

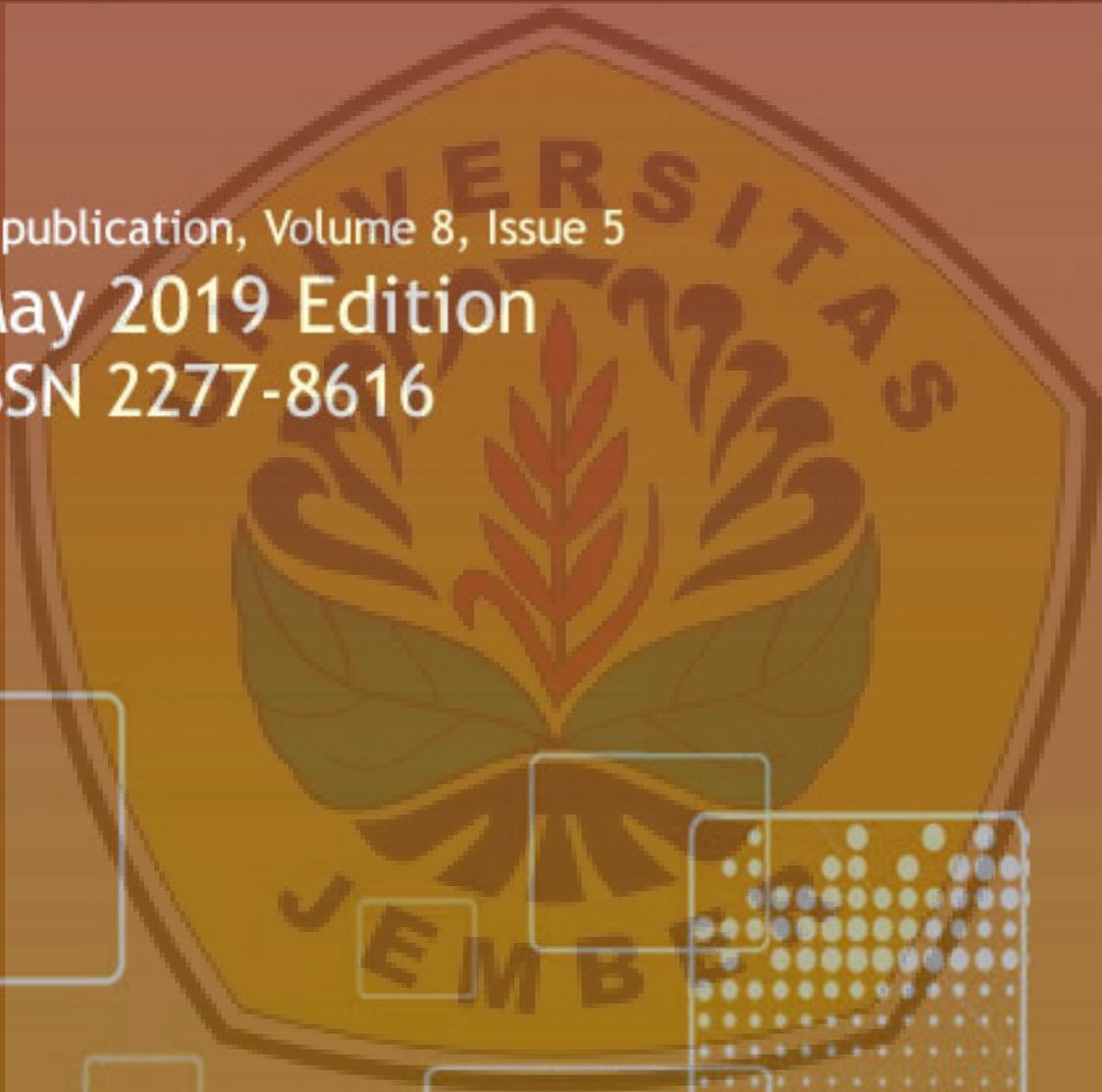
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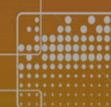
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Influence Of Microfinance Financial Strategies On Growth Of Small And Micro Enterprises In Homa Bay County, Kenya

Morgan Bulla, Elijah Maronga, Christopher Ngacho

Extensive body of research has acknowledged Microfinance Institutions' positive influence on Small and Micro enterprises' (SMEs) growth. However the subject of relationship between MFIs financial strategies on SMEs growth in Homa Bay County has not been explored. This study, therefore examined the role of financial strategies employed by MFIs and their inputs on SMEs growth in Homa Bay County. Specifically, the study explores the effects of interest rate, loan repayment period, credit allocation efficiency, and managerial training strategies on growth of SMEs in Homa Bay County. The study adopted a descriptive survey design. Data were collected using questionnaires from 100 SMEs who were either owners or managers of those enterprises. These SMEs were selected from a target population of 1000 using stratified random sampling. Data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics, The findings indicate that managerial training, credit allocation and loan repayment strategies have a positive effect on growth of SMEs while interest rate strategy has a negative effect on cost of borrowing. The study recommended that a 24 hour credit allocation on a cellular platform should be provided to enhance credit access; micro finance institutions should be given incentives to attract others to join the sector; managerial training should include value chain addition and sectorial approach training; and tailored loan repayment should be encouraged to meet diverse needs of SMEs.

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Factors Affecting Achievement Of Alert Village Success On The People's At Gampong Peunaga Pasi, Meureubo Subdistrict, West Aceh Regency

Bustami

Based on the results of a report from the Aceh Health Office, the number of standby village coverage in Aceh Province has reached 66.5% but the number of active village coverage that is active only reaches 13.3%. Whereas in West Aceh District in 2016 Alert Village was formed, totaling 131 villages were on standby. Meanwhile, when compared with the coverage of the success of alert villages in the village of Peunaga Pasi in 2016 it had a gap of 20% of the target of 80%, reaching only 60%. This research is descriptive analytic with cross sectional design, with the total sample taken total population of 71 respondents. The analysis used is univariate and bivariate analysis. The place of this research was conducted in Peunaga Pasi Village, Meureubo Sub-District, West Aceh Regency on 24 March to 12 April 2018. From the results of the chi-square statistical test it can be concluded that there is an influence of community knowledge on the achievement of alert villages. (P-value 0,000 <0,05), there is an influence of community attitudes toward the achievement of idle village success (P-Value 0.003 5 0.05), there is an influence of the role of community leaders on achieving village success standby (P-Value 0.008 ≤ 0.05), there is the influence of community facilities and infrastructure on achieving the success of idle villages (P-Value 0.017 5 0.05) in Peunaga Pasi Village, Meureubo District, West Aceh Regency. It is recommended to the Puskesmas to be able to take policy in giving support and motivation to the community and health cadres in order to achieve indicators of village success.

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Pluralism And Existence Of Ethnic Diversity In Medan, Indonesia

Nurhabsyah

The focus of this research is Pluralism in Medan. The purposes of this research are 1) To explain the condition in Medan 2) To describe the existence of ethnic diversity in Medan 3) To analyze the influence of western culture towards ethnic diversity in Medan. This research used qualitative method, while the data were collected by conducting interviews. The field findings showed that migrants in Medan City, who still implemented the traditional cultural values in their daily life during the colonial period, and the stronger sense

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of ethnicity of the society arise in Medan. Gradually, the economic growth and cultural diversity in the urban society of Medan, make the society experiences a cultural transformation. The assembly of various tribes in Medan due to economic factors, makes the migrants to adapt quickly and leave their own culture, so that it gradually shifts the cultural values. The shift of cultural values is assumed to lose their identity from a particular tribe. The society in Medan city, in their daily lives, have been using Bahasa Indonesia and almost do not longer know their tribal languages.

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Mandailing Cultural Values In Local Genius Umpasa: Native Speakers' Perception

Khairina Nasution

This study aims to explain the Indigenous Mandailing Cultural Values In Local Genius/Local Wisdom Umpasa the Perception of the native speakers. Umpasa is one of the oral traditions in Mandailing community which can be grouped in the form of a long poem. The concept of value in umpasa serves to illustrate the culture inherent in Mandailing community in the form of suggestions, prohibitions, the guidelines for action that should be maintained because it is positively charged in determining the attitude of life. Umpasa found, among others, shows (1) the relationship with God (2) the relationship between humans (3) a bad attitude (4) a strong determination and aspiration (5) attitude or outlook on life. Umpasa can be used to anticipate the shift in cultural values that apparently began to wane among the younger generation of Mandailing due to globalization.

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The Discovery Of Coins In Bogak, North Sumatera An Indication Of Economic Activities

Lila Pelita Hati, Fitriaty Harahap, Nursukma Suri, Rita M. Setianingsih

In January 2008 at the bottom of the sand in Bogak Beach in front of Fisherman's Housing Estate (Perumnel) in Hamlet XII, Bogak Village, Tanjung Tiram Sub-district, Batubara Regency, North Sumatera Province, a ship was found. After investigation, it was revealed that the ship is a relic closely related to the life of the community in the area at least at the beginning of the 18th century when many sailors and merchants from different countries and nations engaged in economic

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activities. In addition to the discovery of the ship, ceramics from China and VOC coins years 1734, 1752, 1760, 1780, 1781, 1788, and 1790 were also found at the same time. This research tries to uncover to explore the historical and archaeological sources in Tanjung Tiram Sub-district and describe the role of those coins in the economy of the 18th to 20th century AD. This research employed the approaches of epigraphy, heraldry, and arts, in addition to history. The methods used were data collection, data processing, analysis, and formulation of recommendations. Data collection was undertaken to gather primary data through observation and secondary data (through reports, inventories, Dutch archives, and research findings).

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Lodging In Medan City In 18-20 Century, Note About Provided Provisions

Lila Pelita Hati, Rita M. Setianingsih, Fitriaty Harahap,
Sri Pangestri Dewi Murni

The arrival of other nations to Indonesia was colored because of the trade (VOC) in the colonial period in Indonesia, and also the existence of tourism. The presence of a number of tourists to Indonesia, especially to the city of Medan, North Sumatra causes everyone for the needs of lodging. For Medan City there are several lodgings, such as hotels; villas and also guesthouses. There are some Hotels like de Boer Hotel, Astoria Hotel, Grand Medan Hotel, but unfortunately for Astoria Hotel and Grand Medan Hotel have been replaced by Grand Angkasa hotel building. Lodging in the form of villas in Medan City are such as twin villas on Diponegoro street, villas on Sena Street and Angsana Street, villas in Lampu/Bundar street, Wai Yat Inn (now Wai Yat Hotel & Restaurant) on Asian road, retirement Wihelmina. Wai Yat inn used to serve as a haven for rubber traders from Sibolga and other areas. At that time the inn is also as a place to have fun and place to prepare breakfast (dejeneurs), lunch (diners) and dinner (soupers). It also presents Opera and St. Nicolaas cake, Indische Rijsttafel cuisine, order taarten food, koude en warme puding, kuode en warme schotels. This research used survey or direct observation to the location and also conducted literature study about the history of the 18th to 20th century about lodging in Medan City. It was especially from the news in the print media like de Sumatra Post newspaper.

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Comparative Analysis Of Data Mining Using The Rought Set Method With K-Means Method

The purpose of this article is to compare between two data mining methods. Namely rough sets and k-means which both types of data are mining for clustering. Data mining itself is a method used to explore knowledge from a pile of data which so far has only been archived. While the clustering method itself is one method used to classify tendency, either the rough set method or k-means itself is used to find tendency or classify data. Both the method of rough set and k-means have the advantages of each according to needs. It is important to know what the advantages of each method are before deciding to use which method to use.

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Android-Based Text Message Security Application With Rivest Method, Shamir, Adleman (RSA)

Iwan Purnama, Sudi Suryadi, Ronal Watrianthos, Deci Irmayani, Marnis Nasution

Security is very important in all aspects to protect data. Text messages on mobile phones, which is sms (short messages service) is one of the important data that needs a data security system. Data security is used to maintain the confidentiality of important data that we have on mobile devices. The encryption process is used so that messages cannot be read by other unwanted parties. While the decryption process is used so that the message can be read back by the intended party. Rivest Cryptography, Shamir, Adleman (RSA) is one of the asymmetric cryptographic algorithms that use a key pair, that is the public key and private key. The key length can be set, where the longer the key formation bit, the harder it is to solve because it is difficult to factor two very large numbers. This study applies the Rivest, Shamir, Adleman (RSA) algorithm for text message security applications based on Android. Based on the research that has been done, the author can draw conclusions, namely: Rivest, Shamir, Adleman (RSA) cryptographic algorithm can be implemented for text message security Android based. So it is safer to exchange text messages (SMS) so that user privacy is guaranteed

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Typology Innovation Business Model For University As Centers Of Science Based On Biotechnology

Arnis Budi Susanto, Purnamie Titisari, Andriana

The purpose of this study is to find out how the "key" typology of innovation business models of biotechnology products from the Center for Excellence. The research will focus on the typology of innovation business models of university. Descriptive research patterns will be used in this study with the aim of exploring the state of the subject or object of research based on existing facts. The results of this study are typology of innovation business model at the University as a center of excellence for technology-based science and technology already has and meets the requirements. The typologies that are formed based on academic nuances are supported by biotechnology-based resources and the results of biotechnology research that have exceeded the target. With the availability of adequate resources, it can be said that COE in the university in the biotechnology sector has been feasible to be developed.

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Factors Affecting Effectiveness Agricultural Of Tools And Machines In Sub-District Hampan Perak, Deli Serdang District, Sumatera Utara

Yuliana Kansrini, Zulhadi Hasibuan

These Agricultural tools and machines have a very complex meaning for agriculture in Indonesia because they provide many benefits including increasing production, reducing crop losses, reducing farming costs and expanding planting intensity. Research Objectives to determine the level of effectiveness of the use of agricultural machinery and equipment, and to find out the factors that influence the effectiveness of the use of agricultural tools and machinery in the district of Hampan Perak, Deli Serdang district. This type of research is survey research. The research sample amounted to 38 respondents, Determination of Samples by Purposive Sampling method. The results of the study show that the level of effectiveness of the use of agricultural machinery and equipment is high at 71.57 percent. The results of the study showed that age had a significant and significant effect on the effectiveness of the use of agricultural equipment and machinery with $t_{count} (2.215) > t_{table} (2.04841)$, while education, farming environment, experience, motivation, socio-cultural, land conditions, expertise, and materials Oil Fuel Does Not Affect the Effectiveness of the Use of Agricultural Equipment and Machines. Simultaneously the variables of age, education, farming environment, experience, motivation, socio-culture, land conditions, expertise and fuel oil, did not have a significant and significant effect on the effectiveness of the use of agricultural tools and machines where the value of $F (1.54$

Auditor Switching Behavior In LQ45 Companies In Indonesia

Andreas, Enni Savitri

Auditor switching is a management action to switch the most recent company auditor. The management of public companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange are known to use auditor switching. There are some reasons that encourage management of public companies to make auditor changes. These include audit opinions, the size of public accounting firms and changes in management. The study was conducted on companies that meet criteria of LQ45 index, and this companies are recalculated twice a year by Indonesian Stock Exchange research and development department. Based on the sample selection criteria a sample of 33 companies was obtained. Data analysis used logistic regression analysis. The results of the study indicate that audit opinions and management changes had no effect on auditor switching, but the size of the public accounting firm was evidently influence the decisions of the public companies' management to implement an auditor switch.

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Dynamics Of Real Exchange Rate And Three Financial Crisis: Purchasing Power Parity Relative Approach In Indonesia And Thailand

Suryaning Bawono, Zainuri, Regina Niken

This paper highlights the fluctuations in the exchange rate of the Rupiah and Baht against the USD with David Ricardo's purchasing power parity relative approach. We investigate whether fluctuations in the exchange rate of the domestic currency have an influence on the purchasing power of proxies with GDP per capita in the period of three financial crises namely the 1997 Asian financial crisis, the 2008 Subprime Mortgage Crisis and the 2011 European debt crisis. domestic money to people's purchasing power in Indonesia and Thailand. This analysis is based on the non-linear (dynamic) time series Threshold Autoregressive (TAR) model in the period 1994-2017. Our estimation results show that the fluctuations in the exchange rate of the domestic currency have a strong influence on people's purchasing power in Indonesia and Thailand.

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Indonesian Teaching Material Based On Fun Self Learning For Foreign Speaker

Aninditya Sri Nugraheni, Mohammad Rofiq

The requirement of Indonesian Language mastery for refugees in Rudenim is needed. For instance, it is utilized to communicate with the Rudenim watchmen and as their preparation to be placed at a community house where they will socialize with Indonesian Societies. The lack of refugees' intention to learn Bahasa Indonesia, moreover with learning schedule which is only performed once a week becomes the teachers' problem. Therefore, the author was attempted to develop the teaching material that can be used by the teachers to enable them in presenting the material. The development of teaching material emphasizes on the learners' independence self-learning. This research was aimed to know the process of Indonesian Language learning for Foreign Speaker (ILFS) at the Immigration Detention Centre of Semarang and develop ILFS teaching material. The methods of this study were research and development. The result of this research was the Concept of Indonesian Language for Foreign Speaker learning which was performed by the teacher based on active, creative, effective, and fun learning principles. Fun Self Learning was a teaching material concept which emphasizes on independence aspect in the learning process. The material was presented thematically and used the drill method. Bilingual was used as the Grammar, while the graphic was made using Fun Learning concept.

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A Rare Of Malignancy In The Young Patient: Cholangiocarcinoma

Uğur Ergün, Gülhan Zorğur Undu, Merve Nur Ak, Erkan Ağlar, Emrah Akay, Eren Altun

Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA) is one of the primary malignant tumors of the liver caused by biliary epithelium. Approximately 15-25 percent of hepatobiliary malignancies. The incidence is increasing with age and it is generally seen between the ages of 50-70. Many reasons such as infection, biliary stasis and carcinogens are risk factors and the exact cause is unknown. The clinical picture of CCA varies according to the localization of the solitary lesion. Surgical treatment is the only curative method for patients with CCA. It is not very common for cholangiocarcinoma, a malignancy of hepatobiliary origin, to appear at an early age. In this article, we present a case of CCA in a young patient presenting with nausea, weight loss and abdominal pain.

Characterization Of Creative Industries: Challenges And Opportunities

Diah Yulisetiarni, Hadi Paramu, Sri Wahyu Lelly Hana, Cempaka Paramita, Kristian Suhartadi W.N, Fajar Destari, Gusti Ayu Wulandari, Purnamie Titisari, Ema Desia prajitiasari, Arnis Budi Susanto

The creative industry is a very potential industrial sector, especially in today's technological developments that require people to use existing technology to hone and enhance their creativity. Creative agents themselves are activities that begin with the use of creativity, skills, and talents to create prosperity and employment through the creation and utilization of existing resources. The purpose of this study is to map the characterization of the creative industries in Jember Regency and their potential based on the functional management functions of the Industry creative is an activity that focuses on creation and innovation. The creative industry in this region has considerable potential, can be seen through the many creative industries that exist in the Regency of Indonesia. Optimizing the potential of creative industries in this region still requires various efforts so that existing creative industry products can become go global. It is suggested that the development of the creative industry is management, the inability to keep up with technological developments, so that some of the existing creative industries are not optimal.

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Social Business Start-Up On Catfish Culture MSMEs

Andriana, Dian Anggreini, Farida Wahyu Ningtias

The purpose of this study is to find out what catfish processed products can be diversified so that they can increase the selling value of catfish management products, describe how to increase the selling of innovative catfish management, find out the benefits of catfish processing diversification, and describe how to increase sales diversified catfish processed products. This study is a review literature study with objects in catfish cultivation MSMEs in Jember Regency. The results obtained from this study are processed catfish can be diversified to increase selling value, diversification of catfish processed products include Shredded Catfish, Catfish Nugget, Catfish Bone Stick, and Catfish Krupuk, the benefits of verifying catfish processed products include increasing value economical, and increasing acceptability if in the "real" form of catfish sometimes people do not

want to consume catfish, and marketing techniques that are carried out are marketed in the neighborhood around boarding schools and through social media namely Instagram so that it can become revenue generating for boarding schools.

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Relationship Of The Perception Of Quality Service Of Obstetrics With The Level Of Patient Satisfaction In West Bandung Regency Year 2018

Damai Yanti, Tin Rostini

Serving the people is a great opportunity for an organization to demonstrate its credibility and its versatility. Thus the implementation of the Government's activities in the region on the basis of the reference to Minimum Service Standards (SPM) will be a guarantee against a society that his needs well served by the Government as the servant of the people. In addition the Minimum service standard can serve as a benchmark the success of local government in organizing the obligation (KEMENPAN-RB 2017).The purpose of this research is to know the relation of perception of the quality of service of Obstetrics (KIA) with the level of satisfaction of patients clinics in West Bandung Regency. The research method used was deskriptif corelation. This research using a sample of clinics that have not been accredited and far from the center of the selected health centers namely Gununghalu, Cililin, Rajamandala, Ngamprah and clinics. Visitor services the patient obstetrics (KIA) in clinics associated at least 3 x 15-year-old > visits with a number of samples of 100 respondents, with divisions in the health Gununghalu 20 respondents, Cililin 15 respondents, Rajamandala 46 respondents, Ngamprah 19 respondents using the quota sampling, the data obtained using questionnaire and in the analysis using the chi square test. Results of the study were patients with less perception of 39 respondents (39%) level of satisfaction with less satisfied 12 of the respondents (12%), whereas patients with good perception 61 respondents (61%) with the level of satisfaction satisfied 88 respondents (88%). the results of the statistics obtained that (pvalue = 0.00) < ($\alpha = 0.05$). There is a relationship can be summed up the perception of the quality of service to the satisfaction of the patient.

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Syair Gulong Ketapang West Kalimantan With The National Resistance Approach

Rusnila Hamid; Syarif; Nilwani Hamid; Khairawati

The cultural research of Gulong Poetry in Ketapang, West Kalimantan has two objectives: 1) To know the development of Gulong Poetry as Malay literary art in the Kingdom of Tanjungpura in 1970-1990, 2) To find out the dynamics of Gulong Poetry art towards the West Kalimantan Malay community with the National Resilience approach. This study uses a historical method that begins with the heuristic stage, namely the collection of data from contemporary historical sources found at the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia, National Library, Historical and Traditional Valuation Centers of Pontianak. And the next stage is to criticize the existence of culture with the National Resilience approach. The results of the study show that the Gulong Poem is an oral literary art that has been passed down from generation to generation since the time of the Kingdom of Tanjungpura to the contemporary era. This art had experienced stagnation during the Dutch colonial period and Japanese Occupation, then reappeared in the 70s to 90s and 2000s. In a social perspective, Gulong Poetry was released from the limitations which previously developed only in the royal environment into arts which lived in the middle of the people, becoming a medium for West Kalimantan Malay people to express their aspirations, inspiration, criticism, and entertainment. In the viewpoint of art, Gulong Poetry undergoes a change from the previous literary book and is preserved through the tradition of transferring books from hand to hand and narrated by word of mouth, into the art of oral literature whose text is written and the poem is read and sung in front of the public. Entering the era of globalization, the culture of the Gulong Poetry is feared unable to survive with the global flow of modern art, which is now very often heard by the public. Gulong poetry can only be heard by the public at certain events such as the sacred community of Malay people who are aware of culture such as marriage and circumcision.

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Integrated Career Pattern Hope Of Bureaucration In The Future

Burdan Ali Junjuran; Dadang Suwanda

In carrying out public service duties, government duties, and the task of development, the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) employees must have professional capabilities as individuals as set out in ASN management based on the merit system. The absence of a clear career pattern arrangement will result in the low performance of government employees (PNS) and consequently have a low quality of public services, even resulting in service users having to pay a high cost economy. Career development through a good career pattern can encourage employees to grow and develop according to professionally owned competencies.

Employees will be motivated to perform well which contributes to the improvement of agency performance. In addition to the above, there is a clear career pattern that also provides career security for structural and functional officials in the central and regional government. Career patterns are used as a guideline or reference in the appointment of someone to a certain position by referring to the position competency standards held, so that the process of transferring, promoting, transferring and demoting government employees (PNS) is better organized. Career patterns may no longer depend on the policies of the leadership of the institution. Clear career patterns in the area will also have a positive impact on the political climate in the region, where officials will be neutral when regional elections are held. Therefore policies need to be formulated regarding the career pattern of civil servants as a guide in the management of career patterns of civil servants that are selective, fair and competitive.

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Quality Of Higher Education: An Organizational Perspective

Arnis Budi Susanto, Suyatno

Currently all universities are required to have more value to be able to compete by utilizing all available resources. Resources may include facilities, infrastructure, and human as a whole which is expected to produce quality graduates who are qualified. This paper aims to critically examine the existing state universities in Indonesia based on the views of educational organizations. contribution of this paper provide input for the college to be able to identify factors that exist to improve the quality of education in universities

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Application Of Quality Management To Company Performance In Developing Country

Handriyono, Arnis Budi Susanto

This study aims to analyze the quality management system in companies in developing countries. The population in this study are several companies engaged in the service sector. The sample used was 102 companies. The method used in analyzing data is using linear regression. The results of the study show that the application of a quality management system will affect the performance of employees in companies engaged in the service sector. The results of the study recommend that company leaders need to optimize quality management to improve company

performance. In addition, management also needs to develop proactively the effectiveness with QMS managers on a periodic basis so that they are able to find out the needs and solve problems faced with changes in the competitive environment.

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Development Of Learning Module Discipline Character Based On Scouting Education At The State Elementary School Of 12 Air Kumbang, Banyuasin Regency

Sulastri, Edi Harapan, Dessy Wardiah

This study aims to produce products in scouting activities that can improve the character of students' discipline, and also be able to find out the effectiveness of product development scouting activities in Air Kumbang 12 Elementary School. This study uses the Research and Development (R&D) method while the model used the Dick and Carrey development model with the ADDIE model concept. The population of the research are students of SD 12 Air Kumbang who are in the Banyuasin Regency. Data collection techniques used are questionnaires, interviews, documentaries. The data analysis technique uses a quantitative approach (Paired sample t-test) module validity, module practicality, module effectiveness. Research results Based on the feasibility criteria for scout-based character education learning module, the overall score of field trials in 30 students obtained a total score of 4164 with a percentage of 86.75% so that education scouting-based character learning modules were in the "very feasible" category. So that the module is worthy of being used as a learning resource for both teachers and students in the process of disciplinary learning through scout activities at elementary school of 12 Air Kumbang. With this module, students are expected to be disciplined in Elementary School of 12 be increased through scouting activities.

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Headmaster's Strategy To Maximizes Using Infrastructure And Teachers' Role To Improve Learning Quality In Elementary School

Suliah, Edi Harapan, Yasir Arafat

This study aims to find out the Headmaster's strategy to maximizes using infrastructure and teachers' role to improve learning quality. This study was carried out in State Elementary School of 7 Banyuasin I, Banyuasin Regency. The method

of research used descriptive qualitative methods. Data collection techniques used interviews, observation, and documentation. The results of the study state that the strategy of Headmaster in an effort to maximize the facilities and infrastructure and the role of the teacher in improving the quality of learning be effectively. Some of the strategies used by Headmaster include efforts to maximize space due to the insufficient number of classrooms by dividing study hours in the morning and evening. The strategy of the next Headmaster is to maximize the space that is also functioned as a UKS room because State Elementary School of 7 Banyuasin does not yet have a UKS room. The next strategy of Headmaster is to maximize the function of the library as a place for school administration processes. The effort of Headmaster to maximize the role of the teacher with the first maximizing the function of the teacher as homeroom teacher and the second is to maximize the function of the teacher as the teacher of the extracurricular school. The strategy of Headmaster maximizes the teacher's role is considered effective in improving the quality of learning.

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Module Development The Utilization Of Patchwork Fabric As Teaching Materials Crafts On The Subjects Of Craft And Entrepreneurship For High School Students

Sarina, Muhammad Kristiawan, Dessy Wardiah

The research aimed at developing a Module for the Use of Patchwork as a teaching material for Handicrafts in Workshop and Entrepreneurship Subjects for High School Students. This research was conducted at SMA Negeri 1 Tanjung Raja. This research is Research Development or Research and Development (R & D), using a 4-D model. The technique of collecting data uses interviews, observation and documentation. The results of the study concluded 1) The module developed was declared valid with the assessment score of the module material validation is 4.50 and included in the classification very well; 2) Modules stated to be practical with the results of the questionnaire of trainee participants obtained a score of 4.52 and entered into a very good classification so that it is worthy of use; 3) Modules developed are categorized as effective, this is indicated by the results of student-made crafts better than before and can be of economic value.

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**Mathematics Learning Device
Development Based On Constructivism**

Approach To Improve Mathematical Reasoning Skill Of Class X Students In Vocational High School (SMK)

Yunita Safitri, I Made Arnawa

The purpose of mathematics learning is to have the students think logically in order to allow them to achieve knowledge. Logical thinking may help the students to conclude the knowledge. In order to do so, students should possess reasoning skill. Constructivism approach can actually trigger students' mathematical reasoning skill in the learning process. This is due to the constructivism itself is enabling the students to build or to explore their own knowledge. Moreover, the students also provided with opportunity to take initiative in comprehending their knowledge as to facilitate them in learning, so that they would have an optimal opportunity to allow them to train to develop their competence. Among the developed reasoning skill indicators are performing mathematics manipulation, arranging or providing evidence toward solution validity, and drawing conclusion as well as assuring the validity of an argument. The development model employed is plomp model, which consists of three stages; first, preliminary research stage; second, development or prototyping stage; and third, the assessment stage.

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The Implication Of Managerial Implementation Of Entrepreneurial Marketing In Business Organization

Christina Whidya Utami

For a number of decades, customer orientation is considered as a key to reach success by organizations, while marketing orientation and entrepreneurship orientation each is seen as a fundamental philosophy in analyzing and responding to business activities. The combination and consistency of marketing orientation and entrepreneurship results in Entrepreneurial Marketing (EM). EM highlights the importance of entrepreneurship in creating markets, exploring and exploiting opportunities, and directing operational strategy proactively and dynamically. This article attempts to examine: 1) the evolution and legitimacy of EM conceptually, 2) the constructing dimension of EM, 3) the driving factor of successful implementation of EM, 4) the anticipated impact of the implementation of EM, and 5) the implication of managerial implementation of EM for business organization.

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**Ecological And Technological
Responsibilities To Archeological
Pakhsadevor (Clay Wall) Department Of
Karakalpakstan**

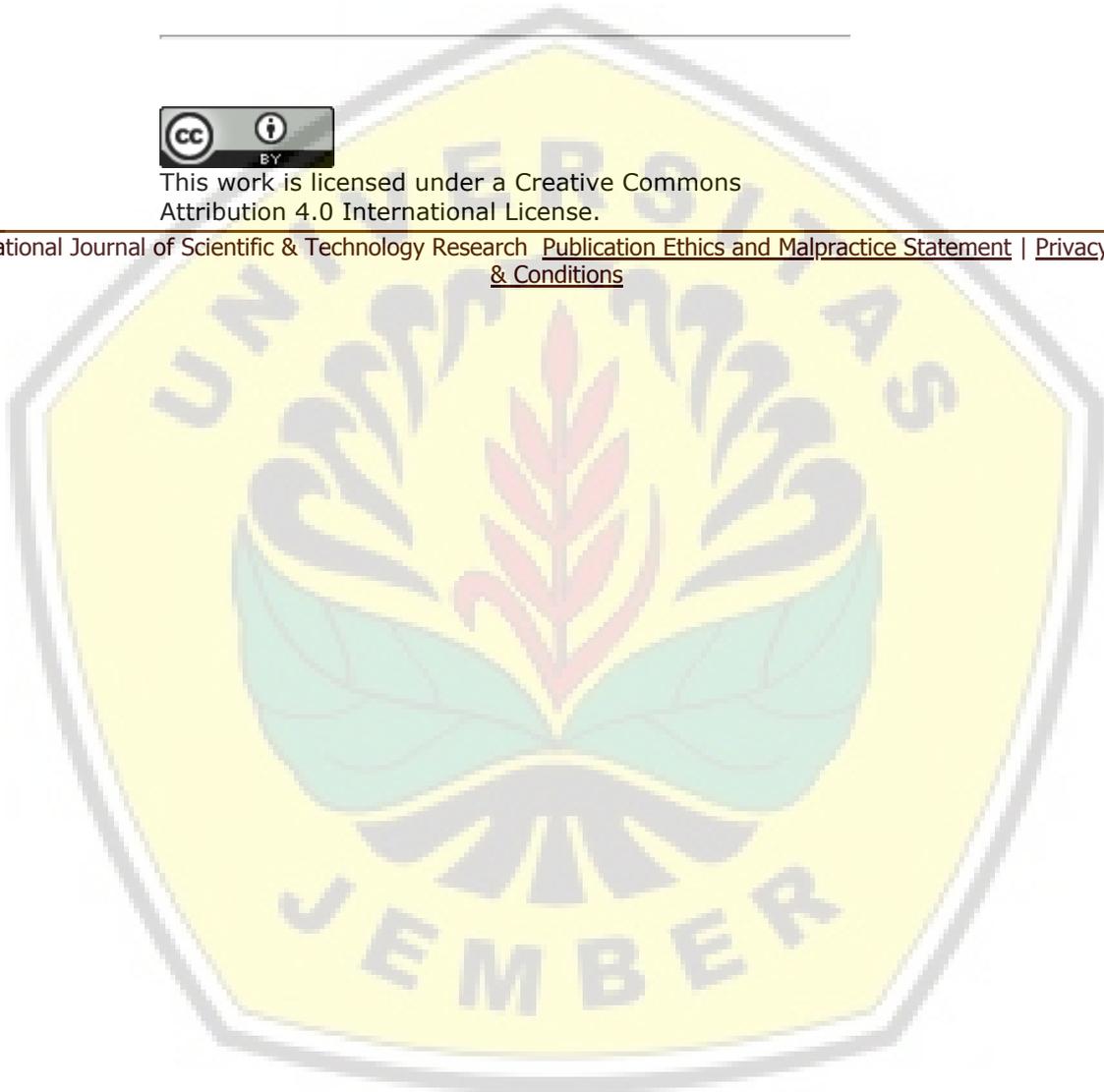
Najibullo Kaliev

Complex scientific and experimental researches are carried out with the involvement of young scientists to determine the technical condition of historical monuments of Khorezm and Karakalpakstan.

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Quality Of Higher Education: An Organizational Perspective

Arnis Budi Susanto, Suyatno

Abstract: Currently all universities are required to have more value to be able to compete by utilizing all available resources. Resources may include facilities, infrastructure, and human as a whole which is expected to produce quality graduates who are qualified. This paper aims to critically examine the existing state universities in Indonesia based on the views of educational organizations. contribution of this paper provide input for the college to be able to identify factors that exist to improve the quality of education in universities

Keywords: environmental change, organizational behavior, culture of learning, leadership

1 INTRODUCTION

Issues in education that are not yet even quality or the quality of education. Government policies to improve the quality of higher education pursued in many ways, which is done by improving the quality of academic staff on an ongoing basis, the arrangement of courses, flexible curriculum development and control, quality improvement research and community service, the provision of facilities / infrastructure and support facilities, an increase cooperation with local governments, businesses, industry and institutions at home and abroad (Directorate General of Higher Education, 2000). Changes in the global business environment, which triggers increased intensity of competition among providers of higher education, so that each higher education provider will try to offer services of high-performing higher education. According to Kotler (2003), services is a variety of actions or performance (performance) that can be offered by a person or organization to another and is intangible and does not result in the ownership of anything. Competition is described as a cycle of a company is determined by the competition four component (4C) is the company, customers, competitors, and change (Kotler, 2003). For private higher education providers, customers who directly enjoy the services it offers are students, education providers competitor is kind of the same level, and changes include any changes as internal initiatives and external pressures, both academic and non - academic. A decade ago, the universities in Indonesia, both public and private status simply to compete with other universities in Indonesia alone. But now that competitors should encountered apart from Indonesia, as well as various agencies which is a network of universities in the regional and international levels. Not to mention the various new emerging universities in the country and was founded by a diverse group of businesses or industries which of course has a great financial support.

In addition, overseas educational institutions increasingly aggressively seeking student in Indonesia, more and more campuses franchises, demand is increasing educational quality (by national and international accreditation agencies), as well as transparency in the management of the university further increase the rate of change in the external environment of higher education in Indonesia One of the government's efforts to improve the standard of graduates is to prepare Indonesian National Qualifications Framework, (hereinafter shortened to KKN) as stipulated in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 8 in 2012. KKN is an embodiment of quality associated with the national education system, educational attainment of national equality assessment to produce quality human resources. KKN consists of nine (9) levels of qualification, starting from Qualifying - 1 as the lowest qualifications and Qualifications - 9 as the highest qualification. KKN a hierarchy framework that can reconcile the competence and qualifications, equalizes, and integrate the areas of education and vocational training and work experience in working order granting recognition of competence in accordance with the structure of employment in the various sectors

2 LANDSCAPE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDONESIA

2.1 Education Horizon through KKN

As an illustration, in the qualification level there KKN - 1 level as the lowest qualifications and Qualifications - 9 level as the highest qualification. KKN qualification level are grouped into three groups, namely the operator positions at the level of -1 to -3 level, then the second group are called technical or analytical group at the level of -4 up to level 6, and the last group classified as expert groups have a level of -7 to -9 level. Where in the socialization KKN at every level of the qualification level has the characteristics of skill, know-how, knowledge, science. Higher levels are achieved, the higher scientific owned. In the KKN simply be described levels of formal education level, where the high school level stood at -2 levels, whereas the strata are at -6 degree, a master's at the level of -8, -9 and doctorate levels. Based on this level it is clear that the level of -9, doctoral degree is the highest level that is expected to have a high level of scientific compared to other levels. Scientific level is not only the form of the scientific literature, but also the patterns of thought and analysis that contribute substantially to the science.

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2.2 Quality Through an Assessment of Educational Institutions

To be able to survive and is able to improve its quality, universities are also required to always capture what's happening in their environment and are ready to emnghadapi changes. This is going to be a factor for the success of the college. As revealed by a researcher named Dill who conducted published in 1999 which revealed that an educational institution, must perform certain adaptations to the structure and process to improve the effectiveness of teaching and learning activities aik daklam environmental changes that are constantly changing. The ability of universities as educational institutions to keep updating their knowledge through learning process is also noticeably more important now than ever before. Organizational learning is a process in which organizations use existing knowledge and build new knowledge to shape the development of new competencies is critical in a constantly changing environment (Kogut and Zander, 1992; Henderson and Cockburn, 1994).

3 RESULT

3.1 Educations as Key of the Future

Now we can see the progress obtained in several developed and developing countries, including countries in Asia is a country that qualified memiliki quality resources. This can be a premise, especially when we saw that there was a shift society initially be based on the comparative advantage which only depend on natural resource wealth owned but not yet widened focused management focuses on the competitive advantage which has had advantages in terms of human resources. This means that the people who will be leading society is a society called Peter F. Drucker (1999) as a knowledge based society, knowledge -based society. Contemporary reality is what needs to be understood and followed by adjustment, not just anticipation or proactive. One picture showed a deterioration in science that deals with the development of our natural resources, namely its human resources lack the ability to manage changes to the existing environment. This is caused by the quality of their resources has not yet global quality has three characters, namely Competence, (competence) Concept (concept) and Connections, (connection). Competence in question is the quality that has superior quality standards, then the concept refers to the ability to emphasize the sustainable innovation. While the connection is that has an extensive network and support the development of the organization.

3.2 Educations is a Process

Explore the meaning of education, it can be said that education is a process. It is said in the education process because we will get to know the existence of raw inputs and instrumental input. raw input is instruental learners while building the input form and infrastructure, curriculum and so on. Then the raw input and this input will go instrumental in the process that we are familiar with the long term in the form of education that is commensurate with the extent or level of education. This process is expected to produce the output of quality graduates. Colleges that have qualified personnel and facilities will certainly be the target of a society, but by no means in pengelolannya not eyeing developments and environmental changes that occur. Colleges that do not follow the current developments and future changes now will be

abandoned by society and sooner or later will suffer a setback, which will eventually collapse.

3.3 Importance of Management in Improving Quality of Higher Educations Graduate

Higher Education or Ubiversities as an educational institution is central to the development of science. Where in pengeloalan and development of today's college gtinggi started to become the focus and use of modern management principles are quality oriented. For the owners and managers of universities, the quality management system is essentially nucleated on continuous improvement to strengthen and develop the quality of graduates. If we associate the quality of education, then it will not be separated from education law undrag chapter 1 verse 17, No. 20 of 2003, which reads : " National education standards are the minimum criteria of the education system in the entire territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia ". Regarding the criteria of minimum national standards consist of content standards, processes, competence of graduates, staff, facilities and infrastructure, management, financing, and valuation of education must be improved in planning (Article 35 paragraph 1 of Law No. 20 of 2003). For satisfying the standard of education is the focus not only of teachers or lecturers, but lainaya aspects such as content standards, processes, competence of graduates, facilities and infrastructure, management, financing, and valuation of education, should be built in such a way should also remember to be related organization in order to become more effective and fuel-efficient. Thus it can be emphasized the importance of changing the quality of education with appropriate management strategies. This is necessary in order to attempt to change the organization by taking into account various relevant factors. Make that change is not easy, because it is necessary to develop sound planning, so it will generate appropriate programs and policies for further consistent application. Successful change requires liquefaction (unfreezing) the status quo, displacement (moving) to a new state, and freezing again (refreezing) changes to become permanent. The process of change that requires a step -by-step through : (1) liquefaction (unfreezing) the status quo, ie the domination should be thawed by applying the rule, (2) displacement (moving) to a new state, namely the power appropriate estapet planned ; and (3) freezing again (refreezing) the change to be permanent, ie the determination of the decision.

3.4 Environmental Trigger for Need of Change

Eksternal environmental conditions are known to have played a large role in influencing managerial decisions, processes, and organizational structure so that monitoring of the external environment is indispensable. However, analysis of the environment is very difficult because the environment is very complex and intertwined with each other More emphasis on the dynamics of the environment changes rapidly, it is difficult to predict, and are not planned before. Companies that operate in a changing market quickly demanded to modify the products and services in an effort to meet the changing market satisfactory. In a rapidly changing environment, the company 's competitive advantage is determined by the creativity and innovation that can satisfy customers better than competitors. Therefore, in a dynamic market environment, focus on customers and competitors into a liability that can not be avoided company. Environmental organizations can be

distinguished on the internal environment (internal environment) and external environment (external environment) (Wright et al., 1996; Wheleen and Hunger, 2000; Hitt, 1995). The internal environment consists of a structure (structure), culture (culture), resources (resources) (Wheleen and Hunger, 2000). Internal environment need to be analyzed to determine the strength (strength) and weaknesses (weaknesses) that exist within the company. Structure is how the company is organized with respect to communication, authority and work flow. The structure is often also called the command chain and illustrated graphically using the organizational chart. Culture is a pattern of beliefs, expectations, and values shared by members of the organization. Organizational norms specifically raises and defines acceptable behavior of the members of the top management to the operative employees.

3.5 Paradigm Change Through Organizational Learning

Before going any further, it helps to first understand the meaning of the learning organization. As expressed by Ortenblad in 2001 which followed the Yeni Invalid research conducted in 2008, the Organization or Organizational Learning learners are the types of activities that exist within the organization, where a learning organization while learning Learning Organization is an organization or organizational form. Thus sebiah organization becomes a learning organization through the implementation of a learning organization. The college is an educational organization that produces and deliver science. However, until now this has not been considered college as a learning organization that is an organization that uses the learning process in systematic process to make improvements (Dill, 1999). Organizational learning in this study refers to the opinion of Garvin (2000:11) cited in Yeni Asbah (2009) which defines the learning organization as an organization expertise for creating, acquiring, interpreting, transferring and sharing knowledge, which aims to modify the behavior of its members to develop the knowledge and new insights. Learning organization based team is not the main model in academic organizations, but the principles of organizational learning is clearly visible in the many processes that are designed to make improvements institution. Dill (1999) have studied the characteristics of a learning organization academic organizations, to examine 12 case studies in educational institutions in Europe. He found that by increasing attention in the academic tanggungjawab, universities need to be more skilled in creating new knowledge to improve teaching and learning activities and thus adjust their behavior to the new science. The new environment will support the process of adaptation to the structure and management of the organization to achieve the improvement of teaching and learning activities. An increasing number of study centers has increased support studies on the process of learning about the curriculum applied through information obtained related to graduate work experience, or reorganization of academic units to enhance cooperation with the world of work, for example by forming an academic committee. Changes in the learning environment creates a need for the college. Colleges that learning is an educational institution that puts students and teaching and learning activities as a priority. Colleges that learning is an organization that creates a change in the students, using active learning pattern, offers study options, giving the opportunity to cooperate in the study were driven by the needs of faculty and learning truth (O'Banion, 1997). Attribute learning about the

organization and management of science communication called dialogue and the need to ask than to assume. Dialogue is important for effective communication in order to further mutual understanding and effective communication will reduce the use of assumptions. The principles that support the establishment of a sense of trust, systematic thinking and action, demonstrate the concept of learning culture in an effort to improve performance. Illustrates the confidence that faculty are in an environment that can make the department feel appreciated, valued, and safe. Systematic thinking allows individuals in the department (program) feel that they are part of a larger system, the faculty and the university. Thus the assessment plan college level (universities) should identify the mission of the college), the purpose of which is associated with a vision, a variety of activities or processes that support the achievement of goals, and a number of measurements which provide an indication of the level of success in achieving objectives. Implementation of the plan requires the collection, analysis, and comparison of the data, the revision process, and communication of results. The University has a systematic process in an effort to make improvements (Hatfield 1999:1). These efforts can be carried out in universities and on the faculty. See attention given to every business improvement, then it can be regarded as a learning university university organization (university learning organization).

1. Vision

The vision, mission, long- term activity plan describes the characteristics of a learning organization. Generally, colleges have a formal statement of its intention, which is usually referred to as a mission statement. Lang and Lopers - Sweetman (1991) stated that some institutions the role of the mission statement. The mission statement serves as an explanation of the purpose, as the filter of the opportunist, a description of who they are, their aspirations, or the pattern of marketing. Although there are many different uses of the mission statement, is generally associated with the future mission of the institution. Vision in a university that is doing the learning organization actually realized at the level of department (course of study). Research into the best university leaders by Creswell et al. (1990) showed that university leaders responsible for building a shared vision or focus of the department. Vision of the department should be in line with the vision and mission of the institution and is owned by the faculty through their involvement in the formulation process (Creswell et al., 1990). College mission must be translated into goals, objectives, and activities that are more specific than a mission statement and an operational guide. More broadly, the college leadership as a key factor in transforming universities into learning communities through the vision of a more effective teaching, better learning, better targeted scholarships, and more cooperation.

2. Leadership

Bimbaum (1998:102-104) describes the college as a leader position that is expected to affect the position without force, without the sanction direct, and supervise without causing sequestration in organizational learning. According to Murray (1997) in the academic sphere, participative leadership is best known for use. Organizational learning in higher education means providing the freedom and responsibility to the faculty and department. Wergin (1994:5) explains the importance of shared responsibility at the faculty level. The first step,

individual aspirations incorporated into departmental objectives (course) where this will lead to a joint commitment. Next is to emphasize the importance of building a common understanding of business objectives and how to achieve the university. Universities should have a vision statement, a mission that emphasizes participation and leadership. Efforts to achieve mission and goals can be realized by the faculty. Dean of the faculty play an important role in facilitating cooperation within the university environment that is doing the learning organization (university learning organization)

3. Management Sciences

The University has a number of information-gathering mechanisms in decision making and improvement efforts. Internally, the university oversees its own quality based on existing standards. Faculty quality is measured by the agreement made, promotion, and tenure procedures. The quality of students demonstrated on the condition that must be met in order to be accepted as a student, GPA, and students received awards. Research and scientific publications describe the quality of research and scholarship. Terms of admissions, student assessment of the teaching system, and the development department (course of study) illustrates the curriculum being run. Externally accreditation, government regulations, and ratings made by external agencies is additional information regarding college performance (Trow, 1998). Research institutes is another source that provides detailed information about the college. Research institutes should overshadow the various studies that led to improvements of understanding, planning, and operation at higher education institutions. Research institutions play a role in assessing the environment faced by the college. Peterson (1999) states that research institutions should have a high adaptive properties due to the high flow of information and the rapid changes taking place.

4. Cultural Learning

Cultural learning in a college is open and trusting meaningful oversight of performance and values of cooperation. Wergin (1994) states if an academic unit defines itself as a united force, and if they agree to take responsibility together, the academic unit as a whole must accept responsibility for what you do and the impact together. Faculty who have effective cooperation will use shared dialogue, mutual supervision, common practices, and recognize the achievements and successes together. Faculty should conduct evaluations and provide remuneration for the joint productivity (Hecht et al., 1999).

4 CONCLUSION

Higher education or universities as a non-profit organization engaged in education aims to provide services in the form of science. To be able to survive and is able to improve its quality, universities are also required to always capture what's happening in their environment and are ready to face the changes. This is going to be a factor for the success of the college. As revealed (1999) which revealed that an educational institution, must perform certain adaptations to the structure and process to improve the effectiveness of teaching and learning activities

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