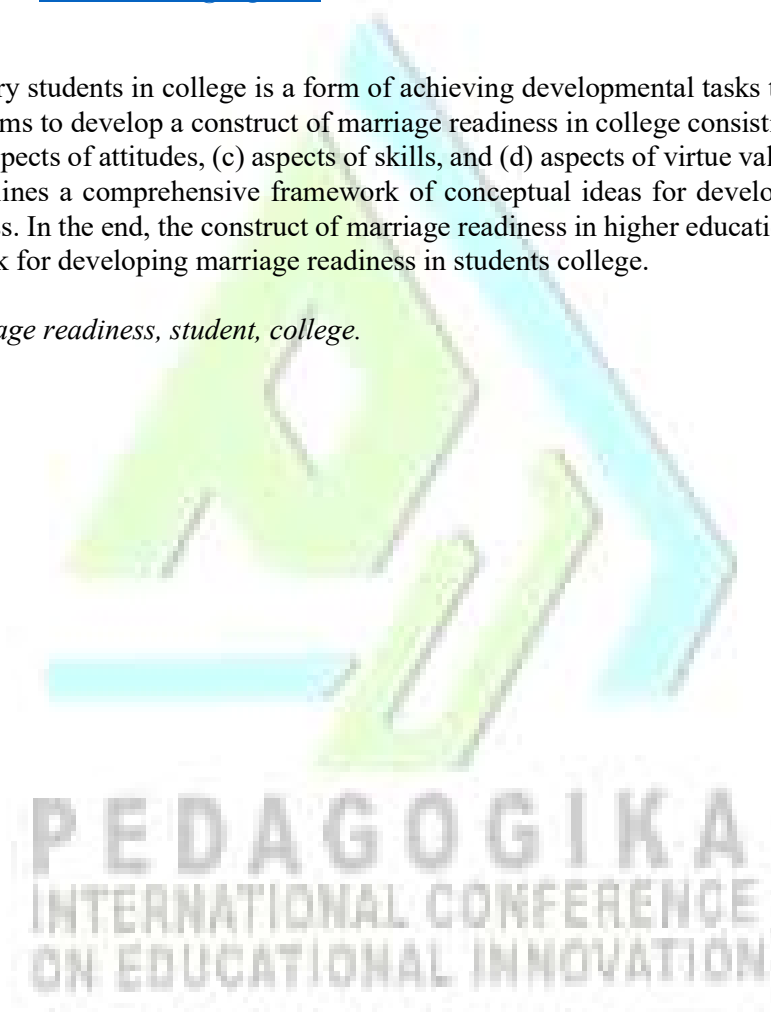
Retrospective Method for Analyzing Typographic Design Work in Higher Education

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Continuing the previous research about analyzing the perception of the students' academic workload from online learning in the odd semester of the 2021 Typography course because of a change in the Independent Learning Program – Merdeka Campus (MBKM) curriculum which was officially launched by the Minister of Education and Culture in early 2020. The findings states that the perception of the students' mental perception was in fact, sufficient—not heavy nor light. In this follow-up study, we examine the student's projects results more deeply. The topic for analysis will be designing a logo—a new material from the 20/21 curriculum that was undergone by students from the COVID-19 pandemic with more than enough assignments. Four student representatives stated their perception of heavy and low mental load as they completed this new curriculum. They said that on their way of completing this curriculum, the course was heavy, light, and very good with sufficient scores. Using a retrospective method that is relying on past initial concepts, both manual and digital sketches for data collection, the data were analyzed and grouped through the Bateson learning theory to find out the answer to the question: At which level will students understand the material given—relating to their own mental loads—when completing the designing-a-logo task? For a fact in this research, we have discovered that the perception of the students' mental loads when completing the task to design a logo in this Typography course (KV203) does not affect their understanding of the lecture material. It is, however, related to the busy habits of the students' daily activities that affect: their work and/or task completion rhythms, effort put in exploring and carrying out ideas and all stages of assignments accordingly to the set deadlines. Students with high grades understand more about designing logo and the function of doing it step-by-step, in contrast to the students with moderate grades whose main goal is to just graduate from this typography course. The conclusion of this study is that students who understand very well about designing logo designs and those who do not understand both still pass. This needs to be a consideration or note for the guardian lecturer, it is feared that the same thing will happen to other lecture materials.

CCS CONCEPTS • Social professional topic • Computing methodologies • Computer Graphic

Additional Keywords and Phrases: Online learning, MBKM, Retrospective, Typography

1 INTRODUCTION

Students are often perceived as stressed individuals due to the large amount of academic workload they bear. Stress is an emotional feeling that makes a person feel uncomfortable and unhappy with the situation, he must deal with [1]. Academic related stressors refer to any academic activity such as exams, curriculum, lifestyle, achievement system [2], workload, time management and others [3]. The term workload can be defined as the amount of work that is charged to a person in a certain period. In this case assignments, tutorials, lectures, quizzes, reports, and practicums that need to be done and completed by students to be able to graduate [4]

Prior to the 20/21 Odd Semester, the Typography Course was divided into two semesters, namely Basic and Applicative Typography, with a weight of 3 credits each. 90% of basic typography is done manually, with the aim of training the hand's sensitivity to the structure and design of letters. Applied Typography is done digitally. Both courses are intended for 3rd and 4th semester students. Starting from the Odd semester 20/21 the Typography course is condensed into one course worth 3 credits, through a manual process for initial sketches, followed by a digital process like Applied Typography and added some materials new, namely Logo design, with full online learning for one semester. On Previous research conducted by the research team revealed that the typography course is one of the subjects that needs to be considered in terms of the material and the delivery process, because it is considered that the competency objectives have not been achieved when students take the final project [5]. Data for one semester on 32 students who completed this course revealed that students' perceptions of this course had an optimal mental burden—not heavy and not light, or in other words, students were not stressed and Achievement of Course Learning (CPMK) was also achieved.

Further research was conducted to determine the perception of students' mental burden when completing the Typography course in the new curriculum, which was focused on the task of designing a logo design, with the reason that this task occupies a maximum allocation of five face to face lecture materials, with a perceived value of medium mental load, the task of designing the logo was added to the new curriculum which started in the 20/21 odd semester and the learning was carried out fully online. Regarding online learning, which is often boring, uninteresting, but there are so many and flexibility that some students do not complete the tasks given [6].Will the online learning materials on the task of designing logos be conveyed well to students.

There are data that 32 students who completed the task of designing a logo with light and heavy mental burdens got very good (A) and sufficient (C) scores. The urgency of this research is to want to know what kind of design is designed, how the design process is carried out by the student, because a design is not made solely because of the wishes of the designer who made it. Required stages and processes in designing a design. This is also consistent with the opinion that design is a goal-oriented process. The purpose of design is to solve problems, meet needs, improve situations, and create something new or useful [7]. In addition, they also want to know if they really understand how to design a good and attractive logo or only complete the Typography course but did not get the competence in designing a logo.

2 RESEARCH METHOD

This research quantitatively measured the workload of students who completed an online typographic course in the Department of Visual Communication Design in Bandung. In separated study, there were six check point taken using NASA-TLX [7] for this course based on assignments given. This instrument was measuring the perception of mental load, divided into six dimensions as follows: (1) Mental Demand, (2) Physical Demand, (3) Temporal Demand, (4) Performance, (5) Effort, and (6) Frustration Level [8]

Nevertheless, as the continuation from previous study, then the current study only focusing on the new materials given on this course as part of course evaluation, namely Logo Design assignment which shown bearing the relative medium mental load (mean 63.1 +/- 13.76, range 37.3 to 100 points of Nasa TLX points). Moreover, this assignment took five face-to-face meetings out of 16 meetings in one semester, in synchronic and a-synchronic method).

Hence, this study adopts a semi-structured interview based on a retrospective self-report for reporting what was already done instead of what should have been done [8] on selected assignment and continue with the qualitative descriptive method. However, even though this instrument cut-off point was interpreted as medium mental load (data collected from 32 participants, the breakdown of the low, medium, and high mental load was: 5, 15, and 11, respectively). That means more than 1/3 of students perceived this assignment was giving a high mental load and the understanding about their learning results was not known. Therefore, this study tried to explore the understanding from the specific type of student combining their perception about the load and their results. To separate this category, the data collection in this study divided into three steps data collection as follows:

2.1 First Step: Selecting Potential Respondent

Based on the preliminary study, we purposely selected four students who stated that this assignment gave a heavy mental load, with two results: highest and lowest scores. Thus, four students were selected for this study, each representing: 1) heavy mental load with the best result; 2) heavy mental load with the worst result; 3) low mental load with the best score, and 4) low mental load with the lowest score. Contrasting the level of mental load and the result or marks gained was an example of whether any difference between four clusters was made. This effort was made to understand factors that might affect study results, aside from the perceived mental load. Result refers to scores from 1 to 100, with 100 as the total score. We assume that the student learned other aspects, which will become an evaluation for the more compelling material given.

2.2 Second Steps: Depicting Respondent's Artworks and Composing Semi Structured Interviews

In order to have validated findings, we collected respondents' documented files and separated them into five design steps according to Santoro [9] which consists of thumbnails, critique, comprehensive, presentation and production. Moreover, the interview questionnaire would dig the respondent's retrospective self-report, so the questionnaire was arranged in low-level order (syntax) and compared with their understanding related to the inquiry in designing logo steps (semantics) [10].

Syntax or low-level questionnaire consists of seven questionnaires, start with the instructions to relate when they take the typography as follows: 1) when you get the logo assignment, did you already know the steps to make it, or is this new for you? 2) What are the logo steps you remember? 3) What is the function of making mind mapping? How do you make that kind of mind mapping? 4) What is the function of making a manual sketch? Did you provide more than what the lecturer asked, or not? Why? 5) What is the function of making digital sketches?

Is there any problem with converting your manual sketch to digital? Did you find your digital result better than your manual sketch? Why? 6) What is the function of making a responsive logo? 7) What is the function of the Guide Standard Manual book? What's inside?

The semantic or high-level questionnaire consists of two questions, based on their understanding or practice now, as follows: 1) Imagining once you get logo assignment (could be in the future, or for your freelance job if you had), from these five steps of designing logos, which one you think is not necessary? 2) Did you understand it easily after finishing the logo assignment? Can you explain?

2.3 Third Steps: Categorizing Learning Type

Each respondent took the typographic course in Fall Semester 2021; however, to see the learning retention, this semi-structured interview was conducted in July 2022 (roughly six months after finishing the course). We are eager to know whether the mental load and remarks impact learning retention. Findings then would be clustered into Bateson learning types 0 to 2 [11]. In short, the nested loops of the Bateson type of learning were stacked from the bottom (level 0) to the highest (level 2) as adopted in this paper as follows: 1) level 0 was represented by students who responded to the stimuli (in this case: each step in the assignment) but did not make any changes; 2) level 1 were represented by straight A student, which searches for knowledge itself and receives knowledge, skills, and attitude for future implementation; and 3) level 2 were represented by students who learn how 'to learn (represented by the students who also aim for a good score, not only the knowledge only). This study did not discuss the higher level of Bateson's type of learning (level 3), as our emphasis is on learning retention.

3 DATA RESULT

The material in the Typography course, the new curriculum which will be given in the Fall semester of 2021, has met Graduate Competence (SNDIKTI)-Knowledge Level 6 (D4/S1), namely (P2) Develop design concepts, (P3) Operate software design, (P5) Apply basic design principles, (P11) Create design work, (P12) Evaluate design work, (P13) Present design work.

3.1 Details of Student Assignments in Typography Course (KV203)

Table 1: Students assignment detail in Typography course

Sub Learning Outcomes: Students can create an attractive and communicative (C6) Logo Design, create a Graphic Standard Manual Logo
Method of Task Work Stages (Syntax curriculum):   Students listen to the theoretical explanation from the lecturer,   Students choose a product/service for which their logo will be designed   Students make a simple analysis   Students make a mind-map about the logo to be designed and then conclude it into a concept to design a logo.   Students discuss with lecturers and agree on the logo concept   Students design 20 manual sketches of logos   Lecturers choose 3 alternative manual logo sketches and students develop into 9 alt designs and digitize them.   Lecturer chooses 1 digital logo design   Students provide alternative colors and logotypes   Students finalize the logo that has been discussed with the lecturer in digital form.   Student designing Graphic Standard Manual Logo
Indicators and Assessment Weights: Good process steps, good understanding of how to design a logo and GSM, achieving aesthetics   and functional of the logo work.
Implementation Schedule: Five times face-to-face, Full online class
Equipment needed: Paper, stationery, computer, printer (if any)

3.2   A Sample of the Logo Design Process by Students

The data is attached in the following link

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1b-spDhvzR5WaO04coI5FameRnjVtIdLO?usp=sharing

3.3   Syntax and Semantic Curriculum Interview

The data is attached in the following link

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1b-spDhvzR5WaO04coI5FameRnjVtIdLO?usp=sharing

4   DISCUSSIONS

JI- 2064037- High Mental Burden (84.57), High Score (90); SF S, Low Mental Burden (45) High Score (85). In Bateson learning, it can be categorized into level 1. The logo design process is carried out properly and correctly step by step, collected per stage of the process according to the deadline determined by the lecturer. Good understanding of logo material, understand how to design a good and attractive logo, supported by exploration of the right ideas. Fluent in using design programs also manual skill flexibility makes the logo creation process easier. Line sketching skills are very important for the field of design (visual communication, products, interiors) and are basic skills that must be activated and improved through education [12]. Using digital or manual devices has its own advantages. Sketching on a computer allows students to work in more steps to create details, but students can see real objects and try out various effects in the software. Unfortunately, because students are forced to provide more detail while working on the computer, it allows a lot of imagination that is not expressed when they use paper as a medium for sketching. [13] Paper sketching is so important in the design process, especially in the early stages, because doing the sketching process allows the designer to deal with multiple levels of abstraction simultaneously. Paper sketches provide an opportunity for the designer to move between the overall idea and the general concept and detail aspects of the design into a kind of dialogue between the designer and what is being designed [14].This student can follow the rhythm of the assignment given, even though learning is done online since this student started studying. The background of a reputable high school with fairly solid school activities carried out for 8 hours in 5 days makes the work rhythm or activities of these students accustomed to working on scheduled assignments. The design process that is well understood and carried out in stages affects the aesthetic and functional results of the work.

RC – 2064021- High Mental Burden (82.87), Low Score (65), in Bateson learning can be categorized to level 0. The logo design process has been attempted to follow the material and deadlines given, some processes are missed due to time felt too fast for this student. Understanding of the material to design a good and attractive logo is lacking, some even forget it altogether. This student feels heavy because the rhythm of the assignment is felt too fast, which is not in accordance with their daily activities, moreover the online learning that has been carried out since this student entered the University has formed a relaxed learning attitude. This affects the perception of mental load in the course of work assignments. The results of his design work are also not optimal, in terms of aesthetics and function, they do not reach, so the value obtained is also low compared to other students who perceive the mental burden of doing this task as heavy.

VJ - 2064001- Low Mental Burden (37.33), Low Score (60). in Bateson learning can be categorized to level 0. The process of designing the logo design has been attempted to follow the material and deadlines given. The understanding of the material is very poor, even when interviewed, many forget, because when completing this task, it is very dependent on the notes/pdf material provided. This student does not try to remember the material given to design a good and attractive logo design. The process of exploring ideas and sketches is instant, just searched from the internet and changed a little to make it look different. This affects the final work that does not meet the standardization to get a good score from the

aesthetic and functional point of view, so that even though the perception of mental burden when working on a light task is very low, understanding of the material is very lacking. This is in line with Dhawan's research, 2020 that students are not sufficiently prepared to balance their tasks, family, and social life with their online learning life, besides that students are also less prepared for some academic competencies. Two years of learning that has been carried out online with information and communication that is not limited by space and time gives rise to various types of learning interactions [15]. The class of 2020 that is the sample of this study are those who have received online learning since entering lectures until now. For students who are used to working independently and have good learning motivation and try to get good grades, it will lead to positive interactions, and maximum grades can even be better than offline learning. They can use their time as effectively as possible.

Only armed with quotas and gadgets or computers, they can complete learning materials from online sources other than those given by the lecturer. Online interaction related to learning can be done directly through interactive learning sites provided by the university and various free applications provide the potential for students to understand the learning materials provided. In line with the statement that great potential for valuable learning experiences in a virtual environment can be obtained by students, through the support of the university's growing technological infrastructure and the quality of interaction with teachers [16]. From the point of view of the subject lecturers; Due to the panic situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as a teacher, you can develop an innovative pedagogical approach in this panic situation which is also known as "Panicgogy". This situation is also a new challenge to develop learning content that not only meets the learning outcomes in the curriculum but also creates engagement for students [17]. This statement is also in line with the discussion of McLuhan's theory, showing that he focuses on the whole reality that is constructed outside the media itself [18]. In other words, every communication media exists or is designed to be used as intended. Hence, when the media is used to bridge online learning, there will be adaptations made by the users. However, due to a sudden need, every interested party will adapt. Communication media, with its function shifted, automatically has limitations both in terms of features and capabilities. Apart from the communication media used, both lecturers and students also need to make various adjustments to the teaching-learning habits that were previously done face-to-face.

5 CONCLUSSION

In response to the Independent Learning Program – Merdeka Campus (MBKM) curriculum program launched by the government in 2021, several courses need to be allocated to new courses that are in accordance with the MBKM curriculum program. Typography courses are condensed from 6 credits to 3 credits. The task of designing a logo is a new material in this course which is available starting from the odd semester 20/21, which is taken by students who have been undergoing a full online learning method since the COVID-19 pandemic. After 1 semester passed, data was collected retrospectively and categorized according to Bateson learning, it was found that the perception of the workload, whether light or heavy, from students when completing the logo design task had no effect on students' understanding of the lecture material on designing logo designs in the Typography course (KV203) but related to the busy habits of students' daily lives that affect the rhythm of work or task completion and the effort made when they explore ideas and carry out all stages of assignments given according to the deadlines determined by the lecturer. Students with high grades-A, understand more about designing logo and the function of doing it step-by-step, in contrast to the students with moderate grades – C, whose main goal is to just graduate from this typography course. Step-by-step designing a logo design have also been forgotten.

However, students who really understand about designing logo designs and those who don't understand both still pass. This needs to be a consideration or note for the guardian lecturers, it is feared that the same thing will happen in other lecture materials. Passed but did not understand what was being studied, so that it affected the final project as if the student

had never received the material. This also answers previous research conducted by the research team, which revealed that the typography course is one of the subjects that needs to be considered in terms of the material and the delivery process, because it is considered that the competency objectives have not been achieved when students take their final project. As a recommendation, further research can be done with a research pattern like this in other subjects.

5.1 Research Limitations

This study had limited sample selection as our convenience sample only contrasted the farthest score and mental load apart. All the samples were still represented as passed students in the typographic course with the Grade Point Average of more than 3.00 out of 4.00. thus, the profile of participants may differ significantly if the students did not pass the course. Also, the course was online since the data collection points were still during the pandemic COVID-19 period.

6   AKNOWLEDGMENT

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