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Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_11/151101_Alibraheim_2021_E1_R1.pdf)   **The Use of Internet Services by Female Graduate Students in Girls Colleges Central Library (GCCL), Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University Essa A. Alibraheim1, Hassan F. Hassan2Najla N. Albuainain3,**1Assistant professor, College of Education, Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Saudi Arabia, 2Professor, College of Education, Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Saudi Arabia, 3Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Saudi Arabia Email: 1ealibraheim@iau.edu.sa (mailto:ealibraheim@iau.edu.sa), 2hfhassan@iau.edu.sa (mailto:hfhassan@iau.edu.sa) In recent times, technology has rapidly infiltrated all aspects of life, including education. One...

- **Vol 15 Iss 10 (/index.php/ijicc-editions/2021/226-vol-15-iss-10)**

Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_10/151009_Nor_2021_E_R.pdf)   **Students' Cognitive Development Through Improvisations in a Theater Game-Based Approach Norzuraina binti Mohd Nor1, Norasmah binti Mohd Nor2, Santhi A/P Letchumanan3, Mohd Fadzil bin Mohd Arif4, Halim bin Busno5,**Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris1, Institut Pendidikan Guru Kampus Perempuan Melayu2, Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Tok Perdana3, Sekolah Kebangsaan Sultan Abdullah4, Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Sultan Alauddin5 This study aims to examine students' cognitive development during the teaching and learning of the topic of Mixed-media Paintings using a theater game-based approach....

- **Vol 15 Iss 9 (/index.php/ijicc-editions/2021/225-vol-15-iss-9)**

Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_9/15920_Alhasanat_2021_E_R.pdf) **Problems of Implementation ofArabic Language E-Curriculum in Amman's Schools Dr. Issa Khalil Alhasanat,** Arab Open University/Jordan, Email: I_hasanat@aou.edu.jo (mailto:I_hasanat@aou.edu.jo) This study aims to explore the problems that exist in the challenges of implementation of Arabic language e-curriculum in Amman's Schools. The researcher designed a questionnaire to identify these problems. The most prominent problems that confronted Arabic language teachers while applying e-curricula for the subject included technical problems in computer devices or communication networks, the scarcity of devices, inadequate...

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Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_8/15800_Trevallion_2021_E_R.pdf) **The Creativity Revolution and 21st Century Learning Dr Deborah Trevallion1, Mrs Leticia Nischang Cusanelli1**, 1The University of Newcastle, Australia Our hearts ache with the loss of Sir Ken Robinson, (1950-2020) after an extraordinary life as one of the world's leading educationalists and thinkers on creativity and innovation. The world has lost a giant with Sir Ken Robinson's passing. Sir Ken Robinson was to education, what Steve Jobs was to technology, and what Stephen Hawking was to physics and cosmology. Sir Ken Robinson, a great educationalist with a deep sense of humanity, an...

- **Vol 15 Iss 7 (/index.php/ijicc-editions/2021/222-vol-15-iss-7)**

Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_7/15700_Knight_2021_E1_R.pdf) **The Literacy Component Model: A Pragmatic Universal Paradigm Bruce Allen Knighta**, **Susan Galletlyb**, **Kerry Therese Aprilec** aCentral Queensland University, Australia; University of Ostrava, Czech Republic, **b**Private Speech Pathologist, Australia, cCentral Queensland University, Australia The Simple View of Reading (SVR; Gough & Tunmer, 1986; Hoover & Gough, 1990), a well-established model used widely in reading research, states that reading comprehension builds from two relatively independent subskills, word-reading skills and language skills. By not including writing and key...

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Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_6/15601_Thagafi_2021_E1_R2.pdf) **Need-For-Touch, Product Innovativeness, Gender and Product Knowledge: A Contextual Study on Consumers in Saudi Arabia Abdulelah Althagafi1,2 Mahmood Ali3, Hasan Balfaqih1 ,** 1College of Business Administration, University of Business and Technology, Jeddah 21448, Saudi Arabia. 2Glasgow School for Business & Society, Glasgow Caledonian University, Glasgow, United Kingdom. 3The Institute of Business Management, Karachi, Pakistan. Corresponding author: a.althagafi@ubt.edu.sa (mailto:a.althagafi@ubt.edu.sa) This study extends earlier research on the role of Need-For-Touch on consumer behaviour. To be more precise, it...

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Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_5/15468_Ellahi_2021_E1_R.pdf) **Investigating the Impact of COVID 19 Outbreak on Stock Market Returns: Evidence from Pakistan Nazima Ellahia, Jamshaid ur Rehmanb, Numair Ahmad Sulehric, Muhammad Abrar Ahmadd, Tanzeela Qureshie,** aAssociate Professor, Department of Economics & Finance, Foundation University Islamabad, Pakistan, bAssistant Professor, Department of Economics, Government College University Lahore, Pakistan, cAssistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, Foundation University Islamabad, Pakistan, dAssistant Professor, Department of History and Arts, Division of Arts and Social Sciences, University...

- **Vol 15 Iss 4 (/index.php/ijicc-editions/2021/219-vol-15-iss-4)**

Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_4/15401_Budiwati_2021_E1_R.pdf) **Financial Literacy and Financial Planning in the Retirement Family Neti Budiwatia, Fazar Nuriansyahb, Deni Nugrahac,**a,b,Faculty of Economics, Universitas pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia, cFaculty of Economics Education, Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Indonesia, Email: netibudiwati@upi.edu (mailto:netibudiwati@upi.edu) a, fazar@upi.edu (mailto:fazar@upi.edu)b, deni.babeh@gmail.com (mailto:deni.babeh@gmail.com)c This theoretical literature study aims to provide an overview of the concept of the importance of financial literacy in financial planning, especially in old age. Financial knowledge in managing finances is very important, especially towards retirement age. Readiness to face...

- **Vol 15 Iss 1 (/index.php/ijicc-editions/2021/218-vol-15-iss-1)**

  Volume 15, Issue 1, 2021 Special Edition: Innovative Ways Forward in Mental Health and Higher Education Practices Guest Editor: Prof. Margaret Anne Carter Australian College of Applied Psychology (ACAP), Brisbane, Australia Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_1/15100_Forward_2021_R2.pdf) **Forward**by **Prof. Margaret Anne Carter** Pages i to iii Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_1/15101_Kankam_2021_R.pdf) **Why Librarians Matter in the Promotion of Mental Health Literacy in Higher Education Dr. Philip Kwaku Kankam1**, **Frank Darkwa Baffour2,** 1Department of Information Studies, University of Ghana., 2College of Arts, Society and Education, James Cook University. All over the world, mental health problems have been...

- **Vol 15 Iss 3 (/index.php/ijicc-editions/2021/217-vol-15-iss-3)**

  Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_3/15303_Kholis_2021_E1_R1.pdf) **Distribution of Productive Zakat for Reducing Urban Poverty in Indonesia Nur Kholisa, Mugiyatib,**a,bFakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Indonesia, Email: anurkholis@uinsby.ac.id, bmugiyati@uinsby.ac.id (mailto:mugiyati@uinsby.ac.id) DOI: 10.53333/IJICC2013/15303 Productive zakat is a strategic mechanism to help alleviate poverty. This study aims to explore the mechanism by which BAZNAS manages productive zakat in an attempt to help alleviate poverty in Indonesia. This study uses a qualitative exploratory approach. Documentary data pertaining to zakat distribution to *mustahīq* in the urban...

- **Vol 15 Iss 2 (/index.php/ijicc-editions/2021/216-vol-15-iss-2)**

  Pdf (/images/Vol_15/Iss_2/141121_Massabia_2021_E1_R.pdf) **An Employee Perspective of IT Innovation in the Banking Industry: Evidence from a Canadian Bank Branch Nabil Messabia, DBA, CPA, CGAa, Ngo Ngue Marguerite, MBAb,Chokri Kooli, Phdc,**aAssociate professor, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Gatineau, Canada, bDoctoral candidate, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada, cAssistant professor, Lusail University, Doha, Qatar, Email: anabil.messabia@uqo.ca (mailto:nabil.messabia@uqo.ca), bnmaguy2004@yahoo.fr (mailto:nmaguy2004@yahoo.fr), cibm4chk@yahoo.fr (mailto:ibm4chk@yahoo.fr) The purpose of this paper is to understand the perceived impact of check imaging service as a technological innovation on bank employees....

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Vol 11 Iss 10 (/index.php/ijicc-editions/2020/163-vol-11-iss-10)

Pdf (/images/vol11iss10/111003_Zubaedi_2020_E_R.pdf)

The Use of the ASSURE Model in Developing Animation Video as English Teaching Materials for Islamic Kindergarten Students

Zubaedi[a], M. Arif Rahman Hakim[b*], Asiyah[c],
[a,b,c]Fakultas Tarbiyah and Tadris, Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Bengkulu, Indonesia, Email: [b*]arifelsiradj@iainbengkulu.ac.id

Based on preliminary studies conducted by researchers, many Islamic kindergartens found that it is difficult to find suitable teaching materials for the students and the teachers. Similar problems were expressed by teachers in several Islamic Kindergartens in Bengkulu, Indonesia. The finding of this study was a teaching material product in the form of animation developed using ASSURE model that has gone through the stages of needs analysis, development of teaching materials, expert validation, try-outs, and final revisions. In the teaching material that has been developed, the researchers also included Islamic content which is based on the results of tryouts that have been conducted in five Islamic kindergartens in Bengkulu. This product received a positive response from teachers and students and proved useful in completing and covering shortcomings teaching in several Islamic education institutions for early age learners as the research location. Pages 1 to 19

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Exploring Javanese Interpersonal Communication using the *Catur-Atahiktri* Approach: the Four Basic Values of Javanese Interpersonal Relationships

Muhammad Iqbal[a], Agus Suroso[b], Wiwiek Rabiatul Adawiyah[c], [a]Phd Student, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto, Indonesia, [b,c]Professor, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto, Indonesia, Email: [a]sweetiqbal96@gmail.com, [b]roso.fe2014@gmail.com, [c]wiwiekra@gmail.com

This paper examines and validates Javanese interpersonal communication's dimensionality. A survey of 120 Batik employees was conducted. The new construction of Javanese interpersonal communication is stated to be built and tested. At the first point, preliminary form development, in-depth interviews, reviewing prior theoretical and empirical research in the field of interpersonal communication is constructed. During the second stages, item generation, content validity testing and construct validity assessment is accompanied to examine the dimensionality of the proposed construct. At the final stage, we employed reliability and validity information. Our results validate Javanese interpersonal communication as a multidimensional construct comprising of (a) Narimo (giving in), (b) Ngalah (accepting all things in life with gratitude), (d) Empan papan (place consciousness) and (d) Andhap Asor (humbleness/modesty). The research results contribute to a better understanding of the dimensionality and drivers of interpersonal communication based on *catur-atahiktri* approach. This can help managers to enhance their corporate strategies to build harmony among employees in a Javanese community working environment. Pages 20 to 36

Pdf (/images/vol11iss10/111008_Sylvia_2020_E_R1.pdf)

Willingness to Communicate in a Foreign Language: the Factors Affecting Students with a High English Ability in the Higher Education Classroom

Sylvia[a], Gunadi Harry Sulistyo[b], Safnil Arsyad[c],
[a,b]State University of Malang, Indonesia, [c]University of Bengkulu, Indonesia, Email: [a]sylvia.1702219@students.um.ac.id, [b]gunadi.hs@um.ac.id, [c]safnil@unib.ac.id

While there are ample studies on willingness to communicate (WTC) that do not specify the subject characteristics of the studies, a study on low willingness to communicate focusing on the factors of students with a high English ability is needed. This study investigates WTC factors in 110 EFL students majoring in ELT in Indonesia with low WTC and high English ability using a mixed-method approach. After assessing the inferential statistics, the partial and multiple regression analyses were applied to know the variables. To get more comprehensive data about the positive and significant variables, deep-interviews were carried out on the selected students. The findings show that the WTC factors are influenced by some conditions such as confidence and classroom environment. It is suggested that WTC factors for the subject characteristics are required to be carried out by other antecedents, propensities and contexts.
Pages 37 to 52

Pdf (/images/vol11iss10/111011_Albakry_2020_E_R.pdf)

The Use of Malaysian Phonology in Developing a Malaysian Mouth-chart for the Animation Industry

Nur Safinas Albakry[a*], Mohd Ekram Alhafiz Hashim[b], Norzalina Noor[c], Mohd Hafiz Che Othman[d], [a,b,c,d]Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, 35900 Tanjung Malim, Perak, Malaysia, Email: [a*]nursafinas@fskik.upsi.edu.my

Referring to previous studies, it has been found that mouth-charts refer to the mother tongue and the spoken language of a place and environment. In animation, a country's mouth-charts are different because of the language, the way it is spoken and the way it expresses symbols and objects in the form of speaking. According to pilot studies and observations on animation studios, this paper found that references to mouth-charts are widely used from western and other Asian countries by doing a little bit of improvising on these animated characters. This paper, concerns of this phenomenon and proposes a study of the mouth-chart for Malaysian animation as a reference. Phonology theory and viseme are integrated to recapitulate how the correct pronunciation refers to the native language and the mother tongue in the Malaysian context. This paper accumulates a set of mouth-charts that were obtained through visual analysis by experts and translated through animated characters. Arising out of this the mouth-charts suggest the first research phase before being used as a design and reference for the animated character's mouth. Pages 53 to 74

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Value In Exchange: The Importance of User Interaction as the Center of User Experiences

Ramlan Jantan[a], Norfadilah Kamaruddin[b], Shahriman Zainal Abidin[c], Tajul Shuhaizam Said[d*], Harozila Ramli[e], [a,d,e]Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, 35900 Tanjong Malim, Perak, Malaysia, [b,c]Mara University of Technology (UiTM), Malaysia, Email: [d*]tajul@fskik.upsi.edu.my

In this era of technology, the co-creation approach has become a new development trend. In light of this, most design businesses have transformed their development strategy from being goods-dominant into service-dominant, where more attention is given to the end-users and their roles in the development process. As a result, the conventional development process is being replaced with a more cooperative one. Consequently, numerous studies have been conducted to explore the extension of the co-creation method in the design development process. Most studies have focused on issues found during the production process. This study aims to investigate potential values established during the pre-production process, known as the 'unique value proposition'. User involvement is questioned and crucially debated at the entry level of the pre-production process in the provider sphere, where the creation of value in-exchange took place. Thus, this paper proposes a potential framework of the co-creation approach for Malaysian interactive multimedia development. The framework is formulated from both parties involved: the users and designers. The framework will clearly give an explanation on the value of the co-creation approach and could assist relevant design industries/companies in developing a blueprint for the design process. This paper further contributes to the literature on the co-creation of value and digital ecosystems. Pages 75 to 83

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Contemporary Malay Dance in Singapore – Riding the Waves of Change

Muhammad Fazli Taib Saearani[a*], Azrin Abdul Rahim[b], [a]Department of Performing Arts, Faculty of Music and Performing Arts, Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia, [b]AKSI – Regional Arts & Cultural Academy Limited, Goodman Arts Centre, Singapore, Email: [a*]fazli@fmsp.upsi.edu.my

Malay dance in Singapore has evolved dramatically since the birth of the nation in 1965. However, Malay dance itself has a long history stretching back hundreds of years in the Malay Archipelago with Arabic and Portuguese influences shaping the various dances over the centuries. This research aims to capture the moment when the paradigm shift occurred and the subsequent transformation of the Malay dance scene in Singapore. One of the aims of this research is to record the evolvement of Malay dance for the preservation of Malay cultural heritage as part of Singapore's history for future generations. As the researchers try to record the paradigm shifts that have taken place in Malay traditional arts, the researchers are reminded of the centuries of unwritten history that have been inherited from our forefathers. This tradition of the oral dissemination of history could have been the reason why important milestones in the Malay traditional and performing arts have not been recorded and are difficult to trace. There is now a sense of urgency to record the plethora of evidence of shifts and movement in Malay dance in Singapore which plays a vital role in the nations' cultural landscape. It is hoped this article could be an impetus for the social recapitalization of Malay traditional arts in Singapore. This article, "Contemporary Malay Dance in Singapore – Riding the Waves of Change" is an extract from a study by the same researchers about the "History of Malay Dance In Singapore." This article specifically demonstrates a paradigm shift in the 1980's which was the period of change for Malay Dance in Singapore. It also highlights some of the problems that have arisen in relation to change and growth. Pages 84 to 101

Pdf (/images/vol11iss10/111014_Abdullah_2020_E_R.pdf)

Development and Validation of the Music Education Teaching Practice E-Supervision System Using the Google Classroom Application

Mohd Hassan Abdullah[a*], Mohd Azam Sulong[b], Mahayuddin Abdul Rahim[c], [a,b,c]Faculty of Music and Performing Arts Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris 35900 Tanjong Malim, Perak Malaysia, Email: [a*]mohd@fmsp.upsi.edu.my

Teaching practices have been regarded as one of the most important components of a teacher training program that will produce quality beginning teachers. One of the most important elements of teaching practice is supervision. Currently, In Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia, supervision is conducted by the supervisor only two or three times for each teaching practice session. This leads to the questions regarding the effectiveness of the way to guide the trainee efficaciously. Through these processes, both supervisors and trainees have faced many problems and constraints which include factors of distances, time and budget constraints, as well as supervisory skills. This study aims to develop a complete teaching practice e-supervision system in music education using the Google Classroom application to complement face-to-face supervision currently in practice. This experimental case study utilized a mix of qualitative and quantitative study design. Research data was obtained through document analysis, focus group discussions, interviews, observations and questionnaires. The E-Supervisory Teaching Practice System has undergone expert validation before being implemented in a real setting during the session involving music education teachers, trainees, and supervisors. The results were analysed and triangulated to see their usefulness and the impacts on their teaching practice. The findings of this study can be used by various institutions of higher learning, policymakers, and stakeholders involved in teaching practice especially music teachers. Pages 102 to 116

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Practices of Problem-Based Learning (PBL) In Teaching Islamic Studies in Malaysian Public Universities

Ibrahim Hashim[a*], Syakirah Samsudin[b], [a]Faculty of Human Sciences, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia, [b]Faculty of Science and Mathematics, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia, Email: a*ibrahim@fsk.upsi.edu.my (mailto:a*ibrahim@fsk.upsi.edu.my)

The needs of 21st century skills among students are very crucial in facing the demand of the nation and the world. It is also important that these skills align with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Malaysian Education Blueprints – Higher Education (MEB-HE) in developing and enhancing students with interpersonal skills focussing on critical thinking and problem solving, communication, collaborative and creative and innovative Islamic Studies have always been seen as a discipline that has been preserved and the delivery of the knowledge is also expected to be conventional and traditional. This study was conducted to identify the Problem-Based Learning implementation in selected public universities and the lecturer perceptions on PBL. A total of 298 questionnaires have been filled out by students. A total of 10 lecturers were interviewed to identify their perceptions on PBL implementation. The questionnaires items were analysed descriptively for percentage in identifying students' perceptions and interviews were transcribed and analysed thematically to identify the lecturers' perceptions. Results showed positive perceptions on PBL implementation in Islamic Studies. Suggestions to improve the PBL implementation are also discussed. Pages 117 to 129

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Social Media and High Academic Achievers' Learning Experiences

Norlaile Salleh Hudin[a], Noraine Salleh Hudin[b],
[a]Faculty of Management and Economics, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, 35900 Tanjung Malim, Perak Malaysia, [b]Faculty of Science and Mathematics, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, 35900 Tanjung Malim, Perak Malaysia, Email: [a]norlaile@fpe.upsi.edu.my, [b]noraine@fsmt.upsi.edu.my

Purpose: The study aims to explore the experience of using social media in the learning process of high academic achievers. **Methodology:** A qualitative approach was employed by interviewing 10 final year high academic achievers from pure science and social science programs in a Malaysia public university. Data was analysed by using a thematic analysis. **Main Findings:** The findings revealed that social media was mainly used as supporting sources to increase students' understanding of a lesson. However, most of the participants agreed that social media contents, particularly peers' academic achievements and motivational quotes, increased their motivation to study and obtain high academic achievement. **Applications:** The universities could optimize their social media platform by highlighting individual students' achievement through good narration and photos that could develop intrinsic motivation to learn among students. **Novelty/Originality:** This study extends the current literature about social media and learning experience among students by focusing on high academic achievers perspectives. Pages 130 to 142

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The Influence of Total Quality Management and Transformational Leadership on Teacher Quality in Malaysian Secondary School

Mohd Rahimi A Rahman[a], Mohamed Yusoff Mohd Nor[b*], Jamallulail Ab Wahab[c], Azlin Norhaini Mansor[d], [a]Tunku Syed Idrus Secondary School, Tampin, Malaysia [b,c,d]Faculty of Education, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, Malaysia, Email: [b*]yusoff1963@ukm.edu.my

This study aims to examine the influence of total quality management and transformational leadership on teacher quality in secondary schools. This study used a cross-sectional survey to collect data from 423 secondary school teachers from all over Malaysia. Data was collected using questionnaires adapted from Total Quality Management Instruments (Zhang, Waszink, & Wijngaard, 2000), Multi-Factor Leadership Questionnaire (Avalio & Bass, 2004) and Malaysian Teacher Standards Instruments (MOE, 2008). This study used Multiple Regression to determine the relationship between variables. Simple random sampling procedures and proportional random sampling were employed in this study. The results portrayed that reward is the best total quality management practice that influence teacher quality. Whereas idealized influence as in leadership dimension influences dominantly on teacher quality. Therefore, the practices of rewarding and implementing charismatic leadership styles are encouraged to improve teacher quality in Malaysian secondary schools. Pages 143 to 158

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The Influence of Organizational Governance Factors in the Implementation of the National Dual Training System (NDTS)

Sariyah Adam[a], Mohamad Sattar Rasulc[b*], Ruhizan Mohamad Yasin[c], Rose Amnah Abd Rauf[d], Ahmad Rosli Mohd Nor[e], [a,b,c]Faculty of Education, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, [d]Faculty of Education, University of Malaya, Malaysia, [e]Community College of Masjid Tanah, Malaysia, Email: [b*]drsattar@ukm.edu.my

The National Dual Training System (NDTS) is a co-operative training program conceptualized in a real working environment. This study aims to examine organizational governance influence on industrial involvement in the of NDTS programs. Semi structured interviews were conducted with 15 industry representatives with a pre-set constructs derived from literature review which are leadership, commitment, trust, and coordination were used. The findings revealed that the way leaders make decisions, commit, interact, and share creates a sense of trust to establish a cooperative relationship. In conclusion, how a leader in an organization and industry decides, is committed to giving and receiving information, effectively communicates and shares positive values, establishes trust and effective coordination elements. Thereby affecting organizations and industries to establish cooperative relationships. Pages 159 to 179

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Smile Reflection: Social Development of Peers in Indonesia

Ady Ferdian Noor[a*], Sonedi[b], Siti Irene Astuti Dwiningrum[c], Haryanto[d], Muhammad Nur Wangid[e], Erika Sari[f], [a,c,d,e]Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia, [b]Muhammadiyah University of Palangkaraya, Indonesia, [f]Universitas Nahdatul Ulama Sumatera Barat, Indonesia, Email: [a*]ady.ferdian@umpalangkaraya.ac.id

Organized education has direction and purpose. The implementation of good education to teach and educate individuals must be imbued with five noble values of the Indonesian nation's life outlook. Individuals, as social beings, always learn and interact with peers. The objective of this research is to analyze the social development of their peers outside of school and family settings to determine an individual's social development. The research method is a meta-analysis of the literature   in various journals and books from exisiting research. The results of that study the behaviour of individuals affect peer relationships both positively and negatively on social development. Pages 180 to 198

Pdf (/images/vol11iss10/111020_Fajrie_2020_E_R.pdf)

A Study of Visual Impairment in the Art Creation Process Using Clay

Nur Fajrie[a*], Tjetjep Rohendi Rohidi[b], M. Syakir[c], Ibnan Syarif[d], Arif Suryo Priyatmojo[e],
[a,b,c,d,e]Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia, Email: [a*]nur.fajrie@umk.ac.id, [b]trrohidi@mail.unnes.ac.id, [c]kirmuharrar@mail.unnes.ac.id43, [d]ibnans@mail.unnes.ac.id, [e]arifsuryo@mail.unnes.ac.id

The focus of this study discusses art activities conducted by visually impaired people in a Social Rehabilitation House (Panti Rehabilitasi Sosial). This study uses a technical approach and clay material using as an agreed theme. The research process was directed by the creativity of art in aesthetic activities, processes and artworks, and sensitivity of the participants. The artwork was presented through collaborative researchers with the experiences of five participants who were visually impaired and had different characteristics. The fruits, which became the theme, generated artworks based on their favourite form, scent, and curiosity. The intensity of sensitivity could be seen in the activities of holding, recognizing, identifying objects and expressing opinions. The nature of the clay material created a re-creation process of art-making techniques that produced quality from the elements and principles of art. Artworks using clay material produced the media of expression-communication-actualization in a non-verbal way. The aesthetic role of the visually impaired participants was affected by complexity in the sensitivity of individual experiences and cognitive abilities. Pages 199 to 218

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Home Economics Education: A Subject for Moral and Character Building in Junior High School Students in Indonesia

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Home economics, as an education subject, became the main option for junior high school students in Indonesia before the year 1960. The material is aimed at fostering morale and strengthening the character of learners. However, in 1997, home economics was replaced by a creating handcraft subject. This study aims at forming an academic argument for the reinstatement of home economics in Junior High School's 2013 curriculum. Additionally, this study looks at the feasibility of the justification for ten values in home economics as book material for Junior high school. This case study involved 103 home economics teachers in Junior High School in Central Java. The data was collected using questionnaire and forum group discussion. Research results show the following responses from teachers for the reinstatement of home economics as a subject: 14% (14 teachers) "strongly agree" and 71% (73 teachers) "agree", and 15% (16 teachers) "neutral". The followings are the responses from the teachers concerning the inclusion ten values in home economics as book material for Junior high school: 33% (34 teachers) rate "very feasible", and 57% (58 people teacher) "feasible", and 10% (11 persons) "somewhat feasible". The inclusion of ten values is appropriate to foster morale and character education. Pages 219 to 237

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The Lesson of Mbah Maridjan: The Locksmith of Merapi Mountain to Face the Threat of Eruption

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This research aims at revealing the society's perception towards the Merapi Mountain and understanding the lesson of Mbah maridjan to face the eruption of the mountain. This research employs a qualitative approach to reveal the perception of society regarding the Merapi Mountain. The respondents, or the informants, of this research are the family of Mbah Maridjan and the inhabitants of Cangkringan as the place where Mbah maridjan lived, and carried out his life-activities. To collect the research data, observations, interviews, and documentation were conducted. The gaining data will be analysed using a descriptive analytic model. The results indicate that the society has the perception that Merapi Mountain is a sacred place. It is the centre of the spirit in the Java Island. Mbah Maridjan was known as an elder, not because he is more than 80 years old, but because he possesses the spiritual capabilities. He is the role model of others, because of his big responsibilities. He is more as the ship captain. A captain will not leave his ship, no matter happens, he will prefer to sink and die with the ship. Mbah Maridjan, as the locksmith of Merapi Mountain, insisted not to leave Merapi when it began to give signs of eruption. In his heart, he prefers to die because of the ash clouds in the slope of Merapi rather than leave it. Pages 238 to 251

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Merapi's Sacred Advice as a Warning of the Volcanic Eruption Disaster

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The purpose of this study is to analyze the perception of the society against the eruption of Merapi, to find a system and mechanism of Merapi's sacred advice as the local wisdom of the society for preparedness in facing the threat of its eruption, and to discover the concept of inheritance of Merapi's sacred advice as a form of disaster education for society. This research uses a qualitative approach. The informants in this study are people from the Cangkringan society, the caretaker of Mount Merapi, and the officers of Yogyakarta Regional Disaster Management Agency. The data collection techniques are conducted by observing and interviewing the participants. The collected data is analysed using domain, taxonomic, componential, and cultural themes analysis techniques. The results showed that the people have a perception in understanding the threat of Merapi eruption, namely, the Cangkringan society trusts the advice obtained from traditional stakeholders more than the volcanology agency. With this Merapi advice, it is expected that the society can be more prepared to take a stand independently and spontaneously (leadership) in facing the threat of Merapi's eruption. The contents of Merapi's sacred advice are local ideas that are full of wisdom, good value, and are embedded in the society to answer various problems. Pages 252 to 266

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Sufism Ethics in Javanese Aristocracy: A Historical Perspective

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Sufism, in the Javanese tradition, has been practiced since the beginning of the XV and XVI centuries and was carried out by preachers from abroad. This tradition became stronger after the Islamization process by the Wali Songo who synthesized and adapted it between the ideas of Islam and the local culture. The implication of this action was more on the emergence of the synthesis of mystical Islamic patterns of teaching rather than on the Syariah of Islam. Mystification was the form of objectificationthat was carried out by the preachers so that they were able to articulate the values of internal Islam doctrines while considering the local wisdom as their external factors. Since then, the historical journey indicated that the objectification process and the internalization of the values of Sufism in this practice were not always conducted by the preachers, in this case, the santri, who originated in the pesantren tradition. The priyayi or the Javanese aristocrats were not less creative in constructing the idea of Sufism with the local wisdom values. In the XIX century, Mangkunegara IV was a Javanese aristocrat who was successful in constructing Sufism within Javanese patterns of society. The results of Sufism could be seen from some of the pieces of literature written by Mangkunenegara IV. One of which was Serat Wedatama. The Sufi spirit of Mangkunegara IV could be seen from the teaching of catur sembah, which was rich in Javanese ascetic values. Meanwhile, the form of Javanese puritanism could be seen from the teaching of tri prakara, which were wiryo, arto, and winasis. Pages 267 to 286

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Factors Affecting Smartphone Demand in Indonesia

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This study aims to analyze the factors that affect mobile phone demand in Indonesia. The variables that are expected to affect the demand for smartphones is the price of the smartphone, product features, brand name, and social influences. The study method used is an explanatory survey with data collecting techniques of interviews and questionnaires distributed to 200 respondents who have made a purchase of smartphone product in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia. The characteristics of respondents include gender, level of education, income level, and brand of smartphone used. The collected data was analysed using Structural Equation Modelling. The results show that smartphone demand in Indonesia is 68.3 percent influenced by product features and social influences, while the remaining 31.7 percent is influenced by price and brand name. This finding implies that consumers in Indonesia who are choosing a smartphone place less consideration in price and brand,. This condition demonstrates implications for the smartphone manufacturers who should pay attention to the completeness of product features. Pages 287 to 299

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Antecedents of Tourist Loyalty in Health and Wellness Tourism: The Impact of Travel Motives, Perceived Service Quality, and Satisfaction.

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This study attempts to contribute to theory and practice by examining the role of travel motive, perceived service quality, tourist satisfaction and revisit intention in the context of health and wellness tourism. The study relies on primary data collected from international tourists travelling for health and wellness reasons in Phuket, Thailand. Data was collected using convenience sampling and a self-administered approach. The findings indicated that the relationships of travel motive with perceived quality of service and satisfaction were positive and significant. Furthermore, the results revealed that perceived quality of service and satisfaction to tourist loyalty were also positive and significant. The additional analysis also provided for testing the mediating effect of perceived quality of service and satisfaction on the relationship between travel motive and revisit intention. Pages 300 to 315

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The Moderating Role of Subsidy Removal on Factors Influencing SMEs Tax Compliance in Yemen

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Taxes are very important sources of government revenue and have been described by authorities as a very reliable source of funding for economic and social development. Although the government of Yemen has made a lot of effort to generate adequate tax revenue, tax compliance remains significantly low among SMEs and this has a negative effect on government revenue. The role of political instability, zakat payment, and subsidy removal in tax compliance among SMEs has not be investigated. These issues are very important and could have a strong influence on tax compliance. Therefore, this study investigates the relationship between political instability, zakat payment, and tax compliance cost with subsidy removal as a moderator of these relationships. The survey technique was utilized with questionnaires administered to 490 owners-managers of SMEs in the Yemeni manufacturing industry. Analysis was conducted on the data retrieved from respondents utilizing the SPSS and PLS software. Results from the analysis indicates that zakat payment and political instability have a significant positive relationship with the decision to comply or otherwise among SMEs. On the contrary, tax compliance cost has a negative influence on tax compliance. Furthermore, political instability positively and significantly influences tax compliance. It was also found that subsidy removal moderates the influence of political instability on tax compliance behaviour among SMEs. The findings of this research have vital policy implications that the tax authority can use in maximizing tax revenue generation and encouraging tax compliance among SMEs in Yemen and other Gulf countries. Pages 316 to 338

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Academic Procrastination, Self-Esteem, and Self-Efficacy in First-Term University Students in the City of Lima

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The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between academic procrastination and self-esteem and self-efficacy in university students in metropolitan Lima, 2019. The population consisted of 5,800 students, from which a sample of 566 subjects was extracted (283 male, 283 female), aged between 16 and 19 years. The study subjects were selected from the first two terms of 5 universities (4 private and 1 public) in metropolitan Lima. The following instruments were used: The Academic Procrastination Scale (APS), the Specific Perceived Self-efficacy Scale of Academic Situations (SPSSAS) and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, the same that evidenced having psychometric properties of reliability (the method of applying internal consistency) and construct validity (an exploratory factor analysis was performed). The results show that there is a relationship between self-esteem and academic procrastination as Spearman's correlation is -.163, the effect size is 0.4037 and the statistical power is 1.00. While the ratio between procrastination and self-efficacy is -.220, the size of the effect is 0.4690, and the statistical power exceeds 0.80, obtaining the value of 1.00. It is concluded that in both cases there are very weak type correlations. However, the effect size is large and the statistical power is very high. Pages 339 to 357

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The Characteristics of Academic Plagiarism in Four Universities in the City of Arequipa: A Comparative Study Conducted on Male and Female Students

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The objective of this study is to characterize academic plagiarism in male and female students from four universities in the city of Arequipa, Peru. The sample consisted of 1370 students, including 717 females (52.3%) and 653 males (47.7%). A questionnaire was distributed to the students with closed questions that evaluate the behaviours and perceptions about academic plagiarism from a multidimensional point of view. A quantitative approach to cross-sectional descriptive design was proposed. The results indicate that, regarding behaviour towards academic plagiarism, there are similarities in the answers given by both females and males, who stated that "once" they had behaviours related to plagiarism in the university. Regarding the perception of this phenomenon in basic processes of citation and referencing of the sources used, there were some differences between the genders. The survey concludes that both female and male students show similar behaviours and perceptions regarding situations related to acts of academic plagiarism. Pages 358 to 373

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Self-Efficacy and Academic Procrastination: A Study Conducted in University Students of Metropolitan Lima

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The objective of this study is to determine the relationship between self-efficacy and academic procrastination in university students of Metropolitan Lima, in the year 2019. The sample consisted of 712 subjects, including 344 male and 368 female subjects between the ages of 16 and 21 years old selected undertaking their first two terms at 7 private and public universities in the city of Metropolitan Lima. The sample was evaluated with the Specific Perceived Self-Efficacy Scale of Academic Situations (EAPESA) and with the Academic Procrastination Scale (EPA). Both instruments evidenced having psychometric properties of reliability, according to the internal consistency method, and construct validity through exploratory factor analysis. The results show that there is a relationship between self-efficacy and academic procrastination since Spearman's correlation is -.139 and the effect size is 0.373. The statistical power is 1.00, so it is concluded that the results can be generalized to the entire population of university students in the city of Lima. Pages 374 to 390

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The Role of Perceived Value and Gratitude on Positive Electronic Word of Mouth Intention in the Context of Free Online Content

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The present research aims to examine the connection between perceived value and positive e-WOM intention, the moderating role of business model knowledge, and the mediating role of gratitude in the relationship. The data was collected through self-administrated survey procedure and analysed with hierarchical regression analysis to assess relationships between the constructs. The study contributes to the limitation of literature regarding electronic word of mouth and its antecedents in the context of free online content. Pages 391 to 405

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Correlation between Religiosity and Student Achievement Motivation in Islamic Education Science Students

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This paper aims to understand the correlational relationship between religiosity and the motivation to overcome. To achieve that goal, I use quantitative research using parametric statistical testing techniques in the form of associative hypotheses using Pearson Product Moment correlation coefficient analysis. The population of this research is the students of the Islamic Religious Education Study Program, Faculty of Islamic Education, Madura State Islamic Institute, which consists of 215 people in six classes. Researchers took samples of each class, as many as 135 students based on gender, school origin, regional student origin, using proportional random sampling techniques. The results show that religiosity is positively and significantly related to student achievement motivation of 0,000, meaning that because the value is 0,000 <0.05, it can be said that there is a relationship between religiosity and achievement motivation of 0.572. So there is a positive influence between religiosity on achievement motivation of 0.572 or 57.2%. Pages 406 to 420

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Implementation of Alter Ego Shareholders and Their Responsibilities According to the Piercing the Corporate Veil Doctrine in Indonesia

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The application of the piercing the corporate veil doctrine can be carried out in cases such as fraud, inadequate capital, failure to fulfil the formality of company establishment, and abuse of authority within the company as a result of the dominance of one or more shareholders (alter ego). The method used in this paper is a normative juridical approach by comparing the common law system with civil law, in addition this writing also approaches the legal synchronisation both vertically and horizontally to the responsibilities of shareholders in the company. Data was obtained through library research. The results found that regarding the principle of accountability of shareholders in the company a conflict of legal norms occurred, on the one hand, the legal norms regulated in Article 3 paragraph (1) of Law Number 40 Year 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies stipulates that limited liability companies are only responsible for the limited capital included in the company, on the other hand, it requires shareholders not only to be responsible for the amount of shares owned, but they can be responsible for exceeding their shares as regulated in Article 3 paragraph (2). In addition to the conflicting legal norms, there is also a blurring of norms in the Limited Liability Company Law concerning alter ego criteria related to the pooling of shareholders and company profits, or there is no separation of wealth between shareholders and corporate entities. Furthermore, in the Law on Limited Liability Companies in Indonesia, there is also a legal vacuum to apply the piercing doctrine of the corporate veil to hold the shareholders accountable for which the consequences of such acts leads to acts against the law. Pages 421 to 429

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Implementation Model of Tourism Village Policy to Enhance Community Participation at Meat Tourism Village Toba Samosir North Sumatra

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The aim of the study was to analyse an implementation model of tourism village policy to enhance Community Participation at the Meat Tourism Village Toba Samosir, North Sumatra. The specific purposes of this study were to analyse the influence of the content of the policy and the environment policy of a tourism village on community participation. The research methods of the study were quantitative and qualitative . The samples of the study were the community (head of family). The informants were the bureaucratic apparatus, tourists, tourism activists, community leaders at Meat Tourism Village Toba Samosir North Sumatra. Data collection was by documentation study, research instruments, observations, interviews, focus group discussions and triangulation. The data analysis used descriptive techniques and multiple linear regression analysis, data organisation, reduction, interpretation and finally conclusions of the study were made. The results showed that there was a positive and significant influence between the implementation content of tourism village policy and policy environment on the community participation at Meat Tourism Village Toba Samosir, North Sumatra. The implementation model of tourism village to enhance community participation was made up of content of policy, policy environment, sense of belonging, the willingness of policy implementors, and the commitment of policy implementors. Pages 430 to 444

Pdf (/images/vol11iss10/111041_Suharso_2020_E_R.pdf)

Teaching Multiculturalism based on Islamic Historical Relics in Northern Java

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This research aims to analyse the development of multiculturalism knowledge based on Islamic historical heritages in northern Java. The questions of this research are 1) what is the condition of Islamic historical heritages in Northern Java? and 2) how is student's multiculturalism knowledge developed? This project was carried out using a grounded research design (Strauss & Corbin, 1997). This research involved 40 students from social science education classes and was carried out in junior high schools in northern Java. The research data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews and participant observation. The data obtained were analysed using the critical discourse analysis (CDA) approach. The important findings of this research are that: 1) Islamic historical heritages in northern Java have the potential of multiculturalism constructed by past events; 2) multicultural potential is a symbol of religious tolerance and the culture of first generation Islamic propagators in Java; 3) the learning of social science originating from historical heritages is able to develop awareness, idealism, and multiculturalism knowledge of students. This research recommends that social science learning can accommodate the students to study surrounding historical heritage buildings as the source of multiculturalism learning. This relates to the preservation of historical heritages, the transmission of values, and the regeneration of agents for tolerance in society. Pages 445 to 463

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Nexus between Anthropogenic Activities and GHGs Emission in India: An Empirical Analysis

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The worst consequences of environmental degradation are realised all across the globe and environmental sustainability is, thus, the call of the day. Consumption and production activities to fulfil human wants pollute all the means of sustainability through exhaustion and overexploitation of scarce natural resources. This empirical study tries to establish the nexus between anthropogenic activities and GHGs emissions, using ARDL based bound test for India over a period of 44 years spanning 1971 to 2014. The study reveals that fertility rate, population density, Economic Growth, and consumption of primary energy have a positive and statistically significant impact on the emission of GHGs both in the short and longrun. Pages 464 to 481

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Students' Creative Thinking Ability and Thinking Schemata in Cool-Critical-Creative-Meaningful (3CM) Learning

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To be creative is the highest competence in the newest Bloom's taxonomy that must be achieved by everyone, including student teachers. This research aims to 1) describe the 3CM learning model and ability of creative thinking skills in solving mathematics problems, 2) describe the student teachers' pattern and skill of creative thinking in solving mathematics problems, 3) find out the schemata pattern in creative thinking according to the level of creative thinking. This research uses mixed method and explanatory sequential design. The population is the student teachers for elementary school. The quality of learning is determined from expert validation, a practicality test and an effectivity test (paired sample T-test). Ability and creative thinking patterns was measured by triangulation method with test, observation and interview techniques. The result shows 1) the 3CM learning model is effective and gave student teachers the opportunity to think creatively in a systematic manner, 2) the skill of student teachers' creative thinking is various according to the schemata structure that they possess, whether it was a formal, content, or linguistic schemata, 3) the schemata structure of the student teachers is various, viewed from the level of creative thinking. Pages 482 to 498

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Career Development Management of Higher Education Lecturers in Indonesia, a Case Study at STKIP Bina Bangsa Getsempena Banda Aceh

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The purpose of this study was to determine the management process of lecturer resources in Indonesia. This research is focused on the career development of university lecturers in Indonesia. Data were collected by interview, observation and documentation study, then analysed qualitatively. As for data analysis techniques, descriptive-inductive and reflective models are specifically used in this study. This research was conducted at STKIP BBG Banda Aceh, Indonesia. The results of this study are the management of career development of lecturers carried out in higher education. Management of career development of lecturers rests on the visions and missions of the institutions to become superior universities. Pages 499 to 515

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Does Teacher Certification Promote Work Motivation and Teacher Performance? A Lesson from Indonesia

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Over the past decade, an increase in teacher performance covering various contexts may be noted. This study attempts to examine the role of teacher certification on teacher performance in Indonesia. In addition, this paper also provides work motivation and its impact on teacher performance. This study applied a quantitative research method using linear regression analysis. The research was conducted by observing the certified teachers at vocational high schools in East Java of Indonesia. The sample of this research was approximately 297 certified teachers at vocational high schools in East Java. In addition, the sample was determined using proportional random sampling. The data were gathered using questionnaires given to the respondents with five scales criteria. Furthermore, the data were analysed using linear regression analysis. The findings showed that teacher certification positively affects work motivation. Indeed, teacher certification also positively impacts teacher performance. Pages 516 to 525

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The Role of Entrepreneurship Development towards Socio-Economic Growth in Society: The Hungry Man Restaurant Case Study- WUSE II – Abuja, Nigeria

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Purpose – The aim of this research is to study and explore the entrepreneurship role in the development of the socio-economic growth of the society by using the hungry man restaurant, Abuja Nigeria as a case study. This research attempts to find out if the role of entrepreneurship in Nigeria is important, as well as to highlight the use of entrepreneurship in an economy, investigating government involvement in the country's entrepreneurship development. This study of the government's deliberate strategy or regulation, introduced and enforced at all levels in the federation, was designed to promote the development and growth of entrepreneurs in society.

Design/methodology/approach – the study uses a compilation of primary and secondary analysis to obtain quantitative details. Taking on a statistical test performed through X,2 the hypothesis shows that perhaps the government's inconsistency in delivering significant support for areas of business has led to economic instability. **Findings –** the research concluded that the best form of business which touches the average life of the poor in the society is entrepreneurship. That poverty will always exist is a fact that cannot be disputed even in advanced countries; the depth and magnitude of poverty could be appropriated but not totally eradicated. Through the appropriate mix of programs, some of which have been executed by the small scale enterprise, where poverty is conceived as a broad problem that's due to lack of money or even lack of food security, additional structures, education services, health care needs, technological development, provision of social amenities' etc. should also be considered as ways in which poverty can be alleviated in the country. The government is also missing the boat when it does not focus mainly on the entrepreneurship promotion programs, the proceeds from which will not end up in the pockets of the technical bureau, but reach the

average poor in order to develop local investment motives within them. In an attempt to industrialise this country, the government sources of financing small scale industries are saddled with problems, yet progress can be achieved. Doing this, will mean our getting nearer to our goal of an industrialised nation. **Originality/value –** This in-depth study offers a solid foundation for establishing businesses by using entrepreneurship at the grass root level. Pages 526 to 540

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The Development of EduwT@ps Application (mailto:EduwT@ps Application) for Education Program Students

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This study aims to develop the interactive Educational Workplace Thinking Styles and Problem Solving Stimulator (EduwT@ps). (mailto:EduwT@ps).) The proposed development will stimulate thinking and problem-solving skills among education students, enhancing graduate employability. It is based on the ADDIE model, using Adobe Flash CS6 and Flipbook Professional software, to stimulate thinking and problem-solving skills in accordance with Sternberg's 13 Mental Self-Government theory. Case-based learning simulates real-life workplaces (educational institutions), based on Clyde Freeman Herreid's 11 rules. The ten created cases were divided into five categories of workplace problems. The 10 cases were evaluated, with seven information technology and academic experts. This study involved mixed method data collection. The quantitative data indicated that the average measure for Intra-class Correlation Coefficient was .875 with a 95% confidence interval from .603 to .991 ($F(3, 81) = 8.559$, $p < .000$). The qualitative data showed near-perfect agreement among the experts. In short, the development of this application can expose some education students to actual workplace situations, and simultaneously stimulate their thinking and problem-solving skills. Pages 541 to 557

Pdf (/images/vol11iss10/111045_Suvannapoo_2020_E_R.pdf)

Selective Exposure and Selective Perception Behavior on E-san Cultural Negotiation

Sirikarn Suvannapoo[a*], Asawin Nedpogaeo[b],
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This research is aimed at studying the density of negotiation in E-san culture through the content of messages and investigating message receivers' perceptions of E-san cultural negotiation by using a mixed method. This current study employed a qualitative approach using a textual and content analysis; also, questionnaires were used for the quantitative approach. The results show that the communication in cultural negotiation can be divided into five levels. With regard to the impact factors on selective exposure behaviour on E-san cultural negotiation, most respondents expose themselves to the E-san media because they are fond of E-San culture. The impact factors on selective perception behaviour on E-san cultural negotiation indicated no mean difference in the perception of cultural negotiation among the different genders, occupations, ages, and incomes. There was a significant difference in the perception of cultural negotiation in terms of levels of education, native habitat, and experience/understanding about E-San culture. Pages 558 to 574

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Solving the Travelling Problem of Thai Tourism, by Improved Ant Colony Optimization

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Most industries focus on how to profit from processing and transmitting, even in tourism. Technology has met travellers' need to access information on problems regarding matters such as flights, routes, hotels, and transportation, by themselves. Computer science can help solve such problems, through Artificial Intelligence and animal simulations. This research applies Ant Colony Optimization to travelling problems. Brute Force computing was juxtaposed against the Ant Colony System. Some routes obtained from that System match the Brutes Force's shortest distance, but some do not. Generating all possible Brute Force paths takes more time than Ant Colony System "algorithms". The efficiency of the Brute Force algorithm is termed "Big O2" while the Ant Colony System is only "Big O". Other conditions were added to that System, such as by changing vehicles at each tourist attraction, adding break points such as gas stations or restaurants, to complete planning. The Ant Colony System can be further expanded into one of tourist advice for tourist attractions' recommended plans. Pages 575 to 589

Pdf (/images/vol11iss10/111053_Alkhafaji_2020_E_R.pdf)

Customer Profitability Analysis and Resource Consumption Accounting: A Holistic Approach

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The objective of this paper is to demonstrate the application of consumer productivity analysis (CPA) in Iraqi manufacturing companies, using Resource Consumption Accounting (RCA). A case study in Iraq's Babylon Tires Factory was performed. For the collection of data, surveys, direct observations and documents were used. The findings show that with RCA, some customer categories deemed unprofitable under traditional costing system were assessed as profitable. The case study also revealed the cost to factory products and customers of idle resources. Based on the findings, the factory management is better able to understand the productivity of different consumer segments and correct its strategies. In addition, RCA's unused production costs are considered to provide an incentive for factory management to better match the capacity provided in divisions. For manufacturing firms in general and in the case study in particular, there is limited research related to profitability analysis. This paper is therefore unique in the sense that it analyses the use of CPA RCA systems in Iraqi manufacturing firms. Pages 590 to 605

Pdf (/images/vol11iss10/111010_Salamah_2020_E_R.pdf)

Improving Motivation, Interest and IPS Learning Results through the Think-Talk-Write Learning Method

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This study aims to determine the increase in motivation, interest and learning outcomes through the method of learning IPS Think-Talk-Write. This type of research is Classroom Action Research. The subjects of the study were the students of class VIII A at Secondary School 1 Pleret of Lesson Year 2016/2017 consisting of 32 students. Data collection of motivation and interest in learning with questionnaires and IPS learning outcomes with the test. The analytical technique used is descriptive qualitative. The results showed that the learning method of Think Talk Write can improve: 1) student learning motivation, on precycle there are 8 students (25%) with high criteria, cycle I there are 17 students (53.12%) and cycle II there are 26 students (81.25%); 2) interest in learning, on precycle there are 10 students (31.25%) high criterion, cycle I there are 14 students (43.75%) and cycle II there are 29 students (90.625%) criteria high and very high; 3) The results of the study conclude, on precycle there are 18 students (56.25%) who complete learning (reaching KKM = 75), cycle I there are 22 students (68.75%) and cycle II there are 31 students (96.875%) students who complete learning. Pages 606 to 618

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Kazakhstan: Finding the Fulcrum to Make Human Dignity a Social and Legal Value

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This research is an explorative survey of the value of human dignity, as the basis of a welfare state in Kazakhstan. It demonstrates how, under the pressure of mass protests of mothers with many children, it is agreed that the social policy of a country materially support families. The study provides evidence of how the mass rallies of mothers, together with the change of the thirty-year rule of the first president, has led to a formal reconsideration of assistance to low-income families in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The study also referred to universal and international Acts and Legislation that have approved the inclusion of human dignity, as a norm to create a social state. It was also found that despite amendments, the Kazakhstan constitution did not adequately address poverty among families, particularly those of children with disabilities. Further, this study demonstrates that in a modern state, social aid for parenthood and childhood is not an act of charity but a matter of human rights which the state must grant to its people. Pages 619 to 633

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Constitutional Organisations for the Freedom of Scientific Research

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The academic research study represents an essential pillar in the life of nations and peoples. It is a major part of the university's job. It is one of the most important tasks of a faculty member. It is the basis of all planning, and the backbone of every development; the basis of sound development plans. Economic, political, military, social, cultural, and educational factors are the difference between developed and developing countries. Freedom of scientific research is related to the social and political environment, whether appropriate, encouraging, or otherwise. Identifying and explaining the obstacles facing this freedom clarifies the judicial guarantees that constitute the most important guarantee of this freedom. Pages 634 to 652

Pdf (/images/vol11iss10/111006_Nurmala_2020_E_R.pdf)

Effectiveness of Adolescent Reproductive Health Media in HEY (Health Educator for Youth) Activities for High School Students in Indonesia

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In Indonesia, BKKBN (National Family Planning and Population Board) keeps records of all information related to reproductive health including those of adolescents. It regulates all the reproductive health media of adolescents of high schools. Common health risks faced by adolescents in Indonesia are related to unsafe sex behaviors, and drug abuse. This study aimed to analyze the effectiveness of health education delivered via a mobile phone application (Remaja Sehat Mobile Application) in comparison to print media modules. The study measured the effectiveness of the branding campaign by Health Educator for Youth (HEY) in improving adolescent reproductive health as evident through indicators of students' knowledge, attitudes, and self-efficacy. This research is a quantitative study with a quasi-experimental design. The intervention was given to 60 teenagers from 10 high schools with the print module to 30 teenagers and the access to mobile applications to another 30 teenagers. Independent t-test and paired t-test were performed in this study. There were significant differences found between print module and the android based mobile application in self-efficacy measurement with the topic of drug abuse (p=0.007). Meanwhile, paired t-test performance showed no significant differences between pretest and posttest of print module (p=0.084) and there were significant differences between pretest and posttest of application (p=0.018). This means that the mobile application is more effective media and recommended for peer educator activities. The study concludes that HEY Activities can strengthen the role of self-efficacy especially in drug abuse prevention. The mobile application such as Remaja Sehat Application is therefore recommended to use in improving adolescent health. Pages 653 to 666

Pdf (/images/vol11iss10/111044_Rahmanta_2020_E_R.pdf)

Transmission Price of Arabica Coffee between North Sumatra and the Main Export Countries

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North Sumatra is one of the biggest Arabica coffee producers in Indonesia. Arabica coffee is one of the leading export products in North Sumatra, with export values that always fluctuate. The high production of Arabica coffee in North Sumatra is inversely proportional to the low consumption of coffee, so the need for a large export to other countries has made northern Sumatra a price recipient. This research was conducted to analyse the transmission price of North Sumatra Arabica coffee with the main destination countries of America and Europe. The method used in this study for the analysis of Arabica coffee price transmission uses the Asymmetric Error Correction Model (AECM) and analysis of the factors forming coffee prices with the Error Correction Model (ECM). In the short term, the transmission rates between North Sumatra and all countries revealed an asymmetrical relationship . This is happening because of the need for time to adjust the price of the market importers to market exporters. While the long term results of the transmission prices between the markets of North Sumatra with all countries reveal a relationship which is symmetrical in the short term, while the term length of the entire variable effect on the real in the formation of the price of coffee Arabica North Sumatra with the value of the probability of 0.00 with each value of F-stat sebesar10.22 and 17.35. Pages 667 to 679

Pdf (/images/vol11iss10/111049_Endrayanto_2020_E_R.pdf)

Using Standard Operating Procedures for Demotion in Two Educational Institutions

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This paper aims to explore how the standard operating procedures for demotion in two education units, located in different cities, but in the same province in Indonesia, are implemented. This method is a quantitative method with two units of education from Batu city, Malang and Surabaya. The questionnaires method has been adopted for data collection, and smart-PLS has been used for analysis. The study examines two educational institutions that share a consistent policy on demotion. Two leaders in the education units have understood the policies made by their respective education providers. However, in its implementation, each of the leaders of the education unit has their own perceptions regarding communicating the policies of the education providers regarding demotion to their subordinates. The research in this paper takes place in the education unit, where subordinates respond in a collegial collective manner to the treatment of leaders of the education unit in implementing demotion policies. Subordinates remain committed to education providers in supporting the achievement of organisational goals. Pages 680 to 696

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Developing an Estimation Application for Pensions and Contributions for the Permanent Employees of the University of PGRI Yogyakarta Using Matlab R2009a

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The supervisory foundation of the University of PGRI Yogyakarta possesses a particular mechanism to decide the amount of pension to be provided for the employees. This research aims to establish an application design for the pension amount which should be allocated to permanent employees actively working for the institution. The research method that was employed is quantitative. The quantitative method was used for collecting data through questionnaires. The waterfall was employed to design the application, using analysis, design, implementation, trial and maintenance. The process of calculation was conducted by employing the sequence and series. PLS-SEM was used to test the hypotheses. This application can be used and developed by considering the employee rank and class. Pages 697 to 710

Pdf (/images/vol11iss10/111022_Kamis_2020_E_R.pdf)

Women's Handbag Innovation: Design, Comfort, and Safety Features

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The objective of this study is to determine the features of handbag design, comfort, and safety that should be applied in designing handbags for older women. The study design used quantitative surveys. A needs analysis has been carried out at shopping malls around Kuala Lumpur to get women's consumer views on the handbags to be produced. The questionnaires were distributed to 80 female respondents between the age of 41 and 60 years. The findings revealed respondents' views on the product prototype to be produced as well as design, comfort, and safety features that needed to be applied to the handbag. The handbags have been designed to feature simple, portable, flexible, durable, steel wires, not-so-smooth textures, easy-to-hold, and fit for women of all ages. The source of the inspiration for the handbags was from batik patchwork. In addition to the safety features, the product has an adjustable clip buckle that reduces the risk of fall injury if the handbag crosses the strap. There is a protective casing that comes with the handbag for extra safety measures. This study can be used by handbags manufacturers to focus on safety features in product improvements. Hence, it can produce a wide variety of innovative handbag products in the fashion world of Malaysia. Pages 711 to 726

Pdf (/images/vol11iss10/111039_Ibrahim_2020_E_R.pdf)

Semantic Deviation in Al-Sayyab's *The Detective* and Eliot's *Ash-Wednesday* Poems

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This paper is concerned with the investigation of the semantic deviation in two poems; the Arabic poem by Al-Sayyab, *The Detective* and the English one by Eliot, *Ash-Wednesday*. The study adopts Geoffrey Leech's (1969) model of deviation taxonomy in the analyses of the two poems. Basically, Leech distinguishes three types of deviation; semantic deviation, form and realiszation, but the present study confines itself to investigate only the first type (the semantic deviation), since it is related to the aims of the study, covering twelve types of semantic deviation that are all adopted in the analysis. The poems are classified in terms of the semantic levels to focus on and highlight the phenomenon of deviation deeply. As is known, each language has its own devices to investigate the phenomenon. Thus, the study tries to answer the questions whether or not both poets converge or diverge in their use of poetic devices, and whether it is possible to apply Leech's (1969) model for both languages. It is hypothesised that both poets demonstrate a high level of deviation in the two poems under study and the model can be applied to both poems. The two poems have been analysed thoroughly and the researchers concluded that the poets converge in the use of almost the same techniques that reflect semantic deviation, while they diverge in the images and meanings created through using tools of semantic deviation. Besides, Leech's model (1969) is applicable to both selected languages; English and Arabic. Pages 727 to 744

Pdf (/images/vol11iss10/111001_Wibisono_2020_E_R.pdf)

The Determination Quotient of the Spiritual, Intellectual, and Psychomotor Performance of Human Resources Competence

Chablullah Wibisono[a*], Dahlan Gunawan[b], Ana Faizah[c], Muh. Hamzah[d], S. Uluan B[e], [a,b,c,d,e]faculty of Economics, University of Batam, Riau Islands, Indonesia, Email: [a*]chablullah.wibisono@univbatam.ac.id (mailto:chablullah.wibisono@univbatam.ac.id), [b]dhank.dahlan@gmail.com (mailto:dhank.dahlan@gmail.com), [c]anafaizah@univbatam.ac.id (mailto:anafaizah@univbatam.ac.id), [d]hamzah1984@gmail.com (mailto:hamzah1984@gmail.com), [e]chablullahwibisono@gmail.com (mailto:chablullahwibisono@gmail.com)

The Indonesian National Army (TNI) is required to play an active role in maintaining and defending the sovereignty of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia based on the loyalty and obedience to the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. In order to carry out their duties and functions well, the Navy personnel were directed to improve the attitudes and behaviour and therefore, the quality of human resources in order to provide the best service and high performance for the glory of the nation and the state. To find quality army human resources the duties and functions of soldiers' needs to be conducted research titled "Determination of Spiritual Intelligence, Intellectual and Psychomotor Performance Against Competence Through."God's Word: "If there are twenty patient ones of you they shall overcome two hundred enemies, and if a hundred (steadfast) among you, they shall overcome a thousand of those who disbelieve, because unbelievers that people who do not understand (QS. Al-Anfal: 65), population in this study is a Navy soldier who worked in Naval Indonesia IV Tanjungpinang. A community of 493 people, the sample is calculated by a formula obtained Slovin 221 respondents, who returned the questionnaire only 200 respondents. Data analysis was performed using the Structural Equation Model (SEM). The software used for the structural analysis is AMOS version 23 of the Arbuckle and for descriptive study using SPSS. Spiritual intelligence is significantly determiner of the Competence, Intellectual significantly determiner of the Competence, Psychomotor significantly determiner of the Competence, significantly determiner Spiritual Intelligence to Performance, Intellectual significantly determiner to Performance, Psychomotor significantly

determiner of the Performance, Competence significantly determiner to Performance.The value of Square Multiple Correlation for Human Resource Competence = 0,644x100% = 64.4%. Which means changes in Performance by Human Resource Competence 64.4%. Performance for the value = 0582 x 100% = 58.2%. That means changes on Performanceinfluenced by Spiritual Quotient, Intellectual, Psychomotor, Human Resource Competence by 58.2%. This study proves the truth of the verse of the Qur'an: "Truth comes from your Lord, so do not ever be among the doubters." (QS. Al-Baqarah: 147). Pages 745 to 764

Pdf (/images/vol11iss10/111037_Ismail_2020_E_R.pdf)

Corporate Governance and Earnings Management: Evidence from Financially Distressed (PN17) Companies in Malaysia

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There have been many studies regarding the connection between corporate governance mechanisms and Earning Management (EM) practices. However, the results from the studies are mixed and require further research. EM practices has becomes more important to investors in order for them to avoid any financial losses. This paper examines the relationship of corporate governance mechanisms in terms of board independence, total number of board members, frequency of board meetings, directors' shareholdings and frequency of audit committee meetings towards the EM practices among financially distressed companies in Malaysia. Logistic regression was used to determine the correlations that exist between the variables. The data used in this paper were 36 companies from Practice Note 17 (PN17) listed on the Bursa Malaysia Website during the period of 2014 - 2018. By testing five hypotheses, the results showed that there were all significant negative relationships between board independence, total number of board members, the frequency of board meetings being held, the total directors' shareholdings and frequency of audit committee meetings towards the EM practices. This paper consequently outlined the important mechanisms that impact EM practices. In relation to this, the corporate governance mechanisms should be highlighted, as a few of the factors can ensure the interests of investors are protected. Pages 765 to 789

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Semantic Deviation in Al-Sayyab's *The Detective* and Eliot's *Ash-Wednesday* Poems

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Effectiveness of Adolescent Reproductive Health Media in HEY (Health Educator for Youth) Activities for High School Students in Indonesia

Ira Nurmala[1], Rachmat Hargono[1], Pulung Siswantara[1], Muthmainnah[1], Neil Harris[1,2], Nicola Wiseman[2], Elisha Roche[2], Riris D Rachmayanti[1], Yuli Puspita Devi[1], Kristina Dwi N. A.[1], Hirda Ulis Fitriani[1], [1]Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia, [2]Faculty of Medicine, Griffith University, Australia, Email: iranurmala@fkm.unair.ac.id

In Indonesia, BKKBN (National Family Planning and Population Board) keeps records of all information related to reproductive health including those of adolescents. It regulates all the reproductive health media of adolescents of high schools. Common health risks faced by adolescents in Indonesia are related to unsafe sex behaviors, and drug abuse. This study aimed to analyze the effectiveness of health education delivered via a mobile phone application (Remaja Sehat Mobile Application) in comparison to print media modules. The study measured the effectiveness of the branding campaign by Health Educator for Youth (HEY) in improving adolescent reproductive health as evident through indicators of students' knowledge, attitudes, and self-efficacy. This research is a quantitative study with a quasi-experimental design. The intervention was given to 60 teenagers from 10 high schools with the print module to 30 teenagers and the access to mobile applications to another 30 teenagers. Independent t-test and paired t-test were performed in this study. There were significant differences found between print module and the android based mobile application in self-efficacy measurement with the topic of drug abuse (p=0.007). Meanwhile, paired t-test performance showed no significant differences between pretest and posttest of print module (p=0.084) and there were significant differences between pretest and posttest of application (p=0.018). This means that the mobile application is more effective media and recommended for peer educator activities. The study concludes that HEY Activities can strengthen the role of self-efficacy especially in drug abuse prevention. The mobile application such as Remaja Sehat Application is therefore recommended to use in improving adolescent health.

Key words: *HEY activities, adolescent, Indonesia, reproductive health, android based media*

BACKGROUND

Adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adulthood. In the transition phase, adolescents are often faced with various kinds of complex problems mentally, socially, and culturally. Many of them find it difficult to solve these problems alone and are prone to unhealthy behavior. According to National Population and Family Planning Agency, 63 million adolescents aged 10-24 years in Indonesia engage in risky health behaviors. Common health risks faced by adolescents are related to unsafe sex behaviors (e.g. sexually transmitted diseases), and drug abuse (BKKBN,2017). The problems become acutely severe also because teenagers have limited access to health information and services. This is caused by environmental factors that can threaten the ability of adolescents as a regenerative group for the existence of human beings.

The current scenario in Indonesia is such that adolescents badly need a health education program which can suit their adolescent characteristics, needs and capacities. In other words, such a program that could be both entertaining and informative. The current media programs are only patronizing their promoters and advertisers and even the information on them is not reliable. Moreover, adolescents' involvement in such media program is only about 8.4%. According to the Adolescent Care Health Service (ACHS), Indonesia needs the implementation of a national level peer education program that is supposed to be adolescent-friendly—which befits the adolescent needs (Muthmainnah & Siswantara, 2019).

The current study aims to highlight one such media based adolescent health program called the HEY (Health Educator for Youth). The HEY program conducts campaigns and activities for young adults and adolescents in high schools of Indonesia. All teachers and students are encouraged to participate in the peer educator activities launched under HEY program (Nurmala & Muthmainnah, 2019). HEY also received a tremendous response from both instructors particularly as it developed their own awareness about sex education and reproductive health in adolescence, which they now can easily transmit to their students. According to Anwas et al (2010), the development of instructor competencies through media support influences directly and indirectly the competency of instructors. Hence, media is one of the best ways to improve the competences of peer educators. The use of media can also impact the learning process (Anwas et al, 2010).

Media can be classified into two types, print media and electronic media. Print media is primarily a module based learning through a schedule. Such learning media with print modules may be helpful to students for individual learning independently outside the classroom. On the other hand, with the development of technology, the electronic media has emerged as an alternative media to aid the learning process. The information technology especially through the internet has definitely enriched the content used in the learning process. Although electronic media offers a promising medium to communicate health information to adolescents

(Siswantara et al, 2019), but if adolescents are increasingly exposed to social media and technology where they can get effective and efficient health information, it is also difficult to determine reliability and authenticity of such media material. Any unauthentic and malafide information which is not evidence-based can be harmful to the health of the adolescents.

Such electronic learning media is becoming very popular as peer educator activities, and preferred to print media module based leaning. Adolescents are able to self-access the learning material through electronic methods. This study aimed to analyze the difference in the effectiveness of both types: that is print media (modules) and electronic media. For the purpose of this study an android based application called Remaja Sehat Mobile Application was selected. This study also measured the effectiveness of HEY activities in improving adolescents' knowledge about reproductive health. It highlighted the indicators of students' knowledge, attitudes, and self-efficacy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A global survey report of WHO (2017) maintain that special care needs to be taken for preserving adolescent health as health problems during this period can potentially affect the quality of life, including the reproductive process (WHO,2017). In Indonesia, this awareness is very much needed for several reasons: first it is a low middle-income country suffering severely from child marriages (Wodon, 2017) causing serious health issues due to early marriages (Monica, 2003). These issues are more prevalent in high schools of cities like Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung and Yogyakarta (Sari, Darmana & Muhammad, 2018). Yogyakarta particularly suffers from premarital sex as reported by Yogyakarta Provincial Health Office where as many as 1.078 adolescent births had taken place during the school age out of which 976 were impregnated out of a legal wedlock (Kresna, 2016).

Such a situation gets worse when these adolescents, besides unplanned pregnancy and abortion, are also exposed to the risks of infectious diseases due to the use of narcotics and other addictive substances thus exposing themselves to HIV/AIDS. (Mellanby, 1995). According to the Indonesia Ministry of Health report (MOH, 2018), the incidence of HIV / AIDS in adolescents (15-24 years) has increased in past few years. The number of people with HIV/AIDS in Indonesia in 2018 is reported 103.759, out of which 13.527 are aged between 20-24 years old. [MOH,2018]. Besides premarital sex in adolescents causes sexually transmitted diseases such as gonorrhea, syphilis, and other venereal diseases (Ghebremichael & Finkelman,2013; Subbarao & Akhilesh, 2017). Likewise, maternal and infant deaths are also 2 to 4 times higher in adolescents as compared to age groups of 20-35 (Sari, 2015). The un-safe sex and unplanned pregnancies also contribute to other problems for an adolescent such as dropping out of schools, early marriage, and abortions (Mi, et al, 2019; Tuyisenge, Hategeka, & Aguilera, 2018; WHO, 2018)

Various agencies are contemplating solutions to these problems and promote health among adolescents. For instance, a Demographic and Health Survey was conducted by National Family Planning Coordinating Agency in Indonesia to find out how adolescents could be motivated to become more health conscious (NFPC, (2017) The survey reports suggested that electronic media should be used as the primary source of information to increase their understanding of safe sex, prevention from HIV / AIDS, and other matters related to fertility, pregnancy, and adverse effects of drugs and alcohol on health. Other researches have gained evidence and suggested to disseminate sexual health information through electronic media, particularly to the adolescent who make excessive use of it (Breuner &Mattson, 2016).

A commendable effort to communicate and educate adolescents about sexual health information has been made by Rumah Remaja, which is a central agency and resource platform where parents, guardians and local communities can find information about licensed Child and Adolescent Learning Centers and also report incidences of abuse to authorities and participate in local community-building events. The agency is devoted to Child Care and Early Learning. It made a very useful branding campaign called Health Educator for Youth (HEY). The students in high schools acted as volunteers to provide Peer Educator training to students around them. HEY was designed as a peer educator program using their edutainment media. It also involved the teachers and educators to supervise and monitor its activities. Rumah Remaja also launched a training program to share knowledge about sexual reproduction, drugs, HIV / AIDS, and similar other issues among adolescents.

REMAJA SEHAT MOBILE APPLICATION

One of the initiatives of Rumah Remaja was the launch of an Android-based application called Rumah Remaja Mobile Application. This application which was accessible free through the play store was specifically designed for teenagers and adapted to the needs of adolescents. The application was directly built by adolescents themselves to solve adolescent reproductive health problems. Hence, validated information about puberty, fertility, STIs, HIV-AIDS was collected and stored in this application. With the help of games and simulations, the application further enhanced the knowledge of sexual health in adolescents. The data in the application was updated with the help of technological gadgets and internet resources. It proved a useful application for parents too who used it as a reference material to provide reproductive health education to their children.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Indonesian adolescents and youth often think that dating elevates their social position. However, such unpremeditated dating behavior affects negatively and often results in such issues like premarital sex and addition to unsafe sex, with disregard to reproductive and physiological prerequisites. Indonesian teenagers are however unable to manage healthy

dating and their sexual impulses lead to deviating behavior (Suryoputro,2006). Such a situation requires specific attention otherwise it might lead to more serious issues and fatal consequences such as pre-marital sex, early marriages and abortion, marital conflicts, health disorders, venereal disease, and even mortality due to pre-mature exposure to reproductively. (Nugroho, Saluhiyah , Purnami & Kristawansari, 2017). A study by National Family Plan Coordination Board (Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional/BKKBN) found about 23% of teenagers in Indonesian high school and university indulged in sexual intercourse out of which 20% committed abortion and 45 AIDS cases were also found (Pakasi, 2017; Dirjen, 2011)

Sex education at school is also not delivered as a particular subject but is integrated through health and sports classes and courses like biology, social sciences, and religion (Utomo, McDonald & Hull, 2012). Moreover, there is also ambiguity about sex education currently provided at schools which lacks a correct understanding of the reproductive health and it fails to prevent the increase of teenage sexual crime prevalence (Holzner & Oetom,2004). Another problem faced in most schools is lack of a strategic reproduction health education target. It means that in a country where >50% of population is students there should be a curriculum policy, infrastructure and resources for sexual health education which is unfortunately missing in Indonesian school education system (MOH, 2018).

This research however aimed to assess the impact of audio-visual media to the increasing of sexual-reproduction knowledge High School students. One solution to the problem of dealing with a low reproductive index is the launch of an Android-based application "Rumah Remaja". The application is a media specifically designed for teenagers and adapted to the needs of adolescents. The application can be accessed easily and free in play store. The application development involves the participation of adolescents. In the application, information provided is about puberty, including the primary and secondary characteristics of puberty, fertility, STIs, HIV-AIDS, thus developing games and cases that can add to the knowledge and affective aspects of adolescents.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Design

This research is attempted as a study of determining the level of reproductive health literacy among Indonesian adolescents. Therefore, it mapped the adolescents' preferences of different types of media, namely between the print modules and Remaja Sehat Application media. The objective was to find out which of the two communication methods disseminated reproductive health information more effectively. The study was carried out as a quantitative research with quasi experimental research design. This was a kind of open research as there was an intervention over participants but without any randomization. The participants were chosen by using the inclusion criteria in order to obtain effective results.

The focus of this study centered on adolescents' problems arising from lack of awareness and accessibility of sexual health information in high schools. The study also considered it a problem of the whole society as it had long term impact on the health of the people. For this reason, this study aimed at studying behavior of media channels and their availability and accountability to provide sufficient and adequate sexual health education to the adolescents in high schools of Indonesia.

Participants

Sixty Participants were selected from ten high schools in Surabaya, Indonesia. These high schools belonged to various regions in Surabaya. The students were selected based on their prior experience in peer educator activities. These sixty sampled students were in different age groups. In order to carry ort research, they were formed into two groups. The first group comprised thirty students from five high schools who were segregated for the print module research tool; the second group also comprised thirty students from another five high schools who were intervened for the android based Remaja Sehat Mobile Application. All participants were informed about the purpose of the study. They were motivated to participate in the research as they understood that a right orientation about sexual health real guidance was required for a confident living. They were also told prior to the study that the data gathered would be utilized for research, and that data and records would be safe and confidential. They were also explained about the purpose and the benefit of approval or informed consent.

Data collection

The primary data for this study was collected by distributing self-administered questionnaires to all sixty participants. The questionnaire was surveyed on three indicators of competencies namely students' knowledge, attitudes, and self-efficacy. The questionnaires contained 30 closed ended structured items whose findings were later triangulated through a pretest and a posttest. This questionnaire was distributed directly to students via social networking and media links.

These questions directed the participants to record their responses based on their perception about sexual health orientation and the use of the right media. These questions also dealt with causes of the problems and issues among the adolescents' related to sexual indiscipline, rise in pre-marital sex, abortions and like. The questionnaire contained on common issues that have led to failure in accounting courses over past few years. Results of the questionnaire were demonstrated through calculation of the frequency and percentage of each response. In search for statistically significant differences among the frequencies of participants' responses, the chi-square procedure was applied. All statistical procedures were carried out using SPSS software (v.25).

Data Analysis

The primary purpose of this study was to find out whether any type of media was competent enough to provide reliable and authentic sexual health education to the young adults and adolescents of Indonesian high schools. After administering the questionnaire and the pretest and posttest after an interval of two months, a descriptive and analytical data analysis was carried out. The descriptive analysis was presented in tabular form to determine characteristics of the participants in this study. The analytical analysis exhibited differences in competencies between media methods, namely the print module and the android based Remaja Sehat Application. This was done by conducting an independent t-test. Meanwhile, a paired test was performed to determine the differences between pretest and posttest. As $P < 0.05$ is widely accepted as significance level for tests in health studies, it was accepted for this study too. The actual p-values and the indication of significance level were ($**P < 0.01$, and $*P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

The questionnaire consisted of a total of 30 items, using a unipolar Likert scale with six levels of answers which reflected the largest or smallest level of agreement in relation to the opinions about their attitude, knowledge and self-efficacy or their feeling and behavior towards sexual health orientation through print modules and android based electronic media. Since all the participants were adolescents and sampled from similar backgrounds and situations, there was nothing specific in this sample to draw any variation of assumptions about ideas, opinion, or interaction fort each item in the questionnaire. The internal consistency coefficient Alfa Cronbach was used for the reliability assessment of the questionnaire and this procedure was applied to all 30 items that formed the questionnaire obtaining a value of 0.773.   To reduce the scale based on the established theoretical dimensions, an analysis of the main component was also carried out using the factor analysis of the scale, resulting in six factors that explained <53.25% of variance, which is acceptable in such tests.

This sampled group of sixty adolescents represented a population that suffered from acute social stigma of sexual indiscipline leading to many issues like premarital sex, early marriages, and abortions and like. Therefore, the data obtained was confirmed, clarified, and triangulated through other tests, observations and documentation. For this purpose, informal views were also collected from teachers and parents.

Table 1 states the characteristics of participants of this study for both types of media, the print module and the android based application.

Table 1. Characteristics of participants

Characteristics		Print Module		Android based Application	
		Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Gender					
	Male	15	50.0	8	26.7
	Female	15	50.0	22	73.3
School Origin					
	State-own	24	80.0	24	80.0
	Non state-own	6	20.0	6	20.0
Total		30	100.0	30	100.0

The above characteristics of the participants consisted of gender and school origin. Over seventy percent female students who participated used the Remaja Sehat Application (73.3%) while most of participants came from state-owned school (80.0%).

Table 2 presents the results of the three variables of the study: knowledge, attitude and self-efficacy. These results reflect the opinion of the respondents of the questionnaire. It should be noted that only the data that showed significant difference were included in the content analysis.

Table 2 Effectiveness of Module and Application as Adolescent Health Media

Indicators		Types of Intervention		Independent t-test[+]
		Print Module[^]	Android Application[^]	
Knowledge				
	Sexuality	0,000**	0,000**	0,907
	HIV-AIDS	0,184	0,009**	0,261
	Drug Abuse	0,004**	0,124	0,203
Attitude				
	Sexuality	0,199	0,523	0,393
	HIV-AIDS	0,107	0,681	0,444
	Drug Abuse	0,227	0,785	0,286
Self-efficacy				
	Sexuality	0,246	0,169	0,664
	HIV-AIDS	0,273	0,423	0,584
	Drug Abuse	0,084	0,018*	0,007**

*$p<0.05$ **$p<0.01$
[^]performed by paired t-test
[+]performed by independent t-test

Table 2 shows there are significant differences between print module and android based application in the 'self-efficacy' measurement with the topic of drug abuse (p=0.007). Meanwhile, paired t-test performance showed there was no significant difference between pretest and posttest of print module (p=0.084); however, there was a significant difference between pretest and posttest of the android application (p=0.018). This means that the android application is more effective media currently used in peer educators' activities.

Based on the results, significant not only gender differences were observed among adolescents' behavior towards sexual discipline and following the guidelines. This could be due to cultural prejudice or preconceived notions about health or sexual attraction toward s the opposite sex that would lead to such irrational and irresponsible behaviors.

DISCUSSION

This study compared two types of health promotion media among the high schools of Indonesia targeting the adolescents' sexual behavior. The first type was the print modules which may be a part of their curriculum or given to them by some agency as a promotion material. The second was an android based mobile application called Remaja Sehat Mobile Application. The results and findings of the study revealed that the android based Remaja Sehat Application was a more effective medium than the print module media. The participants involved in this study were all adolescents and regular users of both types of media. They were quite familiar with the print module as well as the mobile application. They knew how both media talked about their health and sexual knowledge.

This study is in accordance with previous researches (Dermawan & Setiawati, 2008; Gazadinda, 2019 Nurmala & Muthmainnah, 2019) which have dealt with peer education of such types. In this research too it was revealed that the participation of adolescents tends to be passive in such peer education activities, with an exception to the ones initiated by HEY campaign. The participants opined that it was due to fact that their authority was limited and they were not involved in the implementation of such campaigns. It was also shared by a few participants that the involvement of adolescent groups outside of school was also very passive and a few of them were not been exposed to such health campaigns. The participants reiterated that adolescents should be involved in such health programs so that these can be adapted to the needs of the adolescents (Siswantara, 2019).

The results of this study also indicate that the use of android based mobile media in health education is more effective than the print media or presentation slides. This is in accordance with previous researches (Strasburger, Wilson & Jordan, 2009; Ekadinata and Widyandana, 2017) which showed how health promotion and education programs through WhatsApp message delivery can effectively improve the knowledge and awareness about yet another important health issue of type 2 diabetes mellitus. Other studies (Hapitria, Padmawati &

Efektifitas, 2017) also produced similar results showing that the mean change in knowledge of a multimedia method was 4.53 with SD 1.99 and the face-to-face method was 1.87 with SD 1.65. As for attitude assessment, the results of the study reported attitude change in favor of multimedia methods measuring 3.77 with SD 4.24 and the face-to-face method was 1.17 with SD 2.15. The mean difference of knowledge of the two media methods was 2.66 with 95% CI (1.71-3.61) and p = <0.001. The difference in attitude for the two methods was 2.60 with 95% CI (0.85 - 4.34) and p = 0.004 or p <0.05. The t-test shows that the multimedia method was different from the face-to-face method in increasing knowledge and attitudes about si9mialr health re4lated isssues.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

To sum up, the aim of this study was to map the patterns of information received from different types of media by adolescents in Indonesia. Through this research, an insight on the use of information media among adolescents when seeking reproductive health information is obtained. It is believed that the findings can be used as a ground for policy making in optimizing information dissemination through the media to improve reproductive health awareness among adolescent. The study found out that the media for adolescent health promotion through applications is more effective than the print modules. The involvement of adolescents is very important in designing health promotion media that is appropriate to the characteristics and needs of adolescents.

From the findings and all issues disclosed in this study, it is important for parents and teachers to make appropriate media available to adolescent children. High schools should consider revising the print modules and the curricula to adapt to the requirements of the adolescents. There should be advisers and peer educators in each school to provide an interface with the adolescents and discuss their issues related to sexual health.

ETHICS STATEMENT

This study received ethical approval from the health research ethics committee, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga Number 1392-KEPK. (9 Mei 2019)

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

The research team conceptualized and carried out the study and also contributed to the writing of this article. The team also served as the mentor for this and provided incessant support during the study and manuscript writing.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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KOMISI ETIK PENELITIAN KESEHATAN
HEALTH RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE
FAKULTAS KEPERAWATAN UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA
FACULTY OF NURSING UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

KETERANGAN LOLOS KAJI ETIK
DESCRIPTION OF ETHICAL APPROVAL

"ETHICAL APPROVAL"
No : 1392-KEPK

Komite Etik Penelitian Kesehatan Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Airlangga dalam upaya melindungi hak asasi dan kesejahteraan subyek penelitian kesehatan, telah mengkaji dengan teliti protokol berjudul :

The Committee of Ethical Approval in the Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, with regards of the protection of Human Rights and welfare in health research, carefully reviewed the research protocol entitled :

"ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS MEDIA CAPACITY BUILDING PEER-EDUCATOR DALAM UPAYA PENCEGAHAN PENYALAHGUNAAN NAPZA PADA SISWA SMA"

Peneliti utama
Principal Investigator   : **Ira Nurmala**

Nama Institusi
Name of the Institution   : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Airlangga

Unit/Lembaga/Tempat Penelitian
Setting of research   : Kota Surabaya

Dan telah menyetujui protokol tersebut di atas melalui Dipercepat.
And approved the above-mentioned protocol with Expedited

Surabaya, 9 Mei 2019
Ketua, (*CHAIRMAN*)

Dr. Joni Haryanto, S.Kp., M.Si.
NIP. 1963 0608 1991 03 1002

Masa berlaku 1 tahun
1 year validity period