ICOSET & ICOSEEH

2019

BOOK of ABSTRACTS

The Second International Conference on Science, Engineering and Technology (ICoSET 2019)

&

The Second International Conference on Social, Economy, Education, and Humanity (ICoSEEH 2019)

September 5-7, 2019. Universitas Islam Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia.

ICOSET & ICOSEEH 2019

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FOREWORD FROM CHAIR OF ICoSET AND ICoSEEH

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.,

Welcome to the Second International Conference on Science Engineering and Technology (ICoSET 2019) and the Second International Conference on Social, Economy, Education, and Humanity (ICoSEEH 2019).

The advancement of today's computing technology, science, engineering and industrial revolution 4.0 play a big role in the sustainable development of social, economic, education, and humanity in developing countries. Institute of higher education is one of many parties that need to be involved in the process. Academicians and researchers should promote the concept of sustainable development. The Second International Conference on Social, Economy, Education, and Humanity (ICoSEEH 2019) is organized to gather researchers to disseminate their relevant work on Social, Economy, Education, and Humanity. The Second International Conference on Science, Engineering and Technology (ICoSET 2019) is organized to gather researchers to disseminate their relevant work on science, engineering and technology. The two conferences are co-located at SKA Co-EX Pekanbaru Riau.

I would like to express my hearty gratitude to all participants for coming, sharing, and presenting your research in this joint conference. There are a total of 108 manuscripts submitted to ICoSEEH 2019 and 84 manuscripts submitted to ICoSET 2019. However only high-quality selected papers are accepted to be presented in this event, with the acceptance rates of ICoSEEH 2019 and ICoSET 2019 are 72% and 74% respectively. We are very grateful to all steering committees and both international and local reviewers for their valuable work. I would like to give a complement to all co-organizers, publisher, and sponsors for their incredible supports.

Organizing such prestigious conferences was very challenging and it would be impossible to be held without the hard work of the programme committee and organizing committee members. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all committees and volunteers from Singapore Management University, Kyoto University, Kyushu University, University of Tsukuba, Khon Kaen University, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology, University of Suffolk, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Infrastructure University Kuala Lumpur, Universiti Malaya, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi Mara, and Universiti Pendidikan Indonesia for providing us with so much support, advice, and assistance on all aspects of the conference. We do hope that this event will encourage the collaboration among us now and in the future.

We wish you all find opportunity to get rewarding technical programs, intellectual inspiration, and extended networking.

Pekanbaru, 27th August 2019

Dr. Arbi Haza Nasution, M.IT

Chair of ICoSET & ICoSEEH 2019

FOREWORD FROM RECTOR

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU

It is our great pleasure to join and welcome all participants of the International Conference on Science Engineering and Technology (ICoSET) 2019 and International Conference on Social Economic Education and Humaniora (ICoSEEH) 2019 in Pekanbaru. I am happy to see this great work as part of collaborations among Singapore Management University, Kyoto University, Kyushu University, University of Tsukuba, Khon Kaen University, Ho Chi Minh City University of Technology, University of Suffolk, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Infrastructure University Kuala Lumpur, Universiti Malaya, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi Mara, and Universiti Pendidikan Indonesia. In this occasion, I would like to congratulate all participants for their scientific involvement and willingness to share their findings and experiences in this conference.

I believe that this conference can play an important role to encourage and embrace cooperative, collaborative, and interdisciplinary research among the engineers and scientists. I do expect that this kind of similar event will be held in the future as part of activities in education, research and social responsibilities of universities, research institutions and industries internationally.

My heart full gratitude is dedicated to programme committee and organizing committee members and the staff of Universitas Islam Riau for their generous effort and contribution toward the success of the ICoSET & ICoSEEH 2019.

Pekanbaru, 27th August 2019

Prof. Dr. H. Syafrinaldi, SH.,MCL
Rector of Universitas Islam Riau
Pekanbaru, Indonesia

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

The Second International Conference on Science, Engineering and Technology

(ICoSET 2019)

September 5-7, 2019. Universitas Islam Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 1

Prof. EE-Peng Lim (Singapore Management University, Singapore)

Social Network Mining

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 2

Assoc. Prof. Yuichi Sugai (Kyushu University, Japan)

Resources Production Engineering

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 3

Prof. Ir. Dr Sharul Kamal Abdul Rahim (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia)

Wireless Communication

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 4

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Norma binti Alias (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia)

Mathematical Sciences

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

The Second International Conference on Social, Economy, Education, and Humanity

(ICoSEEH 2019)

September 5-7, 2019. Universitas Islam Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 1

Prof. Shigeo Sugimoto (University of Tsukuba, Japan)

Cultural Heritage Preservation

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 2

Prof. Dr. Kulthida Tuamsuk (Khon Kaen University, Thailand)

Smart Learning

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 3

Prof. Dr. Faridah Ibrahim (Malaysia Infrastructure University

, Kuala Lumpur)

Journalism and Communication

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The Second International Conference on Science, Engineering and Technology (ICoSET 2019)
CONFERENCE PROGRAM
September 05 - 07, 2019

Date	Time	Event	Venue
05 September	07.00 – 08.00	Registration	Registration Counter
	08.00 – 09.00	Opening Ceremony	Ballroom of Co Ex
		Chairman of ICoSET & ICoSEEH	
		Rector of UIR	
		Photo Session	
	PLENARY SESSION		
	09.00 – 10.00	**Keynote Speaker 1: Prof. Shigeo Sugimoto** (Moderator: Dr. Arbi Haza Nst, M.IT)	Ballroom of Co Ex
		Keynote Speaker 2: Prof. EE-Peng Lim (Moderator: Dr. Arbi Haza Nst, M.IT)	
	10.00 – 10.15	Coffee Break	
	10.15 – 11.15	**Keynote Speaker 3: Prof. Dr. Kulthida Tuamsuk** (Moderator: Dr. Eng. Muslim, MT)	
		Keynote Speaker 4: Assoc. Prof. Yuichi Sugai (Moderator: Dr. Eng. Muslim, MT)	
	11.20 – 12.50	**Keynote Speaker 5: Prof. Ir. Dr. Sharul Kamal Abdul Rahim** (Moderator: Dr. Evizal Abdul Kadir, M.Eng)	
		Keynote Speaker 6: Prof Dr. Faridah Ibrahim (Moderator: Dr. Evizal Abdul Kadir, M.Eng)	
		Keynote Speaker 7: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Norma Binti Alias (Moderator: Dr. Evizal Abdul Kadir, M.Eng)	
	12.50 – 13.30	Lunch and Prayer Time	Ballroom of Co Ex
	13.30 – 15.30	**Parallel Session 1**	Terubuk Room, Selais Room, Patin Room, Toman Room, Baung Room
	15.30 – 16.00	Coffee Break and Prayer Time	Foyer 2nd Floor

	16.00 – 18.15	**Parallel Session 2**	Terubuk Room, Selais Room, Patin Room, Toman Room, Baung Room
	18.30 – 21.00	Gala Dinner Award Ceremony	Ballroom of Co Ex
06 September	08.00 – 09.30	**Parallel Session 3**	Terubuk Room, Selais Room, Patin Room, Toman Room, Baung Room
	09.30 – 09.45	Coffee Break	Foyer 2nd Floor
	09.45 – 11.30	**Parallel Session 4**	Terubuk Room, Selais Room, Patin Room, Toman Room, Baung Room
	11.30 – 13.00	Lunch and Prayer Time	Foyer 2nd Floor
07 September	08.00-08.30	Registration of City Tour	Ballroom of Co Ex
	08.30-10.00	Visiting Universitas Islam Riau	Universitas Islam Riau
	10.00-11.30	Mayang Nature Tourism Park Pekanbaru	Mayang Nature Tourism Park
	11.30-12.20	Soeman HS Library Riau Province	Soeman HS Library
	12.20-13.30	An-Nur Great Mosque Pekanbaru	An-Nur Great Mosque

Parallel Session I Schedule

Baung Room (Conference: ICoSET; Moderator: Fiki Hidayat, M. Eng)		
Venue Time	**Author(s)**	**Paper Title**
13.30 - 13.45	**Invited Speaker 1:** **Dr. Nguyen Xuan Huy** Khanh Do Quang, Nhan Vo Huynh, Huong Tran Thi Mai, Trang Nguyen Thi Thu, Phuc Kieu, Quang Hoang Trong and Huy Nguyen Xuan	Modeling and Analysis of Mini-Fracture Tests in Hydraulic Fracturing
13.45 - 14.00	Herianto Herianto, Prasandi Abdul Aziz, Wijoyo Niti Daton, Steven Chandra and Sudjati Rachmat	Productivity Analysis of Frac-Pack Completion in M Well with Sand Problem Indication and High Permeability Formation
14.00 - 14.15	Praditya Nugraha	A Simulation Study of Downhole Water Sink Guidelines Plot Application Using Real Field Data
14.15 - 14.30	Muslim Abdurrahman, Bop Duana Afrireksa, Hyundon Shin and Adi Novriansyah	Predicting of Oil Water Contact Level using Material Balance Modeling of a Multi-Tank Reservoir
14.30 - 14.45	Novrianti Novrianti, Dori Winaldi and Muhammad Ridho	The Impact of Additively Coal Fly Ash Toward Compressive Strength and Shear Bond Strength in Drilling Cement G Class
14.45 - 15.00	Muhammad Khairul Afdhol, Fiki Hidayat and Muslim Abdurrahman	Utilization of Agricultural Waste to Be Bioethanol Sources as A Solvent on Paraffin Wax Crude Oil Issues
15.00 - 15.15	Trang Nguyen Thi Thu, Duy Tran Ngoc Bao and Huy Nguyen Xuan	Testing Neural Networks Assessment Based on Data-Driven Using Well Log Data: A Case Study in Cuu Long Basin, Offshore Vietnam
15.15 - 15.30	Muslim Abdurrahman, Wisup Bae, Adi Novriansyah, Dadan Damayandri and Bop Duana Afrireksa	Feasibility Study of CO_2 Flooding Under Gross-Split Mechanism: Simulation Approach

Toman Room (Conference: ICoSET; Moderator: Ause Labellapansa, M.Kom)		
Venue Time	**Author(s)**	**Paper Title**
13.30 - 13.45	**Invited Speaker 2:** **Normi Abdul Hadi** Normi Abdul Hadi and Norma Alias	The Performance of 3D Multi-Slice Branched Surface Reconstruction On CPU-GPU Platform
13.45 - 14.00	Nastasia Ester Siahaan, Leni Sagita and Yusuf Latief	Risk Identification in Management System Process Integration Which Have Impact on the Goal of Management System Components
14.00 - 14.15	Sri Mulyaningsih, Nur Widi A.A.T Heriyadi, Desi Kiswiranti and Muchlis	Design of Education-Based Natural Tourism at Giriloyo-WukirsariVillage, Imogiri District, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta-Indonesia
14.15 - 14.30	Suhartono, Sri Mulyaningsih, Sukirman, Nurwidi Astanto Agus Tri Heriyadi, Muchlis, Desi Kiswiranti and Iva Mindayani	Design of Community-Based Tourism at Cengkehan and Giriloyo, Wukirsari Village, Imogiri District, Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta
14.30 - 14.45	Jonni Wongso, Desi Ilona and Zaitul Zaitul	Support for heritage tourism development: the case of Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto, Indonesia
14.45 - 15.00	Aprilia Dhiya Ulhaq, Yusuf Latief and Rossy Armyn Machfudiyanto	Development of Safety Plan to Improve OHS Performance (Occupational Safety and Health) for Construction of Dam Supporting Infrastructure Based on WBS (Work Breakdown Structure)
15.00 - 15.15	Lasita Khaerani, Yusuf Latief and Rossy Armyn Machfudiyanto	Standard Operational Procedures Development for Government Building's Care and Maintenance Work of Outer Spatial and Housekeeping Component to Improve Work Effectiveness and Efficiency Using Risk-Based Approach
15.15 - 15.30	Domingo Junior Ngipol and Thelma Palaoag	Designing an IoT Framework for High Valued Crops Farming
Selais Room (Conference: ICoSEEH; Moderator: Dr. Sri Yuliani, M. Pd)		
Venue Time	**Author(s)**	**Paper Title**
13.30 - 13.45	**Invited Speaker 3:** **Norhayati Ibrahim**	The Influence of Coping Skills on Psychological Distress and Suicide Attitude Among University Students in Malaysia

13.45 - 14.00	Happy Wulandari, Abdul Muati Ahmad and Jusang Bolong	Pekanbaru City Citizens Motivations in Communicating with Refugees in Indonesia
14.00 - 14.15	Luerdi Luerdi and Hizra Marisa	Determinants of Indonesia's Defense Technology Cooperation with Turkey: A Decision-Making Perspective
14.15 - 14.30	Tuti Widiastuti, Eli Jamilah Mihardja and Prima Mulyasari Agustini	Smart City Branding Strategy of The Samarinda In East Kalimantan
14.30 - 14.45	Denik Iswardani Witarti and Anggun Puspitasari	The Implementation of Indonesian Soft Power through Swaggering Strategies in Asian Games 2018
14.45 - 15.00	Murry Darmoko	Is LGBT Social Media Activity Breaking ITE Law in Indonesia?
15.00 - 15.15	Amiroel Oemara Syarief	PP No. 11 Tahun 1979 About Occupational Safety for the Purification and Management of Petroleum and Gas: Integrated into Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Policy
15.15 - 15.30	Suripah and Zetriuslita	Application of a Fuzzy Set and Fuzzy Logic to Economic Problems (Study Literature Review of Journal)

Patin Room
(Conference: ICoSEEH; Moderator: Dr. Zetriuslita, M. Si)

Venue Time	Author(s)	Paper Title
13.30 - 13.45	**Invited Speaker 4: Yaya S. Kusumah**	The Fourth Industrial Revolution Based Innovation for Information and Communication Technology Based Teaching
13.45 - 14.00	Auradian Marta and Leo Agustino	The Future of Democracy in Digital Era: Challenges to Political Life in Cyberspace in Indonesia
14.00 - 14.15	Sandi Prasetyaningsih	Creative Editing in Documentary Film
14.15 - 14.30	Risnawati, Zubaidah Amir, Mana Samin, Muhammad Syafri and Dedek Andrian	Effect of Problem Based Learning (PBL) Model on Creative Thinking Ability and Self-Efficacy of State Junior High School students at Pekanbaru
14.30 - 14.45	Ekkachai Sae-Jueng and Kulthida Tuamsuk	Knowledge Organization of Historical Events in Thailand
14.45 - 15.00	Siti Maziha Mustapha and Faridah Ibrahim	Professionals as Stakeholders: Engagement in Malaysian Government Programs
15.00 - 15.15	Siti Maziha Mustapha and Fadhil Tahar M Mahmoud M Mahmoud	Autonomous Learning Readiness and English Language Performance of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) Libyan Secondary School Students
15.15 - 15.30	Liya Astarilla D.W.	The Effect of Duolingo on English as Foreign Language University Students' Vocabulary Mastery

	Terubuk Room	
	(Conference: ICoSEEH; Moderator: Dini Tiara Sasmi, M.Si)	
Venue Time	**Author(s)**	**Paper Title**
13.30 - 13.45	**Invited Speaker 5:** **Zalinah Ahmad** Zawiyah Mohd Zain and Zalinah Ahmad	The Using of Facebook in Malaysia's 14th General Election: An Analysis of INVOKE
13.45 - 14.00	Muhammad Edy Susilo, Subhan Afifi and Senja Yustitia	Hoax as a Reflection on the Low Digital Literacy in Indonesia
14.00 - 14.15	Ira Miyarni Sustianingsih and Risa Marta Yati	Turak Dance as Local Wisdom in the Perspective of the Young Generations in the Digital Age
14.15 - 14.30	Tohirin Tohirin, Risnawati Risnawati, Zubaidah Amir, Dicki Hartanto, Sohiron Sohiron and Ramon Muhandaz	Character Building Construction of High School Students in Indonesia
14.30 - 14.45	Neva Novianti, Desi Ilona, Zaitul Zaitul and Herawati Herawati	The Role of Social Media Adoption as Mediating Variable between Environment Context and SME Performance
14.45 - 15.00	Mahidah Ab Wahab and Siti Maziha Mustapha	The relationship between teachers' instructional practices and school performance of rural public secondary schools in Malaysia.
15.00 - 15.15	Nana Sepriyanti, Remiswal Remiswal and Hutomo Maulana	Developing Interactive Multimedia Learning for Teaching Integral Calculus in College
15.15 - 15.30	Faridah Ibrahim, Siti Maziha Mustapha, Kho Suet Nie Kho, Amli Hazlin Ahmad Mokhtar and Dil Froz Jan Sayed Halim Shah	Correlates of Stakeholders Engagement towards Government Programs (GP) in Malaysia

Parallel Session II Schedule

	Baung Room	
	(Conference: ICoSET; Moderator: Dr.- Eng, Muslim)	
Venue Time	**Author(s)**	**Paper Title**
16.00 - 16.15	Prasandi Abdul Aziz, Hendra Dwimax, Tutuka Ariadji, Steven Chandra, Wijoyo Niti Daton and Ressi Bonti	A Novel Correlation on MMP Prediction in CO2-LPG Injection System: A Case Study of Field X in Indonesia

16.15 - 16.30	Mohammed A. Samba, Ibrahim Ali Amar, Musa Abu Adabba, Mohamed Ahmed, Zainab Mohammed Saleh and Tomi Erfando	Separation of Crude Oil and Its Derivatives Spilled in Seawater by using Cobalt Ferrite Oxide
16.30 - 16.45	Wijoyo Niti Daton, Ezra Revolin, Siptian Nugrahawan, Prasandi Abdul Aziz, Tutuka Ariadji, Steven Chandra and Joshua Nainggolan	A Solution to Increase Natuna D Alpha's Resource Utilization by Cryogenic Distillation: Conceptual Design & Sensitivity Study
16.45 - 17.00	Bayu Defitra, Tiggi Choanji and Yuniarti Yuskar	Analysis of Porosity and Permeability on Channel Deposit Sandstone Using Pore-Gas Injection and Point Counting in Sarilamak Area, West Sumatra
17.00 - 17.15	Miftahul Jannah, Dewandra Bagus Eka Putra, Firman Syarif, Joni Tripardi, Nopi Yanto and Husnul Kausarian	Geotechnics Analysis: Soil Hardness on Stability of Davit Kecil's Weir in Ulu Maras, Kepulauan Anambas, Kepulauan Riau
17.15 - 17.30	Mursyidah, Nur Hadziqoh, Arif Rahmadani and Hasnah Binti Mohd Zaid	The Effect of Regeneration Time of Biomass Activated Carbon using Low Temperature to Reduce Filtration Loss in Water-Based Drilling Fluid
17.30 - 17.45	Muhammad Ariyon, Novia Rita and Tribowo Setiawan	Analysis of Economy in The Improvement of Oil Production Using Hydraulic Pumping Unit in Sansiro Field
17.45 - 18.00	Emre Fathan and Tomi Erfando	Emulsion Treatment Using Local Demulsifier From Palm Oil
Toman Room (Conference: ICoSET; Moderator: Idham Khalid, MT)		
Venue Time	**Author(s)**	**Paper Title**
16.00 - 16.15	Subhan Arridho, Saripah Ulpah and Tengku Edy Sabli	The Effectiveness of Rice Husk Biochar Application to Metsulfuron Methyl Persistence
16.15 - 16.30	Junaidi Junaidi, Desi Ilona, Zaitul Zaitul and Harfiandri Damanhuri	Testing the role of fish consumption intention as mediator
16.30 - 16.45	Ulpah Saripah, Nana Sutrisna, Fahroji, Suhendri Saputra and Sri Swastika	The Incidence of Rhinoceros Beetle outbreak in Public Coconut Plantation in Tanjung Simpang Village, Indragiri Hilir, Riau Province
16.45 - 17.00	Desti, Fitmawati, Putri Ade Rahma Yulis and Mayta Novaliza Isda	Characterization of the Ethnobotany of Riau Province Mascot Flora (Oncosperma tigillarium (Jack) Ridl.)
17.00 - 17.15	Salmita Salman, Achmad	Biosurvey of Mercury (Hg), Cadmium (Cd), and Lead

	Sjarmidi and Salman	(Pb) Contamination in Reclamation Island-Jakarta Bay
17.15 - 17.30	Dian Febrianti	Green Building Performance Analysis in The Stimi Campus Building Based on Greenship Rating Tools 1.1 For Existing Building
17.30 - 17.45	Zul Indra and Liza Trisnawati	An integrated framework for Social Contribution of Diabetes Self-Care Management Application
17.45 - 18.00	Ana Yulianti, Ause Labellapansa, Evizal Abdul Kadir, Mohana Sundaram and Mahmod Othman	Image Segmentation of Nucleus Breast Cancer Using Digital Image Processing
18.00 - 18.15	Salhazan Nasution, Arbi Haza Nasution and Fitra Yamita	Mobile Application of Religious Activities for the Great Mosque Islamic Center Rokan Hulu with Push Notification

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16.30 - 16.45	Selvi Santri, Syafriadi and Erlina	Application of Proxima cause principle in insurance of loss according to book of trade law and law no 40 of 2014
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17.30 - 17.45	Siti Maisaroh and Dedek Andrian	The Instrument Development for evaluating the School Budgeting Planning Management at Yogyakarta Elementary Schools
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16.30 - 16.45	Zetriuslita	Failure Constructivism Through Problem Based Learning and Cognitive Conflict Strategy

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08.30 - 08.45	Apri Siswanto, Hendra Gunawan and Rafiq Sanjaya	Prototype Storage Locker Security System Based on Fingerprint and RFID technology
08.45 - 09.00	Yudhi Arta, Apri Siswanto, Abdul Syukur, Panji Rachmat Setiawan and Roni Kharisma	Design of Web Login Security System Using ElGamal Cryptography
09.00 - 09.15	Des Suryani, Yudhi Arta and Erdisna Erdisna	Analysis for Gerund Entity Anomalies in Data Modeling
09.15 - 09.30	Apri Siswanto, Sri Wahyuni and Yudhi Arta	Combination Playfair Cipher Algorithm and LSB Steganography for Data Text Protection

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Venue Time	**Author(s)**	**Paper Title**
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08.30 - 08.45	Mira Hafizhah T and Febby Asteriani	Study of Open Space Utilization in Pekanbaru City, Riau Province
08.45 - 09.00	Idham Nugraha, Faizan Dalilla, Mira Hafizhah Tanjung, Rizky Ardiansyah and Muhammad Iqbal Hisyam	Spatiotemporal Analysis of Urban Land Cover (Case Study: Pekanbaru City, Indonesia)
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09.15 - 09.30	Anas Puri, Roza Mildawati and Muhammad Solihin	Soil Stress and Inner Forces of The Nailed-Slab Pavement System Under Concentric Load By Considering Different Pile Length
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10.15 - 10.30	Evizal Abdul Kadir, Sri Listia Rosa and Mahmod Othman	Forest Fire Monitoring System Using WSNs Technology
10.30 - 10.45	Dody Yulianto, Dedikarni Panuh and Juraiz Saputra	Impact and Bending Test of Particle Board Composite from Polypropylene and Oil Palm Trunks
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ABSTRACT

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Support for Heritage Tourism Development: The Case of Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage Of Sawahlunto, Indonesia

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Keywords: Positive Impact; Negative Impact; Support for Heritage Tourism Development.

This study aims to investigate the effect of negative economic, social cultural, and environment impact on support for tourism development. Besides, this study also seek whether there is a significant effect of negative economic, social cultural, and environment impact on support for tourism development. Social exchange theory is applied to understand these relationships. Seventy-seven residents of Sawahlunto are participated in this study. This study applies SEM-PLS (smart-pls) to analysis the data. Measurement and structural model assessment is conducted before concluding whether there is a significant effect of latent independent variables on support for tourism development. The result reveals that out of six variables being tested, only two latent independent variables have a positive relationship with support for tourism development: positive social cultural impact and positive environment impact. This study has two implications: theoretical and practical. Theoretically, this study contributes to the social exchange theory in the sense that resident gains positive impact is likely willing to exchange with positive attitude toward supporting the tourism development in the context of Indonesia's environment. Practically, this study can be used by government in how to gain the residents' support of Sawahlunto by increasing the positive social cultural and environment impact from tourism development.

Productivity Analysis of Frac-Pack Completion in M Well with Sand Problem Indication and High Permeability Formation

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Keywords: Frac-pack, Completion, Sand Control, Skin, Productivity Index.

Sand problem is one of the obstacles happening in oil and gas wells, especially in poorly consolidated formation. flowing fluid will generate friction force during flow in porous media and in a longer timeframe, it can erode the wall of formation and sand will be produced along with the hydrocarbon and become problem in the whole production system. The negative impacts of this sand start from eroding the tubing wall until entering the surface facilities, such as separator. Due to this problem, the damaged equipment needs to be fixed or maintained,

which means additional cost. Frac-pack is one of completion methods which is quite popular nowadays in oil and gas industry due to its proven effectiveness of utilization in the field. Frac-pack is a combination between hydraulic fracturing and sand control. Utilization of gravel pack only will cause additional skin for wellbore, leading to decrement of well productivity index. In frac-pack, the hydraulic fracturing process will cover the losses and reduce the skin generated. Therefore, sand problem can be mitigated, and production also can be compensated. This study will observe frac-pack, starting from its history, mechanism and effectiveness to be applied in M Well. The gravel pack size will be calculated first and is used as fundamental of proppant size selection. Then, fracturing process simulation is done using commercial software generating fracture width and fracture half-length. The result will be used to calculate final well productivity by considering skin generated. This research has proven that productivity can be enhanced by using frac-pack until 5.23%. Therefore, frac-pack can be an effective choice of sand control completion method in M Well.

A Solution to Increase Natuna D Alpha's Resource Utilization by Cryogenic Distillation: Conceptual Design & Sensitivity Study

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Keywords: Cryogenic Distillation, CO2 Separation, CO2 Transportation.

Natural gas extracted from its respective reservoir needs to be processed to meet the specifications of sales gas. CO_2 is one of the components that needs to be separated from natural gas. The CO_2 concentration of natural gas varies from a content of less than 20 mole% to more than 80 mole%. There is a problem when the content of CO_2 is very high so it is necessary to modify the CO_2 level reduction by modifying the equipment or changing the operating conditions to meet the desired CO_2 purity. In this study, field conditions and characteristics reviewed is East Natuna Gas Field which has a gas composition of 71% CO_2 and 29% methane with modified pressure based on the capability and capacity of available equipment. From the conditions and characteristics of the field, the CO_2 method of separation from natural gas using cryogenic distillation was chosen. This research presents analysis and sensitivity of technical parameters that influence the method of CO_2 separation from natural gas using cryogenic distillation. The sensitivity is done by changing parameters of pressure and very high feed gas flow rate into the column. In addition, the calculation of the diameter and height of the distillation column using the calculation of the formula and the results of the simulation using commercial process flow software. This study applies a CO_2 separation process with cryogenic distillation and the desired product specification of CH_4 is 99%. The design of the equipment was simulated using two distillation columns with operating pressure at the first distillation column of 45 bar and the temperature of 19.19 of, and for the second distillation column the

operating pressure was reduced to 35 bar. The results are for the 8000 MMSCFD flow rate case obtained the first number of columns as many as 16 with the size of 7.4 meters diameter and 17.66 meters high, while the number of second column of 4 with the size of 8 meters diameter and 22.38 meters high. The results presented are still less suitable with the conditions in the East Natuna Gas Field because offshore constrains so need to be studied further for design and other methods in application in the field.

A Novel Correlation on Mmp Prediction in Co2-Lpg Injection System: A Case Study of Field X In Indonesia

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Keywords: Minimum Miscibility Pressure, Slimtube Experiment.

In order to increase Indonesia's petroleum production, which mostly comes from the marginal field, an Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) method is needed. One EOR method that is proven to be able to increase large oil yield is mixed CO_2 injection. In implementing EOR CO_2 injection mixed, the Minimum Reliability Pressure (MMP) value is the key to success. One of the problems faced by oil fields in Indonesia in carrying out EOR of mixed CO_2 injection is that the reservoir pressure has dropped due to old age making it difficult to inject with MMP pressure above the reservoir pressure. The solution that can be done to overcome this is by reducing the MMP value using Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG).This study will determine the optimal method of LPG use to reduce CO_2 injection MMP values from Field X fluid in South Sumatra. Then, the MMP value in various conditions will be determined using a slimtube simulation which will be used to make a correlation to determine the MMP value. From the results of the study, in principle mixing LPG with CO_2 will reduce the MMP value optimally. In addition, the average MMP value dropped by 29.5% with an increase in the composition of LPG in the gas mixture of CO_2 - LPG injection by 30%, the MMP value increased by 23% with a change in hexane plus molecular weight of 27.5% higher than before, and the MMP value increased by an average of 13.4% with an increase in temperature of 20%.The resulting correlation is formed using parameters that have a significant influence on the determination of the MMP value. The resulting correlation has R-Squared of 98.65%. The correlation is then tested with MMP values previously determined through a slimtube simulation and produces an Average Absolute Relative Error (AARE) value of 4.52%. Correlation was then re-tested against the correlations of other MMP determinations using 9 fluid MMP data from other literature. The result is the proposed correlation produces an AARE value of 10.82%.

Development of Safety Plan to Improve OHS (Occupational Health and Safety) Performance for Construction of Dam Supporting Infrastructure Based on WBS (Work Breakdown Structure)

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Keywords: Safety Plan, Risk Identification, Dams, Access Roads, Bridges, Tunnels, Dodge Channel, OHS Performance.

Of all existing construction projects such as buildings, roads, dams, irrigation channels, bridges and tunnels, Dam is one of the construction projects that has the highest probability of a workplace accident in the world. By developing a safety plan based on the use of WBS (Work Breakdown Structure) that has been standardized as an object in this research to obtain risks that have an impact on workplace accidents, it is expected to reduce the level of workplace accidents that occur. This study aims to develop a safety plan to reduce the level of workplace accidents as one indicator of OHS (Occupational Health and Safety) performance using qualitative methods. The results of this study are sources of risk and risk that are classified as high which have potential hazards and have an influence on OHS performance on the components of the Road Access and Bridges as well as Tunnels and Dodge Channels. In addition, a safety plan document will be developed based on the RK3K PU 05 / PRT / M / 2014 format and refers to the high risks that have been identified based on the WBS to achieve improved OHS performance by reducing the rate of workplace accidents.

Standard Operational Procedures Development for Government Building's Care and Maintenance Work of Outer Spatial and Housekeeping Component to Improve Work Effectiveness and Efficiency Using Risk-Based Approach

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Keywords: Standard Operational Procedures, Care, Maintenance, Outer Spatial, Housekeeping, Efficient, Effective, Duration.

The damage phenomenon that occurs in a building is something that is certain to happen considering that the older the building is, the damage is something that cannot be denied. Regarding the damage, care and maintenance work is needed to maintain the condition of the building in order to remain feasible. Nevertheless, the reality in the field shows that the implementation of care and maintenance is often carried out in accordance with the target

because there is no clear implementation procedure. The purpose of this research is to develop procedures for care and maintenance work of outer spatial and housekeeping component in government building. The risk in question is a risk that affects the duration of work activity. The objects in this study are located in the DKI Jakarta Province, especially in the X's Institution Government Building. The research methods used in this study are archival analysis, surveys, and case studies. The products produced in this study are standard operating procedures for the care and maintenance work of outer spatial and housekeeping component in government buildings to improve work efficiency and effectiveness.

Forest Fire Monitoring System Using WSNs Technology

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Keywords: WSNs, Forest Fire, Sensors, Detection.

Forest fires contribute to air pollution, which is one of the disasters, and adversely affects the environment because foggy particles along with carbon particles in a fire. Forest fires in the dry season occur in most of Indonesia's forestry areas. Riau Province is located on the island of Sumatra, Indonesia, in an area with a high likelihood of forest fires due to typical peatlands. The purpose of this research is to design and contribute to new technologies for fire detection using Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) Technology and intelligent software for accurate fire detection. This study proposes WSNs for the detection of forest fires in peat areas using sensor nodes with several embedded sensors for accurate fire detection. The sensor node prototype was designed and tested in a laboratory to check results and calibrate it to the real environment. Four sensors are embedded with temperature and humidity sensors, fire and smoke detection sensors and particle sensors. It analyses with intelligent software to get accurate information and data from the fire, including location, detection of values from all sensors. The results show that WSNs sensor nodes can detect fires and send information about all parameters that indicate forest fires. The design and development of WSN sensor nodes is to assist local governments or institutions to overcome existing problems, particularly in Riau Province and Indonesia, due to forest fires.

Multi Parameter of WSNs Sensor Node for River Water Pollution Monitoring System (Siak River, Riau-Indonesia)

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Keywords: WSNs, Smart sensor node, River water, Pollution.

Indonesia is one of the countries that have many rivers and lakes. It is situated, in South East Asia and enjoys tropical climate all year round. Riau province is located in the center and middle of Sumatera Island which in the heart of Sumatera. This province has more than five big rivers that are used by the community every day for their daily activities. The rapid economic development has significant impact to the region where many industries operating along the river produce industrial wastes that pollutes the river water. This chapter discusses the development of river water monitoring system where several relevant parameters are monitored. The Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) applied in this research integrates sensor node that is embed to multi sensor consist of temperature, dissolved oxygen (DO), pH, and electrical conductivity. The system for monitoring is specially design for ability to monitor level of river water, river water flow rate for environment and flood alert system. WSNs sensor nodes collects information from the multiple sensors and forwards to the WSNs sink nodes which embed to the microcontroller memory and unit as a local database before send the information to the monitoring system. The monitoring system shows the vital information that can be monitored by institutions or local authorities. Prompt action will be can be taken if abnormality is raised by the monitoring system. A prototype of this WSNs nodes designed and tested and the results show that sensor nodes are reliable for the detection of polluted water parameters, water levels as well as river flow rate. Furthermore, sensor node was tested at the Siak river located in Riau Province the compare results with actual river water. All the data were keep in the database for recording of analysis and for future development of monitoring system.

The Community Perception of Traditional Market Services In Pekanbaru City, Riau Province

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Keywords: Community Perseption, Level of Satisfaction, Modern Market, Traditional Market.

The market existence is one of the most apparent indicators of economic activities. The increasing of modern market development in Pekanbaru cause changing public perception in shopping activity on the use of traditional market facilities. The study purpose is identify community perception of trading facilities on traditional market to formulate policies relating to improving market services to the community. The analysis technique used quantitative descriptive analysis. Its analyzing the level of customer satisfaction and assessment of service condition; complete and price certainty of goods, market comfort, market cleanliness, availability

of facilities, and market security. For traditional market services measured from sellers politeness, sellers readiness and sellers friendliness. Based on research concluded the level of customer satisfaction in the traditional markets is not satisfactory and assessment of service conditions is satisfactory.

Design of Volcanic Educational-Based Natural Tourism at Giriloyo, Wukirsari Village, Imogiri District, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta-Indonesia

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Keywords: Design, Nature, Tourism, Ancient, Volcano.

Previous study determined Giriloyo was Tertiary ancient volcano. Dyke, lava, and andesitic breccia which comprise this region strongly support the geological conditions, but the central facies of the ancient volcano had already associated with so many cracks, so that need further geotecnical handlings. Design technic for the geotechnical engineering is required to support it. This study aims to develop a geotechnical planning design in the context of a potential landslide management. On the other hand, Giriloyo has a potential volcanic educational-based tourism, supported with beautiful landscapes. The geotechnical planning design was packaged in the form of educational-based natural tourism development. Research related to the purpose has been carried out supported with geotechnical mapping to describe the carrying capacity. The results found southwest-northeast normal faults (N290-320oE), north-south shear faults (0-15oE), and oblique normal faults (northwest-southeast). All of them have potentially move to generate landslides. In anticipate the active rock movements, sloping terraces into 25-30o to obtain safety factors of at least 1.5-1.8 have been designed. Thus, the technical design to reduce the potential mass movements is addressed to obtain the natural cruising tourism. The terraces are designed to expose 5 ancient volcanic stratums, i.e. Central Facies Stratum, Dyke Stratum, Lava with Hydrovolcanic Stratum, Lava with Collumnar Joints Stratum, and Agglomerates with Autoclastic Breccia Stratum. Each of these stratums is connected with a multilevel educational pathway to reduce burden on the land.

Feasibility Study of Co2 Flooding Under Gross-Split Mechanism : Simulation Approach

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Keywords: CO2, Simulation Study, WAG, Gross Split, NPV.

Importance of Carbon Dioxide (CO2) injection into the subsurface reservoir is essential since the concern of global warming and climate change issues in Indonesia. Selecting the oil reservoir as a candidate for a storage site is an attractive option due to CO2 gas utilization is effective for Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) purpose. Continuous and Water-Alternating-Gas (WAG) CO2 flooding are the most commonly applied scenarios in the oil and gas industries. Considering the EOR side, choosing an appropriate scenario is mandatory for cost efficiency reason and influences the oil share amount between the Indonesian Government and operator under the gross-split mechanism. Therefore, by using a simulation approach, the feasibility of continuous and WAG CO2 injection is observed to decide the most financially attractive choice. Simulation results reveal a WAG scenario recovers slightly more oil compare to continuous injection scheme. Application of gross-split under base-share makes both injection strategies unattractive for investors. An adjustment of government-contractor share is required to improve the feasibility of the project.

Analysis of Porosity and Permeability On Channel Deposit Sandstone Using Pore-Gas Injection And Point Counting In Sarilamak Area, West Sumatra

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Keywords: Sandstone, Channel Deposit, Porosity, Permeability, Sarilamak.

Porosity and permeability is one of important factor to determine the quality of reservoir. Eight samples of sandstone channel deposit that made into core had been established to determine the porosity and permeability for the quality of reservoir using Pore-Gas Injection and Point Counting Method. This study is focusing on measuring and finding relationship between porosity and permeability, and shows an analog for reservoir based on surface data. The effective porosity ranged from 0.5% - 24.8% classified into negligible – very good porosity, the visible porosity ranged from 3.36% - 18.32% classified into poor – good porosity, and the effective permeability ranged from 1.376 mD – 363 mD classified into tight – very good permeability, there are differences between porosity and permeability which caused by grain size, sorting, and compaction of sandstone. The average result of porosity and permeability classified as good reservoir.

Predicting of Oil Water Contact Level using Material Balance Modeling of a Multi-Tank Reservoir

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Keywords: Oil Water Contact, Material Balance, Tank Model, Sand Production, Prediction, Reservoir Modeling.

Nowadays, the increase in water production becomes a problem in the oil and gas industry. Besides being a problem, it also becomes extra energy to produce oil and gas. OWC is one of the keys for water production determination for each layer. If the perforation at production well is at OWC or below OWC, the production will be 100% water. In general, the log is used to determine OWC. Besides with log, tank modeling from the material balance equation is also used to determine OWC. WH field located 15 km from Bangko Field in Riau. This primary field has high water production with 97% water cut. Before tank modeling starts, each layer needs to be analyzed based on its reserves, production cumulative and remaining reserves to determine the productive layer, which can be developed in the future. Prediction can be done when history matching and calibration process for both historical data and simulated data by software. Prediction ends in August 2021, which is the end of development contract in WH field. From the results, it can be determined that from C sand, the OOWC and COWC are at 2922 ft and 2883 ft with the cumulative oil production is 6.78 MMSTB. From E sand also can be determined the OOWC at 2368 ft and COWC at 2325 ft with the cumulative oil production is 14.57 MMSTB. From K sand, the OOWC is at 2002 ft and COWC at 1911 ft with the cumulative oil production is 13.5 MMSTB. L sand the OOWC is at 2243 ft and COWC at 2191 ft with the cumulative oil production is 29.17 MMSTB. From the analysis, K sand has the most significant OWC movement, which is 91 ft and it is also validated with the current log data. This sand needs more care to maintain water production.

Combination Playfair Cipher Algorithm and LSB Steganography for Data Text Protection

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Keywords: Cryptography, Steganography, Playfair Cipher, Grayscale, Least Significant Bit (LSB).

Encryption and steganography are needed to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of data in the process of sending data on the internet. In this paper, there are two stages to securing the message. The first step is to randomize messages to be sent with Polygram cipher substitution.

The second step is to avoid messages from third party suspicions that can be done with the steganography process. The message used in this study is text. In the cryptographic process, the message in the form of text will be encrypted with the Playfair Cipher method, and then the encrypted message will be carried out in the LSB steganography process on a gray scale 8-bit digital image on a scale of 0-255. This study shows that by using Playfair Cipher and cryptographic Steganography in insertion, encrypted messages will be difficult to return to original messages by unauthorized parties. The result of this application is that you can insert hidden messages in text form into PNG format digital image files and can extract hidden messages from the image (stego-image).

Prototype Storage Locker Security System Based on Fingerprint and RFID Technology

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Keywords: Security, Fingerprint, RFID, Sensor, Automatic Locker.

Locker Security System for storing goods is essential in public facilities such as at the bus station, airport, mall or library. Today's commercially available security locker systems require complex system configurations that involve high costs. For that, a more accessible and cheaper alternative is needed. In this study, a locker security system was created using Arduino-based fingerprint biometrics. The purpose of this study is to improve the security of lockers in goods storage services and can reduce theft by using fingerprint sensors and RFID sensors. The research methods in this study include library research, system design, hardware design, and software design. Based on the results testing both on the hardware and on the software that has been made and looking at the objectives of the research, it can be summarized as follows: this equipment can be used as a storage locker for items that have good security.

Utilization of Agricultural Waste To Be Bioethanol Sources As A Solvent On Paraffin Wax Crude Oil Issues

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Keywords: Agricultural Waste, Bioethanol, Solvent, Wax Paraffin.

Crude oil is a chemical compound of saturated paraffin wax, aromatics, napthane, asphaltic, and resins indeed this material produce wax deposits. Deposition of paraffin has potential to harmful the production due to the existence of blockages, whether partial or the whole of the pipeline. Various techniques have been developed to overcome this problem; one of them is the use of solvents from agriculture waste. Incidentally, the materials are easy to obtained and economical. Based on the Central Bureau of Statistics data, the agricultural waste in Indonesia recorded 5,883,730 tons/year for corn waste, 439,657 tons/year for pineapple skin waste, and 15.8 tons/year for rice husk waste. The potential of agricultural waste can be used as a source of raw materials for manufacturing solvents by using bioethanol by ways of pretreatment, hydrolysis, fermentation, and distillation process. In addition, the result of several past studies shows that bioethanol made from pineapple skin produce 8% of ethanol; bioethanol from corncobs produce 19-22% of ethanol; and bioethanol from rice husk produce 14.4227% of ethanol. Therefore, it means that agricultural waste can be used as a source of bioethanol in manufacture of solvent and could overcome the problem of paraffin wax.

Testing Neural Networks Assessment Based on Data-Driven Using Well Log Data: A Case Study in Cuu Long Basin, Offshore Vietnam.

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Keywords: Artificial Neural Networks, Convolutional Neural Networks, Well Log, Loss Function.

The objective of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of neural networks testing on well log data in the study area. The Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) and Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) models will be developed to predict the missing part of the data or verify the values due to errors in the measurement process. The reliability and accuracy of the methods are expressed through the loss function or the correlation coefficient R2. In addition, neural networks are also used to create virtual logs at any location in the reservoir based on log data from existing wells to get a better view of the geological characteristics in subsurface without any new drilling wells. The accuracy of these logs was tested for newly drilled wells at the time the system was developed and trained. Results showed that predicting using CNNs was much more effective than ANNs. Therefore, the use of CNNs allows to increase the efficiency of decision making by avoiding time-consuming procedures and processes.

Fire Detection System in Peatland Area Using LoRa WAN Communication

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Keywords: Smart sensor node, WSNs, Pollution, River water.

Land and forest fires are one of the threats in a tropical country, especially in Indonesia with forestry land and additional caused of type of land which peatland that easy to getting fire in the summer season. Currently, many techniques to detect fire hotspot and land fire but some of the technique can not apply in peatland case. This research proposes a new technique that can be applied to this case in Riau province, Indonesia which the land with peat type. Long Range Wide Area Network (LoRa WAN) used in the detection land and forest fire, with advantages of low power and long-range transmission in LoRA WAN very applicable in this detection of fire with the distance of fore hotspot very far and large of an area. The simulation result shows good performance and verification used mathematical modeling to check that the system is working and application to implement. The sensors deployed in the area which indicate for a forest fire in the simulated distance to detect the potential of fire then the information sent to the monitoring system in the data center. The proposed LoRa WAN method gives good response and recommended to implement in the peatland area which located in Riau Province, Indonesia.

Design of Community-Based Ecotourism at Cengkehan and Giriloyo, Wukirsari Village, Imogiri District, Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta

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Keywords: Design, Community-Based, Ecotourism, Correlation And Cengkehan-Giriloyo.

Ecotourism at study area is a tourism concept that presents unspoiled tourism and preserves to improving its sustainability. This ecotourism was defined by the local people contribution to the conservation of the land by mass movements potential in study area. People live in Cengkehan and Giriloyo are very concerned to the environmental preservation around them. The aim of this

paper is to obtain the conservation in developing Community-Based Ecotourism (CBE) enterprises, supported by the partnerships of communities with the government, non-government and the private sectors. This study attempts to evaluate those partners most able to support various initiatives. The Giriloyo-Cengkehan CBE purposes to create a local ecotourism and its influence to the CBE marketing development. The study exposed that the nature of Cengkehan-Giriloyo's CBE has positive correlations between the community capacity carrying and the role of the developing CBS, includes its management and sustainability. The high expectation for the Giriloyo-Cengkehan CBE can perceive much more positive impacts than the negative impacts into the environmental, economic, and socio-cultural as a result of the ecotourism. They can manage all of activities and attraction they offer, and provide lodgistic, ccomodation and amenities supported by the goverment policy as well as accessibilities and other facilities within the destination area.

Tile-Based Game Plugin for Unity Engine

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Keywords: Unity, Plugin, Tile-Based Game, Level Editor.

Nowadays video games have become mainstream in the modern lives of people in the world. Along with that, the game development process has been dramatically improved by the emergence of free to use game engines. One of the most used game engines worldwide is Unity. Unity provides strong features to support its developers, one of them is the ability to use plugins. Meanwhile, tile-based games are also very popular. Without support from any kind of plugins, development of tile-based games will increase development time, especially in level editing process. Readjusting each tile to a perfect position while it is being added to Unity scene view is very time-consuming. This plugin aims to solve this problem by extending the Unity editor script. This plugin provides support for creating and deleting tiles, enables the developers to cut the time needed to create levels in tile-based games.

Emulsion Treatment Using Local Demulsifier From Palm Oil

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Keywords: Emulsion, Local Demulsifier, Palm Oil, Bottle Test.

Conventional demulsifier (chemical) are still used until now in many of oil industries which the formulas are both expensive and harmful for the environment. In this research, the new formula of local demulsifier will be tested with palm oil, lemon, glycerin, and KOH as the materials. Those materials are more friendly for the environment and contain hexane group and octadecenoic acid that are composition in plant that can break the emulsion. Crude oil (20.8°API) is taken from wellhead of the X Field in Riau, Indonesia. Emulsion sample will be treated with formula local demulsifier and tasted in water bath for 3 hours vulnerable with 30 minutes of observation. Bottle test method will be used with the following of 40°C, 60°C, and 80°C as temperature test. The test revealed that the formula demulsifier + lemon (DKL) given the best result than conventional demulsifier within 120 – 180 minutes at 80°C that separated 39 ml of water with 5 ml of concentration. P-value of temperature is the only less than the significance value (α=0.05) means that the linear regression model meet the criteria of linearity and the changes that occur are significant.

Image Segmentation Of Nucleus Breast Cancer Using Digital Image Processing

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Keywords: IHC Breast Cancer, ER/PR Receptor, Image Processing

One of examination methods of breast cancer cells is using Immunohistochemistry (IHC). IHC is used to determine the status of Estrogen Receptor (ER) and/or Progesterone Receptor (PR). The bonding reaction occurring between the cell and the painting results in the color of the nucleus cell being blue which signifies the negative and brown ER/PR hormone for positive ER/PR. The given hormonal therapy will be effective to breast cancer patients if they have positive ER/PR receptors. Up to now the Anatomy Pathology specialist calculatses the percentage of positive cells that have been marked semiquantitatively. This is time-consuming, costly, subjective and tedious, thereby impacting the length of time required in determining appropriate therapy for breast cancer patients. This study analyze the image of IHC breast cancer to determine the assessment of ER/PR hormone receptor using image processing. The use of kernels of different sizes shows differences in the results of cell segmentation in connective tissue. The use of 3x3 and 1x1 kernels has indeed succeeded in removing cells in the connective tissue, but not all cells in the connective tissue can be identified. If this step has been completed, then the next process until cell count can be done.

Design Of Web Login Security System Using ElGamal Cryptography

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Keywords: Web Login, ElGamal, Cryptography.

The login system is a process for accessing a computer by entering the identity of the user and the password to obtain permissions using the destination computer resources. In an information system security issues and maintaining data confidentialityisone importantaspect. However,these security issues of tenget less attention from the owners and managers of information systems. If talking about security issues related to the use of computers, it is difficult to separate it with the login process. Login aims to provide security services on the system. Inthisresearchused ElG amalcryptography algorithm to secureusername and password in web login. The security level of this algorithm is based on the problem of discrete logarithms in the multiplication group ofprimemoduloprimes. This algorithm in cludesasym metric cryptography algorithm sthatuset wokey types, namely public key and secret key. The data contained in the login is secured by using ElGamal algorithm, so the username and password entered into the database are already in the form of ciphertext.

The Effectiveness of Rice Husk Biochar Application to Metsulfuron Methyl Persistence

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Keywords: Herbicide, Metsulfuron Methyl, Persistence, Leaching, Rice Husk Biochar.

Metsulfuron methyl is an herbicide which has low toxicity and rapidly degraded in the soil, however DuPont stated that it is very poisonous to aquatic organism. Rice husk biochar is commonly used as ameliorants, moreover it has ability to absorb and degrade harmful chemicals. This study aimed at investigating the effectiveness of rice husk biochar application towards the persistence of metsulfuron methyl in soil and seepage water. This study applied completely randomized design factorial with two levels of herbicide dose (0 and 300 gr/ha) and four levels of percentage of rice husk biochar (0%, 5%, 10% and 15% of total soil). The results of this research revealed that there was no metsulfuron methyl residue in soil of all treatments after 28 days of herbicide treatment. The residue was found in seepage as much as 7.7 µg/L in treatment of 0% husk biochar and 6.8 µg/L in treatment of 5% husk biochar. The seepage reduced by the increasing of the percentage of rice husk biochar application. Thus, it can be concluded that

giving the rice husk biochar is effective for absorbing metsulfuron methyl and preventing it from leaching. However, it could not hold the presence of metsulfuron methyl longer in soil.

Analysis of Economy in The Improvement of Oil Production Using Hydraulic Pumping Unit in X Field

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Keywords: Hydraulic Pumping Unit, Efisiensi Volumetris NPV, IRR, POT, DPI.

The wells of X fields are vertical wells with installed pumps being the Hydraulic Pumping Unit. The wells can still be optimized by improving the performance of N and SL by trial and error method. Based on optimation analysis result at well BM 1 by changing SPM and SL parameters on pump which installed with N 6 SPM and SL 100 inch got Qt equal to 144 bfpd, then converted to N 7 SPM and SL 100 inch so that there increase of Qt become equal to 199 bfpd And pump efficiency from 67% to 80%. While in the well BM 2 by changing the parameters of SPM and SL on pumps installed with N 8 SPM and SL 100 inch obtained Qt of 284 bfpd, then converted to N 10 SPM and SL 110 inch so that there is an increase of Qt to equal to 583 bfpd pump efficiency of 65% to 90%. In the economic analysis with Production Sharing Contract system can be known with non-capital investment of MMUS $ 0.150, obtained NPV contractor MUS $ 451.07, IRR> MARR,POT < 1 year and DPI 4.00.

A Simulation Study Of Downhole Water Sink Guidelines Plot Application Using Real Field Data

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Keywords: Downhole water sink, Simulation study, Guidelines plot, Water coning.

One solution for water coning problem is Downhole Water Sink (DWS) system. A dual completion system is used to produce the oil perforated zone and the water separated zone separately. Pressure drawdown in the water zone is used to oppose pressure drawdown in the oil zone so the water-oil contact is remained stable and prevents the water coning. A DWS guideline plot proposed by Marhaendrajana and Alliyah is used as a basis in application of DWS by using real field data. This research aimed to apply the DWS guideline plot to get the benefit of DWS which is controlling the water coning problem. A geological reservoir model has been upscaled and history-matched into a representative dynamic reservoir model used in this study. The simulation is conducted by applying 5 scenarios in DWS application considering the number of

active wells and the variation of flow rate in this reservoir. DWS guideline plot and its application using real field data gave good results in increasing oil recovery with some concern related with the amount of water produced in water perforated zone. The best scenario which is using DWS in high and medium rate wells group gave 16.24% recovery factor.

Study of Open Space Utilization In Pekanbaru City, Riau Province

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Keywords : City, Open Space, Public area, Utilization

Public open space is a necessity for residents of Pekanbaru City and other big cities, with a variety of communities and residents of Pekanbaru City certainly need public open space that is suitable for their community needs, such as gathering, sports, recreation and so on. In addition to making the city neat, beautiful, beautiful, this also serves as a support for the city community to feel comfortable in their city, creating a happy, healthy, intelligent and active society. The purpose of study to know utilization of open space in pekanbaru city ecspesialy in MTQ area,Pekanbaru city park, urban forest and Plaza in the Great Mosque of An-Nur, The analysis technique used qualitative descriptive analysis.The result of questionnaire and interviewis Open spaces in the city of Pekanbaru are used by visitors as a place to exercise, playground, recreation in distributing talents or hobbies, trading and there are also those who use it as a culinary or snacking place that traders provide around the location of public open spaces. Most of the public or visitors to public open space use public open space as a place to exercise. The condition of public open space is generally good, comfortable, and management is quite good. However, public open space facilities that still do not meet the needs of visitors, the condition of the facility also needs to be paid more attention, visitors prefer the location of public open spaces that are not far from where they live.

Groundwater Exploration Using 2D Electrical Resistivity Imaging (ERI) at Kulim, Kedah, Malaysia

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Keywords: 2d Electrical Resistivity Imaging (Eri), Dipole-Dipole, Groundwater, Resistivity, Kulim, Malaysia

Water demand in the study area has been increasing by time but surface water is not sufficient to fulfil the demands. 2D Electrical Resistivity Imaging (ERI) survey was conducted in order to looking for groundwater potential as freshwater alternative resources at Kulim, Kedah, Malaysia. The data acquisition was carried out using 5 meters multi-electrodes spacing with pole-dipole configuration array. The geophysical survey involved both resistivity and chargeability at the same time. The result of 2D Electrical Resistivity Imaging indicated that the groundwater potential area has low resistivity value with range $10 - 100$ Ωm. Groundwater potential zone divided into 2 characteristics which is shallow groundwater zone (>75m in depth) and deep groundwater zone (>100m in depth). The groundwater potential zone covered by high to very high resistivity value. Those high resistivity value $200 - 1000$ Ωm interpreted as dry top soil at near surface while at deep zone is interpreted as fresh bedrock. Chargeability value of groundwater potential area ranging from 0 up to 8 msec. All interpretation later confirmed by drilling data.

Risk Identification in Management System Process Integration which Have Impact on the Goal of Management System Components

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Keywords: Risk Identification, Process Integration, Integrated Management System

Integrated Management System is a combination of two or more management system that facilitate a company to achieve its goals. In this case, the integrated systems are Quality Management System (QMS), Environmental Management System, and Safety Management System. In integrating one management system with another, the approach used is process integration. In the process integration, there are several risks that have impact on component goals in the management system process integration. The purpose of this study is to identify risks that have an impact on the goals of the component and make the dominant risks management strategy in the process integration. This study uses respondents' survey strategy to identify risks in the management system process integration and case study strategy to find out the dominant risks management strategies. The result of this study are risks in the process integration of management system and dominant risk management strategies.

Chip Formation And Shear Plane Angle Analysis On Carbon Steel Drilling Using Solid Carbide Tools

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Keywords: Carbide Drill Bit, Chip Formation, Drilling, Shear Plane Angle

The analysis of the chip formation and shear plane angle from the drilling process are conducted as a mean to determine the best drill bit used. Both aspects that influenced by the drill bit will define the machinability and quality of the machining process. The aim of this experiment is to determine which is the best drill bit to use. There are nine types of drill bit used in this experiment. All of the drills used are made of the solid carbide. The chips are obtained from the drilling conducted by HPMT Industries Sdn Bhd. There are several types of chips from the experiment, such as continuous, discontinuous and segmented chip. It is found that the chip's thickness and the helix angle of the drill bit affect the value of the shear plane angle created. Since all drill bits are made of the same material, the helix angle of the drill bit become the main factor of choosing the best drill bit because of the relationship between it influenced the shear plane angle value.

Improving the Accuracy of Features Weighted k-Nearest Neighbor Using Distance Weight

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Keywords: Accuracy, Distance Weight, FWk-NN, k-NN, Vote Majority.

FWk-NN is an improvement of k-NN, where FWk-NN gives weight to each data feature thereby reducing the influence of features that are less relevant to the target. Feature weighting is proven to be able to improve the accuracy of k-NN. However, the FWK-NN still uses the majority vote system for class determination to new data. Whereby the majority vote system is considered to have several weaknesses, it ignores the similarity between data and the possibility of a double majority class. To overcome the issue of vote majority at FWk-NN, the research will change the voting majority by using distance weight. This study uses a dataset obtained from the UCI repository and a water quality data set. The data used from the UCI repository are iris, ionosphere, hayes-Roth, and glass. Based on the tests carried out using UCI repository dataset it is proven that FWk-NN using distance weight has averaged an increase about 2%, with the highest increase of accuracy of 4.23% in the glass dataset. In water quality data, FWk-NN using distance weight can achieve an accuracy of 92.58% or has increased 2% from FWk-NN. From

all the data tested, it is proven that the distance weight is able to increase the accuracy of the FWk-NN with an average increase of 2%.

Application of Augmented Reality as a Multimedia Learning Media: Case Study Of Videography

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Keywords: Augmented Reality, Marker, Teaching Module, Tracking

The application of AR (augmented reality) is currently growing and adopted by various fields, including in the field of education. AR can be combined with conventional teaching materials such as books to provide more in-depth experience and understanding of the material to be conveyed. This research utilizes AR technology which is used in multimedia lecture teaching modules that discuss videography material. Testing by comparing the minimum distance and maximum distance on the marker printed on white paper and opaque paper. The results of the study found that teaching modules printed on white paper were better in AR tracking at a certain distance compared to modules printed on opaque paper. The similarity between markers with each other also makes the application display object incompatibility with the marker.

Designing an IoT Framework for High Valued Crops Farming

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Keywords: Internet of Things, Sustainable Agriculture, IoT Framework, High Valued Crops.

Agriculture plays a vital role in providing employment, revenue and domestic product of farmers. In the Philippines, agriculture has a large share of employment and likewise with the population who depends on it. The increase of agricultural product and income is necessary for the growth of the country's economic condition. Unfortunately, the insufficiency of technology and the use of traditional methods of farming along with the issues and challenges associated to crops farming greatly affects farmers which results to low yielding of crops. The integration of smart agriculture using the Internet of Things (IoT) is an absolute solution in modernizing the traditional methods of agriculture. This simplifies farming techniques and improves time efficiency, water and fertilizer management, crop monitoring, soil and security management. This paper proposes an IoT framework that address the current issues and challenges associated to high valued crops farming in Alfonso Lista, Ifugao. It integrates two main functions including

environment data sensing by a wide variety of sensors and environment factors control with some mechanics driven by smart actuators. This sensors and actuators are used for real-time monitoring, analysis and collection of information about the farm conditions like weather, moisture, temperature, humidity, fertility of soil and level of water. Essential data were gather by means of observation and in-depth interview with Ifugao farmers and employees of Yao Jia Xi Corporation – Alfonso Lista, Ifugao. The developed framework provides holistic foundation in the development of IoT-driven system for high valued crops farming with low cost and easy implementation.

Digital Forensics: Acquisition and Analysis on CCTV Digital Evidence Using Static Forensic Method based on ISO /IEC 27037:2014

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Keywords: Digital, Evidence, Forensic, Law, Acquisition, Multimedia.

Conventional crime has existed since the beginning of human civilization where evidence and artifacts can be used as assumptions to prove crime. Every criminal who is proven to have committed a certain crime will be convicted in accordance with the stipulated law. In this paper, there is a conventional crime case that can be proven to be a crime with digital technology, namely CCTV. Digital evidence obtained from CCTV footage can be used as an assumption of the extent of crimes committed by criminals. Unfortunately, the quality of the recording is not easy to analyze due to the lack of resolution of the video recording and the lack of lighting in certain conditions. The analysis that will be carried out in this case uses visual manipulation tools called Adobe Lightroom and other supporting tools. Digital forensic implementation and digital evidence handling procedures are used to handle this case using the forensic static method.

Testing The Role of Fish Consumption Intention as Mediator

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Keyword: Theory of Plan Behaviour, Consumption Behaviour

This research investigate the role of an intention to consume fish as mediating variables between six variables (three variables from theory of plan behaviour and others from (Tomic, Matulic, and Jelic 2016). Theory of plan behaviour is applied to understand the phenomena's. The data is analysed using the structural equation model (SEM). The finding show that an intention to consume fish is succeeding in mediating relationship between attitude toward fish consumption and consumption behaviour. However, the effect of other variables (subjective norm, perceived behavioural control, healthy, availability and responsibility) on consumption behaviour is not successfully mediated by an intention to consume fish. This study has theoretical and practical implication and they are discussed in this paper.

Four Types of Moral Holistic Values for Revolutionizing the Big Data Analytics in IoT-based Applications Norma Alias

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The high data speed generated by sensor devices has led to an awareness of the potential impact of big data analytics (BDA) and the Internet of Things (IoT). This paper highlights 4 types of moral holistic values for BDA analyzer, system developer, data provider and user in integrating the BDA and IoT applications. Being ethical is about confronting ethical issues. Wisdom, glory morality, courage, and justice are important holistic values for handling data sharing, data collaboration and data analytics. Four moral holistic values will reduce the gap between IoT, human and practice to improve the performance and revolutionize the performance of BDA and IoT-based applications.

Expert Systemto Detect Early Depressionin Adolescents Using DASS42

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Keywords: Case Based Reasoning, DASS 42, Expert System.

Around 5% adolescents in Indonesia suffer from depression at the certain time. To identify the level of depression, direct consultation with an expert like alienist or psychologist is needed. However, the problem is the number of experts in hospital and culture social environment is limited, also the society is not used to do consultation to alienist or psychologist. There fore,asys temthat can help theme dicalto detectearly depression disorderis needed, before thea do les cents dot he next consultation to them edical. Thesystemcalledasexpert system with web based which built by Case Based Reasoning (CBR) and using Simple Matching Coefficient (SMC) method

also DASS 42 as the research instrument. Based on the 200 data testing on 500 and 700 case base, this expert system can detect the early disorder with an precision rate more than 90%. So that, with this expert system the early disorder can be done accurately and fast.

Online Classroom Attendance System Basedon Cloud Computing

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Keywords: Classroom attendance, RFID reader, Cloud computing, Database.

Attendance of students in the classroom is one of mark representation of total marking after finish the end of class, some of the students are cheating they are attendance while manual system by sign in the form of attendance. Furthermore, manual attendance is ineffective way while digital technology is available and widely used nowadays and waste of papers. This research discusses on automatic attendance system for students and lecturers, where every student before entering classroom have to tap their student card on RFID reader and before out need to tap as well. Duration of time set as tolerance of lately as well as for early out of the classroom. Similar to students, every lecture required to tap as well before and after teaching in a classroom,besidesthatlecturerrequiredtoholdhiscardonRFIDreadertoonelectricityintheclassroomel se no electricity and no power in the classroom. The data of students and lecturer attendance with room number is set and send to a database for student's attendance and honorarium for lecturer. This system tested in a classroom of Faculty of Engineering, Islamic University of Riau with the number of students 40 people. Data collected by RFID reader passed to the cloud server which controls by University information technology and connects to the payroll system in the finance department. The system gives effective and efficiency in administration, while no more manual record as well as clerk, do not need to summary lecturer attendance at the end of the month for an honorarium. Paperless and efficiency for staff to control and manual attendance is one of the advantages of this system, and also students and lecturer unable to cheat their attendance in double class teaching at the same time.

Aerial Photogrammetry and Object-Based Image Analysis for Bridge Mapping : A Case Study on Bintan Bridge, Riau Islands, Indonesia

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Keywords: Photogrammetry, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV), Bintan Bridge, Structure, Specify Second Distance.

Photogrammetry is a good method for determining the geometric properties of an object from the images. The geometry of the object obtained from two or more drawings that are overlaid. It is completely autonomous, ultra-lightweight so-called Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) which has been commercially available at very economical prices in the community or researchers, and photogrammetric applications. The study area was located at Bintan Island, Riau Islands Province, Indonesia, collecting data on 8th may, 2017 (1° 3'45.98"N - 104°27'49.22"E), with DJI phantom 4 including control range small format air photography (SFAP) which is a low-cost, cost-effective solution for obtaining bridge surface imagery and can also be proposed as a long-distance bridge inspection technique to complement the current bridge visual inspection in Indonesia. Some examples of evaluations on bridges using SFAP are presented to provide remote sensing information and capabilities that serve as an essential tool for monitoring and assessing the construction of the bridge. The measurement of Bintan Bridge is 193 m, the photos were taken from the airplanes around 70 meters and providing top-down views. Bintan Bridge's structure have specify second distance in left wide is 1.057 < 1560, and specify second distance in right wide is 0.9981 < 1570.

Towing Service Ordering System Based On Android (Study Case Department Of Transportation, Pekanbaru)

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Keywords: Car Users, Breaking Down, Towing Service, Android

The department of transportation is an element from the government of Pekanbaru, led by the head of department who responsible and work under mayor and regional secretary. Towing services from department of transportation are part of their task to implementing regional autonomy authority. Present in creasingly rapid technology deman dsgovernment agen ciespushhard tomaximizet heir performance in order tofacilitate services for the community. Four-wheel vehicle users who mostly don't know about car engine and when suddenly their vehicleis breaking down, it can causepanic. Sometimes carusers who visit Pekanbaru, or only passing by, don't know towing service's telephone number, will have difficulty experiencing problem if their car is breaking down. Then, from the government side will experience difficulties during pickup, because the office rincharge doesn't know where the shortestrout

eorwhere'sthe exactlocation. Meanwhile, for ordering service still done manually and not computerize by using telephone. To overcome this problem, a system is built in the form of an android application, so that it can overcome the problem. Using this system, cars users can ordering towing services from their smartphone, and also the officer can easily locate their location from the system.

Segmentation of Palm Oil Leaf Disease Using Zoning Feature Extraction

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Keywords: Palm oil, Pests, Digital Image Processing, Zoning, Fitur Extraction

Oil palm (Elaeis) is an industrial plant that produces large profits, especially in Indonesia. One of the factors that can affect the yield of this plant is destructive pests including Limacodidae and Psychidae. Delay in dealing with pest problems can cause poor results. This study uses the help of digital image processing to inentify two types of pests found on palm oil leaves of pests. Segmentation will be carried out to determine the characteristics of Limacodidae and Psychidae pests. The image processing method used is the zoning feature ecstasy. It is expected that knowing the types of pests suffered by oil palm trees can accelerate the recovery of oil palm trees so as to produce good quality of fruit.

The Effectof Regeneration Time of Biomass Activated Carbonusing Low Temperature to Reduce Filtration Lossin Water-Based Drilling Fluid

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Keywords: Activated Carbon, Oil Palm Shell, Filtration Loss, Regeneration of Activated Carbon.

Activated Carbon (AC) is a material that has porous structure and high surface area. If Activated Carbon has long been opened to theai randin teracts to theair,Thesur face of activated carbon canbind molecules fromthe liquid or gas phases by van der waals force. It can affect decreasing the ability of activated carbon to reduce filtration loss in water-based drilling fluid. The research has been carried out to increase the effectiveness of AC as an additive in drilling process by thermal regeneration of activated carbon using low temperature. This research using several samples that have various regeneration time by heated at 200∘C. The regeneration times are for 0

minute (AC non- regeneration process), 30 minutes, 60 minutes, 90 minutes, and 120 minutes. Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) shows the surface morphology and porous size of the sample. The results show that filtration loss decrease with addition time respectively 15 ml, 13.7 ml, 13.1 ml, 12.6 ml, and 12.1 ml. Regeneration process of activated carbon is one of the ways to reuse damaged activated carbon that can control filtration loss until 12.1 ml.

Modeling and Analysis of Mini-Fracture Tests in Hydraulic Fracturing

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Keywords: Mini-Fracture Tests; DFITs, fracture, G-function, Log-log, Mfrac

In hydraulic fracturing technology, Mini-Fracture Tests (MFTs) which are also known as Diagnostic Fracture Injection Tests (DFITs) have been utilized as an efficient technique to ascertain matrix permeability and closure pressure in petroleum reservoirs. An initial fracture, in Mini-Fracture Tests, is formed by injection of fluid until formation breaks down and the fracture propagates a small remoteness into the reservoir. After shut-in of the injection, the pressure decline is recorded. From the falloff data, the effective permeability of the formation can be estimated by Nolte's G-function, log-log plot, or square root of time analysis. In this paper, case studies are considered by consistently applying analysis method from the G-function, its derivatives, and its relationship to other diagnostic techniques including square-root(time) and $\log \llbracket (p\_wf)-\log_{fo}(t) \rrbracket$ plots and their appropriate diagnostic derivatives. By analyzing the obtaining results, the commonly applied G-function method yielded approximations of permeability over an order of magnitude higher than the simulated matrix permeability. Errors of permeability which are taken from the G-function and Square Root Time are higher than actual matrix permeability taken from After Closure Analysis.

An integrated framework for Social Contribution of Diabetes Self-Care Management Application

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Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Diabetes Self-care Management (DSCM), Web Application.

Diabetes mellitus (DM) has becoming a critical health problem due to number of mortality. This disease will affect the entire life of diabetic with its biological, psychological and social effects. However, there is no known cure for this chronic disease. Diabetics can only reduce the complications that arise by taking certain measures such to keep the blood glucose levels as close to normal as possible. The goal to keep the blood glucose levels as close to normal requires the involvement of diabetics by diabetes self-care management (DSCM). However, successful treatment for diabetics is not only depending on patient's role in the care of their diabetes but also requires family support. This research proposes an integrated DSCM application which is enriched of social contribution feature since the DSCM application which accommodates the involvement of diabetics' family (social contribution) is still scarce. This proposed DSCM is aimed to allow family member of diabetics to encourage them to keep their blood glucose levels as close to normal and enabling the doctors to be actively involved in helping diabetics in managing their lifestyle.

Spatiotemporal Analysis Of Urban Land Cover (Case Study: Pekanbaru City, Indonesia)

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Keywords: Land Cover, Remote Sensing, Spatiotemporal, Pekanbaru

The number of people has an increasing pattern by years and it will impact spatial aspects. One of the impacts was land cover changes from the non-built area into the built-up area. Pekanbaru is one of developing city in Indonesia that has a high number of the population surge. The purpose of this paper was to analyse the land cover change in the urban area of Pekanbaru city. The analysis spatiotemporal has been done by using Landsat Imagery year of 2000, 2005, 2009 and 2014. The method of this paper was digital classification using maximum likelihood and their integration with Geographical Information Systems (GIS). Land cover classification divided into two classes such as built-up area and non-built up land area. Based on the results, the built-up land area has been increased by years, on the other hand, the non-built up area has declined. The percentage of built-up area change from 29,51% into59,99%. The spatial distribution of and cover change dominantly occurs in south part of Pekanbaru city. The mean of accuracy index for the land cover map in this research was 85,17%. The land cover change of Pekanbaru city has a decreasing pattern where the year of 2000-2005 has a significant number and decreasing by years massively.

The Impact of Additively Coal Fly Ash Toward Compressive Strength and Shear Bond Strength In Drilling Cement G Class

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Keywords: Fly Ash, Pozzolan, Compressive Strength, Shear Bond Strength, Hydraulic Press.

The successful of cementing process in petroleum is indicated by the strength value consisting of the compressive stress value and the shear bond strength value. The value of compressive strength permitted in drilling is 500 psi while for shear bond strength is 100 psi. To increase the strength of cement is done by adding pozzolanic additives. One alternative pozzolan that can be used and derived from inorganic waste is coal fly ash. Indonesia has reserves of around 38.9 billion tons of coal with annual production reaching 435 million tons, resulting in a large amount of coal fly ash. The silica contained in coal fly ash is pozzolan which can increase the strength of cement and can reduce costs because it does not need to use additives from industry and can also reduce environmental pollution from fly ash. This study was conducted to determine the value of compressive strength and shear bond strength by using coal fly ash additives with variations in concentrations of 2.5%, 5%, 7.5%, 10%, 12.5% and 15% by weight of cement (BWOC). Making cement suspension samples is done by mixing water, bentonite, polypropylene glycol, CaCl2, and coal fly ash softens the mixer, then it is poured in a mold and left in the water bath. The residence is carried out for 24 hours with temperature 60oC. Compressive strength and shear bond strength test can be done by utilizing hydraulic pressure. The addition of coal ash can increase the strength of cement. The optimal compressive strength and shear bond strength is obtained on 7.5% BWOC additively ash coal with the value of compressive strength obtained is 1680.39 psi and the shear bond strength is 138.88 psi.

Separation of Crude Oil and Its Derivatives Spilled in Seawater by using Cobalt Ferrite Oxide

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Keywords: Magnetic Cobalt Ferrite Oxide nanoparticles, Oil spills, Sea water.

Oil spills can cause a wide range of impacts in the marine environment and are often portrayed by the media as 'environmental disasters' with dire consequences predicted for the survival of marine flora and fauna. The purpose of this paper is to study the possibility of using spinel oxide (CFO) as an oil absorbent material with the aim of removing crude oil and its derivatives from aqueous solutions. Spinel oxide from cobalt ferrite nanoparticles with formula $CoFe_2O_4$ (CFO) was prepared by sol-gel method. Functional groups were also identified on the surface of the oxide using the infrared spectrum (FTIR). In addition, crude oil and its derivatives were diagnosed using FTIR, and the density and viscosity of crude oil and its derivatives at 15 o C temperature. In this study, three samples of seawater were used from different Libyan regions (Gemens Seawater, Abo Sitta Port, Elbrega Anchorage), and Two samples of crude oil were used from different Libyan fields (Light, Medium). The samples of crude oil used at three different concentrations (0.01g, 0.03g, 0.05g). However, the oil removal was calculated for different scenarios as gm / gm and as percentage. The oil removal capabilities of the prepared absorbent were found to be 10.966 ± 2.3651 g/g to 4.5426 ± 0.113 g/g, 31.8333 ± 5.324 g/g to 7.02053 ± 1.1271, 14.7333 ± 3.1988 g/g to 6.01 ± 0.1287 g/g, 47.1033 ± 6.0222 g/g to 9.2122 ± 2.8177, 10.8833 ± 2.1840 g/g to 4.5786 ± 0.1921 g/g, 42.96 ± 1.4046 g/g to 10.5020 ± 1.3172 g/g for Gemmens Seawater (light oil), Gemmens Seawater (medium oil), Port Abu Sitta (light oil), Port Abu Sitta (meduim oil), Elbrega Anchorage (light oil) and Elbrega Anchorage (medium oil), respectively. The results suggest that the prepared magnetic nanoparticles can be used as absorbent materials for removing oil spills from sea water especially at medium oil.

Monitoring Single Site Verification (SSV) Systemand Optimization BTS Network Based on Android

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Keywords: PT. GCI Indonesia, BTS, Maintenance, Android.

Information technology is characterized by the birth of a computer and its rapid development. It started with the creation of the first generation computers to the fifth generation computers today. PT. GCI Indonesia is a company engaged in telecommunications. This company provides professional consulting and technical service sto work on wireless networks, transmission networks, data communication, and several other services. Of course, going to BTS requires a variety of preparations, starting from the BTS data, the types of maintenance performed, the development of maintenance, the costs needed and so forth. For now, PT. GCI Indonesia it self stilluses preparationan dreporting byrecor dingon sheets of paper which willlater bereported. So from that, the purpose of this research is to produce a monitoring system with Android and able to archive a lot of data into the database as the report that will be used for the report.

Analysis for Gerund Entity Anomalies in Data Modeling

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Keywords: Anomaly, Data Redundancy, Data Inconsistency, Gerund Entity, Entity Relationship Diagram.

Data is the most important component of an information system development. Collected data that will be used in future needs should be kept well to make it easy to inquire. The data stored in a database consists of several groups of data relations. These relations should be connected through fields which are unique to the relations linked. In designing database itself, it is very important to note how data is organized and stored to minimize data redundancy. The to lsuse dindepiction ofthere lationship between table sorentitiesare Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) that can have one to one, one to many and many to many relationships. Gerund entity will be formed if the relationship between the entities is many to many. However, the new entity is still a possible anomaly. The reanalysis is needed to be free of anomalies. Gerund entity that still has an anomaly will form a new entity again, which in this case referred to as a sub gerund entity which is a derivative of a gerund entity. The result of a good database design or free of anomalies will increase the optimization of memory usage, consistency and integrity of data.

The Incidence of Rhinoceros Beetle Outbreak in Public Coconut Plantation in Tanjung Simpang Village, Indragiri Hilir, Riau Province

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Keywords: Oryctes Rhinoceros, Outbreak, Breeding Site, Replanting, Coconut Plant.

Indragiri Hilir is a Regency in Riau Province where about 70% of its population depend on coconut plantation. In 2018, a devastating outbreak of a coconut pest, Oryctes rhinoceros has been reported from several locations. The pest explosion in Tanjung Simpang Village, Pelangiran sub-district, has aroused conflict between coconut palm farmers and the oil palm plantation company in the area regarding the source of the pest infestation. An independent scientific investigation was conducted to address the problem. Steps carried out including survey, interview, field investigation, and trapping. Survey was carried out to determine the center of infestation by evaluating damage intensity through interview and field assessment by

direct visual evaluation and with the aid of drone. Spotting of breeding site was done in the vicinity of plant infested area. Digging and delving breeding sites were done to assess the beetle and its larvae. Trapping using pheromone trap was intended to evaluate the beetle distribution. Interview was perfomed both to the coconut farmers and and the company staff to investigate the infestation chronology and activities in the oil palm plantation. The findings indicated through the research were then revealed to the both parties and also to the authority as elucidated in this paper.

Geotechnics Analysis: Soil Hardness on Stability of Davit Kecil's Weir in Ulu Maras, Kepulauan Anambas, Kepulauan Riau

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Keywords: Geotechnics, Weir Stabillity, Sieve Analysis, Direct Shear Stress, Kepulauan Riau.

Davit Kecil's weir is an irrigation area that located in Ulu Maras Village, East Jemaja District, Kepulauan Anambas Regency, Kepulauan Riau Province. The needs of a geotechnical study are important to determine the soil properties and soil stability of the study area, those parameters will be used to identify the stability of the weir structure. Methods used are field study by taking soil samples and conduct laboratory analysis such as sieve analysis, hydrometer analysis, atterberg limits and direct shear stress that useful for soil resistance identification. Based on the laboratory test result, Hb.2 and Hb.3 are non- plastic soils with uniformity coefficient are 20.92 – 45.38 and coefficient of gradation is 6 – 15.68. So, the soils as categorized as very good on uniformity and good on gradation. The value of direct shear stress with cohesion (c) is 0.06 and ϕ obtained were in the range of 33.78 – 34.33. Soil grain size identified from sieve analysis is gravel-clay. Based on the analysis result, the stability of Davit Kecil's weir that was observed from normal water condition and flood water condition is categorized into strong-safe weir characterized by sufficient eccentricity and bearing capacity control. In addition, the weir is withstand rolling and sliding failures.

Mobile Application of Religious Activities for The Great Mosque Islamic Center Rokan Hulu With Push Notification

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Keywords: The Great Mosque Islamic Center Rokan Hulu, Android Application, Push Notification.

The Great Mosque Islamic Center Rokan Hulu is the best national mosque in Indonesia and also as an icon of Rokan Hulu Regency which has the nickname of the Country of Thousand Suluk. This mosque is also a religious tourist place. Therefore, this mosque has many religious activity agendas that are in the spotlight of the wider community. The lack of information dissemination on religious activities is a major problem that must be overcome. Communities often get non-updated information and outdated information. Mobile Application of Religious Activities for the Great Mosque Islamic Center Rokan Hulu with Push Notification is the solution to these problems. This application uses the push notification method so that users easily get information on religious activities through automatic notifications on the user's smartphone and also as a reminder of the schedule of religious activities. Users can also set up information on religious activity information they want to get through the notification configuration menu. Besides, this application also has a menu about mosques that contain information on the Great Mosque Islamic Center Rokan Hulu such as prayer schedules, locations, descriptions, and galleries.

An Augmented Reality Machine Translation Agent

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Keywords :   Machine Translation, Augmented Reality, Chatbot

English is a language used as a universal communication tool. Therefore, without English skills, a person will have a difficulty to communicate properly and correctly in the international scope. This research developed an application of augmented reality-based translating machine that provides the education to students with different media in order to increase students' interest in learning English. This application used library Vuforia sdk which is able to display 3-dimensional characters with markerless techniques in the form of augmented reality. The final result of this study was an application that can be used on smartphones with Android operating system. Based on the results of the application testing, it is concluded that this application can display 3-dimensional characters in dim light with light intensity of 28 lux at a distance of 10cm-60cm and viewing angle of10°-90°. After reviewing the application, 95% of the correspondents stated that this application is good so it can help students to relearn English outside the school.

The Performance of 3D Multi-Slice Branched Surface Reconstruction On CPU-GPU Platform

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Keywords: Spline, CPU-GPU, Parallel Processing

In this paper, a CPU-GPU algorithm to generate composite contour for 3D branching surface is presented. The composite contour is generated based on the data points from based and branched contours and located in between the two contours. Distance calculation is one of the processes in composite contour generation which consumes the most CPU time, therefore, this process is chosen to be executed on the GPU. The developed composite contour generation method on the CPU-GPU platform is then applied on CT images of Stanford bunny and human pelvic with three different number of curve points per segment. These samples generate 12 composite contours in total. The performance of the developed algorithm is measured based on the processing time and the speedup. The result shows that the CPU-GPU algorithm has improved the speedup as high as 150 times.

Consideration of The Different Pile Length Due to Soil Stress and Inner Forces of The Nailed-Slab Pavement System under Concentric Load

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Keywords: Inner Forces, Lateral Deflection, Stress Distribution, Longer Piles, Soft Clay, Soil Stress.

Concentric loading on the Nailed-slab Pavement System causes stress in the soil and the inner forces in structural elements. The load stress is transferred to the soil by the structural elements tends to concentrate in the centerline area under the system. Since load stress is concentrated in the center line area, the soil stress and inner forces can be higher in the center of the system. To reduce the soil stress and inner forces of structural elements, the longer pile can be put in the center area of the system. This research is aimed to learn the soil stress and inner forces behavior of the Nailed-slab Pavement System in case putting the longer pile in the center area of the

system. The maximum double wheel load was taken 50 kN which transfer to the slab surface by contact pressure. Wheel load was loaded in the center of the slab. The Nailed-slab materials properties and soft clay properties were taken from the previous researcher. The piles in the center area of the Nailed-slab were longer 33.3% than others. Results show that the Nailed-slab by longer piles in the center area can reduce the soil stress significantly for maximum shear stress up to 28%. The inner forces were also reduced by about 43% to 46% and caused the reducing in lateral deflection of pile tip about 37%. It can be concluded that the increasing pile length in the central area of the system can reduce soil stress and inner forces of the system.

Green Building Performance Analysis In The Stimi Campus Building

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Keywords: Green Building, Greenship-GBCI, STIMI Campus Building Meulaboh

Every building construction must consider environmental conditions that have an impact on the quality of life around it, the increase of global warming, and spend more than 1/3 of the world's resources for construction. Green building is a building concept that pays more attention to the environment, not only applied to buildings that will be built, but also applied to existing buildings. This study aims to determine the criteria and performance of green building based on the Greenship Rating Tools Version 1.1 standard in built buildings. The research was conducted in Meulaboh, STIMI Campus building in West Aceh Regency. The methods used were direct observation, interviews and distribution of questionnaires. All data are collected based on Greenship Rating Tools Version 1.1, consisting of 6 (six) categories, namely Land Use (Appropriate Site Development / ASD), Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EEC), Water Conservation (WAC), Material and Cycle (MRC), Health and Comfort in Indoor Health and Comfort / IHC and Building and Environment Management (BEM), which consists of 40 criteria with a maximum total number of 117 points. . The results of the study are based on data collected on 40 Greenship criteria from six categories consists of ASD, EEC, WAC, MRC, IHC and BEM, each of which scores 8, 12, 3, 4, 13 and 2 points. The highest value is found on the IHC criteria (13 points) and the lowest value on the BEM criteria (2 points). The overall results obtained a value of 42 points, and have met the criteria as a building that applies the green building concept, including in the bronze rank. But based on the results of interviews with building managers, the management concept has not yet applied the green building concept.

Impactof Vibration of Piling Hammeron Soil Deformation Study Case In Highway Construction Section5 Pekanbaru-Dumai

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Keywords: Vibration, Soil Deofrmation, Piling Hammer.

In the Pekanbaru-Dumai highway road construction in Section 5 will be built a bridge. The construction of the bridge is in the area of PT TGI gas pipeline. The construction of this bridge uses a pile foundation whose pile is carried out using a beating method using a hammer. The diameter of this pile is 60 cm with a hammer weight of 5 tons and a height of fall of 2.5 meters. This work method will produce vibrations that affect the condition of the gaspipe. One of the aspect sthat are affected by vibration is the deformation of the soilaround the gaspipe. This soild eformation will affectth eposition of the gaspipe which,if it form safairlylar geslope, may cause gas pipelines to crack. The method used to determine the effect of vibration from the design of the gas pipeline is to use a vibration meter tool. vibration meter is a sensor device that is placed on the stake and on the ground above the gas pipe so that how much vibration and deformation of the soil can be seen. As a result from the testusing vibration meter, it was found that the great erthewavevelocity dueto the design, the greater the deformation that occurs on the soil.

Impact and Bending Test of Particle Board Composite from Polypropelene and Palm Oil Trunks

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Keywords: Particle board, Palm Oil Trunks, Polypropylene.

The palm oil trunks waste has not been fully utilized after logging which resulted in the nesting of coconut pests or beetles on the palm oil trunks waste so as to damage the palm oil plantation to be replanted. Research conducted on particle board composite reinforced with fiber-shaped oil palm trunks and particles arranged with a polypropylene (PP) recycled plastic matrix. PP is one of the solutions in the utilization of palm oil trunks waste and recycled plastic so as to have a favorable economic value for the surrounding community Palm plantations. To know the mechanical properties of composite to impact and bending strength with variation of volume fraction of palm oil trunks - polypropylene (PP) 60% - 40%, 50% - 50%, and 40% - 60%. The specific target of the research is to obtain an appropriate composition on the manufacture of particle board that meets the SNI 03-2105-1996 quality standard. The research stages were started from the selection of fibers and particle size, mixing and addition of Adiptif Maleic Anhydride (MAH) material of 5% by weight of matrix and Benzoyl Peroxide (BPO) by 15% of MAH weight and particle formation, up to the testing stage. Composite particle board is made by hot press method. The specimens and bending testing procedures refer to the ASTM D 790-03 standard. The results of testing of mechanical properties tend to increase with increasing

adhesive (matrix). The highest impact strength on particle board composites with a fiber material of 8,669 J is higher than particle composites with particle materials of 0.461 J. The highest bending strength in particle board composites with fiber materials of 13.01 N/ m2 is higher than in particle board composites with materials particles of 11.17 N/ mm2 with the same is present in the composition of 40% - 60%.

Characterization of the Ethnobotany of Riau Province Mascot Flora (Oncosperma tigillarium (Jack) Ridl.)

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Keywords: Ethnobotany, Oncosperma Tigillarium, Plant Use, Riau's Mascot Flora.

Nibung (Oncosperma tigillarium) is the identity of Riau flora's mascot. This research aims to characterize the ethnobotany of that flora. The survey method used in this research. The research method used included field observations, discussions and deeply personal interview with local community. Data collection techniques were carried out directly with questionnaire assisted communication. Ethnobotanical information was gathered from the local community through interviews of the respondents. Data collection were conducted at Bukitbatu, Bengkalis District, Riau Province, Indonesia. Data collected from the informants were selected randomly. We found that all of the parts of nibung plant have high economic value that support the local community lives, hence used much as construction materials, for example: buildings, furniture, and shipyards. Therefore, nibung has an ideal plant to support its wide use in the community.

Biosurvey of Mercury (Hg), Cadmium (Cd), and Lead (Pb) Contamination in Reclamation Island-Jakarta Bay

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Keywords: Biosurvey, Heavy Metals, Jakarta Bay, Reclamation.

Man-made islands allegedly alter the coastline that slowing pollutants retention time. Green mussels (Perna viridis) are one of the organisms known to accumulate heavy metals. Biosurvey needs to be conducted to acquire information on heavy metal content in man-made habitat and biota. The aims of this research are (1) to identify the water quality related to heavy metal

presence; (2) to measure heavy metal content in green mussels (Perna viridis) around the reclaimed island (3) to determine heavy metal level pollution on reclamation island. Sampling was conducted in August 2017 in reclamation islands C and D. Heavy metal measurement values refer to the SNI method 3554-2015. Data of heavy metal content in water, sediment, and green mussels were analyzed with quantitative descriptive method. The results show biological oxygen demands (BOD), and chemical oxygen demands (COD) has exceeded the water quality standard which indicates a high level of pollution. The results of the examination of the heavy metal in seawater show that mercury (Hg), cadmium (Cd), and lead (Pb) are below the tools detection limit (<0.0002; <0.00011; <0.00086 mg/L) and below seawater pollution standard for biota. Concentrations of heavy metals mercury, cadmium, and lead in sediments around the reclaimed islands and Teluk Naga area are below heavy metal pollution standards for sediments. Mercury (Hg) levels below the tools detection limit (<0.0004 mg/L); cadmium (Cd) ranges from 0.02-0.20 mg/L; lead (Pb) ranges from 0.50 to 5.46 mg/L. Heavy metals examination in green mussels indicate that mercury (Hg), cadmium (Cd), and lead (Pb) are below the tools detection limit (<0.001; <0.00011; <0.00086 mg/L) and below the heavy metal pollution standard on bivalves. Generally, water and sediment around the reclaimed islands and natural habitat in August 2017 are not polluted by heavy metals so there is no harm to biota. Heavy metals quality in water, sediment and mussels are below the pollution standard and based on the USEPA system belong to grade A. The heavy metal index on Reclaimed Island is 18 and considered good. Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that the reclaimed islands C and D in August 2017 were safe from heavy metal mercury, cadmium, and lead pollutions.

Construction Design and Performance of Dry Leaf Shredder with Vertical Rotation for Compost Fertilizer

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Keywords: Machine, Leaf , Crusher, disposal.

One of the large private universities (PTS) in Riau Province is known as Universitas Islam Riau (UIR). UIR is a large university and has extensive land infrastructure that is planted with a variety of green plants such as trees and flowers. These trees have encountered many problems, namely producing leaf litter and causing problems. Lots of leaf litter is collected and disposed of at the final disposal site. Some can be processed into compost manually and some are burned. In the composting process, the processing time is too long, so it is necessary to design a construction machine for crushing dry leaves. This machine consists of an inlet and outlet, a tube made of drums, a five-level shredder and with an electric motor. From the results of the design of the construction size length 60 cm width 60 cm and height 100 cm made of angle iron L profile size 40 x 40 x 4 cm with a power of ½ HP and 1400 rpm motor drive rotation. From the results of engine performance tests, the production capacity of 40 kg/hr in the form of final process

chips size of 5-10 mm and 92% efficiency. From the results of this machine design can accelerate the process of making compost and can be used by students in developing the entrepreneurship unit of the Faculty of Engineering students.

Effect Stocking Density on Growth and Survival rate of Larval Selais (Kryptopterus lais) Cultured in Recirculation System

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Keywords: Kryptopterus lais, Stocking Density, Recirculation, Survival, and Growth.

An experiment about the effect of three stocking densities (10, 30 and 50 larvae L-1) on growth and survival of the selais larvae, an important commercial species, and the source of income for the rural community was conducted at the Fish Hatchery of the Agriculture Faculty, Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia. Three-day post-hatched larvae (0.0012 ± 0.00 g in weight ; and 0.03 ± 0.00 cm in length) were used as test fish that obtained from the artificial spawning of the selais fish broods. The fish larvae reared in recirculation system with a water flow rate of 0.05 L-1, and fed with silkworms (Tubifex sp).This study used a completely randomized, non-factor design with three treatments and three replications. The best growth in weight and growth in length (of 0.87 ± 0.00 grams and 5.39 ± 0.49 cm, respectively) were found in the T1 (stocking density was 10 larvae L-1). The highest survival rate (57.33 ± 7.72) was attained in T1 (stocking density was 10 larvae L-1) while the lowest survival (51.60%) attained in T3 (stocking density was 50 larvae L-1) . Growth rate and survival rate of the selais fish larvae were inversely proportional to the density of the fish larvae.There's no significant effect of stocking density on the growth and survival of the selais fish larva ($P> 0.05$).

ABSTRACT

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Pekanbaru City Citizens Motivations in Communicating with Refugees in Indonesia

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Keywords: The Motive of Communication, Local Citizens And Refugee, Host Community, Intercultural Communication, Interpersonal Communication.

Discovering the motive of why local citizens like to engage in communication with refugees can provide an overview and insight to us in the study of intercultural communication in the situation of local citizens and refugees in Pekanbaru city, Indonesia. This study used a qualitative method and rely on the researcher, an open- ended in-depth interview, and observations to collect data. Data collected analyzed by using thematic for the transcription and disclosure analysis for the observation data. Informants gathered by using purposive sampling, other than requirement applied for that, the informants' willingness to be involved in the study also be considered. As this study focus on fulfilling the objective of the study, the result revealed the motive the local citizens have why they want to communicate with the refugee is: inclusion, friendliness, and potential prospect.

Determinants of Indonesia's Defense Technology Cooperation with Turkey: A Decision Making Perspective

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Keywords: Cooperation, Defense Technology, Domestic Politics, Military and Economic Capability, International Context.

This paper aims to describe a number of determinants of Indonesia's technology cooperation policy with Turkey. That dominant literature on Indonesia's defense relations with its traditional partners either in East Asia or in Asia Pacific while less scholars' attention to such relation beyond the regions seems to exist is a gap the paper intends to fill. The research found that Indonesia's defense ministry's role as well as political support from political parties at the parliament, state economic-military gap and the trend of emerging powers' defense self-sufficiency and self-reliance along with increased global arm trades were the significant factors which encouraged the state to agree on the cooperation ranging from joint development, production to potential sale of armaments. The research applied the decision making theory

developed by William D. Coplin providing such determinants as domestic politics, state economic and military capability and international context. In addition, the research made use of the qualitative approach with a descriptive analysis. The paper argues that Indonesia has been pursuing its defense technology independence within last decade; therefore, it diversifies its defense relation beyond its traditional partners.

Smart City Branding Strategy of the Samarinda in East Kalimantan

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Keywords: Smart City, City Branding, Kota Tepian, Samarinda.

Samarinda is the capital city of East Kalimantan, who wishes to become a Smart City. In the process of embodying Samarinda city with Smart City branding, there are six pillars that the government must pay attention to, such as smart governance, smart branding, smart sconomy, smart siving, smart society, and smart environment. Conceptual framework from Goldberg Moser O'Neill offers an approach in creating a cohesive in city branding. Research method is used descriptive qualitative. Data collection techniques in research conducted directly in the field by using several techniques: in-depth interviews, observation, and literature study.The focusing intentions were to aim at introducing the city more deeply, improving the image, attracting tourists and the investors to invest, as well as increasing trades which would later occur in Samarinda City. The city itself is being designed to be a Smart City with water as a city brand with the Waterfront City Development concept. City branding can improve the level of welfare, and coupled with the development of ICT aspects which are crucial in forming Smart City, it is expected to increase the city branding of Samarinda City in order to achieve the Samarinda Smart City.

The Implementation of Indonesian Soft Power through Swaggering Strategies in Asian Games 2018

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Keywords: Nation Branding, Asian Games, Swaggering Strategy.

Sport has been known as an effective method for carrying out social integration, forming a national identity and improving the global image. Sports in the modern era have been constructed as the capital of a country. Sport can be a method of domestic political imaging, and

externally can be used as a means of diplomacy. In the Indonesian context, sports are used as soft power which is implemented into the Swaggering Strategy to form national image (nation branding). Related to the Swaggering Strategy, sports are used as one of the instruments for holding mega-events in an effort to show the capability of the country, in this case, Indonesia uses the implementation of the 2018 Asian Games as an effort to implement the Swaggering Strategy. At the end of this study, it was found that the implementation of the Asian Games was very effective in an effort to shape the country's image. Thus, Indonesia is expected to increase development in other sectors. The use of the 2018 Asian Games global scale sports event can also be used by Indonesia as a media for diplomacy by the government.

Legal Protection for Victims of Trafficking Crimes from Human Rights Aspect

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Keywords: Legal Protection, Trafficking, Human Rights.

The world has divided into three tiers of protection of human trafficking victims, based on the report of the American government in 2017. Indonesia falls into the tier 2 categories, namely countries whose governments have not fully met minimum standards in protecting victims of trafficking but still have significant efforts to adjust these standards. The pattern women trafficking begins with the manipulative stage. Prospective victims are not given real information about the type and place where they will be employed; this makes it difficult for victims to know early on about the possible risks that will occur in the future. This paper aims to find out how the legal protection women trafficking is viewed from the aspect of human rights and how the realization of the form of legal protection for human traffic victims. From the discussion that has been described, it can be concluded that efforts to protect victims of human trafficking crimes are a real form of protection of human rights. Legal basis Protection of victims of trafficking in persons is strictly regulated in Article 43 up to Article 55 of Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning of Trafficking in Persons. To protect the victims, every province/district in Indonesia needs to establish an integrated service center for victims and maximize all protection efforts for them.

Exception to Small Businessman by The Law No. 5 Year 1999 Concerning The Prohibition of Monopoly Practice and Unfair Business Competition Reviewed From The Islamic Economy Perspective

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The Law of Republic Indonesia No. 5 year 1999 concerning the prohibition of monopoly practice and unfair competition excludes the small-scale businessmen of the enactment of such laws as a form of legal protection. There are pros and cons related to the exception to the small businessmen. The pros agree with the weakness of small-scale businessmen power and the deceit won't make a broad impact. And the cons disagree with the reason equality before the law and concerns about the use of policies by irresponsible individuals. Thus, this motivates the writer to perform analysis to discover the exception toward the small-scale businessmen as a form of legal protection that is necessarily needed or not in terms of the principles of Islamic economy. The purpose of this paper is to recommend the ideal legal concept for business competition law of Indonesia in accordance with Islamic law. This research is juriditial normative research, used secondary data. Considering that a regulation must be in accordance with the legal values that is prevailing in the community, including the value of religious law, therefore the small-scale businessmen should not be excluded because it is contrary to Islamic economic principles that require every businessmen to operate their business activities fairly.

The Future of Democracy in Digital Era: Challenges to Political Life in Cyberspace in Indonesia

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The development of technology and information has an impact on a country's political and democratic life. Social media becomes an arena in voicing various thoughts and opinions. This paper seeks to explain the challenges of political life in cyberspace in Indonesia. This study uses qualitative research methods with case study design. The data collected comes from books, research journals, reports, and articles in mass media and online media. The findings of this study indicate that the challenges of political life in cyberspace in Indonesia are (1) political culture in Indonesia which is not yet ready to face freedom and information disclosure and technology; (2) non-democratic regime; and (3) Media decadence. The conclusion in this study is the challenge of political life in cyberspace in Indonesia if it cannot be dealt with well, then the future of democracy is the deficit.

Implementation of Legal Protection for Journalists In Safeguarding Local Democracy

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Keywords: Local Democracy, Legal Protection, Journalists.

One of the reasons for the decline in Indonesia's ranking in the freedom of the press and expression was due to the many cases of violence against journalists and the criminalization of those who expressed their opinions. Legal protection for journalists is a guarantee given by the government and the public to journalists in carrying out their journalistic duties. The study used an empirical legal approach or nondoctrinal research. This research was conducted in several media from 2011-2018 in Pekanbaru, Riau, Indonesia. The main findings of this study indicate that the phrase of "protection" in the formulation of Law Number 40 of 1999 concerning the press has given rise to multiple interpretations which resulted in journalists experiencing pressure in carrying out their duties. In conclusion, it is highly recommended that the law should be revised.

Creative Editing In Documentary Film

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Keywords: Creative Editing, Documentary, Editor.

This study aims to describe the exploration of one of the solutions on technical issues that are encountered by the editor during the editing process. Practice-based research will be my methodology as a way to assist me whether the creative on documentary editing can help the editor overcome the problems or not. This research will be executed through documentary film production and followed by the method which would form the reflection to approach my case study in terms of editing in documentary. During the editing process, an investigation of the basic editing technique will be executed. The exploration will focus on colour grading to support the creative editing process. This study is important since it gives another insight to the editor when they meet the same problems of documentary editing.

The Implementation of Rapid Application Development Method in Designing E-Learning Based on Learning Management System Moodle at Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia

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Keywords: E-Learning, Rapid Application Development, LMS, Moodle.

This study presents to develop E-learning system using Learning Management System Moodle by applying Rapid Application Development method. E-Learning is helpful for interaction, learning, and communication between lecturers and students in Universities. Students can easily learn about their courses by using this system. For years, Administration Office of Information and Technology has developed a system about administration such as the staff attendance, costs, and other systems. Therefore, at Universitas Islam Riau, E-Learning manages all activities in learning processes such as assignment, syllabus and all materials about courses. The purpose of this research was to enable lecturers and students access all teaching materials at one place for 24 hours a day and 7 days a week to make it efficient in learning process.

The Influence of Personality Hardiness on Entrepreneurial Intention

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Keywords   Entrepreneurial, Intention, Personality, Hardiness

Personality hardiness predicted to have stronger control over life and be able to maintain good business activities. The aim of this study was to identify the characteristics of hardiness and how these characteristics affect entrepreneurial intentions. Participants in this study were simple random sampling technique to obtain 211 students from the Islamic University of Riau who had acted as entrepreneurial. The author adapted the construct of an entrepreneurial intention scale from Ajzen (1991) theory consists of 14 items, and the personality hardiness scale from Kobasa (1982) consists of 17 items and using factor analysis and correlation analysis. The measurement model analysis shows p-value .4081 which means that the resulting model is the goodness of fit.

While the value of the Z-value shows 4.916 > 1.96, which means there is a significant relationship between personality hardiness and entrepreneurial intentions while showing a positive correlation .322. This shows that a positive relationship between personality hardiness and entrepreneurial intentions. These results indicate the higher the personality hardiness, the higher the entrepreneurial intention. Based on the analysis, the researcher suggested to the faculty and the university to support various training and skills activities to increase entrepreneurial intention among students, perhaps through self-motivation management training.

Developing A Model To Improve Human Resources Performance Based On Islamic Perspectives (A Case Study Among Lecturers of Islamic University of Riau, Indonesia)

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Keywords: Human Resources (HR), Culture of Islamic Organization, Lecturer Performance, Islamic Leadership, Islamic Work Ethic and Islamic Work Motivation.

Islamic University of Riau is an Islamic Organization that has noble goals listed in Catur Dharma (Education, Research, Community Service and Da'wah Islamiyah). The Culture of Islamic Organization is very essential to support Lecturers' performance in the Islamic University. Thus, every lecturer in Islamic University of Riau should possess Islamic Leadership, Islamic Work Motivation, and Islamic Work Ethics to support the realization of the Culture of Islamic Organization. This study applied a quantitative method in which the data were collected through a questionnaire. The population of this study was all permanent lecturers at the Islamic University of Riau, while the number of samples in this study was 200 people using random sampling technique. The hypothesis testing was utilized by using SEM (Structural Equation Modelling) with the AMOS 4 program. The results of this study found that there was no significant influence of Islamic leadership towards the culture of Islamic organization. However, this study revealed that there was a significant influence of Islamic work ethic on the culture of Islamic organization. Besides, Islamic leadership existed in UIR could affect Lecturers' performance as a whole; Islamic motivation influenced the performance of Lecturers of UIR; Islamic work ethic had a significant influence on the performance of Islamic University of Riau;

and the culture Islamic organization had an influence on the performance of Lecturers of UIR. This research suggested the authority of Islamic University of Riau to always enhance the Culture of Islamic Organizations in order to improve the Lecturers' Performance at Islamic University of Riau.

The Instrument Development for evaluating the School Budgeting Planning Management at Yogyakarta Elementary School

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Keywords: Instrument, Development Research, Evaluating, School Budgeting Planning Management, Elementary School.

The purpose of this research is to develop the instrument to evaluate the Budgeting Planning Management at Yogyakarta Elementary Schools. Type of This research is a research and development consisting of four phases: 1) initial investigation phase, 2) design phase and 3) expert validation phase, and 4) trial phase. From the initial investigation obtained 6 components of the evaluation that is; 1) school program; 2) Financing; 3) fund source;4) Planning;5) organizing; 6) Implementation; 7) supervision; 8) evaluation. The design phase is done by studying the theory and developing the instrument in the form the questionnaire as many as 31 items. The expert validation phase is done by 2 evaluation experts, the school management expert and, and 6 practitioners. The results were analyzed using the Aiken's validity. The trial phase was analyzed by confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and construct reliability. From the results of validity and reliability obtained 31 items of the instrument is valid and feasible to be used to evaluate the Budgeting Planning Management at Yogyakarta Elementary Schools.

Investment Climate in the Indonesian Mining Business

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Keywords: Investment, Investment, Mining.

Minerals and coal contained in the Indonesian mining jurisdiction are nonrenewable natural wealth as the gift of God Almighty which has an important role in fulfilling the livelihoods of many people, therefore management must be controlled by the State to provide real added value to the national economy in an effort achieve prosperity and prosperity in a just manner. Mining is part or all of the stages of activities in the context of research, management and

commercialization of minerals or coal which includes general investigation, exploration, feasibility studies, construction, mining, processing and refining, transportation and sales, and post-mining activities. Mining Business is an activity in the framework of the exploitation of minerals or coal which includes the stages of general investigation, exploration, feasibility studies, construction, mining, processing and refining, transportation and sales, and post-mining activities. The main issue: How is the Investment Climate Mining Investment in Indonesia Since the issuance of Government Regulation (PP) No. 24 of 2012 concerning the implementation of Mineral and Coal mining business activities, as well as Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 7 of 2012 which was subsequently refined by 2 ESDM Ministerial Decree No. 11 of 2012 concerning Increasing Mineral Value Added through Smelter Management and Purification activities. The paper describes In order to control ore exports and encourage downstream industries, the government has issued Government Regulation (PP) No. 24 of 2012 concerning the implementation of Mineral and Coal mining business activities. Furthermore, several related regulations were issued such as Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 7 of 2012 which was subsequently refined by 2 ESDM Minister Regulation No. 11 of 2012 concerning Increasing Mineral Value Added through Mineral Purification and Management (smelter) activities, where the main material contained in said mining companies can export mineral ores abroad before January 2014 if it has obtained a recommendation from the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources. Other related regulations that have been issued in order to support the implementation of the Minerba Law, are the Minister of Trade Regulation No. 29 of 2012 concerning the provisions on mining product exports and Minister of Finance Regulation No. 75 of 2012 concerning Determination of Goods subject to Export Levy and Export Duty Tariff, the Center for Foreign Trade Policy will conduct evaluations relating to the prohibition of exports in the form of ore (raw material or ores).

Creative Comprehension on Literacy: Technology and Visual

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Keywords: Creative Comprehension, Technology Literacy, Visual Literacy.

This study aims to examine the influence of literacy technology and visual literacy on students' creative understanding in receiving extensive reading material. Mix method (sequential explanatory design) was used in this study. Quantitative data is the result of a one-shot case study in the form of a reading test with treatment mind mapping towards students' creative comprehension. While qualitative data, case studies, use observation instruments. Data processing is done by the Mann Whitney test and observation with the initial description category, process, and end of learning. The Mann Whitney test results concluded that there were mean or mean differences between the experimental group and the control group. Sig. 0.002 <0.05, then according to the basis of decision making it was concluded that H0 was rejected.

Rejection of H0 implies that there are significant differences in student creative understanding in receiving extensive reading material using technology literacy and visual literacy.

Is LGBT Social Media Activity Breaking ITE Law in Indonesia?

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Keywords: LGBT, Social Media Activity, ITE Law.

LGBT social media activity is a new anxiety in Indonesia. The law on LGBT and its activity does not yet exist, but LGBT people do live in the community. Most people think LGBT is a sin and others consider it a human right. The dissemination of LGBT activity is done through social media. Two problem statements: Does LGBT social media activity violate the ITE Law and what solution can be used to overcome LGBT social media activity? Legal sociology is used as an approach and qualitative as the method. Sources of research : ITE Law, Fatwa MUI, Social Media relating to LGBT and news media. The results : LGBT social media activity is not breaking the articles of ITE Law but can be overcome by the MUI Fatwa number 57 of 2014 as a solution. The discussion was divided into the application of the Fatwa from rehabilitation to the death penalty. Conclusions, LGBT social media activity in cyber space are things that are similar to the real life, can be punished if the MUI fatwa number 57 of 2014 is implemented. Impact for the government to immediately issue a law on LGBT.

The Legal Protection of Consumer Rights in Sale-Purchase through E-Commerce

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Keywords: Consumer Rights, E- Commerce, Legal Protection, Sale-Purchase.

The need to provide legal protection to consumers is due to their weaker position than producers in terms of capital and knowledge in E-Commerce transactions. For this reason, the Consumer Protection Law, Electronic Information and Transactions Law, and Arbitration Law could be applied. This research analyzed the legal protection of consumer rights through E-Commerce transactions with normative juridical legal research methods, the E-Commerce Business to Consumer (B2C) transactions, and with secondary data through library materials as primary legal material and secondary legal material. The conclusions obtained are; 1) The Consumer Protection Law (UUPK) has been able to protect consumers of e-commerce transactions domestically, but has not been able to protect consumers in e-commerce transactions abroad

because this Law has limited understanding of business agents and its scope, namely individuals or legal entities that are located in Indonesia. Besides, the development of e-commerce has become global. The Consumer Protection Law (UUPK) includes; The protection of consumers from business agents, consumers, products and transactions. 2) The consumer protection by Electronic Information and Transactions Law (ITE Law) has accommodated e-proofs electronically and the choice of law for parties both nationally and internationally. The international E-Commerce dispute resolution can be resolved through electronic media as a choice of law and Arbitration Law as its basis. So, the consumers can go through a lawsuit through correspondence without having to approach the court easily.

The Influence of Word Clap Game on Students' Vocabulary Mastery

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Keywords: Word Clap Game, Vocabulary Mastery, Elementary Students.

This research aimed to discover the influence of word clap games on students' vocabulary mastery at elementary school in Pekanbaru. This experimental research was conducted by applying pretest posttest design. The samples of this research were 38 students from one of the elementary schools in Pekanbaru. Those samples were splitted into two groups: an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group was treated by applying word clap game while the control group was treated by applying a conventional strategy in which the teacher explained the materials. The results of this research found that students who were taught by word clap game had better vocabulary mastery than students who were taught by conventional strategy. This indicates that applying word clap games greatly influences the vocabulary mastery of the elementary students. Thus, this research concludes that word clap games has a significant influence on the improvement of students' vocabulary mastery.

Students' Understanding of the Equal Sign: A Case in Suburban School

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Keywords: Algebra, Equality, Middle School, Pre-Algebra

Mathematics has an essential role in education and to get employment opportunities then algebraic topics are one of the fundamental topics of efforts to reform mathematics education.

Understanding algebra is related to understanding the basic concepts of equality. There are not many students understand the meaning of the equal sign. Therefore, this article is aimed to examine students' understanding of the meaning of the equal sign in solving an equation. Knowing the students' understanding deeply, we used this research by choosing the qualitative method. The research carried out the 22 students, the second-semester secondary school, who have learned the material of algebraic form and its operations, the seventh grade of SMP in Pekanbaru, Riau. The data provided in this study shows that many students do not have a sophisticated understanding of the meaning of the equal sign. Most students understand the equal sign as a result of a problem, such as solving a problem likely a count from the left side to the right side. The view of the students' misunderstanding about the equal sign causes that the students perceive the meaning of the equal sign as the result of operations, not a symbol of mathematical equality.

The Development of Integration Technique Teaching Materials Based On Problem Based Learning In Integral Calculus Course

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Keywords: Integration Technique, Teaching materials, Problem Based Learning

This study aims to develop teaching materials of integration technique in Calculus course based on Problem Based Learning approach that meet valid and practical criteria. The research method is development research which consists of three stages: planning, development, and testing. The subjects of this study were the third semester students of Mathematics Education involving 40 people. The data collection instrument consists of validityand practicality sheets of teaching materials. The data collection technique was conducted with non-test technique. The data analysis used descriptive quantitative technique. Based on the results of the study, the teaching materials have met the valid criteria by 88.96% with Very Valid criteria. Furthermore, the teaching materials also met practical criteria by 88.75%)with Very Practical criteria. Therefore, the findings of this study indicate that the integration technique teaching materials based on Problem Based Learning in Integral Calculus course meet very valid and very practical criteria.

Knowledge Organization of Historical Events in Thailand

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Keywords: Knowledge Organization, Historical Events, Thailand, Semantic web, Linked data, Getty vocabularies

The purpose of this research is to analyse and organize the knowledge of historical events in Thailand in order to construct the knowledge structure and its relationship for further use in a linked data system. A qualitative research based on content analysis and development of knowledge organization approach is used. Related information resources included research publications from the e-Library of Thailand Research Fund, Getty Vocabularies, and Geographic Information System of Cultural Heritage Site of Thailand have been studied and used for the knowledge organization. The research results provide the knowledge structure of historical events in Thailand that contain five classes and relationships of the terms in each class and between classes. This can be further used for development of linked data and semantic web in the future.

An Analysis of Students' Error In Solving Critical Thinking Problems In Integral Calculus Course Based On Newman Error Analysis Theory Viewed From Gender Differences and Habits of Mind

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Keywords: Mathematical Critical Thinking Problem, Newman Error Analysis, Gender differences, Habits of mind

This study aims to describe the types of students' error in solving mathematical critical thinking problems in Integral Calculus course based on Newman Error Analysis theory and viewed from gender differences and habits of mind. The method of the research is a descriptive quantitative research. The research subjects were 47 students from the third semester who have taken Integral Calculus course. The instrument of data collection was a test using the indicators of mathematical critical thinking skills and a questionnaire on the habit of mind. The data collection techniques are test and non-test techniques. The data wasanalyzed by using quantitative descriptive technique. The result of this study indicated that: (1) The most dominant type of error is encoding (92.44%) and the least is decoding (6.08%); (2) The most dominant type of error by male and female students is encoding (96.43%) and (86.24%) and the least is decoding (24.28%) and (6.76%) ; (3) The most dominant type of error in terms of habits of mind with very good, good, and fair criteria is encoding (88.28%), (94.43%), and (77.7%) and the least one is decoding (10.56%), (19.76%), and (54.28%).

Gratitude and Happiness Among Indonesian Youngster

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Keywords: Happiness. Gratitude, Adolescent, Resilience

Changes in the millennial era should not destabilize the development of Indonesian youngster as citizens. Indonesian youngster is the next generation who will continue the national struggle. Previous research showed that adolescents who have a positive mindset tend to live healthier as adults rather than unhappy one. Moreover, as the next generation of Indonesia, the youngster needs to be resilient in facing globalization challenges. The more resilient youngster the more resilient Indonesia as a nation. This article describes correlation between gratitude and happiness based on empirical data from 329 adolescents in Pekanbaru, Riau Province, Indonesia, who were selected by random sampling technique. The data were collected by two questionnaires which measured gratitude and happiness, then analyzed using Pearson's correlation product moment. This research showed a positive correlation between gratitude and happiness in adolescent. The higher gratitude the higher happiness in adolescent, and vice versa. It can be concluded that gratitude is one of the influencing factor in happiness, the more we feel grateful the happier we will be.

Exploring Methods for Developing Potential Students in Islamic Schools in the Context of Riau Malay Culture

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Keywords: Aql Potential, Qalbu, Methods, And Madrasah.

There has been a lot of research on the development of potential learners, but the methods for developing potentials explored from Islam are still ignored. This study explores the methods for development of the potential of aql and qalbu (heart) learners practices in different Islamic School in Riau Province, an area where already for decades an Malay culture. Using a case study approach, this research at three Islamic School in Riau Province, Indonesia, the principal, selecting teachers, and students as informants. It is found that this Islamic school has a curriculum to develop the potential of aql and qalbu learners in the learning process with the lesson of Islamic moral character education, tahfiz al-Qur'an, al-Qur'an, the activity of praying in congregation, and the activities of Friday worship. Methods for developing the aql potential of children's learning is done by discussion method; storytelling and questioning in observational

based learning and integrating material with tauhidullah. Potential of qalbu learners developed in tahfiz lesson with drill method, al-Qur'an with the method of talqin, worship congregation worship with modeling the way method, Friday worship, performed with the activities of muhadharah, the art of reading al-Qur'an, Islamic art, and reading the Qur'an together. Islamic Schools in Riau Province, Indonesia can make the results of this study as the initial framework in developing the potential of Islamic learners in the learning process to support the vision of Riau Province is the center of Malay culture in Southeast Asia.

The Enhancement of Junior High School Students Self-Efficacy Through Problem Based Learning

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Keywords: Enhancement, Student Self-Efficacy, Problem Based Learning.

This study aims to examine enhancement of students self-efficacy who get learning with problem based learning and scientific approach. The design used in this study is the design of non-equivalent control groups. The population in this study were all of eighth grade students of one of the junior high schools in Bandung. Determination of the sample was done by purposive sampling. Technique of collecting data using a self-efficacy questionnaire. Data analysis techniques used the Mann-Whitney test. The results showed that the average value of the problem based learning class was 64.16 while the average value of the learning class students with the scientific approach was 51.06. Based on the Mann-Whitney test results obtained a value of significance value of 0,000 smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$. The conclusions from the study show that the self-efficacy of students who get problem-based learning is better than students who get learning with the scientific approach.

The Effect of Duolingo on English as Foreign Language University Students' Vocabulary Mastery

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Keywords: Effect, Duolingo, Vocabulary, Mastery.

The objective of this research was to investigate the effect of Duolingo on EFL university students' vocabulary mastery. The method used in this study was experimental which included experimental group and control group design with pre-test and post-test. The sample of this study was 60 students at third semester at Islamic State University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau in

Pekanbaru – Riau, Indonesia. The 30 students were randomy and equally assigned as experimental group and another 30 students as the control group. The instrument of this research was multiple choice test used as pre-test and post-test to asses the students' vocabulary ability in experimental and control group. In analyzing the data, the researcher used t-test. The finding of this research showed that in the significance degree of 0.05 the t-test was higher than t-table value (4.024>2.045). In other words, there was a significant improvement of the students' score after using Duolingo in learning vocabulary. Moreover, the average score of the post-test in the experimental group that used Duolingo was higher than control group that only used conventional method learning vocabulary. In conclusion, Duolingo application was effective to increase the students' vocabulary mastery.

Strengthening Islamic Psychosocial And Self-Confidence in Developing Student Thinking Creative

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Keywords: Self-Confidence, Islamic Psychosocial and Creative Thinking

The purpose of this study was to study self-motivation and psychosocial Islam towards the creative thinking of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program. The research problem encountered in this study is the low creative thinking of students in learning in special classes on learning media courses. The population is all students of the Indonesian language and literature education program who collected 183 people. The sample used was 132 people as the research data. The data collection technique used was a questionnaire. The data were analyzed using Statistical Version 20. Analysis of the results of Islamic psychosocial self-confidence and confidence in the creativity of students of Indonesian language and literary education study programs. The results of the study prove the proposed hypothesis received regarding selfmotivation and psychosocial Islam towards creative thinking of students in the Indonesian Language and Literature Education study program. Stages of students' self-confidence, high category, obtained mean (99.55). The psychosocial stages of Islam are categorized as moderate with Mean (143.11) and Creative Thinking with Mean (96.36). bahwa terdapat nilai (F=49.273) dan nilai Sig.=0.000 (P<0.05).This confirms that confidence has an influence on the creative thinking of students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Riau Islamic University. There is a value (F = 31.238)and a Sigvalue = 0.000 (P <0.05).This confirms that Islamic psychosocial has an influence on the creative thinking of students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Riau Islamic University, there is a value (F = 45,221) and a Sig value = 0,000 (P <0.05). This confirms that Islamic psychosocial influence has 0.194%; Self-Confidence has an influence of

27.5%; while the influence of Islamic social psychology and self-confidence have an influence on the creative thinking of students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Riau Islamic University 42.2% of this shows that psychosocial Islam and selfconfidencecanshapestudents'creative thinking.

Morphology Of Talang Mamak Tribe Dialect At Indragiri Regency Of Riau Province, Indonesia

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Keywords: Morphological Processes of TM Tribe Dialect

This is a Study of aspects of Dialect used by Talang Mamak Tribe, a minority of Indragiri Hulu Regency, Riau Province.The Considers the Problems of this Study, namely, the processes of Morphology that pertain to Nominal and Verbal Constructions, and interact with the Syntax of TM. The Design of this Study was based on the Methodology of Qualitative Linguistic Research. The Approach used in this Study is to describe and analyze Linguistic Corpura, where in conducting this Study, the Researcher directly went to the field to Collect the Data through informal Communication and interaction with the TM Speakers as well as through formal elicitation and recording sessions. The contribution of this Study was for Linguistic field, and for the basis of the Study of TM in the aspects of Morphology. Besides, from the Analysis and findings of this Study obtained the current forms of Morphology and a few examples of Its Sentences of Syntax Processes of TM. Moreover, the Results of this Study also indicated both similarities and differences among other Dialects in the border of Indragiri Hulu Regency, particularly, and Riau Province generally, including Borneo and other Dialects of Sumatra. For examples, the Similarities and Differences among other Dialects: Sakai, Bonai, Suku Laut, Rengat, Kampar, Taluk Kuantan, in Riau Province; while,Berau in Borneo, and Jambi Malay Language, Nias Dialect in Sumatra, and Jakarta Dialect, and what the future appears to hold for TM Dialect, of course, needs to be followed up.

A Comparative Study Among Asean And Asia Countries Community To The Realization And Application Of English, Culture, And Science And Technology

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Keywords: English, Culture, Economy, Education, Science and Technology

The Problem of this study was to find out the realization and the application of English, Culture heritage, Human sources, Economy, Science and Technology among ASEAN and Asia Countries Community. The Research Methodology used in this study was Qualiquantitative approach, where the obtained data were explained and analyzed throughout sentences and also added by the percentage. The results of this study explained as follows: The Results of this study showed that Hongkong, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, and Brunei were accustomed to using English in formal and non formal settings, on Culture, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei still maintained their own Cultures; in Economy in addition to, Japan, Singapore, Hongkong, Malaysia, and Brunei were dominant among other ASEAN and Asia countries; and human sources, science and technology, Singapore, Hongkong, South Korea, and Japan were the Top Ranks if it was compared to other Asian Countries. Therefore, other ASEAN countries, such as Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Philippines were beyond in Economy, Education, science and technology rather than Singapore, Hongkong, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, and Brunei were also expected to be able to quickly run in the future, so that the beyond ASEAN Countries as cited in this study will be the same level not only in ASEAN and Asia Countries, but also in the world.

Student Readiness Model Facing the Industrial Revolution 4.0

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Keywords: Determinants, Student Readiness, Industrial Revolution.

The purpose of this study is to describe the factors that influence the student readiness in facing the industrial revolution 4.0. This study uses quantitative research methods. The population in this study was the student teacher of education faculty of Universitas Islam Riau. The sampling technique used is cluster random sampling. The data collection technique uses a questionnaire. Data analysis technique uses Product Moment Correlation and Path Analysis with the help of Lisrel 8.80 Software. The results showed that; (1) there is no significant effect the variable of Parent Support (PS) and Learning Environment (LE) on Industrial Revolution, (2) there is significant effect learning facilties (LF) and university policy (UP) on Industrial Revolution (IR), (3) there is significant effect of university policy and parent support (PS) on learning facilities, (4) there is significant effect of learning facilities (LF), parent support (PS) and university policy (UP) on the learning environment (LE).

Policy Implementation of Green Open Space in Pekanbaru City

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Keywords: Policy, Implementation, Green Open Space, Cooperation.

The obligation to provide public Green Open Space is the responsibility of regional governments as stipulated in Law Number 26/2007 concerning Spatial Planning as a form of service or the provision of public facilities for the community. The problems faced are the lack of urban protected areas, the existence of Green Open Space which is far from ideal proportions in Pekanbaru City so that when the rain occurs, it is flooded due to low water absorption. The purpose of this paper is expected to be input for the Pekanbaru City Government to carry out the mandate of the existing Act and be able to overcome existing problems. The results of the research show that 30% of Green Open Space has not been met by the city, 20% public and 10% private. In the policy implementation of the Green Open Space in Pekanbaru City, it has not been implemented optimally from the targets set in the Act. For this reason the Pekanbaru city government needs to take steps to meet the needs of providing Green Open Space in Pekanbaru City as follows: 1. Increasing more intensive socialization to the public, and the private sector about the important role of green open space in Pekanbaru City; 2. Making local regulations relating to partnerships in the provision of green open space; and 3. Require housing companies or developers to provide Green Open Space.

Routes of Narcotics Smuggling in the Southeast Asia Region (Case Study in Riau Province Region Border Indonesia and Malaysia)

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Keyword: Narcotics, Smuggling, And Southeast Asia.

This paper describes the route of narcotics smuggling in the Southeast Asia region, especially in the Riau Province, bordering Indonesia and Malaysia. The Southeast Asia region is one of the regions in the world that has an area of around 4.4 million km2. Rapid population growth in the Southeast Asia region has a negative impact on the development of narcotics smuggling. Riau Province is one of the gateways to illegally enter narcotics from other countries. This paper uses a qualitative approach with collect data by observation, interview and documentations. The theoritical concepts are used are international security, human security and drug trafficking. The results of this study indicate that narcotics smuggling routes in the border regions of Indonesia and Malaysia are carried out by sea lane along the borderline of Riau Province and Malaysia. Narcotics are neatly wrapped and installed GPS devices are then smuggled at night by utilizing the services of fishermen as couriers. The seawater smuggling route was chosen due to several factors, namely: the distance of the near water area, the number of unofficial or illegal ports, the

lack of surveillance patrols along the territorial seas and the professionalism of law enforcement officers in the border region.

PP No. 11 Years 1979 About Occupational Safety for the Purification and Management of Petroleum and Gas: Integrated into Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Policy Amiroel Oemara Syarief

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Keywords: OSH policy, PP No. 11 Years 1979, Purification and Management of Petroleum and Gas.

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) becomes a public policy that can protect workers in both the formal and informal sectors. The OSH policy can prevent the possibility of accidents and occupational illness and ensure the integrity and perfection of both the physical and spiritual workforce. This research aims to identify and analyze OSH policy against PP No. 11 Years 1979 Occupational Safety on the purification and processing of petroleum and gas. This type of research is a normative (juridical) legal research that aims to examine legal principles, legal systematics, proper synchronization, legal history, and legitimate comparisons using a method of statutory approach. The results showed that the OSH problem is not on the existence of legislation itself, but government supervision is still weak about the implementation of OSH according to PP No. 11 the year 1979 on the purification and processing of petroleum and gas. Also, the awareness, support, and involvement of operations management against the efforts of Hazard control are verylacking.

Mobile Technology in Mathematics: Students' Perspective towards Their Cognitive Styles and Academic Ability

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Keywords: Mobile Technology, Mathematics, Cognitive Styles, Academic Ability

The aim of this research was to look at student's perspectives in mathematics learning who had been applied mathematical learning assisted by mobile technology based on cognitive styles and academic ability. The type of research is Mixed Method, which was a combination of qualitative and quantitative. The sample in this study was students in the even semester of the academic year 2017/2018 in the calculus II course who received mathematics learning with using mobile technology. The instruments were questionnaires of interest in using mobile technology and

interviews. The data analysis technique carried out was the analysis of qualitative data for data from interviews and quantitative data analysis for data from the questionnaire of interest in learning mathematics after using mobile technology. The results showed that the perspective of interest in mathematics learning by mobile technology was in the moderate category, meaning that almost all students were interested in mathematics learning by this mobile learning application. The interest in mathematics learning with mobile technology in terms of academic ability was high, medium and low ability, while the interest in mathematics learning with mobile learning applications in terms of cognitive styles learning, that is field dependent and field independent, had a view of interests that almost the same, this is indicated because in general, the average questionnaire score is in the "medium" category. This is also supported by the results of interviews in which students were very interested if this application is used in mathematics learning, and they also hoped that it will also be developed in different subjects.

The Effectiveness of Problem Based Learning (PBL) in Increasing Creative Thinking and Problem-Solving Skills of Student

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Keywords: Problem-Based Learning, Problem-Solving Skill, Creative Thinking Ability

Creative Thinking and problem-solving skill are needed in mathematics because these factors are the determining factors in mathematical success. The purpose of this study was to see the influence of Problem Based Learning (PBL) in increasing the ability of student's Creative Thinking and problem-solving skill on Junior High School at Pekanbaru Riau Province. This research was quantitative with Quasi-Experimental approach. The design of this study is the Randomized Control-Group Post-test Only Design. The population of this research was junior high school student at Pekanbaru Riau Province. The data collection technique is used in this research was a mathematical test of creative thinking and problem-solving. The data analysis technique is used in this research were descriptive statistics and ANOVA. The results showed that the Problem Based Leaning gave significant influences in increasing the students and problem-solving skill. These results were proven from the significant value of ANOVA analysis less 0.05 for creative thinking and problem-solving skill.

Integrated E-Learning Implementation at University Learning Process

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Keywords: Integrated E-Learning, University Learning Process.

Even e-Learning application in some universities in Riau has began in 2010, but in learning practice, the eLearning has not been done with integration with other methods. Therefore, the study was interested to be done. The study was conducted at 2 universities in Riau in 2018. The sample of study was the students followed e-Learning. The sampling technique was purposive sampling. From the findings, it is seen that the application of distance education or e-learning during the processes of learning in both universities were still limited. From the interviews, the students' opinions were summarized as follows: 1) To provide appropriate materials in the e-learning, 2) To offer more variations in e-learning, 3) To add more attractive images, 4) To integrate the e-learning in learning processes 5) To announce information about activities in the university, 6) To add words and video of motivation, 7) Each material should be attributed to applied context. The integrated design of e-learning in the university is proposed to be implemented in both university with the steps of integrated e-learning that can be divided into 3 steps as below: 1) Preliminary 2) Progress and 3) Evaluation. In supporting the e-learning integration, the facilities and methods required were identified.

Representation of Malay Symbols (A Semiotic Analysis on Songket Monument and Keris Monument in Pekanbaru)

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Keywords: Semiotic, Symbol of Malay, Monuments.

This research aims to analyze the representation of Malay Symbols of Songket and Keris Monument in Pekanbaru at denotations and connotations context. The semiotic approach that used in this research is referencing to Roland Barthes's mythology. The data was collected through nonparticipant observations and in-depth interview with a Malay Culture expert. Data analysis techniques in this study are the meaning of two stages sign of semiotic Roland Barthes. At the end, this research has two results, first of all is about the Keris Monument. There were four parts of the monument that has been analyzed. The second result is about Songket Monument, the Malay symbol is presented in nine parts. The results showing that not both of the monuments were fully built to represent Malay culture. The Songket monument signifies the values of Malay culture in the form of personality, attitudes, manners, social values, guidance in attitude and self-character, also how to socialize in accordance with Malay cultural values. The Keris monument signifies the Malay honor, however based on interview with Riau cultureists (Al Azhar), there is a mismatch between the meaning of keris position, that should not be downward, since it means surrender.

ICT Integration Trends in EFL (English as Foreign Language) Classrooms

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Keywords: ICT, EFL Classrooms, Smartphone.

Since the integration of ICT in education has been widely implemented in the classrooms, hence this study is focused on studying the ICT trends in English as Foreign Language Classrooms and EFL students' perspectives to the ICT integration. This study worked on descriptive research design by applying both quantitative and qualitative methods. Thirty-three undergraduate students in English Department of Education Faculty were involved, they were voluntary invited to fill out online questionnaire for this research purposes. The findings reveal that smartphone is the most preferable devise used by the students, they conveyed that Smartphone's simplicity and portability are two main reasons for using it to support their learning experiences. In addition, the students aware that the integration of technology in English language teaching brings good values to improve their English skills. They also added that the teacher's roles are interchangeable, no matter how advance the technology is, the teacher's existence in the class is still highly required. However, the students said that teachers need to be creative in deploying the technology devices because the core point of utilizing technology devices in learning is not simply about using the technology as media, but it should empower the students to have better learning experiences and skills

Students' Acceptance of Mobile Application based-Office English Learning Material for University Students

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Keywords: Acceptance, Office English, Learning Material, Enforce, Mobile Application.

Learning material is one of the strategic tools that can be used to achieve the learning goal. However, the conventional learning material is still employed such as a book, printed module, etc. Responding to this issue, the researchers have developed mobile application-based office English learning material. The application was named ENFORCE. Hence, this research aimed to analyse the correlation among factors and to figure out the best factor that influenced students' acceptance of the mobile application as a learning material for university students. In this research, 105 students had been asked to use a supportive mobile application-based learning material during the learning process. Further, at the end of the semester, online questionnaires were distributed to obtain the data. In analysing the data, the correlation and regression analysis

were carried out through SPSS. The results revealed that the correlation among the factor was correlated significantly. It was emphasized by the significant value which was greater than 0.01. Additionally, the result of regression analysis showed that significant value which was .000 that greater than 0.005. It can be declared that the best factor that influenced students' acceptance of mobile application-based office English learning material for university students was ease of use.

Position Of Government Regulations For Replacement Of Laws In Construction Of Democracy Law State

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Keywords: Position, Government Regulation of Law, Democracy.

The phrase "compulsive urgency" has a multi-interpretive understanding and is the authority of the President to interpret the compulsive crises in forming government regulations instead of laws. In essence, in setting government regulations instead of laws, there must be an objective limitation on the compulsive crunch. Although the Decision of the Constitutional Court Number 138 / PUU-VII / 2009 has stated that compulsive crises must fulfill 3 (three) conditions, namely the existence of a situation that is an urgent need to resolve legal issues quickly based on the law, the required law does not yet exist so that there is a legal vacuum or there are laws but it is inadequate and the legal vacuum cannot be overcome by making law in the usual procedure because it will take a long time. However, this has not been able to provide a benchmark for the meaning of the crunch that forced it to be proven by the issuance of Perpu No.2 of 2017 concerning the dissolution of Community Organizations.

Exploring Digital Ways For Teaching Basic English Grammar Of Efl Context: An Experience Of Indonesian Students

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Keywords: Digital ways, Kahoot, Padlet, Basic English Grammar, E-learning.

Nowadays, the integration of technology and education is common and useful option in order to achieve learning outcomes especially for teaching foreign language. The gap of learning experience can be avoided. This article exposes the utilization of Padlet and Kahoot! in teaching Basic English Grammar in EFL (English for foreign language) context. This study was

qualitative approach. The result of this research exposes the implementation of Padlet as one useful alternative to teach Basic English Grammar to elaborate others multimedia which can enhance students' understanding of the lesson and ease students to create and submit students' work creatively as an effort to fulfill the challenge of 21 century competence. Besides, all logs and data keep permanently online so lecturer can manage their document well. Furthermore, Kahoot! also becomes one alternative to reduce students' anxiety in learning English Grammar, because it is designed joyful with completed audio-visual feature and having a break as suitable as needed.

Behavioural E-Learning Adoption Among Higher Education Institution Students: A Possibility For Mentawaian Students Living In Contemporary Culture

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Keywords: Personalization, Responsiveness, Controllability, Two-Way Communication, Perceived Ease Of Use, Perceived Usefulness And Intention To Participate In E-Learning.

This study aims to investigate the influence of personalization, responsiveness, controllability, and two-way communication on perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness. besides, this study also determines the influence of perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness on students' intention to participate in e-learning. Besides that the study also glances at a possibility of development of e-learning for Mentawaian students living in contemporary culture. Forty-four students were participating in this study and SEM-PLS is used to analyse the primary data collected through on-line survey. Ten hypotheses were developed. The study results in five hypotheses are supported and the rest rejected. The result show that personalization significantly effects on perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness. In addition, the controllability is positively related to perceived usefulness. Further, two-way communication is also positively associated with perceived ease of use. Finally, the perceived ease of use positively determines the students' intention to participate in e-learning. This study provide contribution to Technology acceptance model by extending this theory. Practically, this study highlights some findings which are contribute to the university management and they discuss in detail.

Application Of The Proximacause Principle In Loss Insurance According To The Book Of Trade Law And Regulation Number 40 Of 2014

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Keywords: Insurance, Policy, Proximacause, Evenement, Compensation.

Companies that accept risk transfer from the insured are insurance companies. Losses suffered by the insured due to an event must be stated in the policy. Policies that are approved by the insured and insurance companies must explain the principles of insurance law, one of the important principles in insurance law is Proximacause. Proximacause is used to measure or assess the liability of an insurance company to provide compensation to the insured, caused by events experienced by the insured. If the cause or event that causes the loss is not guaranteed in the policy, compensation costs cannot be paid by the insurer to the insured. Payment of compensation made by the guarantor is limited only to events that are guaranteed in the policy, if excluded in the policy. policy, compensation cannot be paid by the guarantor. This paper aims to find out what are the regulations governing Proximacause and how to apply the Proximacause principle for loss insurance in accordance with Trade Law and regulation No. 40 of 2014. This paper is based on empirical juridical methods. analyze regulations and observations in the field.

Legal Reforms of Trademarks in Order to Increase Investment in Indonesia

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Keywords: Protection of Trademarks, Investment, Economic Development.

Intellectual Property Right is an important aspect for the economic growth of a developing country. One of the ways to strive the economic system is through investments. It is believed that Foreign Direct Investment can be a measurement tool for a country's economic growth, FDI may increase capital formation and create job opportunity, promote exports such as manufacturing, access of skilled labor to production networks at the international level and creating some brand names as well as technology transfer and spillover effect. These advantages will automatically contribute to a country's economic growth which will help a developing country to eradicate poverty and achieve peoples' welfare. However, these benefits could not be achieved if a country lacks national platforms for intellectual property protection. Country should be able to develop technology rather than relying merely on natural resources and and for this exact reason, an adequate protection of IPR is very necessary. The absence of adequate protection for such rights could make investment in intellectual works less attractive thus affecting economic development and the expansion of world trade. This paper introduces empirical studies of trademarks

protection and how it can help economic growth in a developing country, provides an overview of the topic as well as findings on the issues.

Turak Dance as Local Wisdom in the Perspective of the Young Generations in the Digital Age

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Keywords: Turak Dance, Local Wisdom, The Young Generation, The Digital Age.

This study aims to analyse the existence of turak dance as one of the traditional dances which has become a local wisdom in Musi Rawas Regency which has very high historical and cultural values in the perspective of the younger generation in the digital era. The research method used is a qualitative research method with a descriptive-analytical approach. Data was collected by combining literature studies, direct observation, distributing questionnaires, interview and triangulation. The results showed that: 1) Turak dance is only known by a small proportion of teenagers in Musi Rawas Regency. The results of a questionnaire observation at three high schools in Musi Rawas Regency, showed that out of 180 people, only 14 people (7.8%) knew or had heard of the name turak dance. 2) The lack of knowledge about turak dance is motivated by the assumption of teenagers in Musi Rawas Regency (age range 14-18 years) that turak dance is an ancient dance, so they are neither interested nor interested in practicing it or preserving it. 3) The lack of a sense of ownership and preservation of the Turak dance among teenagers threatens the regeneration of the turak dance in the future, where if this remains unchecked then it means the extinction of one of the local wisdoms of Musi Rawas Regency which is a pillar of Indonesia's national culture.

Hoax as a Reflection on the Low Digital Literacy in Indonesia

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Keywords: Digital Literacy, Hoax, Social Media, Civil Society.

Social media users in Indonesia are increasing rapidly. This condition will have a bad impact if they have a low level of digital literacy. Digital literacy in this study is taken from Livingstone

concept, that is how audiences have an access to the information, how they analyze and evaluate the information, and also how they have a skill to produce the message. The research question is, how is the condition of digital literacy in Indonesia. The purpose of the research is to find out the policies and roles of the Indonesian government in realizing digital literacy. This research was conducted using qualitative research methods. Data collected by in-depth interview technique. The informants in this study came from the government of Indonesia, especially fromThe Ministry of Communication and Information and The Public Relations of Indonesian National Police, social media specialists, political influencers, and social media researchers. The study was conducted ahead of the 2019 Indonesia General Elections, from April 2018 to March 2019. Data is processed by classifying or categorizing it based on several themes that are in accordance with the focus of the research. The results showed that social media users in Indonesia have inadequate digital literacy capabilities and therefore they are easily targeted by hoaxes, including political hoaxes. A few months before the 2019 elections, political hoaxes spread rapidly. The hoax category indicates that social media users are in the opposite position between the pros and cons of the government. The results showed that compared to the government, civil society had more efforts to realize digital literacy. Meanwhile, the government tends to use a curative approach, by blocking hoax sites or hoax account. The government also processes many hoaxes producers and spreaders in to court and sent them in to jail.

Application of Islamic Education Management Based on Nature and Technology

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Keywords: Management, Islamic Education, Technology, Local Wisdom.

This article provides ideas on the application of technology and nature in Islamic education through the concept of management of educational institutions with library study methods (literature review), which refers to various theoretical views to form new ideas as solutions to educational problems. Development of Islamic Early Childhood Education and Islamic Education services is facing various challenges in order to be able to adapt to the times and needs of the community. To achieve the goals of Islamic education, it is necessary to develop integrated management that uses natural potential and technology as resources managed by people who play a role in the world of education. Forms of management development that can be done include innovating Educational Game Tools, Learning Modules, developing agricultural resources, directed education laboratories, natural schools and entrepreneurship. The direction of management development helps Islamic education achieve targets that are in accordance with Islamic values and local wisdom of Indonesia and Malaysia, both through direct service and

educational product transactions, software-based on computers, as well as applications on smartphones as teaching media and modern learning to produce independent students.

2019 Election And Strengthening Political Identity (The Importance Of The Role Of Nu & Muhammadiah In Maintaining Quality Democracy)

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Keywords: Islam, Democracy, Politics of Identity

Post-reformation, the 2019 election was felt as the most present election tension among the community, compared to the previous elections since the 1999 general election. The use of identity politics by attracting religious sentiments into the political realm was truly massive and almost split the affiliated communities in the two big poles of sympathizers and supporters of two vice presidential presidential candidates Joko Widodo-Ma'ruf Amin vs. Prabowo Subianto-Sandiaga Uno. Islam as the majority religion in Indonesia, greatly determines the future of democracy in Indonesia. The success of the implementation of post-reform democracy which is driven by Islam, must be maintained and continued. NU and Muhammadiah as representations of the two largest Islamic organizations in Indonesia are required to provide enlightenment to build moderate community thinking, to strengthen the building and quality of democracy. The 2019 presidential election is expected to be a learning to prepare a quality democracy far from the use of identity politics.

Character Building Construction of High School Students in Indonesia

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Keywords: Character Building Construction, High School Students.

This study was initiated based on the character problems of students in secondary schools in Indonesia that need the roles of teachers, parents and society. The research method used is descriptive analytic method with the type of case study. The sampling technique used a purposive sampling technique which was carried out in 4 cities and 4 provinces in Indonesia at the junior high school level in the city of Jambi, Medan, Pekanbaru and Bandung. The results of

the study concluded that the implementation of character building by teachers conducted on students in junior high schools showed quite good results, while in senior secondary schools in Indonesia included in the fairly good category. The supporting and inhibiting factors in fostering student character are the role of parents and family, peer environment in the classroom and the environment at home, and can be inseparable from the teacher's teaching style. School stakeholders such as school headmasters, subject teachers, parents, school environment and the government need to be involved in fostering student character.

The Impact of Tourism on Social, Economic And Cultural Conditions In Kecamatan Siak

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Keywords: Tourism , Social Impacts, Economic Impacts, Cultural Impacts.

This study aimed to identify the impact of tourism on social, economic and cultural conditions in Kecamatan Siak. The research method was quantitative deductive by using the Likert scale. Population in this research was Kecamatan Siak residents. The number of samples were 382 families with stratified sampling method. The results showed that tourism had positive and negative impacts on development in Kecamatan Siak. (1) The positive impact on the social sector with the highest value was to strongly agree on the increase of the relations and good communication techniques. The negative impact with the highest value was to agree on an increase in social deviations such as commercial sex, drug use and destruction of tourist attractions (2) The positive impact on the economic sector with the highest value was to strongly agree on the increase in of local businesses. The negative impact with the highest value was that there would be an increase in prices of local goods and basic goods. (3) The positive impact on the cultural sector with the highest value was to strongly agree on the increase in tourism human resources. The negative impact with the highest value was agreeing on the occurrence of consumptive lifestyle.

The Roleof Social Media on Intercultural Communication Competences

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Keywords: Social Media, Intercultural Communication.

Social media is hitting mainstream lately. Since the advancement of technology, it brings people to interact with multi cultures users. Regardless most of social media have all of communication features on their applications, a study figures out that people tend to use more than one social media for different needs. Social media is a powerful online tool that all owspeopleto communicate, interact, getconnected, share, expressidea and thought and many more functionalities to carry out. In this study, we examine the role of five widely used social media on intercultural communication competences. We conducted a survey on international students of Kyoto University and Tsukuba University, Japan. We try to figure out the motivation of the people using each social media on intercultural communication. The result shows that most of the participants are on Facebook with a motivation to get to know more about their international friends and most of their International friends are already on Facebook. It also shows that participants use social media with the following motivation: supporting social interaction, profiling, information sharing, and communication tools. Social media enhance participants communication competence in a way that communication among international friends goes effective, they adapt faster where social media assist them to get along very well with a strong tie, and finally, social media enhances their English reading skill.

Achievement Goal for Indonesian Students of Mathematics Education Program: Issues of Gender and Academic Yeal Level

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Keywords: Academic Year, Achievement Goal, Cross-Cultural Affect, Gender.

Previous study has suggested that a consensus might exist regarding the academic year level and gender distinction in the achievement goals in higher education. The current study examines the level of the goals of achievement for students of mathematics education program in Indonesia. In addition, we analyse gender and academic year level as factors that might influence students' achievement goals. The research adheres a survey research design to probe the differences in the achievement goals for mathematics education program students. Participants involve 538 mathematics education program students. The statistical program SPSS is employed for computing correlation matrix, mean values, and standard deviations and one-way MANOVA for making comparison. Indonesian students of the mathematics education program apply otheravoidance and self-approach goals. No significant distinction was noticed between male and female pupils in all goal of achievement sub-dimensions. However, significant disparities were noted based on academic year levels, particularly in relation to self-avoidance and other-approach goals.

Constructivism of Problem-Based Learning Failure in Increasing Students Critical Thinking and Strategy of Cognitive Conflict

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Keywords: Critical Thinking, Curiosity, Problem Based Learning.

The aim of this research was described and analyzed the apply constructivism based on Problem-based learning model and cognitive conflict strategy for the increasing ability of MCT (mathematical critical thinking) and MCA (mathematical curiosity ability). This research adopted a quasi-experimental with pretest-posttest control group design. This research used the design of the mixed method with sequential explanatory strategy. The population consists of students teachers of Mathematics Education Program of Riau Islamic University. The instrument of collecting quantitative data is essay test and questionnaire and interview sheet, observation sheet to collect qualitative data. The findings show that (1) no difference MCT ability and MCA disposition with taught by Problem based learning model and cognitive conflict strategy with explicit direct instruction (EDI) approach, namely; high, medium, low; (2) but in thinking process development in teaching and learning, were founded that there were difference MCT ability and MCA dispositions with have taught by problem-based learning model and cognitive conflict strategy(high, medium, low); It known through observation, interview and result in teaching and learning.

Victimology's Analysis Of Social Conflict In Community (Study On The Election Conflict Of Mandailing Tribe Leader In Sub-District Tambusai Rokan Hulu)

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Keywords: Victimology, Conflict, Society, Mandailing Tribe.

In the study of victimology, it was explained that some of community members tended to be repeatedly victims of crime. So, as long as there is no recovery carried out regarding this problem, the community is described as continuing victimization. This happened in Sei Kumango Village, Sub-district Tambusai, Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau Province. There is a conflict about the election of the Mandailing tribe leader in that village, and it made the community be in a very disadvantaged situation. Through qualitatives research approach, this research explained the conflict that occurs causes an adverse impact on the community in a psychological aspect and cultural aspect that exist in the community itself. In victimology, that

problem is described as a form of Politically Victims, that is those who suffer because of their politic oponnent where it was explained that the conflict's impact which had afflicted the community in both camps was an impact that occurred because of the leader election. Indirectly, the community became political victims of leader's election in Mandailing tribe, Sei Kumangi village.

Analysis of Sharia Hotels Feasibility In Pekanbaru

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Keywords: Sharia Hotel, Hilal-1.

This research study is motivated by a growing number and a trend of sharia hotels in Pekanbaru. The problems in sharia hotels are not just only on the claim and labels, but also the specifications and the criteria must be clear so that they are not merely a business commodity. The problem statement in this research study is "do sharia hotels in Pekanbaru meet the feasibility based on sharia regulations?". The purpose of this research study is to find out the feasibility of sharia hotels in Pekanbaru. The theoretical framework in this research study refers to the Regulation of Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 Year 2014 on the Implementation Guidelines of Hilal-1 Syaria Hotel Business. The data used in this research study are primary data and secondary data. The population and sample in this research study are all sharia hotels (total sampling) in Pekanbaru, which consists of 8 hotels (1-star to 3-star hotels). While the data collection techniques are observations, interviews, and questionnaires. The results of this research study indicate that there are no sharia hotels that actually apply the sharia-based concept of Hilal-1 category which includes product dimension, service dimension, and management dimension.

Analysis of E-Commerceo Online Purchase Decisions: Case Study on The Implementation of E-Commerce in Online Shop Blanja.Com

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Keywords: Ease, E-commerce, Purchase Decision, Trust.

The purpose of this research is to know consumer purchasing decisions on online products viewed from the dimensions of ease and trust in the online shop Blanja.com. Data analysis used in this research is descriptive and quantitative analysis, data collection is done by purposive

sampling method with total sample counted 100 responden. The data used in this research is the primary data in the form of spreading the questionnaires online and global data about the online shop company Blanja.com. The analytical tool used in this research is multiple linear regression. Based on hypothesis testing by partial can be concluded belief significantly influence to purchase decision with t-count value amount to 3,518 and ease no significant effect on purchasing decision with t-count value amount 1,592, while simultaneously ease and trust variable have significant effect to purchasing decision.

Macroeconomics and Jakarta Composite Index

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Keywords: Jakarta Composite Index (JCI), Macroeconomics, Dow Jones Index, BI 7 Days Rate, The Fed Rate, Exchange Rate, World Oil Prices

This study was conducted to determine the effect of macroeconomic variables on the Jakarta Composite Index (JCI). By using time series data from 2016-2018, multiple regression analysis with the least square model is used to prove the influence of dow jones index (DJIA), BI 7 days rate, fed rate, exchange rate, inflation and world oil prices against the Jakarta Composite Index. After going through the data stationary test and classic assumption test, the results of the study prove that there is no significant effect both simultaneously and partially between macroeconomic variables on the Jakarta Composite Index (JCI) on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX).

Readiness and Understanding of Technical and Vocational Training and Education Lecturers in The Implementation of Industrial Revolution 4.0

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Keywords: Implementation, Industrial Revolution 4.0, Lecturer, Readiness, Technology.

This study aims to determine the readiness and understanding of technical and vocational training and education (TVET) lecturers in the implementation of Industrial Revolution 4.0 (IR4.0). A total of 203 TVET lecturers in Malaysia were involved in this study, which also used descriptive and inferential statistics. Findings reveal a high level of readiness, understanding and implementation of IR 4.0 amongst the TVET lecturers. A significant relationship likewise exists amongst readiness, understanding and implementation of IR4.0. Findings also show that the TVET lecturers' understanding is a mediator of the relationship between readiness and

implementation of IR4.0. Lastly, results imply that the lecturers can further enhance their effort in implementing IR4.0 to achieve the Mission of 2020.

The Evaluation of Edmodo in News and Report Writing Class

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Keywords: Evaluation, Edmodo, News and Report Writing.

Technology development are expected to be utilized reciprocally in Education. Lecturer had started to merge face to face interaction with online course which is called blended learning since the students can easily send their assignments. Many attempts have been made to maximize efficiency of technology to support students and lecturer in teaching and learning process. This study, therefore, evaluate Edmodo as one of online platform which allow students and lecturer to connect, collaborate and share content as well as ideas and educational applications, and assess works, grades, and class discussions. The participants in this study were 25 students of News and Report Writing class. They were asked to fill close-ended questionnaire to evaluate the use of Edmodo in News and Report Writing class. The finding from questionnaire revealed that the use of Edmodo had given positive effect to the students in the News and Report Writing class.

Heutagogy Approaches For Arabic Learning In Higher Education In Industrial Revolution 4.0

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Keywords: Heutagogy Approach, Arabic Lerning, Higher Education, Indrustrial Revolution 4.0.

This article aims to address a problem formulation of the Heutagogical Approach to Learning Arabic in the Era of the industrial revolution 4.0. This research is a qualitative using a descriptive method. Whereas data collection and theoretical sampling use the Library research method. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses descriptive analysis, while the framework of this research is that if at the global level today, the world of education demands a rapid adaptation process, and one of the approaches in education is the heutagogy approach, while language learning emphasizes on skills, so far where is the compatibility of Arabic learning with the Heutagogi approach. And the conclusion is that learning Arabic at the higher education level is very possible to use a heutagogic approach.

Bringing Collaborative Problem Based Learning (CPBL) Into A Flipped Classroom: A New Strategy For Teaching Writing

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Keywords: Collaborative Learning, Problem Based Learning, Flipped Classroom.

This study is conceptual research. It designs the integration of Collaborative Problem Based Learning model with collaborative learning model implemented in flipped classroom for teaching writing at university. The strength of this model lies on the fact that it is the student-centered approach. Enriching the learning environment with the use of technologies can also offer students better learning opportunities. One method for incorporating technology like videos is the flipped classroom, which brings an innovative perspective to traditional lectures. This study discusses about the model of Collaborative Problem Based Learning which is implemented into a flipped classroom. The flipped classroom involves blended learning - a combination of face-to-face in-class learning and distance learning. It is a perfect choice as the model encourages students' active participation, promotes support from teacher and peers to handle homework and allows more free time in class. The flipped classroom model seems to be more favorable in higher education than in K-12 education. This is because the model lends itself to active learning.

The Economic of Coconut Farmer Household In Indragiri Hilir Municipality, Riau Province

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Keywords: Impact, Economic Decisions, Coconut Farmer Households.

Coconut farming is the main livelihood of the majority of households in Indragiri Hilir. Although the penetration of oil palm plantations has entered the region, the existence of palm, coconut smallholders, in particular, is still maintained. In order to maintain the existence of the coconut as a commodity with a great contribution to the economy Indragiri Hilir, it is necessary to alignments economic policy. This study was conducted with the aim of analyzing the impact of

economic policies on household economic decisions coconut farmers associated with the production, allocation of working time, income, consumption, and investment. Simultaneous equations econometric approach with two stages least square method (2SLS) was used to answer the research objectives. The result of the analysis showed that the increase in coconut prices and the hired labor in coconut farming impact contrary to the policy of increasing wages. Increasing the price of coconut and the use of hired labor a positive impact on farm household economy in terms of increased production, income, household consumption, and investment, but a negative impact on the allocation of working time. Meanwhile, wage increases have a negative impact on production, income, consumption and business investment, but a negative impact on the allocation of working time. Therefore, the policy of increasing the price of coconut through the government's efforts to encourage an increase in the price of coconut through the coconut pricing policies or to realize the strong bargaining position of farmers against market structures tend to be oligopsony needs to be done. In addition, it is also necessary to encourage household persuasive farmers to be more focused on making coconut farming by allocating more time working on his coconut farm.

Aplication of a Fuzzy Set And Fuzzy Logic to Economic Problems (Study Literature Review of Journal)

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Keywords: Fuzzy Set, Fuzzy Logic, Economic Problems

This article aims to describe the set of application and fuzzy logic on the economy. The problems still faced over the years is still the presence of obstacles how to create a formula approach to economic modeling. But with the development of increasingly sophisticated technology, it must be followed by the progress of the method approach refers to the development of mathematics and computer technology. Based on a review, several studies in the field of economics has been developed to address the existing problems. As one alternative approaches to modelling and in providing system solutions in the real world, especially for the complexity of the system that are not easy to approach through mathematical modelling, fuzzy logic method can be used as an alternative to solve the economic problems.

Achievement Motivation of Civil Engineering Students of Universitas Islam Riau

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Keywords: Achievement Motivation, Motivating Factors, Inhibitor Factors, Training.

Achievement motivation is an encouragement to overcome obstacles, strength training and trying to do a difficult job in a good way. In other terms, achievement motivation is one's attempt to find and exceed the standard of excellence. There is no enough information about achievement motivation and motivating factors of students of Civil Engineering Department Universitas Islam Riau. This information is important for the arrangement of teaching strategies and the maintaining program. This paper is intended to describe the student's achievement motivation according to motivating factors as well as inhibitors of achievement motivation of research subjects. The sample of this research is a student of Civil Engineering Department Universitas Islam Riau. The method to be used is qualitative descriptive research in which the data is analyzed by the description of regular sentences in order to be easily understood the meaning contained therein. Results show that the current students of Civil Engineering Department of Universitas Islam Riau have high achievement motivation.

Understanding the Models of Framing Analyses Approach in Media Framing Study

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Keywords: Frame, Framing Analysis Model, Media Framing

The aim of this paper is to critically review various models of framing analysis approach based on the critical analysis of various relevant kinds of literature proposed by famous scholars who concern with the framing studies. The review of framing analysis models revealed that every different model of framing analysis approaches scientifically used to dig the typology of news framing in news text. Those differences derived from different ways of scholars critically viewed and interpreted the context of the philosophical and epistemological meaning of framing. The paper shows that the different framing analysis approaches used in media framing studies such as the internal structure of the media package, episodic vs thematic, multi-dimensional, structures of news discourse, the 'categorization' concept, four functions of framing, framing deductive approach, and list of the frame.

The Implementation Corporate Social Responsibility Factors that affect the Corporate Political Activities In Riau Province

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Keywords: Factors, Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate Political Activity, Individual Factors, Institutional Factors, Company Factors.

This study shows the implementation Corporate Social Responsibility factors that affect the Corporate Political Activities in Riau Province. the research problem is still coming up from the companies side due to the implementation of corporate social responsibility. The research problem is that there are still companies that make the implementation of corporate social responsibility a form of company political activity. This research is descriptive qualitative, the method of collecting data in the form of information interviews. Analysis of the data obtained is done through data collection, verification, presentation, and conclusions. The results of the study are three factors that influence CSR part of the CPA, namely individual factors, institutional factors and company factors.

The Role of Social Media Adoption as Mediating Variable between Environment Context and SME Performance

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Keywords: Environmental Factors, Social Media Adoption, Business Performance.

Acceptance of social media in small and medium businesses has been largely achieved through previous studies. However, previous literature paid less attention to Indonesia's small-medium enterprise (SME). This study aims to explore the role of social media adoption as a mediator between environmental factors and the economic performance of SMEs. To understand the relationship of these variables, researchers use Technology-organization-environment (TOE). SEM-PLS is used to analyse the primary data. The results show that environmental factors have a positive correlation with the adoption of social media. Futhermore, the environmental factor is also associated with business performance. however, social media adoption does not play the role of mediator between the environmental factor and business performance of SME. Theoretical and practical implication are discussed in this article.

Framing Analysis Of Ulama In The Presidential Election

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The bargaining position of the ulama in the midst of Indonesia's political dynamics ahead of the Presidential Election Indonesia in 2019 is in influential opinion leaders. Although ahead of the 2019 presidential election the votes of the ulama were divided, but this condition did not discourage politicians from continuing to hold the ulama to seize power. The aims study is framing analysis to the news at kompas.com and republika.com. This study uses a qualitative methodology with Robert N. Entmant's framing analysis model. The results of the discussion it was concluded that the framing of the two media in revealing the reality of the results of ijtima 'ulama 2 was objective while still carrying different media agendas. The neutrality of the media in the content of the news is more focused on maintaining group relations between the two camps of the presidential and vice-presidential couples who are equally supported by the clerics. This is assumed to keep ukhwah Islamiyah in the Indonesian Muslim community so that it is not divided by black campaign discourses, especially discourses that corner ulama. Thus it can be understood that scholars and power in the perspective of political communication are the opposite components.

Communication Strategy of Campaign's Steps Monitoring in Local Election 2018 by Election Supervisory Board

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This research is concerned with communication strategy in monitoring of campaign's steps by the election supervisory board in local election 2018, in the context of a theory of social action. Based on Laswell paradigm: Who, Says what, In which channel, To whom, With what effect. This study uses qualitative methods with descriptive studies. The results of this study says that the Election Supervisory Board in Riau Province to monitoring of campaign's steps in local election 2018 by changing the attitudes and behavior of the election participants through disseminating information or message related to rules. Communication strategies by the election supervisory board to monitoring campaign's steps as a political activity as well as an arena of ideas and beliefs people have are sistematically related to actual, and material conditions of existence.

The Influence of Coping Skills on Psychological Distress and Suicide Attitude Among University Students in Malaysia

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Keywords: Psychological Distress, Coping Skills, Suicide, University Students.

Suicide is a leading cause of death among university students worldwide. The reduction of psychological distress and suicidality is related to the adoption of effective coping strategies. This study sought to explore the associations between psychological distress, coping style and suicide attitude among university students in Malaysia. This study was conducted upon 178 students in two universities from public and private settings. Participants completed four self-report questionnaires, namely the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10), Brief COPE and Yatt Suicide Attitude Scale (YSAS). Students from the private university showed significantly higher levels of psychological distress compared to students from the public university, but their suicide attitude did not differ significantly. There is a significant relationship between psychological distress and suicide attitude participant (r= .263, p < .001) and the most commonly employed coping strategies among them were the Religion and Positive Reframing domains. Behavioral Disengagement and Self-Blame predicted higher psychological distress, whereas participant were Substance Use, Planning and Self-Blame predicted higher suicide attitude. The suicide rate is rising and young adults need to adopt appropriate and effective coping strategies, especially among university students. Both public and private university students should be targeted for regular screening for psychological distress and suicidality as they are a psychologically vulnerable population.

Correlates Of Stakeholders Engagement Towards Government Programs (Gp) In Malaysia

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Keywords: Stakeholders, Engagement, External Public, Government Programs, Participation.

The implementation of government's program is vital to the development and economic growth of a country. Stakeholder engagement theory posits that the successful implementation of policies and programs will depend on how well the programs are accepted by both internal and external stakeholders. This study looks into the external stakeholders, namely the citizens of Malaysia and their engagement towards government programs. This study is carried out using survey research method via self-administered questionnaires on 361 respondents in the Klang Valley, Malaysia. Research questions were formulated to answer the following: to what extent is the level of participation among the stakeholders in government programs; to identify what factors that are related to stakeholders' engagement; and to determine which predictors contribute most to stakeholder engagement. From the survey, it was found that several important factors were related to the stakeholders' engagement towards government programs. Among the correlates were media dependence, governmental proximity, leadership, community integration and perception of current issues. The study found that governmental proximity and leadership are the most important predictors of stakeholder engagement. The study implied that strong participation empowered the people to be engaged either physically or virtually towards the implementation of the government programs. It is recommended that future government programs include peoples' participation in terms of idea contributions and decision making for the successful implementation of the programs.

Professionals as Stakeholders: Engagement In Malaysian Government Programs

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Keywords: Stakeholders, Engagement, Government Programs.

The objective of this study is to investigate the level of engagement towards Malaysian government programs among stakeholders. This study focused on the external stakeholders namely the Malaysian citizens who are professionals. The research questions addressed the following: What are the government programs identified by the stakeholders? What is the perception of the stakeholders towards the programs? How engaged are the stakeholders with the programs? What expectations do the stakeholders have on the future government programs? From the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), it was found that stakeholders identified government programs from five sectors namely transportation, education, housing, employment, healthcare, and economy. The stakeholders were totally engaged in keeping track with government programs and were aware of many of the programs implemented. They had mixed feelings towards the benefits of the programs. The stakeholders admitted that they paid attention and showed concern on the effectiveness of the programs implemented. They were clear about the different channels of communication that they could use to voice out their views and concerns. They were able to exercise their skills and capabilities to utilize multifarious channels in

ensuring their voices were heard. They expressed their expectations that the government would keep their promises and continue to improve current programs and create future programs that would form a nation that is progressive and free from ill practices.

Autonomous Learning Readiness and English Language Performance of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) Libyan Secondary School Students

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Keywords: Autonomous learning, English Language Performance, EFL Libyan students.

This study examined students` readiness to be autonomous and how it connected and influenced their English language performance. The research design was a mixed method (convergent parallel design). The data were collected from a Libyan Secondary school in Malaysia. 103 students were selected to answer the questionnaire and 10 for interviews. All the data collected were analysed by using the (SPSS) version 24 and NVivo pro 10. The findings showed that the Libyan secondary school students were ready to carry out autonomous learning. Students preferred to learn English outside the classroom and they aimed at improving their mastery of the English language to an advanced level. Gender was significantly correlated to learner autonomy and had a moderate influence on learner autonomy. Students' autonomous learning readiness was significantly correlated to English language performance. Recommendations were made to enhance students' autonomous learning.

A Study On Relationship Between Teachers' Instructional Practices And School Performance Of Rural Public Secondary Schools In Malaysia.

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Keywords: Teacher Instructional Practices, School Performance, Rural Public Secondary School.

The research attempts to investigate the levels of instructional practices among teachers of rural public secondary schools, the performance of rural public secondary schools, the relationship between instructional practices of teachers and school performance of rural public secondary schools and the dimensions of teachers' instructional practices that contributed towards school performance. Survey instrument was used to measure teachers' instructional practices. 379 out of 22979 teachers were randomly selected as respondents. SPSS was used and data analysis was

carried out using descriptive statistics, Spearman Rho and Multiple Regression. It was found that overall Teachers' Instructional Practices were at high levels. 100% of the rural schools performed below the national average score expected for secondary schools which was 4.89 in 2018. A significant relationship was indicated between teachers' instructional practices and rural secondary school which are public performance. The multiple regression showed that out of the three dimensions, Instructional Strategies was the dimension that contributed the most to the school performance. Recommendations were made to improve teachers' instructional practices.

The Using of Facebook in Malaysia's 14th General Election: An Analysis of INVOKE

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Keywords: Facebook, Barisan Nasional, General Election, Pakatan Harapan.

The Barisan Nasional coalition had dominated Malaysian election for more than 60 years. Most of the time, the coalition party were able to have majority to form the government. However, Barisan Nasional had lost their powers to Pakatan Harapan coalition during 14th election in year 2018. The usage of social media such as Facebook may influence the result of the election. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to discuss the using of Facebook as platform for political campaign in Malaysian 14th general election by using of INVOKE Facebook as a discussion case. This paper uses secondary data such as books, journals, social media and research reports. Information from secondary data is analyzed by using content analysis method and thematically discussed. This paper argues that Facebook is the effective medium to get support from the people in 14th general election. This is due to two factors, first, Facebook had easier and greatest platform to reach among potential voters and it can be targeted very specifically to voters' locations, demographics and interests. Second, via Facebook, peoples had discussed various scandals that happened during Najib Razak's premiership as Prime Minister during May 2013 until May 2018. One of the popular Facebook account during 14th general election campaign is INVOKE Facebook, the volunteer organization that supported Pakatan Harapan candidates.

Developing Interactive Multimedia Learning for Teaching Integral Calculus in College

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Keywords: Design Research, Interactive Multimedia Learning, Integral Calculus.

This research aims to develop interactive multimedia learning in the form of Compact Disk by using Macromedia Flash Professional for teaching Integral Calculus in College. This research refers to the development model of ADDIE (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation and Evaluation). The research's subject is students of mathematics department UIN Imam Bonjol Padang, Indonesia. Data were collected through observations, interviews, checklist, videotaping, and analyzing the students' works. The interactive multimedia learning was validated by experts in mathematics education and multimedia to meet the criteria of validity (relevance and consistence). The interactive multimedia learning was implemented and evaluated trough one-to-one and small group evaluation before it was tried out in a field test. The results showed that the interactive multimedia learning worked as intended in the classroom. Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that the interactive multimedia learning is valid, practical and effective.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution Based Innovation for Information and Communication Technology Based Teaching

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Keywords: The Fourth Industrial Revolution, Information and Communication Technology, Critical and Creative Thinking Ability.

As we move into the Fourth Industrial Revolution Era, due to the massive development of the newest digital technology, our world is now so complex, interconnected, borderless and dramatically unpredictable. The demand from the borderless world is that critical and creative thinking skills are required for excellent communication, direct or indirect, real or virtual. The huge flow of information, which is so tremendous in the integrated system of globalized world, should be analyzed and synthesized carefully for the advancement of education and science. Information and knowledge in this era can be accessed through various mobile devices, using various available software and put in cloud computation storage easily. Place is no longer a barrier, as information and knowledge can be accessed under expanded networking services, from almost anywhere by almost any means. Information and communication technology-based teaching (ICT-based teaching), which covers digital and mobile learning, should be used as it is so important for students' life and career, and can give them critical and creative mathematical thinking abilities for selecting, classifying, analyzing and interpreting data and information. In this paper, ICT-based teaching under interdisciplinary theme will be discussed, based on the challenge and demand in the Fourth Industrial Revolution Era.

Islamic Marketing Management Information System Model

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Keywords: Information, Islamic, Marketing Management, System.

In various literature, the marketing information system model has been defined in various forms such as McLeod and Schell (2007), O'Brien and Marakas (2011) and Kotler and Armstrong (2014). But no one has looked at the Islamic perspective regarding marketing management information systems. This study purporse discuss the marketing management information system mode an Islamic perspective where every aspect of information is included in Islamic values. This paper can be used as a development literature in the field of management information systems. The results of this study found that inputs in marketing management information systems consist of Maximizing Value Information Systems, Market Information Systems and marketing research. While output produces a sharia marketing system consisting of products, values, promotions and places or distribution. The concept of Islamic marketing management information systems is based on the theory of Maqāṣid Syarī'ah. This theory comes from the Qur'an and hadith.