International Conference on Education and Social Science (ICESS)

Wednesday, 2 October 2024 - Thursday, 3 October 2024

Lombok

Book of Abstracts

Contents

Parallel Session / 5

Program Satisfaction of the Pioneering Graduates of the Bachelor in Secondary Education major Science

Author: Rey-Mark Basagre[1]

[1] *Central Bicol State University of Agriculture*

Corresponding Author: reymark.basagre@cbsua.edu.ph

Abstract—After implementing the new teacher education curricular program, the BSE major in Science program had its first batch of graduates in the academic year 2021-2022, yet evaluation of the implementation of the new curricular offering has not yet been carried out. This study utilized a descriptive survey as a method of research. This study uses a scale to gather data on the satisfaction of the BSEd - Science program graduates on the curriculum and instruction, facilities, and student support. Interviews with college administrators, graduates, and the employers of the graduates were also conducted to gather relevant data that contributed in the analysis of results. Results showed that the graduates are "satisfied" with the program's curriculum and instruction, support to students, and facilities, with a mean of 4.4, 4.37, and 4.01, respectively.

Further, the strengths and areas for improvement of the program were identified. The identified strengths of the program are an organized and flexible curriculum, learner-centered, academic freedom, relevant competencies, approachable and competent faculty, and good resources and facilities. The identified themes for the areas for improvement of the program are the improvement of laboratory rooms and apparatus, and hands-on laboratory activities. Overall, the students are "satisfied" with the implementation of the new program.

Parallel Session / 6

THE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS THE USE OF ROLE-PLAYING METHOD IN ENGLISH TEACHING AND LEARNING

Authors: Abg Ashmirul Abg Abu Nawas[1]; Dexter Sigan John[2]; Feona Albert Abell[1]; Mohd Syamim Safian[1]

[1] *Pusat Pengajian Pra-Universiti Fakulti Pendidikan, Bahasa dan Komunikasi Universiti Malaysia Sarawak*

[2] *Fakulti Pendidikan, Bahasa dan Komunikasi Universiti Malaysia Sarawak*

Corresponding Authors: aafeona@unimas.my, smsyamim@unimas.my, aanaashmirul@unimas.my, sjdexter@unimas.my

Speaking skills are one of the main components of learning a language subject. By referring to this matter, it is essential to know the students' perception of role-playing methods in their language learning. This study examines the influence of the role-play method among the students of SMK Pesantren Abdul Taib Mahmud. This study uses a quantitative design using a questionnaire of 30 students consisting of boys and girls from various age groups who were randomly selected among the students of SMK Pesantren Abdul Taib Mahmud. The study data were analyzed descriptively using percentages. The findings show that the respondents gave positive views and feedback on role-playing learning techniques. As a result of this study, teachers can apply role-playing teaching techniques to improve speaking skills in language subjects. For future studies, the researcher suggests that studies be carried out in different scopes such as age level, students' mastery level, subjects other than language subjects and others.

Parallel Session / 7

Documenting Lake Fishing Practices as Basis for Educational Outreach Material with Science Education

Author: Rey-Mark Basagre[1]

[1] *Central Bicol State University of Agriculture*

Corresponding Author: reymark.basagre@cbsua.edu.ph

Abstract—In the Province of Camarines Sur, Philippines, the Bato Lake, lake fishing is a community practice and is considered a major activity for sustaining living. This study seeks to document the existing fishing practices done by fishermen, design an educational outreach material with science education, and design an educational outreach material dissemination plan for locals. Data were gathered from informant interviews and on-site observation of local fishing practices. The fishing practices were culturing of tilapia using fish cages, installation of "ladlad," compiling of cut trunks of trees locally called "pagtambon," installation of "bobo," electric fishing, "pagsarok," "pagbaklad" and "pagtapsaw". An educational outreach material was developed to promote the preservation of the lake containing physics, earth science, and environmental science concepts, and an "Orientation-Seminar" was designed as an educational outreach material dissemination plan.

Parallel Session / 9

The Perceptions of Career Barriers, Career Adaptability and Career Decisions of First Generation Students (A Case Study of Non-Service Bonding Government Vocational Colleges)

Author: Dony Firman Santosa[1]

Co-authors: Ni Luh Putu Nia Anggraeni [1]; Rinandita Wikansari [2]

[1] *Politeknik Ketenagakerjaan*

[2] *Politeknik APP Jakarta*

Corresponding Authors: niluhputuniaa09@gmail.com, rinandita-w@kemenperin.go.id, donyfirmansantosa08@gmail.com

First-Generation College Students (FGCS) are defined as students whose parents did not attend college or never earned a college degree. First-generation college students are those who are the first in their family to go to college. First-generation college students also face greater challenges and obstacles in achieving their career goals compared to non-first-generation college students. The purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of perceived career barriers and career adaptability on the career decisions of first-generation college students. The population of this study were sophomores to juniors of Politeknik Ketenagakerjaan and Politeknik APP Jakarta. A total of 99 respondents were collected using the census method and analyzed using SEM-PLS. The results of the study found that perceived career barriers have a negative and significant influence on students' career decisions. Students' career adaptability is very decisive in making their career decisions and career adaptability has a negative and significant effect on perceived career barriers. Higher education organizers have a crucial role in improving career adaptability, especially in first-generation students, including: developing relevant curriculum and collaboration with industry, providing career guidance and counseling services, optimizing work practices and internships, encouraging soft skills training and initiating entrepreneurship development programs.

Parallel Session / 10

Inventive Thinking as a Life and Career Skill: a Survey in State Islamic University Students

Author: Erlinda Rahma Dewi[1]

Co-authors: Lihar Raudina Izzati [1]; Ari Wibowo [1]; Novana Tri Rahayu [1]

[1] *Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Mas Said Surakarta*

Corresponding Authors: lihar.izzati@staff.uinsaid.ac.id, novanatr@gmail.com, erlinda.dewi@staff.uinsaid.ac.id, ari.wibowo@staff.uinsaid.ac.id

Inventive thinking is an important skill because it will produce useful innovations and support life and career skills in the 21st century. This study aims to find out the inventive thinking skills of students in all faculties and study programs at one of the Islamic state universities in Central Java. The research method used in this study is the survey method. The population in this study is 500 students at one of the Islamic state universities in Central Java semester 7 consisting of five faculties in which there are still several study programs. The sampling technique in this study is sample random sampling. The data collection technique used in this study is a questionnaire. Content and empirical validation were carried out on the inventive thinking skills questionnaire and produced 49 valid statements. The reliability test results of the inventive thinking skills questionnaire obtained an Alpha Cronbach value of 0.907. The inventive thinking skills of students of Islamic state universities in Central Java as a life and career skill in the 21st century are in the high category with an average score of 174.86. The inventive thinking skills of students of Islamic state universities in Central Java can be improved again to reach a very high category as a life and career skill in the 21st century.

Parallel Session / 11

Validation and Reliability Analysis of TPACK-Based High School Mathematics Learning Designs

Author: Gregoria Ariyanti[1]

Co-authors: Ana Easti Rahayu Maya Sari [2]; Chaterina Yeni Susilaningsih [2]; Mateus Yumarnamto [2]

[1] *Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala Surabaya*

[2] *Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University*

Corresponding Authors: ana.easti.rahayu@ukwms.ac.id, chaterina.yeni.s@ukwms.ac.id, gregoria.ariyanti@ukwms.ac.id, mateus@ukwms.ac.id

This study aims to obtain a TPACK-based learning design that can improve high school students' numeracy literacy skills in Mathematics subjects that are valid, practised, and effective. Mathematics still needs to be considered a complex subject by some students. It is still possible to deliver elementary and middle school mathematics based on students' experiences in everyday life. High school-level material requires a higher level of understanding. Therefore, it is necessary to design learning that can provide direct experience to students. Technological Pedagogical and Content Knowledge (TPACK) is learning using combined applications, including aspects of technology, pedagogy and content. Research on developing TPACK-based Mathematics learning designs uses the Thiagarajan (4D) development type, but the research implementation is limited to the Definition, Design and Development stages. The trial was conducted using tests on 35 class XII students of SMAN 6 Madiun. Data collection was carried out by filling in validation sheets for learning tools by validators (validity test), observation sheets during learning (practicality test), student response questionnaires and learning outcomes tests (effectiveness test). Validity, practicality and effectiveness data were analyzed quantitatively. The analysis results show that the validity of the TPACK-based Mathematics learning design is 71.5%, which meets the valid criteria. The results of the practicality analysis of 69% indicate practical criteria, and the effectiveness of 62% shows that the requirements are quite effective. The TPACK-based high school mathematics learning design is valid, practical and effective.

Parallel Session / 12

English Teachers'Perspectives about Tri Hita Karana in dealing with Multiculturalsm in the Classroom : A case study in a Nasional School of Bali, Indonesia

Author: Ni Komang Ayu Antini[1]

Co-author: Luh Putu Artini [1]

[1] *Ganesha University of Education*

Corresponding Authors: putu.artini@undiksha.ac.id, ayu.antini@student.undiksha.ac.id

As a multicultural country, Indonesia has some educational policies that build students'awareness of the diversity in ethnicities, cultures, and religions, through the local values of Tri Hita Karana, which means the three ways to live in harmony. This study explores English teacher perspectives on implementing multiculturalism values within the Tri Hita Karana framework in a National school in Bali, Indonesia. The results showed that English teachers played an important role in integrating Tri Hita Karana values in their teaching, creating an inclusive learning environment, and appreciating cultural diversity. The findings suggest that local value-based approaches such as Tri Hita Karana can be effective in promoting multiculturalism in schools nationwide.

Parallel Session / 13

Development of Achievement Motivation Measurement Instrument for High School Students

Author: Chaterina Yeni Susilaningsih[1]

Co-authors: Ana Easti Rahayu Maya Sari [1]; Gregoria Ariyanti [1]; Mateus Yumarnamto [1]

[1] *Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala Surabaya*

Corresponding Authors: ana.easti.rahayu@ukwms.ac.id, chaterina.yeni.s@ukwms.ac.id, gregoria.ariyanti@ukwms.ac.id, mateus@ukwms.ac.id

This study aims to develop an achievement motivation measurement instrument for high school students that can be used to measure the level of achievement motivation in high school students. Achievement motivation is a driving factor in acting and striving to achieve success and have a goal orientation to obtain satisfactory results. This type of research is development research related to the Thiagarajan development process, namely 4D (Four-D). The implementation of the study is limited to the Definition, Design, and Development stages. In this study, statement items were developed based on indicators, and the validity and reliability of the statement items were checked. Participants in this study were 55 high school student respondents in the city of Madiun. The 25 statement items used a Likert scale to measure students' achievement motivation. By product-moment correlation, 22 items met the valid criteria with a calculated r of 0.38. Meanwhile, the reliability test used Cronbach Alpha, which met the reliability criteria with a coefficient of 0.91. Based on these values, the measuring instruments developed in this study are valid and reliable in providing an objective measure of achievement motivation for high school students.
Keywords: Achievement Motivation, Valid, Reliable

Parallel Session / 14

The Impact of Experiential Learning on Student Engagement and Outcomes: A case study in a Nasional School of Bali, Indonesia

Author: Komang Ayu Amaravati Kamiana Putri[None]

Co-author: Ni Luh Putu Eka Sulistya Dewi

Corresponding Authors: ayu.amaravati@student.undiksha.ac.id, sulistia.dewi@undiksha.ac.id

Recent attention on experiential learning emphasizes its positive effects on student engagement and educational outcomes. This approach, which involves hands-on experiences and reflection, is celebrated for making education more dynamic and relevant. This study used qualitative methods, including interviews and surveys with students and educators, to examine these effects. Findings indicate that experiential learning significantly boosts student engagement by making education more interactive and relevant, increasing motivation, interest, and knowledge retention. Additionally, there is a positive correlation between experiential learning and improved academic performance, critical thinking skills, and self-efficacy. Educators observed that students applied their knowledge more effectively in practical contexts. The study concludes by advocating for the integration of experiential learning into curricula to enhance educational outcomes and better prepare students for real-world challenges.

Parallel Session / 15

Building Student Character through Digital Literacy in German Language Learning at SMAN 3 Mataram

Author: Rount Maulero[None]

Co-author: Gary Dwi Primastio

Corresponding Authors: rountmaulero09@gmail.com, primastio@gmail.com

The development of technology and information has now entered the Industrial Revolution 4.0, which impacts the structure of human life, especially in the world of education. Preparing graduates who are qualified and able to compete globally and master technological developments is something that everyone requires for the advancement of a nation and country. Therefore, digital literacy needs to be developed in current learning to build a better national character and be better prepared to face the 21st-century education era. This study aims to describe the values contained in learning German in building student character through digital literacy at SMAN 3 Mataram. This study is qualitative research with a qualitative descriptive approach. The subjects in this study were students of SMAN 3 Mataram who received German language subjects. Data collection techniques in this study were questionnaires and interviews. This result of the study indicates that the values that exist in learning German can build the character of SMAN 3 Mataram students who are intelligent and responsive to the problems that exist around them by utilizing technology and information effectively and efficiently

Parallel Session / 16

HEDGING AGAINST CHINA INDONESIA'S STRATEGY TOWARDS ARISING POWER

Author: Rusdi Bastian Ilham[1]

[1] *University of Aberdeen*

Corresponding Author: bastian.rusdi@gmail.com

Abstract

The growing strategic partnerships between Indonesia and China, notably during the Jokowi administration, have garnered significant scholarly interest, along with widespread analysis and critics, due to its broader political, economic and security implications. This dissertation aims to analyse

Indonesia's strategic responses to the increasing interactions with China, taking into account the existing issues and ongoing disputes. It contends that Indonesia's policy responses to China's rising power have been characterised by the embrace of mutually contradictory alternative policies by the Indonesian government in an effort to hedge against the uncertainties generated by the economic power of China. Supported by potential factors influencing the continuation of relations between Indonesia and China, such a hedging strategy proposed by Cheng-Chwee Kuik is comprised of two main categories: Return-Maximizing Options (Economic-Pragmatism, Binding Engagement, and Limited-Bandwagoning) and Risk- Contingency Options (Dominance-Denial and Indirect Balancing). The results of this analysis indicate that Indonesia has successfully adopted a hedging strategy to improve domestic infrastructure and secure a favourable position by participating in China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), all the while maintaining a cautious approach towards China. This dissertation intends to view these conducts through the lens of Kuik's hedging strategy, theories conceptualizations of alliances in international relations, Indonesian foreign policy, and China's Belt Road Initiatives in order to trace the development of Sino-Indonesian interactions and analyse their significance and implications.

Parallel Session / 17

Development of a Multilingual Coloring Book as an Edu-Tourism Medium in Taman Mayura: Enhancing Vocabulary Learning through Interactive Narration

Author: Ni Putu Ade Resmayani[1]

Co-authors: Ida Nyoman Tri Darma Putra [2]; Ida Wayan Sangkar Mahayana [1]

[1] *Institut Agama Hindu Negeri Gde Pudja Mataram*

[2] *Universitas Nusa Cendana*

Corresponding Authors: ida.nyoman.putra@gmail.com, sangkar.mahayana@gmail.com, aderesmayani@gmail.com

Familiarizing tourists with the English and Indonesian vocabulary of objects in Taman Mayura is crucial for enhancing their cultural experience and language skills. This research and development (R&D) project aims to design and produce a multilingual coloring book as an educational tool for tourists visiting Taman Mayura, Lombok. The book introduces relevant vocabulary through interactive narration in both Indonesian and English, supplemented by engaging coloring activities. Following the RnD approach by Gall and Borg, the project proceeded through 10 stages, including product validation by media and material experts. A limited trial with 20 tourists demonstrated that the product was valid and highly effective. The results affirm the book's suitability as an innovative edu-tourism medium, promoting language learning in a culturally enriching environment.

Parallel Session / 19

Developing Critical-Creative Literacy (CCL) Measurement Tools for Measuring Practical Needs and CCL Skills Levels in the Argumentative Writing Course

Author: Ahmad Zamzam[1]

Co-authors: Agus Saputra [1]; Hajriana Arfah [2]; Lalu Jaswadi Putera [1]; ahmad Junaidi [1]

[1] *Universitas Mataram*

[2] *Universitas Hamzanwadi*

Corresponding Authors: elputra@unram.ac.id, ahmadzamzam@unram.ac.id, hajrianaarfah@hamzanwadi.ac.id, saputra.box@unram.ac.id

This article is a part of research and development (R&D) using the ADDIE model. It aims to develop a measurement tool for assessing the practical needs and critical and creative literacy (CCL) skills integrated into an argumentative writing course, which is a core curriculum in undergraduate English education at higher education institutions. CCL skills emphasize integrating the thinking process and objects of what to think, which are essential for EFL learners to enhance focusing, analyzing, reasoning, evaluating, drawing implications, and elaborating skills needed in the argumentative writing course. A set of survey questionnaires was developed with sixty items using a five-Likert scale format to measure gaps in the current and expected conditions of the CCL skills. These skills are also incorporated into the analytical writing rubrics for measuring argumentative writing performance. The measurement tools consist of seven domains: analysis (10 items), focusing (8 items), making inferences (9 items), reasoning (11 items), drawing implications (7 items), evaluating (12 items), and elaborating (10 items). The empirical results of the seven domains showed that all items are valid and reliable. The overall Cronbach's alpha coefficients of the items in the seven domains almost reached 1.0, indicating a high internal consistency within the scale. The high scores in the inter-item correlation matrix further demonstrated a strong correlation within the domains. As a result, the developed measurement tools for CCL skills can effectively assess the practical needs of these skills integrated into the argumentative writing course at the higher education level.

Parallel Session / 20

BRIDGING THEORY AND PRACTICE: EXPLORING PRE-SERVICE MATHEMATICS TEACHERS'PERCEPTIONS OF THE PPG PRAJABATAN PROGRAM IN INDONESIAN HIGH SCHOOL

Author: Indah Astri Natalia Sinambela[1]

[1] *Monash University*

Corresponding Author: isin0019@student.monash.edu

This study investigates the perceptions of pre-service mathematics teachers regarding the PPG Prajabatan program in Indonesian high schools, focusing on how effectively the program prepares them for real-world classroom teaching. The research utilizes a qualitative approach, conducting semi-structured interviews with pre-service teachers currently engaged in their teaching practice. The study aims to uncover the alignment between the theoretical components of the PPG Prajabatan program and its practical implementation. The findings reveal that while the program provides a solid theoretical foundation, there are significant challenges in applying this knowledge in diverse classroom settings. The study concludes that while the PPG Prajabatan program is beneficial, enhancements are needed to better support pre-service teachers in translating theory into practice.
Keywords: Pre-Service Teachers, PPG Prajabatan, Mathematics Education, Teacher Preparation, ndonesian High School, Qualitative Research

Parallel Session / 21

A product diversification to increase marketing value: a learning from e-commerce pasarmandalika.com

Authors: Tajidan Tajidan[1]; Edy Fernandez[1]

[1] *University of Mataram*

Corresponding Author: tajidan@unram.ac.id

Service function as a determining factor in marketing value has long been neglected, especially the completeness factor in providing product diversification. Because Due of this phenomenon, the idea arose to test the hypothesis that the completeness of procurement of diversified food products determines marketing value. To prove this hypothesis, research was conducted using the case method

and empirical qualitative analysis. Data were collected from all customers of 14 pasarmandalika.com stores spread across North Lombok Regency, West Lombok Regency, Mataram City, Central Lombok Regency, and West Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. Data were collected by combining observations, surveys, and in-depth interviews. Using Customer Satisfaction Index Analysis and continuing with the Analytical Hierarchy Process proves that the completeness factor in the procurement of diversified vegetable and fruit food products is a determining factor in the marketing of vegetables and fruit food products, in addition to product quality and transportation. The completeness factor in food diversification procurement and the analysis of the Customer Satisfaction Index and Analytical Hierarchy Process can be applied to various types of commodities.

Parallel Session / 22

Toward a Development Integrated Real-time Feedback of Performance Assessment on Science Practicum for Measure Critical Thinking Skills in University: A Case Study in Indonesia

Author: Sudirman Sudirman[1]

Co-authors: Agus Ramdani [2]; Aris Doyan [2]; Yunita Arian Sani Anwar [2]

[1] *Universitas Qamarul Huda Badaruddin Bagu*

[2] *University of Mataram*

Corresponding Authors: sudirmansiddiq@gmail.com, riananwar04@gmail.com, aramdani07@unram.ac.id, aris_doyan@unram.ac.id

This research aims to gather initial data from two public and two private universities in Indonesia to build science process skills that incorporate real-time feedback into science practicum performance assessment. Using a cluster random sampling process and a qualitative case study approach, the data were descriptively evaluated with a chi-square test. Methods for gathering information included surveys, in-depth interviews, and careful observation. Management representatives from four separate universities were interviewed in-depth for this study, which also included 376 students and lecturers from the same university. The results show that performance of science process skills was not tested since no instrument was used. Neither public nor private universities have administered science practicum on science process skills assessment with real-time feedback since there is no statistically significant difference (p > 0.05) in the results between the two types of colleges. When asked about their experiences with integrating real-time feedback into science practicum assessments of science process skills, neither university students nor lecturers showed a significant difference in response rates (p > 0.05). This suggests that both groups have had similar responses to this type of assessment. To give students immediate feedback on their scientific practicum performance, this study recommends developing performance assessments with smartphone-based applications that focus on science process skills.

Parallel Session / 23

Integrating Ethnopedagogy Based E-Learning: Enhancing Creativity of Prospective Primary School Teachers in the Digital Era

Authors: Muhammad Erfan[1]; Siti Istiningsih[1]; Nurul Kemala Dewi[1]; Ni Made Yeni Suranti[1]; Ibrahim Ibrahim[1]

[1] *Universitas Mataram*

Corresponding Authors: ibrahim14@unram.ac.id, muhammaderfan@unram.ac.id, surantiyeni@unram.ac.id

The Learning Management System based ethnopedagogy has also proven effective in science education, as it enhances students' creativity. This study aims to examine the practicality of the LMS based

ethnopedagogy for fostering the creativity of prospective elementary school teachers in the Science Education course. The study is a continuation of Research and Development (R&D) that adapts the 4-D development model by Thiagarajan. The practicality aspect of the system was measured through assessments by lecturers and students regarding ease of use, feasibility, and LMS support for the learning process. The findings indicate that the ethnopedagogy-based LMS was deemed practical by both lecturers and students, particularly in terms of accessibility, comprehensive features, and its ability to support learning. Despite some technical challenges, the system operated well in the online learning context, making it suitable for further use. Thus, the LMS not only contributes to the development of learning that is more contextual and relevant to local culture but also significantly enhances the creativity of prospective elementary school teachers in science education.

Parallel Session / 24

Design and Evaluation of Moodle-based Instructional Module in a Professional Education Course

Author: MYRA LUZ HOMILLANO[1]

[1] *Central Bicol State University of Agriculture*

Corresponding Author: myraluz.homillano@cbsua.edu.ph

Abstract: One of the most notable advancements in e-learning is the Learning Management System, which has aided the continuity of the teaching-learning process during the pandemic. The study aims to design and evaluate an instructional module for the professional education subject of the revised tertiary education curricula. It focuses explicitly on designing an instructional module, establishing its content validity, and evaluating the developed instructional module. This study employed the mixed-method design. The Moodle-based instructional module was developed for Building and Enhancing New Literacies Across the Curriculum (BENLAC), a professional education course for pre-service teachers in the implemented tertiary education curriculum aligned to the K-to-12 curriculum of Basic Education. Experts in content, design/format, technical/technological, and pedagogical aspects evaluated the instructional module. Two hundred sixty-one pre-service teachers utilized the BENLAC instructional module in a semester during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results showed that the evaluation of the developed Moodle-based instructional module by experts in content, design/format, technical/technological, and pedagogical aspects was "very good". It can be concluded from the results that the developed instructional module is valid and effective for use despite the shift in modality during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Parallel Session / 26

Tanjung Luar Kreatif: Kerajinan Rumput Lari-Lari (Spinifex littoreus) sebagai Upaya Meningkatkan Perekonomian Masyarakat Desa Tanjung Luar

Author: Nurshahifah Fithri[1]

[1] *University of Mataram*

Corresponding Author: sifafitri28@gmail.com

Tanjung Luar is one of the villages located along the coastal area. It is situated in Keruak, East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara. Tanjung Luar is a village that boasts diverse natural resources. The significant potential of this village should be harnessed by the local community, particularly the youth. Upon closer examination, Tanjung Luar Village reveals unique and promising features along its coastline, one of which is the uniqueness of wild plants that grow along the shorelines, commonly known as "Rumput Lari-Lari." These plants grow without adhering to specific seasons or months.

This type of plant is a kind of grass commonly referred to as "Ravan's Moustache." One of the untapped potentials in Tanjung Luar Village is to utilize this Ravan's Moustache to create economically valuable handicrafts. The purpose of implementing this program is to provide knowledge and awareness to the community that running grass can be used to create high-value handicrafts. Additionally, the program aims to foster entrepreneurial skills, enhance personal and collective craftsmanship in handicraft production. The utilization of Ravan's Moustache in handicrafts is expected to have a relatively high market value, create self-employment opportunities among the youth of Tanjung Luar Village, and elevate the creativity of students in producing useful and practical works.

Parallel Session / 27

Learning Leadership for Enhancing Student Achievement and Character in Elementary Schools

Authors: Asrin Asrin[1]; Fahruddin Fahruddin[2]; Heri Hadi Saputra[2]; Mohammad Sobri[2]

[1] *University of Mataram*

[2] *Universitas Mataram*

Corresponding Authors: muhammad.sobrifkipi@unram.ac.id, asrinfkip@unram.ac.id, heri_fkip@unram.ac.id, fahruddin.fkip@unram.ac.id

Learning leadership is a crucial factor for teachers. Currently, the development of basic education is focused on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Teacher quality and student achievement are key indicators of educational quality. The pedagogical competence of teachers is essential for shaping the achievement and character of elementary school students sustainably. This study found that the development of teachers' pedagogical competence to enhance students' achievement and character in Central Lombok Regency contributes to the attainment of these SDGs. The research employs a qualitative approach with a multi-case study design. Data were collected through participatory observation, in-depth interviews, and questionnaires. The data were then analysed through the stages of data collection, presentation, reduction, and conclusion drawing. The research findings are as follows: First, the development of teachers' pedagogical competence for strengthening students' achievement and character in Lombok, based on a sample of 60 teachers, includes: 1) school principals creating programs to improve pedagogical competence, 2) enhancing teacher competence development through teacher working group programs in school clusters, 3) implementing contextual learning models, 4) promoting academic supervision to improve the competence of elementary school teachers. Second, the assessment of teachers' pedagogical abilities in strengthening students' character and achievement motivation in Lombok shows an average pedagogical competence score of 76.66%, categorized as high. Meanwhile, the score for character strengthening averages 84.55%, and achievement motivation averages 80.36%, both categorized as high.

Parallel Session / 28

College of Industrial Technology Faculty Profiling and Learning and Development Plans towards an Enhanced and Sustainable Faculty Development Program

Author: Josephine Gonzales[1]

[1] *Central Bicol State University of Agriculture -SIPOCOT, Sipocot Camarines Sur Philippines*

Corresponding Author: josephine.gonzales@cbsua.edu.ph

College of Industrial Technology Faculty Profiling and Learning and
Development Plans towards an Enhanced and Sustainable Faculty Development Program

Josephine A. Gonzales, Ph.D. Associate Professor V, Central Bicol State University of Agriculture-Sipocot, Sipocot Camarines Sur, Philippines
09480937278

Keywords: Faculty Profiling, Development Plan, Learning and Development Program

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the faculty profile and Learning and Development (L&D) plans of the College of Industrial Technology over the past three years, aiming to enhance and sustain its faculty development program. The findings revealed that the majority of faculty members are aged 51-60 years, with females being the dominant gender, and the highest educational attainment being a Master's degree with additional units. Most faculty members specialize in shop or major subjects, with only a few focusing on academic subjects. The common academic rank is Instructor I, held by a minority of faculty, with a salary grade of 12 being the highest reported. Faculty members typically have 26-30 years of service, with many holding additional designations within the college. Data indicated that all faculty members participated in seminars, trainings, or conferences related to their specialization, with most events lasting 1-3 days over the past three years. Additionally, a number of faculty members attended managerial and supervisory development programs. In terms of scholarships, three faculty members received institutional funding, two for Master's degrees and one for a doctoral degree. The study also highlighted the need for a comprehensive L&D platform that encompasses professional, instructional, leadership, and organizational development to empower faculty in their roles as educators. Lastly, a plan of activities was developed to enhance the implementation of the L&D program, particularly in facilitating faculty access to scholarships and professional development opportunities.

Parallel Session / 29

The Technological Pedagogical and Content Knowledge Ability of Prospective Mathematics Teacher Students in Microteaching Practice

Authors: Dwi Novitasari[1]; Ketut Ary Sujaya[1]; Laila Hayati[1]; Sri Subarinah[1]; Sudi Prayitno[1]

[1] *University of Mataram*

Corresponding Authors: lailahayati.fkip@unram.ac.id, srisubarinah.fkip@unram.ac.id, dwinovitasari@unram.ac.id, s.prayitno@unram.ac.id

The aim of this research is to describe the Technological Pedagogical and Content Knowledge (TPACK) abilities during teaching practice in the Microteaching course. The research method is qualitative descriptive. The research subjects are 71 students from the Mathematics Education program at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Mataram University, who are currently taking the microteaching course. The data collection technique is a self-assessment questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of 7 components that are a combination of technological knowledge, pedagogical skills, and content knowledge in the subject of mathematics. The research results show that the lowest assessment is in content knowledge ability (medium category), while the highest is in technology and pedagogy knowledge ability. (high category). The overall percentage of TPACK ability is 81.44, which falls into the high category. The recommendation from this research is that the reinforcement of content in the form of mathematical concepts should be implemented in lectures to minimize conceptual errors in the teaching of prospective teacher students.

Parallel Session / 30

Mapping Teacher Talk in an EFL Classroom: Empirical Evidence from an Indonesian Pre-service Teacher

Authors: Metty Agustine Primary[1]; Emi Emilia[1]; Didi Sukyadi[1]

[1] *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Corresponding Author: mettyap@upi.edu

This paper mainly reports the features of a pre-service teacher's talk which may impact the learners' interaction in an EFL classroom. This study employed the data gathered from a lesson transcript of teaching practice recording from an Indonesian pre-service teacher involved in a teaching practicum program at one of the teacher education faculties in Tasikmalaya, West Java Indonesia for three months. The data was analyzed thematically based on the framework of SETT (Self Evaluation of Teacher Talk). The findings show that the pre-service teacher has employed all modes of teacher talk regarding the pedagogical goals in 1) managerial, 2) material, 3) skills and systems, and 4) classroom context modes corresponding to the interactional features. In conclusion, teacher talk used by the pre-service teacher in teaching English dominates the classroom talk due to her concern with getting through and delivering the lesson rather than encouraging learning. It is recommended that pre-service teachers use the English language in teaching to explore its function more in improving the effective language classroom. Besides that, this study is expected to provide key insights for the betterment of the language learning classroom which pre-service teachers should be prepared by promoting their communicative competence and skills.
Keywords: pre-service teacher, SETT, teacher talk

Parallel Session / 31

ANALYSIS OF MATHEMATICAL PROOF ABILITY IN NUMBER PROBLEMS AMONG MATHEMATICS TEACHER CANDIDATES

Authors: Krisna Jivani Dasusmi[1]; Nilza Humaira Salsabila[1]; Sri Subarinah[1]; Sudi Prayitno[1]; Tabita Wahyu Triutami[1]

[1] *University of Mataram*

Corresponding Authors: srisubarinah.fkip@unram.ac.id, s.prayitno@unram.ac.id

This research aims to explore the proof abilities of prospective mathematics teacher students in number problems based on their proof methods. This research is necessary because reasoning skills in proof are an important competency that future mathematics teacher candidates must possess. This type of research is a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods with a case study approach, which aims to understand the phenomenon of what the research subjects experience in a holistic and natural manner. The research results provide an overview of the reasoning used by students in proving number problems. The identified errors are as follows: (1) In proofs using mathematical induction, there are incorrect algebraic manipulations and reasoning errors involving natural numbers, (2) In direct proofs, there is faulty reasoning, (3) In proofs by contradiction, there are incorrect reasoning and assumptions, (4) Proving by providing specific examples.

Parallel Session / 32

Pre-service Teachers'Beliefs to be EFL Teacher-Writers: A Case Study

Authors: Nuriska Noviantoro[1]; Ahmad Bukhori Muslim[1]; Yanty Wirza[1]

[1] *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Corresponding Author: nnoviantoro@upi.edu

Being a teacher in teaching writing means that the teacher's writing has been shaped as a way to pursue the improvement in quality of his instruction, feedback, and classroom environments.

Yet, enjoying writing has been an near-to-incompatible activity for teachers. Thus, this case study aimed to explore how preservice teachers retain their identity and beliefs as a writer in the teaching preparatory course. Ten students were voluntarily involved in a series of interviews and focus group discussion during February to April 2024 and had their lesson plans examined. The findings show that these preservice teachers' beliefs in being a teacher-writer have been insufficiently low. Despite being negatively impacted by their previous experiences at senior high schools, they believed that reshaping their beliefs to be a teacher-writer has been possible, which was shown in the differences of responses in the beginning of the course and the middle of it. Half of them have been showing the progress on which they have been trying to engage in out-of-class writing activities. Yet, their participation in the writing tasks has been staggeringly slow due to their weekly course assignments. Thus, there has been a need to address how classroom instructions in the teaching preparatory course would lessen their cognitive load in the writing process.

Poster / 33

Eksistensi Tradisi Malala sebagai Upaya Mewujudkan Harmonisasi Sosial Masyarakat Suku Samawa

Author: Siti Hadijah[1]

Co-authors: Intan nurulaini Intan [2]; Rohayanti Yanti [1]; Sarri ilham Ilham ; Weni Artika untarie Tari [1]

[1] *Pendidikan bahasa dan sastra Indonesia fakultas keguruan dan ilmu pendidikan universitas Mataram*

[2] *Pendidikan sosiologi FKIP universitas Mataram*

Corresponding Authors: weniartika59@gmail.com, ahmadsarriilham@gmail.com, rohayantiii02@gmail.com, hadijahdija980@gmail.com, intannurulainii01@gmail.com

Abstract
Sumbawa Island, located in west Nusa Tenggara Barat Province, has a traditional healing tradition, namely Malala, a traditional oil-making ritual by mixing spices by a Shaman (Sandro) in a unique way, which is carried out at the beginning of each Hijriah new year: The purpose of this study was to determine the existence of the Malala tradition as an effort to realize social harmony in the Samawa tribe, thereby creating an inclusive, peaceful, and sustainable environment for the Samawa tribe. The research method used a qualitative method with a des.
Keywords: (Existence; Harmonization; Malala; Society; Samawa)

Poster / 34

Causes and Impacts of Community's Apathy towards Garbages at Loang Baloq Beach: A Social Cognitive Theory Approach

Author: Feri Anggara Saputra[1]

[1] *Universitas Mataram*

Corresponding Author: e1c021058@student.unram.ac.id

This research aims to identify the causes and impacts of public apathy towards waste at Loang Baloq Beach. The research method used is a qualitative research method. The data collection techniques used are recording techniques, interviews, and document analysis. The theory used is the social cognitive theory proposed by Albert Bandura, which states that a person's learning is influenced by three roles, namely personal role, behavioral role, and social-environmental role. The results of the study show various causes and impacts of public apathy at Loang Baloq Beach. The causes of public apathy towards waste at Loang Baloq Beach are because people around Kali Bernyok still dispose of a lot of waste in the surrounding area. Lack of visitor awareness of beach cleanliness, inadequate facilities, and the perception that beach cleanliness is not everyone's responsibility. The impacts of

public apathy towards waste at Loang Baloq Beach are quite complex, namely having an impact on the environment, economy, and the sustainability of tourism on the beach.

Poster / 35

STANDING ROLE AND DRAMATURGY OF TUAN GURU: STRATE-GIES FOR PREVENTING AND HANDLING STUNTING IN EAST LOMBOK THROUGH PARENTING INTERVENTIONS

Author: Paenal Juni Harian[1]

Co-authors: Devi Yuliana [1]; Shafwatu Qalbiy [1]; Taqiyudin Nabani [1]

[1] *University of Mataram*

Corresponding Authors: taqiyudinnabani4@gmail.com, faenaljuni15@gmail.com, shafwatuqalbiy@gmail.com

Stunting is a national issue of health problems in toddlers that is currently a big concern for the government. Stunting cases in East Lombok Regency in February 2024 recorded a percentage of 16.89%, while the 2022 data showed as many as 20,890 toddlers with stunting status. This research aims to find out the real conditions of stunting in East Lombok and how the central role of the tuan guru figure in efforts to accelerate the handling of stunting in East Lombok. The method used is qualitative with a phenomenological approach with a total of 40 informants from 4 categories. The results showed that East Lombok Regency is the area with the most stunting toddlers in NTB based on February 2024 data, with Sikur District being the red zone with a prevalence of 30.33%. prevention and handling of stunting is still done conventionally by relying on socialization and posyandu from the health center. The existence of a tuan guru figure in the community who is a role model for the community in daily life is an alternative solution that can accelerate the decline in stunting rates and maximize prevention efforts. The dramaturgical action of front and backstage by the tuan guru can be an alternative solution to accelerate the handling of stunting in East Lombok through preaching packaged in reference to the general conditions of the target community. Parenting intervention is the main target of the tuan guru's preaching in terms of preventing and handling stunting to create a healthy and prosperous family.

Parallel Session / 36

Case Method Learning in School-Based Management Courses: Unlocking Student Perspective with a Narrative Inquiry Study

Author: Sri Marmoah[1]

Co-authors: Roslinawati Roslan [2]; Ratna Widya Irmayanti [1]

[1] *Universitas Sebelas Maret*

[2] *Universiti Brunei Darussalam*

Corresponding Authors: marmuah@staff.uns.ac.id, ratnawidya28@student.uns.ac.id, roslinawati.roslan@ubd.edu.bn

This study aims to explore university students' perspectives on the case methods learning in School-Based Management (SBM) courses. Using a narrative approach, this study analyzed the experiences of 10 students who had attended SBM classes at a university in Central Java. In-depth interviews were used to collect data, which were then examined thematically. The results of the study show that the case method can improve students' understanding of SBM concepts, develop critical and analytical thinking skills, and increase engagement in learning. Students remark that the case method in SBM courses enables them to apply theory in real-world circumstances, develop their problem-solving abilities, and hone their communication and teamwork skills. Challenges include difficulty in finding the right solution, limited information, and complexity of case analysis. To overcome

these challenges, students use strategies such as group discussions, consultation with lecturers, and independent search for additional information.These findings indicate that the case method is effective in preparing students for real-world challenges and developing skills relevant to careers in education. This study provides insight into how case-based learning can enrich students' learning experiences and encourage innovation in teaching methods in higher education.

Parallel Session / 37

Analysis of TPACK Development Needs for Prospective PAUD Teachers in Technology Integration in Early AUD Literacy Learning

Authors: Finita Dewi[1]; Risty Justicia[1]; Suci Utami Putri[1]; Tia Citra Bayuni[None]

[1] *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Corresponding Authors: risty@upi.edu, suciutami@upi.edu, finita@upi.edu, citrabayuni89@student.upi.edu

This research aims to analyze the need for developing TPACK for prospective PAUD educators, especially in the context of introducing early AUD literacy. The focus of this research is on the skills, knowledge, and challenges faced in utilizing digital technology to design AUD early literacy learning activities. The subjects of this research were 110 prospective PAUD teacher. The research method used is descriptive quantitative with survey approach. Data collection was carried out through distributing questionnaires using Google form which measured their understanding and needs regarding integration of technology and literacy learning. Data analysis was carried out descriptively by calculating frequencies, percentages and means. The results of the research show that in general, prospective PAUD educators have a basic understanding of the use of technology in learning and developing learning media. However, in dimension of knowledge, the ability to integrate technology with pedagogical strategies that are appropriate to early AUD literacy learning is still challenge for prospective PAUD educators. Limited access to technological devices was also an obstacle expressed by respondents. The results of this research show the importance of training programs that focus more on developing the TPACK competencies of prospective PAUD educators, especially in integrating technology into literacy teaching.

Poster / 39

ANALYSIS OF CONVERGENCE AND DIVERGENCE OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION (A PROCESS STUDY OF PAPUAN STUDENTS AT MATARAM UNIVERSITY)

Author: WAHYU PRATAMA[1]

[1] *Mataram of University*

Corresponding Author: wahyuprapra3@gmail.com

Intercultural communication issues often challenge interactions in higher education settings, especially in universities that have a diversity of students from various cultural backgrounds. Mataram University, as one of the higher education institutions in Indonesia, has a number of students from Papua who face difficulties in adapting to the local culture. This study aims to analyze convergence and divergence in intercultural communication among Papuan students and students from other regions especially local students at Mataram University, as well as identify factors that influence their adaptation and integration process. The results of this study found that Papuan students face several challenges in communicating and adapting to the local culture at Mataram University. The main factors that influence communication convergence and divergence include language differences, social norms, and cultural habits. On the other hand, there are also several adaptation mechanisms

used by Papuan students to overcome these difficulties, such as the formation of support groups and participation in local cultural activities.

Translated with DeepL.com (free version)

Parallel Session / 40

Analysis of Student Self-Efficacy Profile in Chemistry Education Study Program at Universitas Riau

Author: Putri Adita Wulandari[1]

Co-authors: Muhammad Imam Rahmatullah [1]; Resma Wahyuni [1]

[1] *Universitas Riau*

Corresponding Authors: resmawahyuni@lecturer.unri.ac.id, putriaditaa@gmail.com, muhammadimamrahmatullah@lecturer.unri.ac.id

Research, examination, and intervention on self-efficacy in students is expected to benefit from the development of a measure of self-efficacy. Self-efficacy is defined as a person's confidence in themselves in facing or completing a task, achieving goals, overcoming obstacles, and achieving a goal. The study's subjects were 78 participants, 70 of whom were female and 8 of whom were male, all of whom were not married, and they were between the ages of 18 and 19. The self-efficacy scale of students has good validity and reliability. Based on the results of psychometric analysis, internal consistency tests, and construct validity and reliability of the student self-efficacy scale, it has good validity and reliability, with $\alpha = 0.879$ (87.9%). The self-efficacy scale presented in this study can be used to measure self-efficacy in psychological research and intervention, especially developmental psychology and social psychology. Of the 40 items created, only 30 were accepted after validity and reliability tests, and 10 were dropped. It is based on good psychometric standards.

Parallel Session / 42

Does Social Entrepreneurial Orientation Drive Pro-Social Behavior and Social Entrepreneurial Intention?

Author: Fulgentius Danardana Murwani[1]

Co-authors: Bagus Setiawan [1]; Imanuel Hitipeuw [2]; Ludi Wishnu Wardana [1]; Marcellino Priyana Jatiwiwaha [2]; Rachmad Hidayat [1]; Stefan Yudana Jatiperwira [3]

[1] *Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Negeri Malang*

[2] *Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Negeri Malang*

[3] *M.A. student, University of Erfurt, Germany*

Corresponding Authors: rachmad.hidayat.fe@um.ac.id, marcellino.priyana.2208116@students.um.ac.id, imanuel.hitipeuw.fip@um.a bagus21071993@gmail.com, stfnydnj@gmail.com, ludi.wishnu.fe@um.ac.id, f.danardana.fe@um.ac.id

Purpose. This study aimed to clarify how social entrepreneurial orientation drives pro-social behavior and social entrepreneurial intention. Social entrepreneurial orientation consists of four dimensions, namely innovativeness, risk-taking, proactiveness, and social entrepreneurial passion.
Design/method. This study used a cross-sectional design and a questionnaire as a research instrument. The data was collected from 109 students who had started business projects. The data was then analyzed using partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM). PLS-SEM was used to test both the outer and inner models.
Findings. Testing of the outer model showed that the outer model had achieved validity and reliability. Regarding the inner model, the results showed that innovativeness not only influenced

pro-social behavior, but also drove social entrepreneurial intention. However, risk-taking and proactiveness did not influence both pro-social behavior and social entrepreneurial intention. Social entrepreneurial passion influenced pro-social behavior, but did not drive social entrepreneurial intention.

Implications. This research provides theoretical implications for extending the literature regarding the theory of planned behavior in the context of social entrepreneurship. This research also has practical implications for educators and policymakers.

Keywords: social entrepreneurial orientation, pro-social behavior, social entrepreneurial intention, PLS-SEM.

Paper type: Research paper.

Parallel Session / 43

Evaluating AI-Based Translation Accuracy in Social and Natural Sciences Journal Articles: Towards Developing Learning Materials for the Translation and Interpreting Course in the English Education Program

Author: Lalu Jaswadi Putera[1]

Co-authors: Baharuddin Baharuddin [2]; Ahmad Zamzam [3]; Dewi Satria Elmiana [1]

[1] *University of Mataram*

[2] *FKIP Universitas Mataram*

[3] *Universitas Mataram*

Corresponding Authors: bahar@unram.ac.id, elputra@unram.ac.id, ahmadzamzam@unram.ac.id, dewielmiana@unram.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The rapid advancement of information and communication technology (ICT) includes the rise of automated translation systems, particularly AI-powered tools, which are gaining significant traction among students and academics. While neural machine translation (NMT) systems like Google Translate (GT) have long dominated the field, newer AI-driven systems, such as ChatGPT (Generative Pre-Trained Transformer), offer more sophisticated capabilities. ChatGPT, as an AI chatbot, goes beyond simple text translation by understanding human language, including idioms and colloquialisms, and performing tasks like summarization, paraphrasing, and content generation based on user prompts. Within just two months of its release, ChatGPT attracted 100 million users, with millions from the U.S. (VOA, 2023) and 52% from Indonesia (Tempo, 2023). With the growing use of AI translation tools, questions arise about their accuracy, particularly in academic journal translations. Preliminary studies using Snover's HTER (2006) on limited samples suggest that NMT translation tools demonstrate 82%-90% accuracy, with social science texts (e.g., history) showing better accuracy than natural science texts (e.g., biology). However, these findings are based on small samples and may not fully capture the true accuracy or readability, highlighting the need for more extensive research with larger, more diverse datasets. This research is timely for several reasons: the novelty of AI translation since its surge in popularity in 2022, the research gap in AI translation studies, especially in Indonesian, and the increasing interest among students in AI and ICT-related thesis topics. Additionally, integrating AI translation tools into translation courses is crucial for enhancing educational quality. Expanding research with broader samples and collaborative efforts is therefore essential.

Keywords: AI-based Translation; ChatGPT; Neural Machine Translation; Translation Accuracy; Translation for Language Teaching

Parallel Session / 44

Development of Case Method-Based Modules to Improve Critical Thinking, Creativity, Communication and Collaboration Skills (4Cs) Students in Disaster Management

Author: Diah Anugrah Dipuja[1]

Co-author: Resma Wahyuni [1]

[1] *Universitas Riau*

Corresponding Authors: diahanugrah@lecturer.unri.ac.id, resmawahyuni@lecturer.unri.ac.id

The ability to think critically, creatively, communicate and collaborate (4Cs) is very important for students to have. The 4Cs ability can be trained through case method-based learning presented in the lecture module of disaster management material. This research aims to produce a case method-based module to improve students' 4Cs ability in disaster management. This research is a Research and Development (R&D) research using the ADDIE model, with development steps namely; Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation. The research sample is 30 students who are taking environmental science and disaster mitigation courses. The research instrument consisted of validation sheets and practicality questionnaires with descriptive data analysis techniques. The module feasibility testing stage is carried out by product validation by two experts. Based on the results of the research, the conclusion of the case method-based module is valid, practical, and can improve students' 4Cs abilities so that it can be used in the learning process.

Parallel Session / 45

IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION THROUGH CRITICAL MOMENTS OF CHANGES: ANARRATIVE INQUIRY

Author: Dewi Satria Elmiana[1]

Co-authors: Ahmad Zamzam [2]; Kurniawan Apgrianto [2]

[1] *University of Mataram*

[2] *Universitas Mataram*

Corresponding Author: dewielmiana@unram.ac.id

Various studies have been conducted on researching identity within education, second language acquisition and psychology. For instance, the concept of identity in second language acquisition (SLA) needs to be developed in relation to social structures and interactions (Norton, 2013), while in TESOL (Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages), identity research is accepted to address issues in narrative inquiry (Cheng, 2016). However, not many researchers have focused on teacher identity, particularly the identity of the language teacher candidate (Aydar, 2015; Norton and Early, 2011). It has long been believed that teacher identity has an important effect on a teachers' decision-making ability and on their classroom practice (Ilieva, 2010). In this paper, I will engage in a narrative inquiry in order to illuminate the life experience of how Catlya (pseuudonym) struggled with critical moments of change as an English teacher candidate and as an entrepreneur. The aim is to examine how her identity was related to her agency and the change in her study from English language education to business management.

Parallel Session / 46

VALIDITY OF PRIMARY SCHOOL BASIC SCIENCE CONCEPT TEACHING MATERIALS BASED ON QR CODES ORIENTED ON CRITICAL THINKING ABILITIES

Authors: Ibrahim Ibrahim[1]; Ni Made Yeni Suranti[1]; Nurkhaerat Alimuddin[1]; Nurwahidah Nurwahidah[1]

[1] *Universitas Mataram*

Corresponding Authors: nurwahidah@unram.ac.id, nurkhaeratalimuddin@staff.unram.ac.id, ibrahim14@unram.ac.id, surantiyeni@unram.ac.id

This study developed teaching materials for Basic Science Concepts for Elementary Schools based on QR Codes to improve critical thinking skills of prospective elementary school teachers, using the 4D development model from Thiagarajan. The define stage includes learning needs analysis and field studies, while the design stage focuses on designing teaching materials that utilize QR Codes to access additional digital materials. The validation results by five experts showed that teaching materials for basic science concepts for elementary school based on QR codes oriented towards critical thinking skills are valid and feasible to be used in learning basic science concepts for elementary school.

Parallel Session / 47

CREATIVE EXPRESSION AND WRITING PROFICIENCY OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SPECIAL PROGRAM IN THE ARTS CLASS

Authors: John Michael Bataller[None]; Rechelle Benavente[None]; Jeanilyn Cayabyab[None]; Marjore May Ibarra[None]

Corresponding Authors: johnmichael.bataller@cbsua.edu.ph, jeanilyn.cayabyab@cbsua.edu.ph, marjoremay.ibarra@cbsua.edu.ph, rechelle.benavente@cbsua.edu.ph

This study, titled "Creative Expression and Writing Proficiency of Junior High School Students in Special Program in the Arts Class," aimed to determine the relationship between creative expression and writing proficiency in terms of writing. The primary research questions addressed in this study are as follows: Firstly, the extent of respondents' awareness regarding their creative expression in writing, specifically in prose and poetry. Secondly, the level of their writing proficiency, focusing on grammar and syntax, organization of ideas, and content development. Lastly, the study evaluated the significant relationship between creative expression in writing and writing proficiency. The respondents were grade 9 students enrolled in the Special Program in the Arts (SPA) class. The researcher employed a descriptive correlational design with a test questionnaire consisting of a closed-ended questionnaire for part one and an open-ended questionnaire for part two. Statistical tools such as frequency count, weighted mean, and Pearson correlation were used to collect and analyze numerical data. Results indicated that respondents had a moderate awareness of their creative expression in terms of writing. Their writing proficiency was rated as good in grammar and syntax, fair in the organization of ideas, and good in content development. The study revealed a strong relationship between writing proficiency and creative expression, with significant associations found in grammar and syntax, organization of ideas, and content development. A positive correlation was observed between higher writing skills and higher levels of creative expression, suggesting that enhanced creative expression in writing is linked with improved writing proficiency. The findings underscore the importance of fostering both artistic expression and writing skills. The strong relationships between various writing proficiency criteria and creative expression highlight the interaction between creativity and effective writing. Educational settings should implement integrated techniques to develop writing abilities and creativity simultaneously. This approach would provide a comprehensive strategy for improving writing proficiency. It is recommended that schools incorporate creative activities such as storytelling and poetry into the curriculum and that teachers should encourage creative exploration while providing constructive feedback on both content and creativity. Further research is needed to explore how creative expression impacts writing proficiency, leading to more effective strategies for enhancing writing skills.

Poster / 48

Early Marriage: A Case Study in Lombok Using Virtual Reality (VR) Re-Educate as an Interactive Educational Tool

Authors: ABdul Aqil Murtadho[1]; S. Antya Rahmawati[1]; Wawan Kurniawan[1]; Widyatul Jannah[1]

Co-author: Nurshahifah Fithri [1]

[1] *University of Mataram*

Corresponding Authors: antyarhm3@gmail.com, abdulaqil542@gmail.com, wawankurniaaawan@gmail.com, jannahwidyatul111@gmail.com, sifafitri28@gmail.com

Early marriage remains a serious issue that continues to occur frequently in Indonesia, particularly in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province. This practice negatively impacts various aspects of life, including the mental health, education, and economy of young girls. Despite the government's efforts to implement policies aimed at reducing early marriage rates, these initiatives have not yet been fully effective. Therefore, this study aims to develop a technology-based innovation called VR Re-Educate, an interactive educational tool designed to prevent early marriage. The research follows the ADDIE development model, which consists of five stages, although this study focuses only on the Analysis and Design phases. The analysis revealed that most Lombok residents are aware of the high rate of early marriages and identified the main contributing factors as premarital pregnancy, cultural traditions, and economic hardship. With the introduction of VR Re-Educate, it is hoped that young people will better understand the risks and harmful effects of early marriage and avoid engaging in the practice. This innovation is also expected to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 5, which focuses on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Parallel Session / 49

DEVELOPMENT OF AN ETNOSASAMBO MODULE BASED ON HOTS SPACE BUILDING VOLUME MATERIALS FOR CLASS V PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Authors: Muhammad Erfan[1]; Nurul Kemala Dewi[1]; Siti Istiningsih[1]

[1] *Universitas Mataram*

Corresponding Authors: istiningsih92@gmail.com, nurulkemala.fkip@unram.ac.id, muhammaderfan@unram.ac.id

Mathematics is still a subject that is considered difficult by elementary school students. One of the problems is that teachers have not prepared teaching materials that suit students' needs in interactive learning. This research aims to develop a HOTS-based Etnosasambo module product for elementary school students on class 5 building volume material, valid and practical. As a teaching module product to maximize the learning process. The type of research used is Research and Development (R&D) using the ADDIE development model which includes 5 enter code hereresearch stages, namely analysis, design, development, implementation and evaluation. The research was conducted at SDN 28 Ampenan using expert validation sheet instruments and student and teacher response questionnaires to collect research data. The results of this research are that the module product meets validity standards with an assessment percentage at the media validation stage of 93.6% and at the material validation stage of 95%, so it is included in the very valid category. At the practicality testing stage, the module product met the practicality criteria with a small group trial assessment percentage of 93% and in large group trials 97.2% from students and 100% from teachers so it was included in the very practical category. Based on all the development stages that have been carried out, the HOTS-based sasambo ethnomathematics module product for elementary school students is declared valid and practical. The novelty in this research is the inclusion of elements of local wisdom from the Sasak, Sumbawa and Mbojo tribes in the material elements of the building space and is equipped with HOTS-based material which further motivates students to think critically.

Parallel Session / 50

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MERDEKA CURRICULUM IN MATARAM CITY

Authors: Mansur Hakim[1]; Mohamad Mustari[1]; Muhammad Fachry[1]; Muhammad Makki[1]

[1] *Universitas Mataram*

Corresponding Author: muhammadmakki12@yahoo.co.id

<p style=”text-align:justify;” > The latest curriculum, the Merdeka curriculum, which aims to provide flexibility to schools and local governments in plannenter code hereing, implementing and evaluating educational programs implemented in schools has not yet been implemented by all schools, especially secondary schools on the island of Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara. In this study, a qualitative approach with a case study method was used. To collect research data related to the research topic, observation, interview and documentation techniques will be used. After that, data analysis procedures and data vali‘enter code here‘dity checks were carried out. The results of the study showed that in the planning phase, the principal held a working meeting and then continued what had been implemented in the driving schools in the PMM platform. In terms of organizing, the principal refers to the Curriculum Standard Operating Procedure (KSOP) guidelines and the formation of the Teacher Performance Assessment Team (PKG) consisting of elements of curriculum, student affairs, and facilities and infrastructure. As for the implementation phase, all secondary schools in the city of Mataram have implemented the Merdeka curriculum. Teachers teach according to the teaching modules that have been made. As well as for teachers, training and workshops are carried out to support teacher performance and increase teacher knowledge and skills in implementing the Merdeka curriculum. The monitoring or evaluation stage is carried out through summative assessments, ANBK and Educational Reports.</p>

Poster / 51

Literasi Digital di era Society 5.0 pentingnya bernavigasi di era digital

Author: Hibatul Azizi[1]

[1] *Mahasiswa*

Corresponding Author: hibatulazizi102003@gmail.com

Literasi digital merupakan suatu hal yang penting untuk dimiliki oleh setiap orang di era di society 5.0,karena literasi digital ini memiliki beberapa manfaat yang baik dalam meningkatkan kemampuan yang dimiliki seseorang

Poster / 52

Proud To Be Indonesian

Author: Yericho Adrimarsith Pratama Balo[1]

[1] *Universitas Mataram*

Corresponding Author: richospratamas@gmail.com

This poster proudly proclaims Indonesian national identity. With a backdrop of a bright blue sky and a vast green savanna, the poster depicts the beauty of Indonesia's diverse natural landscape.

The color green symbolizes fertility, prosperity, and balance, reflecting the spirit of the Indonesian people.

The slogan "Proud to be Indonesian" clearly and boldly expresses pride in being part of the Indonesian nation. This poster encourages all Indonesian people to appreciate and love their homeland, and to celebrate the richness of their culture and ancestral heritage.

Despite its simplicity, this poster is effective in conveying a message of nationalism and reminding us all of the beauty and potential of Indonesia.

Poster / 53

Konstruksi Budaya Sirkumsisi Perempuan Menggali Implikasinya Terhadap Kekerasan Gender (Studi Pada Masyarakat Desa Bagu, Kecamatan Pringgarata, Lombok Tengah)

Author: Devy Noviandita Devy[1]

[1] *Mahasiswa*

Corresponding Author: novianditadevy@gmail.com

Praktik sunat perempuan di Desa Bagu masih marak terjadi karena dianggap sebagai keharusan budaya yang mendarah daging. Namun pada praktiknya dilakukan tanpa persetujuan anak atas kontrol diri mereka, meskipun secara langsung dampaknya tidak dirasakan.

Poster / 54

STEAM Training to Build Creativity and Innovation in Elementary School Children at SDN 1 Perampuan, West Lombok Regency

Authors: Naola Salsabila[1]; Nurshahifah Fithri[1]

Co-author: Nurfitriah Nurfitriah [1]

[1] *University of Mataram*

Corresponding Authors: nurfitriahpgsdunram@gmail.com, naola1303@gmail.com, sifafitri28@gmail.com

Abstract
This program focuses on STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics) training aimed at enhancing creativity and innovation among elementary school students at SDN 1 Perampuan in West Lombok Regency. In an era of rapid globalization, the need for creative and innovative thinking skills is paramount. Traditional education methods often fall short in preparing students for real-world challenges, leading to a lack of engagement and understanding of STEAM concepts among students.

This study identifies the limited understanding of STEAM among fourth-grade students, the barriers to implementing STEAM education, and the effectiveness of STEAM training in fostering creativity and innovation. The program aims to provide structured training and support, enabling students to explore and apply STEAM principles through interdisciplinary projects.

Additionally, the training encourages collaboration and communication skills, essential for future academic and professional success. The expected outcomes include increased comprehension of STEAM concepts, improved creativity and innovation, and positive student feedback on STEAM-based learning. The implementation of this program is anticipated to serve as a model for other

schools in the region, contributing to the development of a generation equipped to tackle global challenges with adaptability, creativity, and innovation.

Poster / 55

Serita sekolah ceria pustaka

Authors: Ayu Junita[1]; Baiq Farisa Dila Rasyid[1]; Della Nadya[1]; Rizqon Zulfanni[1]

Co-author: Abdul Rasyid [1]

[1] *Unram*

Corresponding Author: rasy.id522021@gmail.com

Pada tahun 2020, berdasarkan data Perpustakaan Nasional RI dalam mengukur Indeks Pembangunan Literasi Masyarakat (IPLM) pada 34 provinsi di Indonesia, posisi Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat berada pada urutan 14 dengan indeks 13,89. Sementata hasil IPLM 2021, urutan Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat pada urutan ke 10 dengan indeks 17,66. SDN 3 Gerimak Indah, sebagai institusi pendidikan di wilayah Narmada, Lombok Barat, menghadapi beberapa tantangan dalam hal meningkatkan tingkat literasi dan pengetahuan siswa. Beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi kualitas literasi di sekolah ini meliputi: Tingkat Kesadaran Literasi Rendah, Keterbatasan Akses Terhadap Bahan Bacaan, Keterbatasan Sumber Daya Manusia.

Dengan mempertimbangkan tantangan-tantangan ini kami, diperlukan upaya yang komprehensif dan berkelanjutan untuk meningkatkan literasi dan pengetahuan siswa di SDN 1 Mesanggok yang lebih baik lagi, tim pengusung mengajukan "SERITA: Sekolah Ceria Pustaka Ekspresi Literasi di SDN 1 Mesanggok Dengan Taman Baca Berwarna"

Poster / 56

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE SOCIAL EMOTIONAL ABILITIES IN CHILDREN AGED 5-6 YEARS THROUGH THE CHAIN STORY METHOD AT AL-FAJAR ISLAMIC KINDERGARTEN MATARAM

Author: Dwiki Berliani[1]

[1] *Universitas Mataram*

Corresponding Author: dwikiberliani02@gmail.com

Social emotional development is one aspect of early childhood development, where social emotional is a development process that children go through since childhood even from the womb which aims to find out how children behave and how children interact with others. The purpose of this study was to improve children's social emotional abilities through the method of chain stories aged 5-6 years in group B TK IT Al Fajar Mataram. This study uses the type of classroom action research (PTK) using the Kemmis & Mc Taggart approach and carried out 2 cycles of action. The subjects of this study were children of group B TK IT Al Fajar Mataram totaling 11 children. Data collection techniques used in this study are observation and documentation. The results and conclusions of the study showed that there was an increase in children's social emotional abilities in the IT Al Fajar Kindergarten group in cycle I with a percentage of 63% and increased in cycle II to 81%, thus it can be concluded that through the chain story method it can improve children's social emotional abilities in children aged 5-6 years group B TK IT Al Fajar Mataram.

Poster / 57

THE MORAL EDUCATION OF EARLY CHILDHOOD BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM IN LELEDE VILLAGE

Author: Norasikin Jon Saripuddin[1]

[1] *Universitas Mataram*

Corresponding Author: sikinnora322@gmail.com

Early childhood (0-6 years) requires moral education to shape character. This study examines the influence of local wisdom on children"s moral formation in Lelede Village, Kediri Sub-district, West Lombok Regency.This study applied a phenomenological qualitative approach to describe local wisdom-based moral education in early childhood in Lelede Village, West Lombok. Data were obtained through observation, interviews and documentation from selected subjects, including families and children aged 5-6 years. Data were analyzed using the Miles and Huberman model to understand the influence of local wisdom in children"s moral formation.Early childhood moral education in Lelede village, West Lombok, is influenced by local wisdom such as togetherness, mutual cooperation, religiosity and politeness. These values are taught through parental example, folklore and participation in traditional activities and religious education. The main challenges come from the influence of technology and lack of parental time, but social support and the role of religious leaders maintain moral education. Positive integration of technology is needed to maintain the relevance of moral education in the context of social change.The conclusion of this study shows that early childhood moral education in Lelede village is influenced by local wisdom taught through parental example, folklore and involvement in traditional activities. Despite challenges from the influence of technology and parents" busy schedules, social support and the role of religious leaders remain important. Adaptation of educational methods is needed so that local wisdom values can continue to be instilled and developed in children"s characters amidst changing times.

Poster / **59**

Teaching & Innovation

Author: Lailatul Isnaini[None]

Corresponding Author: lailatulisna60@gmail.com

By integrating teaching and innovative role play within the theme "The Kingdom of the Forest," children not only acquire new knowledge about their environment but also build essential social and cognitive skills. This method makes learning more enjoyable and engaging, while providing valuable experiences that will benefit their future development. A comprehensive learning experience like this is vital for shaping a generation that is environmentally conscious and capable of interacting well within society.

Poster / **60**

THE EFFECT OF A PROJECT BASED LEARNING APPROACH ON SCIENCE PROCESSING SKILLS FOR CHILDREN AGED 5-6

Author: Aripatun Hipzi[1]

[1] *UNIVERSITAS MATARAM*

Corresponding Author: hifzicantik381@gmail.com

In this industrial era 4.0, the ability of science process skills
become an indispensable ability as one of the competencies that must be learned for basic science skills for early childhood. However, learning in PAUD has not provided many opportunities for

students to learn science process skills. This study aims to determine whether there is an influence on the science process skills of children aged 5-6 years at Pertiwi Selong Kindergarten by using the Project Based Learning (PjBL) model. The research was conducted at Pertiwi Selong Kindergarten. The research method used was Quasi Experiment. The instrument in this study used a science process skills test, in the form of a non-test in the form of an observation sheet. The population in this study amounted to 73 children. The sample in this study amounted to 32 children.

Based on the results of data research calculated by independent t-test

using IMB SPSS Statistics 25, shows that the Sig.(2-tailed) value is 0.00 <0.05. So it can be concluded that Ha is accepted, meaning

there is an influence of the Project Based Learning learning approach on the science process skills of children aged 5-6 years at Pertiwi Selong Kindergarten.

Poster / **61**

Mapping Early Childhood Teachers' Understanding of the Implementation of the independent Curriculum in Praya District,Central Lombok Regency

Author: Indi Rahmawati[1]

[1] *Universitas Mataram*

Corresponding Author: indirahma291@gmail.com

This study aims to determine the mapping of PAUD teachers' understanding of the Implementation of Merdeka Curriculum in Praya District, Central Lombok Regency. The type of research used is a survey. The population in this study were kindergartens in Praya District, Central Lombok Regency, consisting of 66 kindergarten institutions with 289 teachers, while the sample in this study was 29 teachers in 17 institutions, the sampling technique used proportionate stratified random sampling technique. Data collection techniques using open questionnaires and documentation. Data analysis techniques in the form of descriptive quantitative data.

Based on the results of data analysis, PAUD teachers' understanding of implementing the Merdeka Curriculum, which consists of 5 components in this study. The understanding component with the highest percentage, namely learning planning, received 100% results, all teachers made teaching modules and lesson plans by following applicable guidelines. The second component is learning approaches and principles with a percentage of 75%. The third component is assessment with a percentage of 73%. The fourth component is curriculum development with a percentage of 65%. And the fifth component is the implementation of learning with a percentage of 55%. From the above results, it shows that PAUD teachers in Praya District, Central Lombok Regency, already have a good understanding of implementing the Merdeka Curriculum.

Poster / **62**

TEACHING & INNOVATION

Author: Kurniawati Astuti[1]

[1] *Mahasiswa*

Corresponding Author: niaikroman@gmail.com

n an ever-evolving digital era, education faces new challenges and opportunities. Innovation in teaching is key to preparing future generations to navigate the complexities of the world. By harnessing technology and creative approaches, we can create more interactive and engaging learning environments.

Education is not just about delivering information; it is also about fostering critical thinking, creativity, and collaboration. By integrating innovation into teaching methods, we can enhance student engagement, facilitate personalized learning, and encourage the exploration of new ideas.

Poster / 63

The Effectiveness of Grammarly Application on the Students' Argumentative Writing Progress

Author: Amellia Tasya Resiana[1]

[1] *University of Mataram*

Corresponding Author: amelliatasya07@gmail.com

This research aims to describe the effectiveness of Grammarly feedback on students' progress in argumentative writing. Grammarly is an online automated writing evaluation tool that focuses on giving feedback on the language used in any type of writing. The tool was used in argumentative writing courses for 34 third-semester students at a state university in Mataram. The research used a descriptive qualitative method to collect data on the students' perceptions. The data was collected using validated questionnaires with a four-point Likert scale and supported by interviews. The findings show that students generally had positive perceptions of Grammarly. They found it effective for identifying and correcting errors in their writing, especially in grammar, punctuation, and sentence structure. They considered the correctness feature to be the most helpful. Additionally, they believed that using Grammarly improved their motivation and grammatical competence in argumentative writing. However, some participants had negative perceptions of Grammarly's weaknesses, particularly in providing feedback on the arrangement of thesis statements, counter-arguments, and the use of evidence in argumentative writing.

Keywords: Perception, Grammarly Application, Argumentative Writing

Poster / 64

Etnobotani Bebubus Suku Sasak

Author: Luh Putu Sasmita Sridewi Putri[None]

Co-author: Hestiani Putri [1]

[1] *Universitas Mataram*

Corresponding Author: hestianip18@gmail.com

Bubus merupakan tradisi pengobatan tradisional yang ada di Pulau Lombok, bahan-bahan yang digunakan dalam pengobatan ini merupakan tumbuhan yang terdapat di alam. Hasil survei yang telah dilakukan di Pulau Lombok menunjukan sebanyak 92% Gen-Z dari total narasumber 100 orang tidak mengenal tradisi Bebubus. Pengobatan tradisional sejenis ini semakin tergeser dengan perkembangan zaman. Fenomena ini dapat terjadi karena ketidak percayaan masyarakat terhadap obat herbal.

Poster / 65

ANALYSIS OF STEAM-BASED LEARNING (SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, ART„ AND MATHEMATICS) TO IMPROVE EARLY CHILDHOOD'S CRITICAL THINGKING SKILLS

Author: Rosida Rosida[1]

[1] *Universitas Mataram*

Corresponding Author: rosidarosida564@gmail.com

Education in the 21st century must be oriented towards mathematics and natural sciences along with social and humanitarian sciences. Education builds scientific attitudes that are critical, logical, analytical, creative and adaptable. At every level of education, it is necessary to instill a spirit of independence. Innovation is key in Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Mathematic (STEAM) learning, which requires schools to form students to have 21st century competencies who are able to think critically, creatively collaboratively and communicatively. To achieve this goal, an approach in learning is needed that is able to make students become critical, creative, collaborative and communicative with STEAM-based learning. This study aims to determine whether children's critical thinking skills can improve through the application of STEAM-based learning in Mataram Model State Kindergarten. This research was conducted at Model Mataram State Kindergarten. This study used the Classroom Action Research (PTK) method with two cycles, each cycle consisting of two meetings. The research procedure includes planning, action implementation, observation, and reflection. The subjects of this study were all group B children at TK Negeri Model Mataram, consisting of 19 students. The data collection methods used were observation and documentation, with data analysis techniques using qualitative descriptive analysis. The results showed that critical thinking skills improved after the action was taken with the application of STEAM-based learning. The results of children's critical thinking skills in pre-action amounted to 33.6% in the category of starting to improve. In cycle I, it increased with an average percentage value reaching 53.3% in the Increasing category, and experienced a further increase in cycle II with an average percentage value reaching 77.7% in the highly increasing category, and can be said to be successful because it is in accordance with the achievement level indicator of 76%. So it can be concluded that STEAM-based learning can improve children's critical thinking skills at TK Negeri Model Mataram.

Poster / 66

Teaching & Inovatif

Author: yulizul jannah[None]

Corresponding Author: yuleynona@gmail.com

This research is that there is an influence
between parents' parenting style and type of work on children's moral development. The research results show that people's parenting patterns
Parents who work will have an influence on development
child morals. Working here means work
spending a lot of time outside the home, such as working in an office,
markets and factories. This proves that the form of parenting
The right parents will have a good influence on
moral development of children. The magnitude of the influence of parental parenting on children's moral development is known from the results of a simple linear regression test which can be seen from the sig X1 coefficient value of 0.000<0.05, so it can be concluded that variable concluded that variable X2 has no effect on Variable Y.

Poster / 67

Analisis Nilai Kearifan Lokal Tapsila Krama Gama Sebagai Penguatan Karakter Siswa SDN 7 Bentek

Authors: Ulfa Widiawati Widiawati[1]; Anisa Riskianingsih Riskianingsih[1]; Muhammad Fadlullah Fadlullah[1]; Saskia Maulida Maulida[1]

Co-author: ahmad abdul hadi [1]

[1] *Unram*

Corresponding Author: ahmadabdulhadi484@gmail.com

Artikel ini membahas penerapan kearifan lokal dalam pendidikan karakter di SDN 7 Bentek, Kabupaten Lombok Utara. Kearifan lokal di Indonesia, sebagai aset budaya yang diwariskan secara turun-temurun, berperan penting dalam memperkuat identitas dan nilai-nilai sosial masyarakat. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui seberapa penting kearifan lokal bisa diterapkan dalam pendidikan karakter siswa. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan wawancara dan observasi untuk memahami bagaimana nilai-nilai kearifan lokal, seperti Tapsila, Krama, dan Gama, diintegrasikan dalam kurikulum sekolah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kegiatan seperti permainan tradisional, ngaji lawat, dan pembacaan babad berkontribusi pada pembentukan karakter siswa yang beriman, toleran, dan empatik. Penerapan kearifan lokal dalam pendidikan tidak hanya membantu siswa mengenal budaya mereka, tetapi juga menciptakan lingkungan sekolah yang harmonis di tengah keragaman budaya dan agama. Dengan demikian, artikel ini menekankan pentingnya penguatan pendidikan karakter berbasis kearifan lokal sebagai upaya pelestarian budaya di era modern.

Poster / 68

DEVELOPING STRONG COUNTER-ARGUMENTS AND REBUTTALS IN THE ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING

Author: Lia Safitri[1]

[1] *University of Mataram*

Corresponding Author: liasafitri362@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: In learning argumentative writing, counter-arguments and rebuttals are essential to convince the readers. However, students often struggle to integrate strong counter-arguments and rebuttals into their writing due to limited mastery of crucial elements such as content and linguistic proficiency. Therefore, this research aims to describe students' performance in writing strong counter-arguments and rebuttals in argumentative writing courses and the strategies students employ in developing these elements in argumentative essays. This research utilized a qualitative study with a descriptive research design. To collect the data, the researchers are primary research tools for analyzing 40 argumentative essays written by the students. A content analysis method was used to identify, explore, and interpret the data. The research showed that 92.5% of the total participants wrote both counter-arguments and rebuttals, with 90% constructing strong counter-arguments and 75% presenting strong rebuttals. This research proved the applied teaching model in the course is recommended in the teaching of argumentative writing in the English education program.
Keywords: Counter-Arguments; Rebuttal; Argumentative Writing; Students Performance.

Poster / 69

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WHATSAPP GROUPS AND A LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (LMS) IN THE ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING CLASSES

Author: Annisa Isdiana[1]

[1] *Mataram University*

Corresponding Author: annisaisdianar@gmail.com

This study investigates the effectiveness of WhatsApp and Moodle-based Learning Management System (LMS) in Argumentative Writing courses in one of the public universities in Lombok. Involving 27 students, this study applied qualitative methods using questionnaires and interviews as data collection tools. The questionnaire with the Likert Scale has been validated before being used to collect data related to the effectiveness of the use of WhatsApp Group and LMS. Interviews with several research participants also reinforced the data. The results showed differences in the efficacy of using WhatsApp and LMS: although LMS and WhatsApp made communication easier, organized tasks more efficiently, and offered a structured learning environment, they had mixed effects on the development of argumentative writing skills. While some students felt WhatsApp was better for short-term communication, others also liked the supporting features and ease of use of the LMS. However, challenges such as the need for more effective information management and improved lecturer proficiency in using these tools (features within the LMS) were identified. The study concluded that, despite their potential, the effectiveness of WhatsApp and the LMS in developing argumentative writing skills depends on various contextual factors, including implementation design and user needs. Recommendations that can optimize the use of these platforms include structured discussion guidelines, comprehensive training for students and lecturers, and an integrated approach that leverages the strengths of both WhatsApp and the LMS. It is suggested that further research explore the factors that influence the efficacy of this digital learning tool in higher education.
Keywords Argumentative Writing; Effectiveness Of Whatsapp Group and LMS; Student Perception