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EMERGING TRENDS IN
ACADEMIC RESEARCH (3rd ETAR - 2016)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ETAR 2016 CONFERENCE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	X
ORGANIZED BY	XII
CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE.....	XIII
TYPE OF ETAR PAPERS.....	XV
REVIEWING CRITERIA	XV
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	XVII
SCIENTIFIC REVIEW COMMITTEE.....	XVIII
KEYNOTE SPEAKERS	XXIX
PROF. DR. GHAZALI BIN SULONG	XXIX
JAY P. SAH(PH. D.)	XXX
VIVI ANDASARI (PH.D.)	XXXI
ASSOC. PROF. DR. MUHAIMIN ISMOEN.....	XXXIII
ETAR 2016 TRACK'S CHAIRS	XXXV
RATNA SETYANINGRUM & HUSAINI, FAWAZ.....	XXXV
ETAR 2016 PANELS.....	XXXVI
BEST PAPER NOMINEE LIST.....	XXXVII
ETAR 2016 BEST PAPER AWARD WINNER	XXXIX
ETAR 2016 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE	XL
LIST OF CONFERENCE GUESTS.....	LVI
TRACK A: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & ECONOMIC STUDIES	58
1. E-COMMERCE IMPACT ON INDONESIAN SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISE IN ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY ERA: ECONOMIC EFFECT.....	59
2. UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' INTEREST TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP AT LAMBUNG MANGKURAT UNIVERSITY.....	60
3. THE INFLUENCE OF COMPANY AGE AND OWNER'S/MANAGER'S EDUCATION ON THE ACCOUNTING INFORMATION APPLICATION IN SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES.....	61

4. MANAGEMENT INNOVATION AS COMPLEMENTARY OF TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION IN BOOSTING DYNAMIC CAPABILITY	62
5. IMPACTS OF OIL PALM ON FARMER'S WELFARE, INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION	63
6. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CULTURE OF MICRO, SMALL, MEDIUM INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DESIGN BASED ON JAVA WEB.....	64
7. ANTECEDENT FACTORS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND PERFORMANCE OF INFORMATION SYSTEM (READINESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION FOR ACCRUAL BASED FINANCIAL REPORTING ON THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN, INDONESIA)	65

TRACK B: SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES..... 66

8. DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT'S BOOK CHARACTERIZING REALISTIC MATHEMATICS EDUCATION ON TRIANGLE FOR GRADE VII JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	67
9. DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT'S BOOK CHARACTERIZING REALISTIC MATHEMATICS EDUCATION ON TRIANGLE FOR GRADE VII JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	68
10. ANALYSIS OF URBAN CONFLICT NETWORKS: THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES..	69
11. TOWARD ELDERLY FRIENDLY PLACE MAKING: CONCEPTS AND STEPS	70
12. LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' WRITTEN MATHEMATICAL COMMUNICATION BASED ON GENDER	71
13. THE URGENCY OF LOCAL ACT DRAFT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) IN WAY KANAN.....	72
14. DEVELOPMENT MODULE PHYSICS ON SUBJECT MATTER TEMPERATURE AND HEAT INTEGRATION LOCAL WISDOM IN MAKING COCONUT OIL.....	73
15. THE MEANING OF TRADE FOR THE DAYAK ETHNIC PEOPLE OF SOUTH BARITO CENTRAL KALIMANTAN (AN ANALYSIS IN THE ADAPTATION TRADING STYLE COMMUNICATION AND THE USAGE OF VERBAL LANGUAGE).....	74
16. COMMUNITY RADIO IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN: DEVELOPMENT AND ISSUES	75

17. CITY BRANDING BANJARMASIN BAIMAN BY SOCIAL MEDIA AND BELOW THE LINE MEDIA.....	76
18. REDOX REACTION LEARNING BY USING FIELD DEPENDENT-FIELD INDEPENDENT COGNITIVE STYLE BASED MODEL.....	77
19. THE CORRELATION BETWEEN INTELLIGENCE WITH SOCIAL INTERACTION ON STUDENT OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING DEPARTMENT FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION UNLAM BANJARMASIN.....	78
20. MORAL JUDGEMENTS AND GENDER OF THE STUDENTS IN TEACHING AND LEARNING IN CIVICS EDUCATION.....	79
21. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF COASTAL COMMUNITY IN KOTABARU REGENCY	80
22. DIAMOND TRADER PRACTICE: ACCESS AND UTILIZE CAPITAL ON DIAMOND TRADING IN MARTAPURA, SOUTH BORNEO.....	81
23. THE EFFECT OF INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES ON STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT IN PHYSICS: A META-ANALYSIS STUDY VIEWED FROM TOPICS OF PHYSICS AND KINDS OF STUDENT ACHIEVEMENTS.....	82
24. COGNITIVE CONFLICT ASSIGNMENT STRATEGY IN MATHEMATICS INSTRUCTION.....	83
25. CHANGING PARADIGM OF INTELLIGENCES THROUGH IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES THEORY IN SCIENCE CLASSROOM.....	84
26. RURAL COMMUNITY BEHAVIOR IN THE FRAMEWORK OF COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSERVATION FOREST MANAGEMENT	85
27. THE MAPPING OF FLOOD RISK AREA	86
28. ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL MANDIRI AREAS CULINARY TOURISM (KWKM) IN POS STREET BANJARMASIN.....	87
29. CHARACTERISTIC AND PATTERN OF COAL MINING IN KUTAI KARTARNEGARA REGENCY, EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE	88
30. INDIGENOUS CONSERVATION OF SUGAR PALM FOR ECONOMIC RESILIENCE IN PAPUYUAN VILLAGE, SOUTH KALIMANTAN INDONESIA	89
31. SURVEY ON CHARACTERIZATION OF ALGEBRAIC THINKING OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.....	90

32. HYBRID EDGE DETECTION FOR HIGH PERFORMANCE STEGANOGRAPHY	91
33. POLITICAL CLIENTELISM IN CENTRAL KALIMANTAN: EVIDENCE OF DECENTRALIZATION AND DEMOCRATIZATION PROBLEMS IN LOCAL REGION.....	92
34. CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE RIVERBANK JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN BANJARMASIN THROUGH NUMBER HEAD TOGETHER (NHT).....	93
35. THE DIFFERENCE OF SELF REGULATED LEARNING BASED ON GENDER IN SMPN 3 BANJARMASIN	94
36. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING MODEL BASED ACSI(ACTION CARDS SPEAK INDEPENDENT) TO IMPROVE LEARNING OUTCOMES AND STUDENTS' MOTIVATION IN THE SCHOOL CHEMISTRY 1 SUBJECT OF CHEMISTRY EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM FKIP ULM.....	95
37. DEVELOPING OF STUDENTS' BOOK BY CHARACTERIZED REALISTIC MATHEMATICS EDUCATION ON TRIANGLE IN CLASS VII OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.....	96
38. SIYAKHULISA IS AN EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD) INTERVENTION PROJECT AIMED AT IMPROVING THE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS OF EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT PRACTITIONERS IN TOWNSHIPS IN SOUTH AFRICA	97
39. LEARNING BARRIER AND LEARNING MOTIVATION OF NURSING STUDENTS IN POLTEKKES BANJARMASIN	98
40. MANAGEMENT PROFILE OF TRADITIONAL CRAFT IN CITY- BASED REGION AND CRAFT MANAGEMENT IN FARM- BASED REGION.....	99
TRACK C: ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY STUDIES.....	100
41. PROTOTYPE PROFILE MATCHING FOR SELECTION DECISION SUPPORT POSITIONS IN PARTICULAR THE COMPANY OR GOVERNMENT	101
42. THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIA GAME CONTROL BASED ON ADOBE FLASH IN IMPROVING ARABIC VOCABULARY FOR STUDENT MTS	102
43. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MOVIE MAKER MEDIA IN INDONESIAN LANGUAGE COURSE FOR THE MILD MENTALLY RETARDED STUDENTS	103

44. MODELLING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERIAL WASTE GENERATION AND NVAAS IN CONSTRUCTION WORK.....	104
45. WOOD MATERIAL GRADING PROCESS AUTOMATION USING BACKPROPAGATION ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK	105
46. ESTIMATION EROSION BASED GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR RATING CHARACTERISTICS OF WATERSHED TABUNIO IN THE DISTRICT OF TANAH LAUT	106
47. LAND COVER CHANGES THROUGH GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN ORDER TO DETERMINE CARRYING CAPACITY OF SATUI WATERSHED SOUTH KALIMANTAN PROVINCE	107
48. EVALUATION OF TIDAL AND CHANNEL GEOMETRY EFFECTS TO DISSOLVED IRON ACCUMULATION PATTERN IN TERANTANG RECLAMATION CHANNEL	108
49. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CHARCOAL POWDER SIZE IN BIOGAS PURIFICATION	109
50. UTILIZATION OF FLY ASH, PALM-PRESSED FIBERS, AND EMPTY FRUIT BUNCHES OF OIL PALM IN LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE	110
51. IRRIGATION REQUIREMENT AND WATER AVAILABILITY ANALYSIS FOR JEJANGKIT II AREA	111
TRACK D: PHYSICAL LIFE AND APPLIED SCIENCES.....	112
52. ADAFTATION OF FARMERS WETLANDS ON WATER PURIFICATION TECHNOLOGY THE MANDASTANA VILLAGE, SOUTH KALIMANTAN	113
53. HABITAT AND PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF RED GEMOR (NOTHAPHOEBE CORIACEA (KOSTERM)) ON PEAT-SWAMP FOREST AREAS, CENTRAL KALIMANTAN.....	114
54. AGROFORESTRY CONCEPT ON PEAT LAND AREAS BASED ON JELUTUNG IN CENTRAL KALIMANTAN	115
55. THE INFRASPECIFIC VARIABILITY OF INDONESIAN CEMPEDAK (ARTOCARPUS INTEGER (THUNB.) MERR.) BASED ON MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS	116
56. CHARACTERISTICS OF WATER RETENTION OF OMBROTROPIC PEATS UNDER DIFFERENT LAND USES ...	117

57. MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION AND PATHOGENICITY OF COLLETOTRICHUM SPECIES AGENT CAUSING ANTHRACNOSE ON RED PAPER FROM MAGELANG, INDONESIA	118
58. SOIL SURFACE PROPERTIES CONTROL THE SORPTION OF ORGANIC CARBON ONTO THE RAISED-BED SOILS OF TROPICAL TIDAL SWAMPLANDS	119
59. THE CORRELATION BETWEEN COMPUTATIONAL ESTIMATION ABILITY AND MATHEMATICAL LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT	120
60. CHARACTERIZATION AND DERIVATIZATION OF LIGNIN FROM BLACK LIQUOR OF EMPTY FRUIT BUNCHES ORGANOSOLV PROCESS	121
61. PHYSICAL LIFE AND APLLIED SCIENCES, DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICS MODULE ON FLUID SUBJECT INTEGRATED THE FLOATING MARKET CULTURE	122
62. OPTIMAL INVENTORY CONTROL SYSTEM WITH STOCHASTIC DEMAND	123
63. DIVERSITY OF WATERBIRDS IN THE RECLAMATION AREA OF PT ADARO INDONESIA, SOUTH KALIMANTAN	124
64. BIODIVERSITY OF TABUKAN SOUTH KALIMANTAN WETLANDS: EXPLOITATION OF WEEDS, PURUN TIKUS (ELEOCHARIS DULCIS) IN SUPPORTING FOREST COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENT	125
65. RURAL COMMUNITY BEHAVIOR IN THE FRAMEWORK OF COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSERVATION FOREST MANAGEMENT	126
66. PRODUCTION OF CETANE IMPROVER USE CASTOR OIL (RICINUS COMMUNIS): OPTIMAZION OF MOL RATIO OF ACETIC ANHYDRIDE TO METHYL RICINOLEATE (AA:MR) AND REACTION TIME	127
67. STUDY NANOCHLOROPHYLL ELEOCHARIS DULCIS PHOTOSENSITIZER EKSOGEN ORGANIC FOR PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY.....	128
TRACK E: HEALTH & MEDICINE STUDIES.....	129
68. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HYGIENE AND SANITATION WITH THE BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER DEPOTS IN BALANGAN DISTRICT	130

69. THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY LEADERS IN THE INCIDENT OF DIARRHEA IN SUB DISTRICT PARINGIN PERIOD 2011-2014 (THE CASE STUDY: CSR PROGRAM PT ADARO INDONESIA)	131
70. CYP19A1 GENE EXPRESSION IN PATIENTS WITH POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME.....	132
71. INHIBITION OF PROPOLIS AND TRIGONA SPP AGAINST METHICILIN RESISTEN STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS AND VANCOMISIN RESISTEN STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS	133
72. HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOR OF FAMILY’S CHILD TUBERCULOSIS IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN PROVINCE	134
73. THE RELATION OF PATTERN TAKE CARE OF PARENT WITH THE RISK OF MISUSE NAPZA AT ADOLESCENT IN THE SEBAMBAN BARU VILLAGE SUBDISTRICT OF SUNGAI LOBAN DISTRICT TANAH BUMBU, INDONESIA	135
74. ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE ABILITY OF SELF MANAGEMENT (SELF MANAGEMENT) DIABETES PATIENTS	136
75. THE CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND INTENTION WITH SELF-EFFICACY OF PREGNANT WOMEN TO ATTEND ANTENATAL CARE AT HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS.....	137
76. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DENSITY OF RESIDENTIAL, LIGHTING AND SPACIOUS VENTILATION WITH PULMONARYTUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE IN MATARAMAN	138
77. EFFECT OF KARAMUNTING FRUIT JUICE (MELASTOMA MALABATHRICUM L.) ON ADVANCED GLYCATION END-PRODUCTS (AGES) AND LIPID PROFILE AS ADVANCED COMPLICATIONS OF DIABETES MELLITUS	139
78. OPERCULUM MOVEMENT AND MICROANATOMY SKIN STRUCTURE OF PERIOPHTHALMODON SCHLOSSERI IN ESTUARY OF BARITO RIVER	140
79. EVALUATION OF MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAM IN THE BANJAR DISTRICT OF SOUTH KALIMANTAN PROVINCE	141
80. OLIGARCHY AUTHORITY EFFECT OF HIV/AIDS MITIGATIONS IN INDONESIA	142
81. MOLECULAR ADAPTATION RESPONSE OF IMMUNITY SYSTEM ON POPULATION EXPOSED TO AIR POLLUTION	143

TRACK F:WETLAND STUDIES	144
82. RESPONSE OF TROPICAL PEAT SWAMP FOREST SPECIES SEEDLINGS TO ARBUSCULAR MYCORRHIZA APPLICATION IN THE NURSERY.....	145
83. PHYSICS LEARNING BASED ON WETLAND AND BANJARNESE CULTURE.....	146
84. THE FEASIBILITY STUDY ON TRAPPING EXPERIMENTS WITH LIGHTS IN BARITO RIVER OF INDONESIA	147
85. KINDNESS OF FISHING GEAR ON SEA WATER IN TANAH LAUT REGION	148
86. BUILDING DATA WAREHOUSE AND DATA MINING IN RESEARCH OF WETLAND ENVIRONMENTS	149
FUTURE EVENTS.....	150
CSR.....	161

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Conference Chair Message

Farooq Ahmed Jam (Ph.D.)

3rd International Conference on “Emerging Trends In Academic Research”(ETAR-2016) serves as platform that aims to help the scholarly community across nations to explore the critical role of multidisciplinary innovations for sustainability and growth of human societies. This conference provides opportunity to the academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from across various disciplines to discuss avenues for interdisciplinary innovations and identify effective ways to address the regional and global challenges faced by our societies. The research ideas and studies that we received for this conference are very promising, unique, and impactful. I believe, these studies have the potential to address key challenges in various sub-domains of social sciences and applied sciences. The scholars attending this conference will certainly find it helpful in refining their own research ideas, finding solutions to basic/applied problems they face and interacting with other renowned scholars for possible future collaborations.

I am really thankful to our honorable scientific and review committee for spending much of their time in reviewing the papers for this event, selecting the best paper awards and helping the participants in publishing their research in affiliated journals. Also special thanks to all the session chairs from industry, academia and policy-making institutions who volunteered their time and support to make this event a success.

A very special thanks to the great scholars for being here with us as key note speakers. Their valuable thoughts will surely open the horizon of new research and practice for the conference participants coming from across the globe. I am also thankful to all the participants for being here with us to create an environment of knowledge sharing and learning. We the scholars of this world belong to the elite educated class of this society and we owe a lot to return back to this society. Let's break all the discriminating barriers and get free from all minor affiliations. Let's contribute even a little or single step for betterment of society and welfare of humanity to bring prosperity, peace and harmony in this world. Stay blessed.

Type of ETAR Papers

For this year, ETAR has two types of papers: *Empirical Studies* and *Insight*. Research papers meet the needs of researcher and are reviewed on the basis of highest academic standards. The objective of the academic paper is to contribute to the scientific body of knowledge. On the contrary, Insight papers meet the needs of policy makers and professionals and are reviewed on the basis of high practical standards. The objective of the Insight is to identify the real world problems and how they can be solved with the help of information systems.

Reviewing Criteria

In ETAR all papers are judged on the same criteria (relevance, significance, originality, validity and clarity). However some criteria differ between the Research papers and Insight papers.

Relevance: Relevance has a great impact on the theme of the conference. The material is relevant and according to the theme of the conference.

Significance: Knowledge in different researches in the conference is related to research papers and insight papers.

Originality: Ideas that are new for the researchers are used in the conference.

Validity: Research papers in the conference are based on theory while the insight papers in the research are based on experimental researches. References are according to content.

Clarity: Papers are according to the format, language is easy and understandable by the audience in the conference.

Acceptance Rates

Full Research Papers				
Submitted Papers	Accepted Papers	Withdrawn	Unqualified papers	Acceptance Rate
120	83	3	34	69%

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A huge number of people helped in conducting the conference. First of all thanks to all the members of the Conference and Program Committee and representatives of the ETAR board and their helpers. We also want to thank all the Track Chairs, and reviewers, as well as all the members of the Scientific Committee for their help in the review process and organizing the tracks and special sessions. We thank everyone for their hard work and dedication to this conference and we look forward to the latest episode of the ETAR tradition.

Farooq Ahmed Jam (Ph.D.), Tariq Iqbal Khan (Ph.D.)
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*Civil and Environmental Engineering
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn, Malaysia*

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Algeria*

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L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan

Farah Jemili

*Department of Computer Sciences, High Institute of Computer
and Communication Techniques, Sousse University, Tunisia*

Nahid Sanzida

*Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET)
Bangladesh*

HEALTH AND MEDICINE STUDIES

Dr. Husaini, SKM, M.Kes

*Associate Professor in Public Health
University of Lambung Mangkurat-Indonesia*

Balachandar S. Sayapathi (Ph.D.)

Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya

Ahmed Kaid Naji Allow (Ph.D.)

*Head of Dept. of Human Physiology
College of Medicine and Health Sciences
Sana'a University, R. Yemen*

Prof. Dr. drg. Andi Zulkifli, M.Kes

*Faculty of Public Health Hasanuddin University,
Makassar, Indonesia*

Sukri Palutturi, SKM, M.Kes, MSc. PH, (Ph.D.)

*Associate Professor in Public Health
University of Hasanuddin Makassar – Indonesia*

Fauzie Rahman

Head of Health Policy Management Department at School of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

Helia Rahbari

Faculty of Paramedical Sciences at Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Dr Narjis Rizvi

Aga Khan University, stadium road – Karachi – Pakistan

Dr. Elvira Urgel (Ph.D.)

Centro Escolar University, China

Maria Bea Lao

Medical Technology/Medical Laboratory Science University of the Immaculate Conception Philippine

Nima Kasraie

Children's Mercy Hospital United State

Haseen Fariha

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University, Bangladesh

Der-Hsiang Huang

Graduate Institute of Professional Development in Education, Da-Yeh University, Taiwan

Kazushi Okamoto

Aichi Prefectural University japan

Abolhassani Shahla

Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences, Shahrekord, Iran

Dr. Umme Kulsum Rima

*Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science & Technology University
Dinajpur, Bangladesh*

Mohammad A. H. Khan

Faculty of Veterinary Science, Bangladesh Agricultural University

Enayatollah Kalantar

*Department of Microbiology and Immunology, School of Medicine,
Alborz University of Medical Sciences, Karaj, Iran*

Cahit Canbay

Yeditepe University, Turkey

Rahbari, Helia

*Faculty of Paramedical Sciences at Shahid Beheshti University of
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Cheng-Chi Chang

*Graduated Institute of Oral Biology, National Taiwan University,
Taipei, Taiwan*

Bodin Oleg N

Ling Tung University Taiwan

Zahra Godarzi

Tehran University of Medical Sciences Iran

Zhou Rui-Hua

*School of Public Health, North China University Of Science And
Technology*

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Prof. Dr. Ghazali Bin Sulong



Prof. Dr. Ghazali Bin Sulong received his BSc. in Statistics from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia in 1979, and M.Sc. and Ph.D. in computing from University of Wales, United Kingdom in 1982 and 1989 respectively. His academic career has begun since 1982 at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM). In Jan. 1999, he was promoted as a full Professor of Image Processing and Pattern Recognition at Faculty of Computing, UTM. Since July 2016 he was seconded at Universiti Malaysia Terengganu. His current research interests include Biometric – fingerprint identification, face recognition, ear recognition, iris verification, handwriting recognition; Digital forensic – writer identification, image and video forgeries recognition, signature verification, image encryption, watermarking and steganography; Medical imaging (MRI, CT and Mammogram) – tumor detection, segmentation, 3D visualization and volume calculation; Image retrieval; Vehicle tracking; Human activities recognition. He has authored/co-authored of more than 150 technical papers for journals, conference proceedings and book chapters.

Jay P. Sah(Ph. D.)



Dr. Jay P. Sah is a Research Faculty at the Southeast Environmental Research Center, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, USA, and has 32 years of teaching and research. Before coming to USA in 1995, he was a Lecturer at the Central Department of Botany, Tribhuvan University, Nepal. Dr. Sah is an expert in studying vegetation-environment relationships and effects of natural and anthropogenic disturbances on pattern and processes in various types of plant communities, including upland forests and floodplains, wet prairies, marshes and other seasonal wetlands. His research approach includes the use of multivariate statistical techniques to interpret relationships among vegetation and environmental variables in large data sets, spatial integration of the analytical results via extensive GIS databases, and system dynamics modelling. He is also involved in inter-disciplinary research on socio-economic issues, conservation, and natural resource management in Nepal. Dr. Sah has published 40 peer-reviewed research articles, 32 semi-technical articles and chapters, and 50+ technical reports. He has given more than 50 presentations at national and international meetings and 20 invited lectures/seminars. Dr. Sah has served as editor/associate editor on several journals. Since 2015, he is an Advisory Editor of the Journal of Wetlands Environmental Management' published by Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarmasin, Indonesia

Vivi Andasari (Ph.D.)



Postdoctoral Associate in Zaman Lab (BU) & Kamm Lab (MIT). Vivi is a mathematical/theoretical biologist who, in particular, has been doing mathematical modelling of cancer growth and progression. She obtained her Ph.D. in Mathematics from the University of Dundee in Scotland, the United Kingdom, in 2011, where she studied under the supervision of Prof Mark Chaplain FRSE, a renowned scientist in mathematical modelling of cancer. Prior to Ph.D., Vivi also obtained a Professional Doctorate in Engineering degree in Mathematics from Eindhoven University of Technology in the Netherlands (2007), a Master of Science in Engineering Mathematics from Chalmers University of Technology in Sweden (2004), and a Bachelor of Engineering in Electrical Engineering from the University of Indonesia (1999). She has been doing postdoctoral research training at the University of Dundee, Wake Forest University School of Medicine (USA), and Boston University and MIT (USA). Her work entails mathematical modelling and computer simulation studies of biological and medical processes such as chick embryo gastrulation, wound healing, and cell migration; the last one being the main mechanism of cancer invasion and also her main research interest. She has presented her research worldwide and received several research and travel grants. In 2010 she was awarded a Kartini Award by

3rd International Conference on Emerging Trends In Academic Research
(ETAR-September, 26-27, 2016)
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Kartini magazine and the first lady of Indonesia for her
work and research.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhaimin Ismoen



Professor Dr. Muhaimin Ismoen was awarded Bachelor Degree in Mathematics Education by Sebelas Maret University (UNS), Master Degree in Mathematics by Gajah Mada University (GMU) Indonesia and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Industrial Mathematics by National University of Malaysia (UKM) in 2010. He was appointed as an Associate Professor in Engineering Mathematics at Universiti Teknologi Brunei (UTB) since 2015. Prior as an Associate Professor of Mathematics at Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia (UTHM) Malaysia and also as a Coordinator of The Center for Research in Computational Mathematics (CERCOM) at UTHM, 2010 -2012.

He is active for doing research and publication in field of Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) that are now becoming trends area. From this research, he published about 81 articles in which 60 articles were published in International Journals and 22 articles were published in Proceeding Conferences. A total of 60 articles were indexed by Google Scholar (with total citations of 406 and h-index of 12) and a total of 44 articles were indexed by Scopus (with total citations of 278 and h-index of 9).

His activities also include supervision for Master's Students and Ph.D. students; External Examiners/Evaluators for Master and Ph.D. Thesis;

Reviewer for some reputed international journals and conferences; Editorial Board for International Journal of Innovation in Mechanical Engineering and Advanced Materials; Invited Speakers for International/National Conferences; Research Collaboration; A member/Associate member of UTB's research cluster in field of "Flow Modelling and Simulation" and "Fuel Processing, Handling & Marketing".

ETAR 2016 Track's Chairs

Business Management & Economic Studies

Sutarto Hadi & Jay P. Sah

Social Sciences & Humanities

Chairil Faif Pasani & Ghazali Bin Sulong

Mawaddah, Siti & Nasruddin Luthfie

Catherine Trudelle & Else Fourine

Hammad Martapura & Slamet Subiyantoro

Engineering & Technology Studies

Muhaimin Ismoen & Ghazali Bin Sulong

Vivi Andasari & Jay P. Sah

Health and Medicine Studies

Ratna Setyaningrum & Husaini, Fawaz

Laily Khairiyati & Fauzie Rahman

Wetland Studies

Roselina Panghiyangani & Yudi Firmanul Arifin

Physical and Applied Sciences

Dewantara, Dewi & Vivi Andasari

Suryadi, Budi & Kamaliyah

ETAR 2016 Panels

“Improving the Quality of Research: Contribution to Academia & Society”

Moderator: Farooq Ahmed Jam & Sutarto Hadi

The Panel members will be involved in discussion related to: Sustainability oriented innovation and technology researches have received increasing attention over the past 10 to 15 years. In this panel the magnitude and pervasiveness of quality research initiatives will be discussed. The panel members will give their comments and feedback on analytical and practical implications of fundamental shifts in research quality and contribution to society. The basic parameters of research quality enhancement, which are helpful to publish in top tier journals, will be considered. The focus of research on local community issues will be highlighted. Audience will be involved in discussion and their feedback will be acknowledged.

Best Paper Nominee List

Undergraduate Student's Interest to Entrepreneurship at Lambung Mangkurat University
*Hastin Umi Anisah, Wimby Wandary, Rifqi Novriyandana**
Lambung Mangkurat University South Kalimantan, Indonesia

Characteristics of Water Retention of Ombrotropic Peats under Different Land Uses
Kurnain, Ahmad, Hayati, Afiah.*
University of Lambung Mangkurat, Indonesia

Modelling the Relationship between Material Waste Generation and NVAAs in Construction Work
Aqli Mursadin, Isra*
University of Lambung Mangkurat, Indonesia

Wood Material Grading Process Automation using Backpropagation Artificial Neural Network
Khatimi, Husnul. Sari, Yuslena, Alkaff, Muhammad., Pramunendar, Anggi,*
University of Lambung Mangkurat, Indonesia

Management Innovation as Complementary of Technology Innovation in Boosting Dynamic Capability
Ismi Rajiani, Hairul*
Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin
Universitas Islam Kalimantan Banjarmasin

Economic Development Strategy of Coastal Community in Kotabaru Regency

*Alim Ahmad Bahri, Udiansyah, Nasruddin Deasy
Arisanty**
Lambung Mangkurat University

**Changing Paradigm Of Intelligences through
Implementation of Multiple Intelligences Theory in
Science Classroom**

Atiek Winarti
University of Lambung Mangkurat, Indonesia

**The Difference of Self-Regulated Learning Based On
Gender in Smpn 3 Banjarmasin**

Ririanti Rachmayanie Jamain, Nina Permatasari*
Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Indonesia

**Molecular Adaptation Response of Immunity System
on Population Exposed Air Pollution**

Mohammad Zulkarnain, Rostika Flora, Toto Harto, Dwi
Apriani, Novita Adela*
University of Sriwijaya, Indonesia

**The Effectiveness of Charcoal Powder Size in Biogas
Purification**

Achmad Kusairi Samlawi, Afien Febrian, Qomariyatus
Sholihah*
University of Lambung Mangkurat, Indonesia

ETAR 2016 Best Paper Award Winner

Modelling the Relationship between Material Waste Generation and NVAAs in Construction Work

*Aqli Mursadin**, *Isra*

University of Lambung Mangkurat, Indonesia

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Professor in mathematics Education ULM

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Prof. Dr. Ir. H. Yudi Firmanul Arifin, M.SC

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Conference Coordinator

Dr. Husaini, SKM, M.Kes

Associate Professor in Public Health ULM

Editor

Dr Ahmad Saddam (Ph.D.)

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CONFERENCE PROGRAM
Welcome Reception & Registration
8:00 am –8:30 am
Opening Ceremony (08:30am – 10:15 am)
Venue: Room 1

08:30 am - 08:45am	Welcome Remarks - Prof. Dr. Ir. H. Yudi Firmanul Arifin, M.SC - Head of Organizing Committee ETAR 2016
08: 45am - 09:00am	Opening Speech - Prof. Dr. H. Sutarto Hadi, M.Si, M.S - Conference President and Rector of Lambung Mangkurat University (ULM) Banjarmasin, Indonesia
09: 00am - 09: 15am	Opening Speech – Dr. Farooq Ahmad Jam- Conference Chair ETAR-2016 & Executive Director Global Illuminators
09:15 am - 09:30am	Opening Speech - Ibnu Sina,S.Pi, M.Si - City Mayor of Banjarmasin
09:30 am - 09:45am	Keynote Speech - Prof. Dr. Ghazali Bin Sulong- Faculty of Computing, Universiti of Technology Malaysia
09:45 am - 10:00am	Keynote Speech - Dr. Jay P. Sah - Research Faculty at the Southeast Environmental Research Center, Florida International University, USA

10: 00am - 10:15am	Keynote Speech - Dr. Vivi Andasari - Associate Professor in Zaman Lab (BU) & Kamm Lab (MIT), Boston University, USA
10:15am - 10.30am	Keynote Speech - Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhaimin Ismoen - Associate Professor in Engineering Mathematics at Universiti Teknologi Brunei (UTB) Brunei Darussalam
10:30 am - 10:45am	Group Photo & Award Ceremony

Grand Networking Session and Tea Break (10:45 am – 11:15 am)

DAY 01 Monday (September 26, 2016)

Session 1 (11:15 am – 01:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Chairil Faif Pasani & Ghazali Bin Sulong

Track: Social Sciences and Humanities

ETAR-16-109	Analysis of Urban Conflict Networks: Theoretical and Methodological Perspectives	Catherine Trudelle
ETAR-16-110	Siyakhulisa is an Early Childhood Development (ECD) Intervention Project Aimed at Improving The Knowledge and Skills of Early Childhood Development Practitioners in Townships in South Africa.	Elsa Fourie
ETAR-16-125	Toward Elderly friendly place making: Concepts and Steps	Bhezadfar Mostafa
ETRA-16-132	Learning Barrier and Learning Motivation of Nursing Students in Poltekkes Banjarmasin	Hammad Martapura
ETAR-16-138	Management Profile of Traditional Craft in City-based Region and Craft Management in Farm-based Region	Slamet Subiyantoro
ETAR-16-143	Lower Secondary School Student's Written Mathematical Communication based on Gender	Noor Fajriah
ETAR-16-150	The Urgency of Local Act Draft on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Way Kanan	Charlyna S. Purba
ETAR-16-154	Development Module Physics on Subject Matter Temperature and Heat Integration Local Wisdom in Making Coconut Oil	Mustika Wati Misbah
ETAR-16-155	The Meaning of Trade for the Dayak Ethnic People of South Barito Central Kalimantan (An Analysis in the Adaptation Trading Style Communication and the Usage of Verbal Language)	Novaria Maulina

Lunch Break (01:00 pm – 2:00 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (September 26, 2016)

Session 1 (11:15 am – 01:00 pm)

Venue: Room 2

Session Chairs: Fauzie Rahman & Nasruddin Luthfie

Track: Social Sciences & Humanities

ETAR-16-160	Community Radio in South Kalimantan: Development and Issues	Ellisa Vikalista
ETAR-16-163	City Branding Banjarmasin BAIMAN by sosial media and below the line Media.	Netty Herawaty
ETAR-16-170	Redox Reaction Learning by Using Field Dependent-Field Independent Cognitive Style Based Model	Arif Sholahuddin
ETAR-16-171	The Correlation Between Intelegency with Social Interaction on Student of Guidance and Counselling Department Faculty Of Teacher Training and Education Unlam Banjarmasin	Permatasari Nina
ETAR-16-172	Moral Considerations and Gender Student Learning in Civic Education	Sarbaini
ETAR-16-177	Economic Development Strategy of Coastal Community in Kotabaru Regency	Deasy Arisanty
ETAR-16-178	Diamond Trader Practice: Access and Utilize Capital on Diamond Trading in Martapura, South Borneo	Yusuf Hidayat
ETAR-16-179	The Effect of Instructional Strategies on Student Achievement in Physics: A Meta-Analysis Study Viewed from Topics of Physics and Kinds of Student Achievements	Sarah Miriam
ETAR-16-182	Cognitive Conflict Assignment Strategy in Mathematics Instruction	Iskandar Zulkarnain

Lunch Break: (01:00 pm – 02:00 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (September 26, 2016)

Session 1 (11:15 am – 01:00 pm)

Venue: Room 3

Session Chairs: Dewantara, Dewi & Vivi Andasari

Track: Physical and Applied Sciences

ETAR-16-131	Adaftation of Farmers Wetlands on Water Purification Technology The Mandastana Village, South Kalimantan	Budi Suryadi
ETAR-16-147	Habitat and Phytochemical Analysis of Red Gemor (<i>Nothaphoebe coriacea</i> (Kosterm)) on Peat-Swamp Forest Areas, Central Kalimantan	Yudi Firmanul Arifin
ETAR-16-148	Agroforestry Concept on Peat Land Areas Based on Jelutung in Central Kalimantan	Yudi Firmanul Arifin
ETAR-16-151	The Intraspecific Variability of Indonesian Cempedak (<i>Artocarpus integer</i> (Thunb.) Merr.) Based on Morphological Characters	Dewi Kartika
ETAR-16-152	Characteristics of Water Retention of Ombrotropic Peats under Different Land Uses	Ahmad Kurnain
ETAR-16-153	Morphological Characterization and Pathogenicity of <i>Colletotrichum</i> species agent causing anthracnose on Red Paper From Magelang, Indonesia	Noorkomala Sari
ETAR-16-158	Soil Surface Properties Control the Sorption of Organic Carbon onto the Raised-bed Soils of Tropical Tidal Swamplands	Akhmad R. Saidy
ETAR-16-161	The Correlation between Computational Estimation Ability and Mathematical Learning Achievement	Kamaliyah
ETAR-16-173	Characterization and Derivatization of Lignin from Black Liquor of Empty Fruit Bunches Organosolv Process	Syahmani

Lunch Break (01:00 pm –02:00 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (September 26, 2016)

Session 1 (11:15 am – 01:00 pm)

Venue: Room 4

Session Chairs: Husaini, Fawaz & Ratna Setyaningrum

Track: Health and Medicine Studies

ETAR-16-133	The Role of Community Leaders in the Incident of Diarrhea in Sub District Paringin Period 2011-2014 (The Case Study: Csr Program Pt Adaro Indonesia)	Aan Nurhadi
ETAR-16-135	Cyp19a1 Gene Expression in Patients With Polycystic Ovary Syndrome	Roselina Panghiyangani
ETAR-16-137	Inhibition of Propolis and Trigona Spp Against Methicilin Resisten Staphylococcus Aureus And Vancomisin Resisten Staphylococcus Aureus	Leka Lutpiatina
ETAR-16-140	Health Seeking Behavior of Family's Child Tuberculosis In South Kalimantan Province	Bahrul Ilmi
ETAR-16-141	The Relation of Pattern Take Care of Parent with the Risk of Misuse Napza at Adolescent in the Sebamban Baru Village Subdistrict of Sungai Loban District Tanah Bumbu, Indonesia	Syarniah
ETAR-16-145	Analysis of Factors Affecting the Ability of Self-Management (Self-Management) Diabetes Patients	Endang Sri Purwanti
ETAR-16-146	The Correlation Between Knowledge and Intention with Self-Efficacy of Pregnant Women to Attend Antenatal Care At Healthcare Professionals	Nina Mardiana
ETAR-16-134	Relationship Between Hygiene and Sanitation with the Bacteriological Quality of Drinking Water Depots in Balangan District	Suriadi Alus

Lunch Break: (01:00 pm – 02:00 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (September 26, 2016)

Session 2 (02:00 pm – 03:30 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Catherine Trudelle & Elsa Fourine

Track: Social Sciences and Humanities

ETAR-16-186	Changing Paradigm of Intelligences through Implementation of Multiple Intelligences Theory In Science Classroom	Saiyidah Mahtari
ETAR-16-188	Rural Community Behavior in the Framework of Community Empowerment for Sustainable Conservation Forest Management	Hamdani Fauzi
ETAR-16-190	The Mapping of Flood Risk Area	Karnanto Hendra Murliawan
ETAR-16-194	Analysis of Potential Mandiri Areas Culinary Tourism (KWKM) in Pos Street Banjarmasin	Ellisa Vikalista
ETAR-16-195	Characteristic and Pattern of Coal Mining In Kutai Kartarnegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province	Nasruddin Luthfie
ETAR-16-196	Indigenous Conservation of Sugar Palm for Economic Resilience in Papuyuan Village, South Kalimantan Indonesia	Krisdianto kris
ETAR-16-197	Survey on Characterization of Algebraic Thinking of Primary School Students	Harja Santana Purba
ETAR-16-198	Hybrid Edge Detection for High Performance Steganography	Harja Santana Purba

DAY 01 Monday (September 26, 2016)

Session 2 (02:00 pm – 03:30 pm)

Venue: Room 2

Session Chairs: Sutarto Hadi & Jav P. Sah

Track: Business Management and Economic Studies

ETAR-16-112	E-Commerce Impact on Indonesian Small Medium Enterprise in Asean Economic Community Era: Economic Effect	Astri Amanda Ayu Pratiwi Lubis
ETAR-16-130	Antecedent Factors in The Implementation of Accounting System And Performance Of Information System (How Readiness of the Implementation For Accrual Based Financial Reporting on the Local Government in South Kalimantan Indonesia)	Syaiful Hifni
ETAR-16-142	Undergraduate Student's Interest to Entrepreneurship at Lambung Mangkurat University	Hastin Umi Anisah
ETAR-16-159	The Influence of Company Age and Owner's Manager's Education to the Accounting Information Application in Small and Medium Enterprises	Galuh Tresna Murti
ETAR-16-176	Management Innovation as Complementary of Technology Innovation in Boosting Dynamic Capability	Ismi Rajiani,
ETAR-16-189	Impacts of Oil Palm on Farmer's Welfare, Income Distribution and Poverty Alleviation	Luthfi Fatah
ETAR-16-202	The Establishment of Culture of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprise at Sentra Industri Rajut Binong Jati By Information Management System Design Based on Java Web	Adi Rachmanto

DAY 01 Monday (September 26, 2016)

Session 2 (02:00 pm – 03:30 pm)

Venue: Room 3

Session Chairs: Survadi, Budi & Kamalivah

Track: Physical and Applied Sciences

ETAR-16-183	Physical Life and Applied Sciences, Development of Physics Module on Fluid Subject Integrated the Floating Market Culture	Dewi Dewantara
ETAR-16-184	Optimal Inventory Control System with Stochastic Demand	Pardi Affandi
ETAR-16-187	Diversity of Waterbirds In The Reclamation Area of Pt Adaro Indonesia, South Kalimantan	Maulana Khalid Riefani
ETAR-16-191	Biodiversity of Tabukan South Kalimantan Wetlands: Exploitation of Weeds, Purun Tikus (<i>Eleocharis Dulcis</i>) In Supporting Forest Community and Environment	Anna Maria Makalew
ETAR-16-201	Rural Community Behaviour in the Framework of Community Empowerment for Sustainable Conservation Forest Management	Hamdani Fauzi
ETAR-16-204	Study Nanochlorophyll Eleocharis Dulcis Photosensitizer Eksogen Organic for Photodynamic Therapy	Totok Wianto
ETAR-16-205	Production of Cetane Improver Use Castor Oil (<i>Ricinus Communis</i>): Optimazion of Mol Ratio of Acetic Anhydride to Methyl Ricinoleate (Aa:Mr) And Reaction Time	Abdullah

DAY 01 Monday (September 26, 2016)

Session 2 (02:00 pm – 03:30 pm)

Venue: Room 4

Session Chairs: Lenie Marlinae & Fauzie Rahman

Track: Health and Medicine Studies

ETAR-16-149	The Relationship Between the Density of Residential, Lighting And Spacious Ventilation With Pulmonary Tuberculosis Incidence In Mataraman	Lena Rosida
ETAR-16-185	Effect of Karamunting Fruit Juice (<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> L.) to Advanced Glycation End-products (AGEs) and Lipid Profile as Advanced Complications of Diabetes Mellitus	Pandji Winata Nurikhwan
ETAR-16-209	Operculum Movement And Microanatomy Skin Structure of Periophthalmodon Schlosseri in Estuary of Barito River	Muhamat
ETAR-16-216	Evaluation of Malaria Eradication Program in the Banjar District of South Kalimantan Province	Syamsul Arifin
ETAR-16-217	Oligarchy Authority Effect to of HIV/AIDS Mitigations in Indonesia	Husaini
ETAR-16-219	Molecular Adaptation Response of Immunity System on Population Exposed Air Pollution	Mohammad Zulkarnain

DAY 01 Monday (September 26, 2016)

Session 3 (03:30 pm – 04:45 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Hammad Martapura & Slamet Subivantoro

Track: Social Sciences and Humanities

ETAR-16-199	Political Clientelism in Central Kalimantan: Evidence of Decentralization and Democratization Problems in Local Region	Netty Herawaty
ETAR-16-200	Character development of Independently and Responsibility in the Riverbank Junior High School Students in Banjarmasin through Number Head Together (NHT)	Chairil Faif Pasani
ETAR-16-206	The Difference of Self-Regulated Learning Based on Gender in SMPN 3 Banjarmasin	Ririanti Rachmayanie Jamain
ETAR-16-210	The Implementation of Cooperative Learning Model Based ACSI(Action Cards Speak Independent) to Improving Learning Outcomes and Students' Motivation In the School Chemistry 1 Subject of Chemistry Education Study Program FKIP ULM	Almubarak,
ETAR-16-211	Development of Student's Book Characterizing Realistic Mathematics on Triangle for Grade VII Junior High School Students	Siti Mawaddah

Tea Break: (04:45 pm to 05:00 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (September 26, 2016)

Session 3 (03:30 pm – 04:45 pm)

Venue: Room 2

Session Chairs: Muhaimin Ismoen & Ghazali Bin Sulong

Track: Engineering and Technology Studies

ETAR-16-139	Prototype Profile Matching For Selection Decision Support Positions In Particular The Company Or Government	Juhriyansyah Dalle Dwi Hastuti
ETAR-16-156	The Development Of Media Game Control Based on Adobe Flash In Improving Arabic Vocabulary Student MTs.	Moh. Iqbal Assyauqi
ETAR-16-157	The Implementation of Movie Maker Media in Indonesian Language Course for the Mild mentally retarded Students	Drs. Hamsi Mansur
ETAR-16-165	Modelling the Relationship between Material Waste Generation and NVAAs in Construction Work	Aqli Mursadin
ETAR-16-166	Wood Material Grading Process Automation using Backpropagation Artificial Neural Network	Muhammad Alkaff

Tea Break: (04:45 pm to 05:00 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (September 26, 2016)

Session 3 (03:30 pm – 04:45 pm)

Venue: Room 3

Session Chairs: Vivi Andasari & Jay P. Sah

Track: Engineering and Technology Studies

ETAR-16-167	Estimation Erosion Based Geographic Information System For Rating Characteristics Watershed Tabunio in the District of Tanah Laut	Syarifuddin Kadir
ETAR-16-169	Land cover Changes Through Geographic Information Systems in Order to carrying capacity Determine Satui Watershed South Kalimantan Province	Badaruddin Fahutan
ETAR-16-174	Evaluation of Tidal and Channel Geometry Effects to Dissolved Iron Accumulation Pattern In Terantang Reclamation Channel	Rony Riduan
ETAR-16-180	The Effectiveness of Charcoal Powder Size in Biogas Purification	Achmad Kusairi Samlawi
ETAR-16-181	Utilization of Fly Ash, Palm-Pressed Fibers, and Empty Fruit Bunches of Oil Palm in Lightweight Concrete	Yulian Firmanul Arifin
ETAR-16-192	Irrigation Requirement and Water Availability Analysis for Jejangkit Ii Area	Maya Amalia

Tea Break: (04:45 pm to 05:00 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (September 26, 2016)

Session 3 (03:30 pm – 04:45 pm)

Venue: Room 4

Session Chairs: Roselina Panghiyangani & Yudi Firmanul Arifin

Track: Wetland Studies

ETAR-16-144	Response of Tropical Peat Swamp Forest Species Seedlings to Arbuscular Mycorrhiza Application in the Nursery	Tri Wira Yuwati
ETAR-16-162	Physics learning Based on Wetland and Banjarnese Culture	Misbah
ETAR-16-164	The Feasibility Study on Trapping Experiments with lights in Barito River of Indonesia	Ahmadi
ETAR-16-168	Kindness of Fishing Gear on Sea Water in Tanah Laut Region	Rusmilyansari
ETAR-16-175	Building Data Warehouse and Data Mining In Research of Wetland Environments	Fatma Indriani

Tea Break: (04:45 pm to 05:00 pm)

DAY 01 Monday (September 26, 2016)

Panel Discussion Session (05:00 pm – 05:30 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Panel Discussion* on

“Improving the Quality of Research: Contribution to Academia & Society”

Panellists	Dr. Farooq Ahmed Jam
	Prof. Sutarto Hadi
Participants	All Participants

The Panel members will be involved in discussion related to: Sustainability oriented innovation and technology researches have received increasing attention over the past 10 to 15 years. In this panel the magnitude and pervasiveness of quality research initiatives will be discussed. The panel members will give their comments and feedback on analytical and practical implications of fundamental shifts in research quality and contribution to society. The basic parameters of research quality enhancement, which are helpful to publish in top tier journals. The focus of research on local community issues will be highlighted. Audience will be involved in discussion and their feedback will be acknowledged.

Closing Ceremony: (05:30pm – 06:00 pm)

LIST OF CONFERENCE GUESTS

The following scholars/practitioners/educationists don't have any paper presentations; however they will be attending the conference as delegates and observers.

ID	Name	Affiliation	Country
ETAR-16-221	Alfian	Lambung Mangkurat University, South Kalimantan, Indonesia	Indonesia
ETAR-16-222	Prof. Dr. Ghazali Bin Sulong-	University of Technology, Malaysia	Malaysia
ETAR-16-223	Dr. Jay P. Sah	Research Faculty at the Southeast Environmental Research Center, Florida International University, USA	USA
ETAR-16-224	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhaimin Ismoen	Associate Professor in Engineering Mathematics at Universiti Teknologi, Brunei (UTB) Brunei Darussalam	Brunei

DAY 02 Tuesday, (September 27, 2016) **“CITY TOUR”**

Gathering of Participants at the Lobby of Golden Tulip Galaxy
Banjarmasin, Indonesia at 9:00 am

Departure: 9:30 am for City Tour
Drop Back at Golden Tulip Galaxy Banjarmasin, Indonesia,
At 4:00 pm

Important Note: This tour is organized by Global Illuminators and entry to this tour is free for all participants. You may also bring your Siblings/Family/Friends but you have to register for them on registration desk on day 1 of conference.



TRACK A: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & ECONOMIC STUDIES



E-Commerce Impact on Indonesian Small Medium Enterprise in Asean Economic Community Era: Economic Effect

**Astri Amanda^{1*}, Ayu Pratiwi Lubis²,
Shinta Meiliani³**

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Abstract

One of the goals of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) establishment is to accelerate the economic growth of the countries in Southeast Asia. Economic integration is an important step for achieving the AEC that is competitive and active in the global economy. One of AEC blueprint is "towards a region of equitable economic development through Small Medium Enterprise (SME) development and programs of the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI)". Indonesia has SMEs that have an important role and contribute to the national economy. The total number of SMEs in Indonesia is as many as 57.89 million units, equivalent to 99.99% of the total national businesses. From that amount, only 0.75% were exported, the rest still do the transaction inside Indonesia. Internet users in Indonesia increase year by year. Use of the Internet can be referred to as e-commerce. In this AEC era, SMEs in Indonesia are expected to compete with another country and/or in the country with e-commerce tools. The purpose of this study is analysing the role of e-commerce in improving the competitiveness of SMEs in Indonesia in the era of the AEC. Data were collected using a literature study using secondary data that were analysed by descriptive analysis method. According to data from ICD Research Institute, number of e-commerce market in Indonesia of the year 2012-2015 increased by 42%. The results of this study are that e-commerce plays a role in improving the competitiveness of SMEs in Indonesia in the era of the MEA.

Keywords: ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), Small Medium Enterprise, E-Commerce

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Undergraduate Students' Interest to Entrepreneurship at Lambung Mangkurat University

**Hastin Umi Anisah¹, Wimby Wandary², Rifqi
Novriyandana^{3*}**

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South Kalimantan, Indonesia

Abstract

As a preliminary study, this research aims to describe and measuring inter-variable correlation of entrepreneurial attitude, entrepreneurial motivation, and entrepreneurial intention towards undergraduate students. The acquired knowledge will provide insights for the potentials; hopefully, it will be useful for the further development and management in building a strong sense of entrepreneurship among graduates. As Rosmiati, Junias & Munawar (2015) mention that students' attitude, motivation and interest are required for them to behave entrepreneurially in order to identify business opportunity and empower it to create a working field for the society. This research approaches non-parametrically, empowering Kendall Tau technique in hypothesis testing. Random sampling technique in data collection activities resulted in 48 respondents who provided the primary data for this research. This technique is considered as suitable since it is being used to test above 10 ordinals or rank. According to Sugiyono (2012), this technique is developable to seek the correlation coefficient partially. Descriptive statistics were used to describe the respondents' characteristics and the research variable, and identify outliers. The result of data analysis found that entrepreneurial attitude of students is negative or insignificant. Entrepreneurial motivation is low, and there is lack of entrepreneurial motivation. Furthermore, only entrepreneurial motivation is positively and significantly related to entrepreneurial intention. The founding of Pusat Kajian dan Penerapan Kewirausahaan (Puskapen KWU) as the university's entrepreneurship research centre, is a manner to represent its concern toward entrepreneurship within society, thus its existence aims to increase the organizational capacity and quality.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Attitude, Entrepreneurial Motivation, Entrepreneurial Intention, Undergraduate

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The Influence of Company Age and Owner's/Manager's Education on the Accounting Information Application in Small and Medium Enterprises

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Abstract

The objective of this research was to analyse the influence of company age and owner's/manager's education on the accounting information application in small and medium enterprises in Suci T-shirt Centre Bandung. As much as 60 Small & Medium-Enterprises were chosen as sample based on simple random sampling method. Research method was empirical study and the research design was verificative descriptive. Data were analysed using multiple regression analysis with hypothetical statistic of t-test and 5% error estimated. Primary data were collected, and the data already tested in terms of their reliability and validity. The result shows that the company age and owner's/manager's education positively influence the accounting information application in Small & Medium Enterprises.

Keywords: Company Age, Owner's/manager's Education, Accounting Information Application

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Management Innovation as Complementary of Technology Innovation in Boosting Dynamic Capability

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Abstract

Technological innovation with related notions such as product development, radical versus incremental innovation as well as diffusion and adoption has dominated innovation research. However, falling trade barriers, decreasing transaction costs, stagnating developed markets and overheating emerging markets are forcing firms to look for other areas in which to innovate as a means of gaining and maintaining competitive advantage. Management innovation is changing the nature of management within organizations by, for instance, adapting organizational structures, processes, and practices to generate a valuable source of competitive advantage. Scholars have started emphasizing that, in order to capture the full benefits of innovation, technological innovation needs to be combined with management innovation. Ironically, despite the recent surge in academic interest, management innovation remains an under-researched topic. To fill the gap, in this paper we will conceptualize management innovation to clarify understanding of management innovation, its underlying dimensions, antecedents, impact on performance as well as the contextual factors that affect management innovation. As most innovations are related to product development, this study highlights management practices as a process innovation in responding to the current trend. While there is a growing body of in-depth qualitative research that provides insight into the sequence of events that occur during process innovation, these highly context-dependent studies have not systematically analysed the organizational capabilities related to fuel management innovation. This way, Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) is used to spot the terrain for further study. Finally, the model is expected to support The Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation's policy in boosting commercialization of innovative product.

Keywords: Management Innovation, Technology Innovation, Capability, Complementary

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Impacts of Oil Palm on Farmer's Welfare, Income Distribution and Poverty Alleviation

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Abstract

In Indonesia, almost a quarter of its area is swampland therefore swampland development is important. One commodity that is financially profitable to grow in swampland area is oil palm. This research is purposed to understand the impacts of oil palm in swampland area on farmer welfare, income distribution and poverty alleviation. This research will combine two approaches: macro and micro levels. At macro level a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) will be utilized to investigate the impacts of oil palm cultivation on income distribution. At micro level, analyses will focus on farmers, firm owners, and traders (brokers). Research results show that oil palm commodity is important for labour income improvement. Multiplier analyses reveal that for oil palm, shocks are better when directed to production than directed to commodities. If a shock is directed on production of oil palm, agricultural labour will benefit, while if the shock is on commodity seller then service will benefit more. If government focuses on increasing labour income, then the government should direct the shock to 'oil palm' or to 'other agriculture, forestry, and hunting'. Policy implications are that support should be given to production side. The provision of input at reasonable and affordable price, extension, guidance, and research to support oil palm cultivation are some appropriate policies. The government needs to support farmer to be an entrepreneur, not labour. This can be triggered through training and farmer capacity building, followed by adequate support of rural micro finance that is suitable and has strong commitment to support farmers initiating and running their business in oil palm industry.

Keywords: Oil Palm, Income Distribution, Poverty Alleviation, SAM

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The Establishment of Culture of Micro, Small, Medium Information Management System Design Based on Java Web

**Siti Kurnia Rahayu¹, Raeny Dwi Santy²,
Adi Rachmanto^{3*}**

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Abstract

The problems faced by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM/Usaha Mikro, Kecildan Menengah) in Indonesia vary. One of the major problems is on how to handle the financial information, since financial information could be considered as the most important information needed by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in order to gain a maximum profit as well as expanding business. The object of this research is the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in knitting industries incorporated into *Sentra Industri Rajut Binong Jati*. This *Sentra* (Center), consists of hundreds of entrepreneurs with production of nearly a million dozen knitting products per year with total investigation of 31 billion IDR. This research aims to design an appropriate Information Management System in accordance with the needs of the UMKM incorporated in *Sentra Industri Rajut Binong Jati* as the centre of knitting industries in West Java as the tools to form a perceptive and competent organizational culture in using the information technology and communication in responding to the dynamic development of technology.

Keywords: Culture, Management System, Java Web

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Antecedent Factors in the Implementation of Accounting System and Performance of Information System (Readiness of the Implementation for Accrual Based Financial Reporting on the Local Government in South Kalimantan, Indonesia)

Syaiful Hifni*

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Abstract

This article presents how the government's readiness works to achieve success of the performance of information system with the implementation of Government Accounting Standards (Government Regulation No. 71 year of 2010) which uses accrual basis for financial reporting which began in 2015. the implementation of accounting system and performance of information systems. Population in this research are 386 (three hundred eighty six) employees of the Government work units in the province of South Kalimantan, Indonesia. Sampling method that was used is a multi-stage stratified sampling with proportional samples of government work units. Analysis of data was done using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) with AMOS application (Structural Analysis Moment) Program version 18. The results above showed that (i) the success in the implementation of accounting systems is affected by the support of management, the effectiveness of communication and the role of internal supervision; (ii) The findings of this study indicate that the role of regulation does not significantly affect the implementation of accounting systems and the performance of information systems, and the role of internal supervision also does not significantly affect the performance of information system. This findings also indicate that South Kalimantan Regional Government is still not fully having readiness through the role of regulation and the role of internal supervision for the implementation of accrual based reporting. Fulfilment of readiness to implement accrual based financial reporting requires strengthening management support, communication effectiveness and the role of internal supervision.

Keywords: Implementation, Accounting Systems, Information Systems, Performance, The Role of Regulation, Management Support

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TRACK B: SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES



Development of Student's Book Characterizing Realistic Mathematics Education on Triangle for Grade VII Junior High School Students

Siti Mawaddah^{1*}, Cholis Sa'dijah²

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² Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Abstract

The formulation of the problem in this research is, how the process and product development of the student's book characterizing Realistic Mathematics Education on triangle for grade VII junior high school is valid, effective, and practical? Based on the formulation of the problem, this research aims to describe the process and product development of the student's book characterizing Realistic Mathematics Education on triangle for grade VII junior high school is valid, effective, and practical. Development of student's book characterizing Realistic Mathematics Education on triangle using the model of development of Thiagarajan, consisting of define, design, development, and disseminate phase. Because the result of development is not disseminated to other schools it is only used three phases, namely through the development phase. Validation test results on the student's book by two validator is 3.6, which is included in valid category. The first trial, for effectiveness of the student's book that has been developed, only indicator of student responses that match the criteria determined is a positive response. In second trial, the student's book which developed is practical. For effectiveness, all indicators such as the mastery learning, student activity and student response meets the specified criteria. In terms of mastery learning about 89.6% of students who get a minimum score, 75. All of the student activity within a specified interval of effectiveness criteria, and student's responses on some questions given is positive. Thus, produced the student's book characterizing Realistic Mathematics Education on triangle for grade VII junior high school is valid, effective, and practical.

Keywords: Student's Book, Realistic Mathematics Education, Triangle

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Development of Student's Book Characterizing Realistic Mathematics Education on Triangle for Grade VII Junior High School Students

Siti Mawaddah^{1*}, Cholis Sa'dijah²

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² Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Abstract

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Keywords: Student's Book, Realistic Mathematics Education, Triangle

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Analysis of Urban Conflict Networks: Theoretical and Methodological Perspectives

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Abstract

In the recent history of Quebec City, the redevelopment of the Old Port of Quebec has occurred. The historic district of Old Québec, to which the Old Port belongs, was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985 which was a period that was replete with debates, controversies and conflicts. While some of these conflicts are isolated events, others have links to each other. When put into sequence, these conflicts appear as a sequence of events that are related to one another and that are distributed across time and space. Our working hypothesis is that the systematic study of a large number of conflict events succeeding each other over an extended period will shed light on this dynamic. The objective of this paper is to set the first milestone of this endeavour by examining the relationships between urban conflicts, both as the conflicts emerge and as they coevolve. What are the relationships or principles of association between the different conflicts? Four ideal types, in the Weberian sense, were proposed: strategic actions and alliances between syntagmatic actors; decision-making related to land use; causal effects; and socio-territorial process of identity production. Our hypothesis is that spatiotemporal contiguity (i.e., neighbouring relationships) results in similar principles of association and that, conversely, the absence of contiguity effects (i.e., distant relationships) results in greater differences. Finally, we remind that this study was an exploratory study and aimed to analyze a little known phenomenon within conflict events and urban conflicts: the relationships between those events. We thereby took the first step in a challenging endeavour—one that must, of course, be taken further. Still, our first results are interesting in many respects and can already serve as a valuable source of knowledge on urban conflicts and conflict events.

Keywords: Urban Conflict, Theoretical, Quebec City

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Toward Elderly Friendly Place Making: Concepts and Steps

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Abstract

Because of the invaluable improvements in public health and changing the life style in Iranian society, the population of elderly is increasing during last 30 years. Many authors declared that the built environment and its participants have reciprocal interaction and this would cause the importance of environmental responsibility to meet the needs of the elderlies who are mostly forgotten in the place making process. This trend requires the specific attention to the features of a place. This article is the output of the international workshop on elderly friendly city, which was held with the cooperation of Iranian and Italian Universities. We propose the process of place making with the collaboration of students, professors and elderlies in the Eivanak local park in Region 2 of Tehran. This article aims to propose the process of elderly friendly place making focusing on the Environment-behaviour phenomena for the user group of elderly and in the local parks and public spaces.

Keywords: Place Making, Elderly Friendly Place Making, Environment-Behavior Approach

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Lower Secondary School Students' Written Mathematical Communication based on Gender

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Abstract

Mathematical communication is a skill that lower secondary school students need to master in order to support their learning achievement. One of the focus areas in developing students' mathematical communication is by using written communication through problem solving. The subjects of this study are six lower secondary school students consisting 3 female students and 3 male students. It is found that there is a difference written mathematical communication ability between the two genders on solving geometrical problems.

Keywords: Written Mathematical Communication, Gender

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The Urgency of Local Act Draft on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Way Kanan

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Abstract

Given the implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) was part of the national development efforts in order to achieve the state goals, the involvement of local government was important through providing legal certainty by the implementation of social responsibility in Way Kanan. Answering the question about the urgency of the local act draft regarding CSR in Way Kanan, this research used normative method research by work method included: (1) collecting data and information (rules, books, seminar, research or other references, website and interview); (2) substance and information compilation; (3) Assessment and analysing (Focus Group Discussion/FGD); and (4) the preparation of the subject matter of an academic paper (analytical descriptive form). The theory development of this research would be implicated in constitutional law, whereas practically the Local Act Draft on CSR will be implemented in Way Kanan. The result represented that Local Act Draft on CSR arranged by the legal certainty and legal protection purposes of the companies programme and provide guidance for all of companies and even stakeholders working together with Way Kanan Local Government for development programme. That's why, Way Kanan Local Government will need to review and prepare the Regulation Regents.

Keywords: Urgency, Local Act Draft, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

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Development Module Physics on Subject Matter Temperature and Heat Integration Local Wisdom in Making Coconut Oil

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Abstract

Because of the need for local wisdom was introduced to the younger generation as well as the absence of modules based on local wisdom used in teaching physics in SMA N I Mentaya Hilir Selatan Samuda, a research development module Physics integrated local wisdom in making coconut oil on subject matter temperature and heat is conducted in class X R-5 SMA N I Mentaya Hilir Selatan Samuda. The aim was producing a viable Physics module used in learning. The specific objectives of this study include: (1) describe the validity of the module, (2) describe the practicality of modules based feasibility RPP and (3) describe the effectiveness of modules based on cognitive learning outcomes of students. This study uses research and development to design ADDIE (analyse, design, develop, implement, and evaluate) and products developed in the form of module Physics. The results showed: (1) the validity of the valid category module with either category to validate the content and categorized very well for the validation of the construct, (2) practicality modules categorized by feasibility RPP done very well, and (3) the effectiveness of the module is highly categorized. It was concluded that module physics on subject matter temperature and heat integration local wisdom in making coconut oil is eligible for use in learning.

Keywords: Local Wisdom, Module Physics, Temperature and Heat, Coconut Oil

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The Meaning of Trade for the Dayak Ethnic People of South Barito Central Kalimantan (An Analysis in the Adaptation Trading Style Communication and the Usage of Verbal Language)

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Abstract

Daily work of the Dayak ethnic people in the South Barito district which is comprised of the Dayak Maanyan, Dusun Dayak, Dayak Kapuas, and Dayak Bakumpai varied both in the formal and informal sectors. In the informal sector, the Dayak take part in trade activities with the main characteristics of trading are fruits, vegetables, and fish, only a small portion of rice and clothing trade, which for this type of commodity and others more dominated from the Banjar traders. This research aims to determine the style of trading and the use of verbal language used to communicate their wares in the study of multiculturalism communication. This research used qualitative approach and a descriptive exploratory study type with data collection techniques of observation, in-depth interviews and documentation. The result of study showed that the trend of verbal language was used by the Dayak traders with many adapting language from Banjar ethnic other than to make it easy to trade as well as to attract the attention of buyers and the wares to be sold quickly. In addition to adapt the language of Banjar, the traders of the Dayak also adapted the ways of trading in Banjar tribe.

Keywords: Multiculturalism Communication, The Dayak Ethnic People, Trading, Verbal Language

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Community Radio in South Kalimantan: Development and Issues

Atika¹, Sari Noviana², Vikalista Ellisa³

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Abstract

Study about community radio has been conducted in several countries across the continents. A case study held by UNESCO on five countries (The Philippines, Nepal, Ghana, South Africa, and Ecuador) uncovered the growing issue and management in the community radio. In Indonesia, Masduki (2004) points out four major issues of community radio, (1) administration of the institution and radio management based on the community participatory; (2) implementation of the regulation of broadcast program, license, broadcast technology standards, and broadcast ethics; (3) Human Resource; and (4) budgetary. More than ten years after the initial research, the issues still remain unsolved in several major cities in Indonesia, especially in South Kalimantan. Thus, this research aimed to investigate the development and issues of community radio in South Kalimantan. The researcher employed data search technique and depth-interview in order to garner some insights relating to the problem. The findings revealed that as of 2016, the major issue encountered by community radio's establishment in South Kalimantan is due to budgetary reason. The budgetary evidently affected the establishment and license of community radio, thus leading to only one community radio which officially obtained their Broadcast License and passed the Broadcast Test Evaluation. This budgetary issue is considered as an implication drawing from the regulation of community broadcast agency that still remains oblivious to the condition and capacity of local community radios

Keywords: Radio, Community, Community Radio

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City Branding Banjarmasin BAIMAN by social media and below the line Media

Maulina, Novaria¹, Setyastuti, Yuanita², Herawaty, Netty³
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Abstract

Banjarmasin Baiman is City Brand that was initiated by mayor of Banjarmasin Mr. Ibnu Sina. To socialize this city brand, government of Banjarmasin city used social media and media below the line. The aim of this study was to determine strategy of city Branding Banjarmasin BAIMAN by social media and below the line Media. This Study used qualitative method with content analysis type, the data were collected by observing social media and media below the line and in-depth Interview. The result based on analyzing with content analysis, was found that the meaning of baiman is barasih wan nyaman (clean and comfort). Implementation of city branding strategy through posted the picture and video of government activity that was related with city branding by hastag #banjarmasin_barasih_wan_nyaman. Strategy of city branding in media below the line used through some property that placed in strategic location such as main streets.

Keywords: City Branding, Social Media, Below The Line, Banjarmasin Baiman

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Redox Reaction Learning by using Field Dependent- Field Independent Cognitive Style Based Model

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the feasibility of Field Dependent-Field Independent cognitive style based model on redox reactions learning. Furthermore it is called Cognitive Style Treatment Interaction Model (CSTIM). This study was conducted at SMAN 2 Banjarmasin, by using a pre-experiment design of one group pre-test and post-test design. Data analysis was done by using t-test with a significance level of 5%. The results showed that CSTIM is effective and practice to redox reaction learning. The effectiveness of CSTIM is shown by the good category of students' cognitive learning outcome, moderate affective learning outcome, and both field dependent and field independent students give a positive response to implementation of the model. Meanwhile, practicality of CSTIM is demonstrated by the good activity of the teacher and the student in learning.

Keywords: Cognitive Style Treatment Interaction (CSTI), Field Dependent, Field Independent, Redox Reactions

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The Correlation Between Intelligence with Social
Interaction on Student of Guidance and Counseling
Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
Unlam Banjarmasin

Permatasari Nina^{1*}, Erliani Fierda Dessy²

^{1,2}Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

Abstract

Intelligence is an ability of act to decide an aim, to think rationally, and connect to their surrounding satisfyingly. Based on the previous research there were some students who have an average intelligence level but tend to be good and open in social interaction, however students who have above average intelligence level or even superior, some of them are less active in interacting or tend to close themselves from other students. So, because of that the researcher was interested to find out the correlation between intelligence level and social interaction. The goal of the research is to discover the description of intelligence level, social interaction and to find out the correlation between intelligence level and social interaction on students of Guidance and Counselling Department. This research used quantitative approach with correlation method. Questionnaire was used as a collecting data technique, meanwhile the data analysis used SPSS 22.00 software with simple linear regression technique. The result of ANOVA test or F test was 0.005 for F value with 0.043 probability. Because the probability was smaller than 0.05 so regression could be used to predict social interaction or state that intelligence level influenced social interaction. The research result showed that intelligence level influenced the ability of student social interaction, the higher intelligence level means the lower student's ability of social interaction. So it has proven that H_0 which was intelligence level has correlation with students of Guidance and Counselling Department social interaction ability. Based on the result, it is suggested for Guidance and Counselling Department to guide and make a program to train social skill on Guidance and Counselling Department student.

Keywords: Intelligence, Social interaction

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Moral Judgements and Gender of the Students in Teaching and Learning in Civics Education

Sarbaini*

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Abstract

In moral education of Civics perspective, teaching and learning "moral dilemma" will be a means that facilitates the students to provide moral argument and at the same time shows the position of their moral development toward the case "moral dilemma" posed to them, so that they gradually develop themselves to be the citizens who are intelligent, responsible and civilized. The students of high school, as a whole, obtain the average "judgment score" = 14.7, indicating the level of cognitive moral development at the stage II (conventional), which is oriented to the law and order, i.e. 70% of the male students with the average of the "judgment score" = 13.6, and 100% of women with "judgment score" = 15.8. There is a strong and significant correlation between the level of cognitive moral development with the gender of students in high school. Gender differences in Kohlberg's measurements show the ambiguous results, namely: showing the very different patterns from sex, and also implying controversy. However, in relation, it is affirmed that the women indeed have evolved differently from men, including in the terms of moral thinking.

Keywords: Moral Considerations, Gender, Civics Education

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Economic Development Strategy of Coastal Community in Kotabaru Regency

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Abstract

Economic empowerment of coastal communities in Kotabaru Regency is expected to improve the welfare of coastal communities. The coastal area of Kotabaru Regency is a potential region of mining both coal mining and iron ore, so that this potential is also one important aspect in promoting the economic activity in coastal area in Kotabaru. The purpose of this study is to analyse the strategies for economic development of coastal communities in the mining areas of Kotabaru Regency. The method of study is a survey method using a questionnaire. A questionnaire is used to assess the potential of natural resources, financial, social, human resources, and access. The number of respondents is 810 people. The analysis method is the SWOT analysis. The results showed that the economy of coastal communities is in Quadrant I (Growth Oriented Strategy). This strategy is expected to maintain its existing strengths and to increase the opportunities for the condition of Coastal Communities. The strengths of coastal community in mining area are water resource assets, affordability in health, affordability in housing facilities, community activities, education and government services. The weaknesses of coastal community in mining area are the agricultural activity, ownership of financial assets and education. The opportunities of coastal community in mining area are the vast land, the intensity of health services, market facilities, health, and communication. The threats of coastal community in mining area are the ownership of the goods, people skills and relationship between government and society.

Keywords: Strategy, Economic Development, Coastal Mining

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Diamond Trader Practice: Access and Utilize Capital on Diamond Trading in Martapura, South Borneo

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Abstract

This article has the objective to describe the diamond merchant's strategy in accessing and utilizing the capital to achieve the success in the diamond trading. This study used qualitative method and has interviewed 15 traders as informants in Martapura, Banjar regency. The data were collected through observation and in depth interview and analysed through classification and interpretation of data based on the previous theory constructed in this study. This study found that *the first*, the capital working in the diamond trade such as economic, social and cultural capital is more accessible through the institution of the family, especially the family of traders and medium traders so that they have more of a chance to be successful diamonds traders than small traders; *second*, the strategy of the utilization of capital by merchants in contestation has the main objective to dominate the diamond market by maximizing the ownership of economic, social and cultural capital according to their capacity in the communities of merchants of diamonds. It is also through the utilization of institutional partnership formed by the big boss to embrace boss and small traders to win contestation with fellow big boss in getting a large diamond. However, although they are integrated in a partnership, they also concentrate in this partnership by exchanging their capital in order to maximize the benefits of this partnership.

Keywords: Diamond Traders, Capital, Contestation, and Partnership

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The Effect of Instructional Strategies on Student Achievement in Physics: A Meta-Analysis Study Viewed from Topics of Physics and Kinds of Student Achievements

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Abstract

This research aimed at describing the effect sizes (*ESs*) of instructional strategies on student achievement in physics viewed from topics of physics, and kinds of student achievements. The phases in this research included: study acquisition for studies which have been carried out in Indonesia and been published from 2005 to 2014; study selection based on the statistics necessary for meta-analysis; and conducting the analysis. This research included 23 primary studies that have generated 29 sub studies as the research subjects. The analysis revealed: (a) the mean of *ESs* on the topics of electricity, mechanics, and measurement were in big category, while on the topics of wave, modern physics, earth and space, and thermodynamics the mean of *ESs* were in moderate category, and (b) the mean of *ESs* on cognitive achievements were in big category, while on affective achievements were in small category. The results from this meta-analysis support the effectiveness of non-conventional instructional strategies in physics and have generated a big impact on grand mean of the *ES* that was found to be 1.020.

Keywords: Physics, Meta-Analysis, Student Achievement, Effect Size

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Cognitive Conflict Assignment Strategy in Mathematics Instruction

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Abstract

Cognitive conflict is an individual consciousness about the existence of inexpediency between their cognitive structure and the information they are facing. A conflict can be revealed as naturally and also planned well by the teacher, this is intended to fix the student's misconception. One of the ways to reveal the cognitive conflict is giving the anomaly data. In the mathematics learning, the data could be problems with incomplete structures (ill-structure). This paper focused on some of the materials on algebra topic for tenth grade that has the potential to create cognitive conflict and also discussed about the example questions. The example questions are referable as the research instrument to measure the ability of relational understanding.

Keywords: Cognitive Conflict, Test Instrument, Relational Understanding

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Changing Paradigm of Intelligences through Implementation of Multiple Intelligences Theory in Science Classroom

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Abstract

The opinion which is stated that IQ is the only determinant of intelligence in the last few years seems more doubtful. Multiple Intelligences theory proposed by Howard Gardner is able to explain the complexity of human intelligence phenomenon more clearly than the conventional theory of IQ, which only measures linguistic and mathematical logic intelligence. This article intends to describe the results of research that has been done on the implementation of Multiple Intelligences theory in science classroom to show that multiple intelligences really existed. The study was conducted in MAN 2 Banjarmasin by applying quasi experimental method using a pretest-posttest control group design. The development of students' multiple intelligences was measured by using Multiple Intelligences (MI) test, while students' understanding of science concepts was evaluated by achievement test. Analysis of students' understanding of science concepts was conducted by using independent t test. The results showed that significantly, integration of MI theory in a relatively simple learning model as Think Pair Share and Number Head Together model are able to develop students' multiple intelligences. Not only multiple intelligences, students' understanding of science concepts develops as well, along with the development of students' multiple intelligences. Development of various types of students' intelligence shows that the intelligence of human beings is not only limited to mathematical logic and linguistics, but much more complex than that. Based on these results it can be concluded that the implementation of Multiple Intelligences theory in science classroom not only develops multiple intelligences and students' understanding of science concepts, but also at the same time changes paradigm of intelligences from single intelligence to multiple intelligences.

Keywords: Intelligences, Multiple Intelligences, Students' Understanding of Science Concepts

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Rural Community Behavior in the Framework of Community Empowerment for Sustainable Conservation Forest Management

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Abstract

The present research is aimed (a) to investigate the community behaviour in the forest management framework in the Conservation Forest Management Region (CFMR) area of Kuala Lupak, and (b) to formulate community development model in the CFMR area of Kuala Lupak in order to improve the community welfare and realize forest conservation. The approach used in this research was quantitative approach. The discussions of quantitative research analysis would not be arid and become more profound if combined with analysis results of qualitative research. This combination would provide a broader understanding on research problems. The research was conducted in villages in the CFMR area of Kuala Lupak having the characteristics of swamp forest soil. The results suggest that the community has possessed adequate knowledge and skills in forest management. However, in terms of attitude aspect (affective), it is still relatively low. In order to optimize the community role, the empowerment model should lead to the formation of the community's positive attitude for forest resources management. This model is conducted by strengthening the capital resources on one side and empowering actors on the other. Both of them should be mediated by empowerment process in order to improve the community empowerment. This model is called Learning-based Social Forestry Empowerment Model.

Keywords: Behaviour, Community Empowerment; Conservation Area

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The Mapping of Flood Risk Area

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Abstract

Flooding occurs in developed and developing countries. Increasing frequency of floods. This research is aimed at mapping of flood risk area. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the research area. Flood risk area map also derives from the overlay multiple thematic maps using software Arc View 3.2 and Arc GIS. The result of the research shows that most of the investigated areas risk to flood.

Keywords: Mapping, Flood, Risk, Area

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Analysis of Potential Mandiri Areas Culinary Tourism (KWKM) in Pos Street Banjarmasin

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Abstract

One that has the potential tourist attraction in the Mandiri areas Culinary tourism is able to enjoy a variety of food and beverage traditional and modern at the same location, in addition to the strategic position of the container with views up and down his "klotok" on the river Martapura. "Klotok" is the kind of city transport in the river public be same transportation cars on the mainland with the distance a bit far, then there is still pacing boats (jukung). This study investigated the potential of Culinary Independent Region Banjarmasin and obstacles to the development potential of the Culinary Independent Region Banjarmasin. This study used a qualitative approach with descriptive design. The results showed that (1) Culinary Area of Mandiri Banjarmasin has some potential which in this case is not only in culinary tourism, but also in other aspects related to the travel itself as the potential as a provider of food typical of Banjarmasin which is supported by the attractions, potential associated support facilities that make people both local and from out of town interested to come to this place, and the potential to develop a differentiation that can facilitate the desire of tourists to try different types of food with special menus, the appropriate price, quality of service is standardized and served with a distinctive cultural atmosphere. (2) Obstacles still not supporting the potential, among others, related to food products, where it is the quality of the taste and the price is still not appropriate, atmospheric place does not provide added value where the supposed cultural value that is regionalism can be highlighted to enhance the distinctiveness of this place and increase the resale value of this area, as well as human resources that have not been willing to invest in order to add value to this place is still lacking in the sense that they conventionally as the name implies trade, provide product and then sell, but the factors supporting less attention such as quality of service, place setting and others.

Keywords: Potential, Tourism, Culinary

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Characteristic And Pattern of Coal Mining in Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province

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Abstract

Coal mining activities in Kutai Kartanegara Regency are conducted in an open way. Number IUP announced by the Department of Mineral and Energy Kutai Kartanegara Regency and the results reconciliation of Mineral Resources IUP with the 308 status exploration and production activities. The purpose of the study is to identify the characteristics and patterns of coal mining in Kutai Kartanegara Regency based on landform units in order to see the distribution pattern of its spread. The analysis was done using nearest neighbour with ArcGIS 9.3 facilities. The results showed that the characteristic of the coal mining in Kutai Kartanegara Regency is implemented by way of an open mining. With the activities of coal mine of the conservation area (21,18%), cultivation area (1,53%), and natural area (2,43%). The pattern of coal mine activities of the majority area is clustered 65,93%. The condition of the land of post coal mining in some areas showed low implementation of the rules set by the government for land reclamation, thus causing high environment problems such as erosion, flooding and landslides. Unit landform with majority in the coal mining activities is wavy tectonic cluster. The cause of the pattern of coal mining activity tends to cause factors of the relatively shallow location or have underground process of outcrops to the surface between 0-30 meters, easy access from the mine to the port. The research result recommendations are conducted anticipation program from the dangers of impact that occurs as erosion and sedimentation, water quality and soil (land potential). The licensing selection strictly refers to the legislation and in-depth learning to identify a variety of potential post-mining land to be developed on the post-mining unit of the shape according to the character of the land.

Keywords: Characteristic, Pattern of Coal Mining

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Indigenous Conservation of Sugar Palm for Economic Resilience in Papuyuan Village, South Kalimantan Indonesia

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Abstract

This paper presents the finding of study on sugar palm (*Angrenga pinnata* MEER) conservation which has been conducted between June and September 2016 in Papuyuan village, South Kalimantan Indonesia. About 5 ha of natural sugar palm plantation has been observed, number of palm trees had been counted, the trunk and juice volume have been calculated. Deep interview had been conducted through 50 respondents to question about their way to harvest, grow, process and sell the palm juice. A purposive sampling was determined by considering the access to the palm trees. The result shows that sugar palm daily produces sugar about 2.5 kg per tree and average farmer tapping about 4 trees. So, the farmer earns money about IDR 4,500,000. With life span about 25 years and low maintenance, without any additional fertilizer, sugar palm has competitive value than a sustainable conservation.

Keywords: Sugar Palm, Sustainable, Conservation

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Survey on Characterization of Algebraic Thinking of Primary School Students

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Abstract

Algebra plays an important role in learning mathematics. Algebra is a powerful tool in problems solving and modelling certain situations. Algebra is also important to learn about other parts in mathematics. On the other hand, teaching algebra is also a difficult task. Therefore, this paper will make a review of the literature to gain a greater understanding of the characteristic activities of algebra. Our study has two parts, a theoretical characterization of algebraic thinking and a study of the historical development of algebra and of algebraic thinking. The findings of this study are to get a major component of algebraic thinking. Based on these components will thereafter serve as a reference to get a profile of the students' algebraic thinking. This paper is part of a deeper study to study the profile of primary school students' algebraic thinking in solving mathematical problems based on cognitive styles and gender.

Keywords: Survey, Algebraic Thinking, Students

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Hybrid Edge Detection for High Performance Steganography

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Abstract

Edge detection method divides pixels into two categories: edge and non-edge pixel. The change of value on the pixel edges is relatively difficult to detect with the naked eye. Therefore, edge detection can be used as an initial processing for embedding a message in steganography. This paper examines two methods of edge detection: Laplacian of Gaussian (LoG) and Canny. The advantages of the LoG method are that it can find a real edge, and test a wider area surrounding pixels. While its weakness, it's not working on corners, curves, and where the intensity of the gray level varies. Moreover, it does not seek edge orientation because of using Laplacian filter. Meanwhile excellence Canny method uses the concept of probability to find the error, localization and response. It can improve the signal noise ratio, resulting in better edge detection, especially for images that contain noise. The drawback, Canny methods require complex calculations, so it takes a longer time than the LoG. In addition, it failed to detect the edge of the zero crossings, as Canny detection uses a Gaussian filter. This paper proposes a new edge detection method that is called hybrid edge detection, by exploiting the advantages of LoG and Canny rules and minimizing the disadvantages of each. Hybrid method resulted from a combination of LoG and Canny edge detection. Suppose the gray scale image (I), the LoG edge image (I_{LoG}) and the Canny edge image (I_{Canny}), then the hybrid edge image generated by the logic operations: $I_{hibrid} = I_{LoG} OR I_{Canny}$. The performance of hybrid method to generate the number of edge pixels is superior (12.77%) compared with the LoG (6.32%) and Canny (9.08%) methods.

Keywords: Hybrid Edge, High Performance, Steganography

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Political Clientelism in Central Kalimantan: Evidence of Decentralization and Democratization Problems in Local Region

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Abstract

Decentralization and democratization happened in Indonesia after the New Order is not only raising the significant change in the political relation between central Jakarta and the districts around the country, but also emerging a new patron-client relationship in the local region. Decentralization has made a new political system for local government, but the local election still doesn't have ability to give birth to strong opposition and effective civil society. The research aims to describe the political clienteles happened in the new district as an impact of decentralization and democratization in the local region. This research used a qualitative method with descriptive analysis. The data were derived from key informants and library resources. The finding from this research was that in one of new districts (Kabupaten) in Central Kalimantan, there is a political clientelism practice that was used to mobilize clients to deliver them into office. The patronages mostly have a closed family relationship, so they can effectively mobilize their family linkage and resources. The political clientelism in this new district also demonstrates that expansion of new districts (pemekaran kabupaten) tends to emerge local ruler who has economic and social power.

Keywords: Clientelism, Decentralization, Democratization

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Character Development of Independence and Responsibility in the Riverbank Junior High School Students in Banjarmasin through Number Head Together (NHT)

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Abstract

This research was about character development of independence and responsibility in the riverbank junior high school students in Banjarmasin through Number Head Together (NHT). The purpose of this research were to examine character development of independence and responsibility in the riverbank junior high school students in banjarmasin through NHT, and examine the relationship between characters of independence and responsibility of students with learning results. This research used a quasi-experimental pattern with one-shot case study design. Subjects of this research were students of two riverbank junior high schools in Banjarmasin. The instruments used, namely test and observation. Analysis of quantitative data in this research used SPSS 19, and the conclusion: character development of independence and responsibility in the riverbank junior high school students in banjarmasin through NHT was on good qualification, and there was a positive relationship between characters of independence and responsibility with learning results of the riverbank junior high school students through NHT.

Keywords: Independence, Responsibility, Riverbank Junior High School In Banjarmasin, Number Head Together (NHT)

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The Difference of Self Regulated Learning Based on Gender in Smpn 3 Banjarmasin

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Abstract

Self-regulated learning is a concept about how individuals become regulators for themselves. The previous research found that female students spent more time to study than male students. It caused the study result of female students to be better than male students. The goal of this research was to find out the differences of self-regulated learning based on gender between male students and female students in SMPN 3 Banjarmasin. Approach used in the research was quantitative approach with comparative method. Data collection used questionnaire method. The population was students of VII grade year 2012/2013 with 188 students and sample 110 students, and used sampling purposive technique. Hypothesis testing used t-test statistical analysis. The result of the research showed: (1) Self-regulated learning in male students was lower than female students. (2) The average score reached by male students was 103.07 moreover average score reached by female students was 108.97. Based on significance degree 5% student critics rate table with the subject amount (n) = 58 and freedom degree (N1+N2-2) = 114, so the list of 114 got ttab on significance degree 5% ttab = 1.66. Based on the calculation that was bigger (>) than ttab, this = 3.41 > ttab = 1.66. (3) This proved that there were differences of self-regulated learning base on gender of VII grade students in SMPN 3 Banjarmasin. Based on the result of the research it was suggested to the teacher and school for giving a motivation to support self-regulated learning moreover for student who has a low self-regulated learning by helping and giving understanding about study time management and also the benefit that they can get.

Keywords: Self-regulated Learning, Gender

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The Implementation of Cooperative Learning Model
Based ACSI(Action Cards Speak Independent) to
Improve Learning Outcomes and Students' Motivation
In the School Chemistry 1 Subject of Chemistry
Education Study Program FKIP ULM

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Abstract

This study aims at improving learning outcomes and student motivation of Chemistry Education FKIP ULM through Cooperative Learning Model-based ACSI (Action Cards Speak Independent). This study used experimental research with one-group pretest-posttest design. The population was the students of chemistry education FKIP ULM, and sampling technique was purposive sampling. Data Collection Technique used pretest and post-test paper, motivation questionnaire, and unstructured interview. Data analysis techniques used N-gain test and motivation analysis criteria. The finding showed that there was improvement in the learning outcomes with good enough category analyzed by N-gain test whose score was 0.64 and motivation questionnaire which resulted in score 84.5% that showed this study aroused very good students' motivation.

Keywords: Action Cards Speak Independent, Cooperative

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Developing of Students' Book by Characterized Realistic Mathematics Education on Triangle in Class VII of Junior High School Students

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Abstract

The formulation of the problem in this research is, how the process and product developing of the students' book is characterized by Realistic Mathematics Education on triangle in the class VII of junior high school that is valid, effective, and practical? Based on the formulation of the problem, this research aims to describe the process and product developing of the students' book that is characterized by Realistic Mathematics Education on triangle in the class VII of junior high school and is valid, effective, and practical. Developing of students' book is characterized by Realistic Mathematics Education on triangle using the model of development of Thiagarajan, consisting of define, design, development, and disseminate phase. Because the result of development is not disseminated to other schools it has only used three phases, namely through the development phase. Validation test results on the students' book by two validator is 3.6, which is included in valid category. The first trial, for effectiveness of the students' book that has been developed, only indicator of student responses that match the criteria determined is a positive response. In second trial, the students' book which was developed is practical. For effectiveness, all indicators such as the mastery learning, student activity and student response meet the specified criteria. In terms of mastery learning about 89.6% of students got a minimum score, 75. All of the student activity was within a specified interval of effectiveness criteria, and students' responses on some questions given were positive. Thus, produced students' book is characterized by Realistic Mathematics Education on triangle in the class VII of junior high school that is valid, effective, and practical.

Keywords: Students' Book, Realistic Mathematics Education, Triangle

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Siyakhulisa is an Early Childhood Development (ECD) Intervention Project Aimed at Improving the Knowledge and Skills of Early Childhood Development Practitioners in Townships in South Africa

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Abstract

In this paper the researchers discuss a descriptive study of an Early Childhood Development (ECD) intervention project aimed at improving the knowledge and skills of Grade R ECD practitioners. Investing in Early Childhood Development (ECD) is one of the most effective ways in which to reduce social disparities caused by undesirable environments as such environments impede the development of young children. South Africa is characterized by high levels of poverty and many learners live in disadvantaged backgrounds. Formal early childhood education can play a substantial role towards their school readiness. However, financial instability prevents these learners to benefit from such education. Although ECD practitioners in South African townships often have no formal teaching qualifications, they have a role to play in preparing learners for formal schooling. The Siyakhulisa project that started in 2008, aims to empower ECD practitioners towards quality early childhood development.

The purpose of this research was to determine to what extent did the knowledge and skills of ECD practitioners improve as a result of the intervention project. How did the project contribute to the improvement of the knowledge and skills of ECD practitioners? Grounded in community – based research, a mixed method approach was utilized (questionnaires, interviews and visual participation). The research population was 560 ECD practitioners in townships in South Africa. The whole population was used as the research sample. As a result of the project, ECD practitioners improved their knowledge and skills. This paper will focus on evidence of the positive impact of the project on the knowledge and skills of the practitioners.

Keywords: Early Childhood Development, Intervention Project, Townships

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Learning Barrier and Learning Motivation of Nursing Students in Poltekkes Banjarmasin

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Abstract

Learning process in Nursing Department at Poltekkes Banjarmasin showed that the learning process was not still optimal. That is important to investigate learning of student motivation because motivation of nursing student contributed significantly to increase of nursing education quality. This study was a correlation research where population were nursing students in Poltekkes Banjarmasin, at April – August 2015 with 160 samples which were selected by proportionate random sampling. The variables are learning motivation and learning barrier. Data were collected by giving McClelland (1961) and Bandura (1971) questionnaire and analysed with Spearman Rank's Correlation at 0.05 standard error. This Result of this study indicates that there was a significant association between barriers to learning and student learning motivation. Discussion: Barriers to learning of nursing students will decrease learning motivation and can affect the quality of nursing services to the community. The culture of professional nursing education needs to be developed to enhance student motivation and lowering the barriers to learning that comes from the management of nursing educational institutions. Increased satisfaction of lecturers as educators also affects the level of student motivation and student learning barriers.

Keywords: Learning Barrier, Motivation, Nursing Student

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Management Profile of Traditional Craft in City-based Region and Craft Management in Farm-based Region

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to describe the management profile of traditional craft at city-based region in Surakarta with the management profile at farm-based region in Klaten. This research applied qualitative approach with 10 craft center units selected by purposive sampling technique, as each region collected 5 craft center units from city-based region and 5 others from farm-based region. The data were gathered through interview and observational methods then analyzed with cyclically interactive model that includes the stages of data collection, reduction, data presentation, and verification. The conclusion shows that both the profiles of craft unit in city-based and farm-based regions have not yet provided full management, such as in planning, organizing, directing, and controlling. Nevertheless, the art management profile in city-based location is better than craft unit management in farm-based location viewed from the aspects of planning and organizing, yet the management of craft unit in farm-based location is better from the aspect of controlling. There is a strong correlation between educational level backgrounds of business unit owners and entrepreneur management profile performed at craft unit in city-based and farm-based regions. Higher educational level of business owners affects the integrity in running entrepreneurial management compared with business owners whose educational level is lower.

Keywords: Management, Craft, Traditional, Entrepreneur

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TRACK C: ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY STUDIES



Prototype Profile Matching for Selection Decision Support Positions in Particular the Company or Government

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Abstract

The large coverage area is managed by a company or government agencies with the number of employees who are not few and the many forms that must be reviewed one by one for each employee causing assessment methods interview which has been used in determining the particular position, not able to give a decision reasonable and often causes problems. Therefore we need a method Profile Matching to support the decision to choose a competent employee to occupy a certain position. Prototype Profile Matching builds upon the Soft Competency (Core Competency and Role Competency) and Hard Competency (Technical Competency) with the test results. The higher the value end of an employee, the greater the chance or opportunity of the employee for the proposed positions. It is suggested to companies and government agencies to utilize the profile matching method that is able to accelerate and simplify the decision-making process objectively and effectively.

Keywords: Decision Support System, Profile Matching

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The Development of Media Game Control Based on Adobe Flash in Improving Arabic Vocabulary for Student MTs

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Abstract

This paper aims to find out how to develop the media based on adobe flash for improving Arabic vocabulary for students MTs for systematic and effective use of the media game. Development is carried out through several stages: needs analysis, instructional design development, product development, initial product, evaluation, and final products. Needs analysis phase is the first step of the product development for gathering information relevant to the product to be developed. The design stage is the stage of development of learning that sets competence, learning to strategize, develop learning materials and planning the assessment. Product development phase includes sub-stages, making flow charts, collect support materials, create a story board, produce, and display support materials. The early stage of product development is the result of the first product. Evaluation stage is the stage where the initial product is evaluated which consists of five sub-phases, namely the evaluation of media experts, expert evaluation of materials, individual testing (two people), small group trial (six) and field trials (twenty five persons). The final product stage is the stage where the products have been tested to be produced and ready to be disseminated to communities in need.

Keyword: Development, Media Game Control, Improving Arabic Vocabulary

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The Implementation of Movie Maker Media in Indonesian Language Course for the Mild mentally retarded Students

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Abstract

This research is entitled the Implementation of Movie Maker Media in the Indonesian Language Course for the mild mentally retarded students. 1) How is the reading ability of the mild mentally retarded students in SLB Negeri Banjarmasin before the implementation of movie maker media?, 2) How is the development of the initial reading instruction using the movie maker media for the pre-reading instructional for the mild mentally retarded students in SLB Negeri Banjarmasin?, 3) Is there any effect on the result of the implementation of the movie maker media to the mild mentally retarded students in SLB Negeri Banjarmasin?, 1) How is the reading ability of the mild mentally retarded students in SLB Negeri Banjarmasin before the implementation of movie maker media?, 2) How is the development of the pre-reading instructional model using the movie maker media for the mild mentally retarded students in SLB Negeri Banjarmasin?, 3) Is there any effect on the result of the implementation of the movie maker media to the mild mentally retarded students in SLB Negeri Banjarmasin? It is expected that the outcome of the research is a Bahasa Indonesia instruction model by using movie maker media. In the development of the media, initial study was done by a team of researchers through an observation, an interview and a pretest in order to study the initial problems of the reading instruction in Bahasa Indonesia course in SLB Negeri Banjarmasin. The research uses the quantitative approach and descriptive analysis. The result of the research shows the pre and post-tests of the ability to read. The result of the research shows different students' reading ability in the pre and post-test. Before the treatment it is 41% and after the treatment it is 51%. There is an increase of 10%. Even though the increase is not significant, but it must be noted that this model of Bahasa Indonesia instruction using movie maker media increased the mild mentally retarded students' imaginations capacity in learning.

Keywords: Mild mentally retarded Students, Pre-reading, Movie Maker

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Modelling the Relationship between Material Waste Generation and NVAAs in Construction Work

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Abstract

Construction material waste is any form of material other than earth material that cannot be used and has to be removed from the site (Ekanayake and Ofori, 2000). Material waste generated during construction work means the loss of material and the requirement for its removal from the site. Aiyetan dan Smallwood (2013) and Fadiya, et al. (2014) quantified contributions from several non-value adding activities (NVAAs) as causes of material waste. A study by Mahamid and Elbadawi (2014) showed the importance of quantitative information on waste and NVAAs. Haryanto (2011) and Bahri (2015) reported that NVAAs commonly occurred in building projects in South Kalimantan. These results, however, have not produced any models that fit data representing the relationship between material waste and NVAAs. This paper presents a work on modelling the relationship. The resulting models will be useful for understanding factors contributing to the relationship and predicting the behaviour of material waste generation. The method consists of literature review, model development, data collection using a questionnaire, data analysis, and model fitting. Generalised linear models are chosen with fit measures consisting of residual deviance and log-likelihood. The questionnaire comprises of seven questions using a five-point rating scale. Each question is related to waste generated due to a particular NVAA. Respondents include construction professionals from contractor companies randomly selected in Barito Kuala and Banjar Regencies, some with an experience of no less than 20 years in the industry. The resulting models suggest that there is no difference between NVAAs in terms of the amount of generated waste. It was originally thought that the levels of waste generated in relation to some activities were significantly lower than those related to the others. However, different regencies lead to significantly different levels of generated waste. Finally, directions for future research are recommended.

Keywords: Construction Material Waste, Generalised Linear Models, NVAAs, Statistical Modelling

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Wood Material Grading Process Automation using Backpropagation Artificial Neural Network

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Abstract

Coconut wood (*Cocos nucifera*) is widely used for construction materials, especially the furniture industry. The needs of furniture industry to produce high quality product requires quality control process from the selection process of the material to finally produce a product that is ready to use. Determining the level of quality of a coconut wood visually (grading process) has been done manually thus slowing down the production process. To speed up production, grading process needs to be done automatically so that it can be utilized to select material that is fit to use as a furniture and construction material. This study uses backpropagation artificial neural network with gradient descent algorithm for coconut wood image recognition and to grade the quality of the material automatically.

Keywords: Backpropagation, Coconut wood, Grading process, Material, Quality

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Estimation Erosion Based Geographic Information System for Rating Characteristics of Watershed Tabunio in the District of Tanah Laut

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Abstract

Watershed Tabunio is one of the watersheds in Tanah Laut District which has an important role to support the environmental aspects and socio-economic aspects, it is caused by the upstream part of the watershed. There are different types of land used that can increase the rate of erosion, the flow surface; also on the middle and downstream utilized by the Tanah Laut for agriculture, plantation and fisheries. This study aims to determine the level of erosion, which is useful as a reference for determining the direction of land use for watershed restoration efforts in Tabunio. This research method used a regional approach ecological watershed analysis process and presentation was done spatially through Geographic Information Systems. The results showed that: a) Amount of highest erosion 219,08ton / ha / yr on land unit (LU) 3B (mining land use with a gradient of 3-8%), while the lowest amount of erosion 11,44ton / ha / yr on UL 8 (use of secondary dry forest with slopes 25-40%); b) The level of erosion is very light danger land unit (LU) 8 on the use of secondary dry forest on the slope of 25-40%), while other land units at the rate of moderate to severe erosion hazard.

Keywords: Erosion, Watershed, Geographic Information Systems

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Land cover Changes Through Geographic Information Systems in Order to Determine carrying capacity of Satui Watershed South Kalimantan Province

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Abstract

Limitations of land resources will affect the land use that causes changes in land cover conditions, it was because the land requirement will be inversely proportional to the availability of land. Land cover in the watershed Satui is changing rapidly. The interaction between people and the land leads to changes in land cover, causing a large negative impact on the sustainability of forest resources. Remote sensing and GIS are used to monitor and evaluate the land cover changes that occur in the watershed Satui. For that we need their effort to monitor the suitability of land cover changes so that the negative impact of land cover change can be overcome so that the carrying capacity of the land can be preserved and it can be known how wide land changed since 2000-2014. Results of the analysis of the suitability of land cover in the watershed Satui between land cover spatial data (GIS interpretation) with the appropriate field conditions 92% and 8% are not suitable. Land cover changes that occurred during the period 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2011 and 2014 in the watershed Satui in general is the change over the functions of each period that were affected by the decline of forest to plantations, plantations and open land.

Keywords: Land cover, Carrying Capacity, Geographic Information Systems

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Evaluation of Tidal and Channel Geometry Effects to Dissolved Iron Accumulation Pattern in Terantang Reclamation Channel

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Abstract

Tidal swamp area in Indonesia is very large and potential. Reclamation process to support this land utilization still encounters some problems like sedimentation, and accumulation of toxic substances. This situation affects water irrigation quality, farm productivity, and reclamation channel performance. Typical problems exist in Terantang unit, one of which is tidal swamp reclamation channel systems in Indonesia. Integrated approach of hydrodynamics and water quality analysis is utilized to examine the problems, especially to evaluate the influence of tidal and channel geometry on the system. This research is conducted to evaluate water and toxic substance (dissolved iron) circulation on the primary and secondary channel. Research aims are accomplished by means of hydrodynamics and water quality characteristics identification, compilation of numerical model, and evaluation of simulation results. Research results indicate that spatial variation of flow and dissolved iron concentration are related to the tidal pattern and channel geometry. Inadequate tidal force and channel sedimentation prevent flushing process to reach the secondary channel. Further evaluation on channel maintenance and flow system modification is necessary as an alternative solution to reduce toxic substance accumulation problem in Terantang tidal swamp reclamation channel

Keywords: Reclamation Channel, Terantang, Dissolved Iron, Numerical Model

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The Effectiveness of Charcoal Powder Size in Biogas Purification

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Abstract

The process of anaerobic fermentation in organic waste will produce biogas (CH₄), carbon dioxide and other compounds. Need specific treatment like purification to use biogas as fuel. The purpose is to purify biogas from other compounds. The aim is to find out the effectiveness of charcoal powder size in biogas purification. It shows from the contents of carbon dioxide. This research has taken place in Cahaya Kencana Landville, Kecamatan Karang Intan, Kabupaten Banjar. The sizes of charcoal are 20 mesh, 30 mesh and 40 mesh, to measure the contents of carbon dioxide after biogas purification by using CO₂ analyser. The results show that contents of carbon dioxide in biogas without purification are 31.544,87 ppm. Purification result with 20 mesh of charcoal is 4.040,47 ppm, with 30 mesh 3.845,37 ppm, with 40 mesh 1.849,85 ppm. The most effective charcoal size in this purification is 40 mesh, with percentage 94,13%, it is compared with biogas without purification.

Keywords: Biogas, Carbon Dioxide, Charcoal, Purify

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Utilization of Fly Ash, Palm-Pressed Fibers, and Empty Fruit Bunches of Oil Palm in Lightweight Concrete

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Abstract

This paper presents the use of widely available fly ash (FA), palm-pressed fiber (PPF), and empty fruit bunches (EFB) of oil palm to make lightweight concrete (LWC). The research was conducted in the Material Laboratory at the University of Lambung Mangkurat. Several specimens with dimension of 15x15x15 cm³ were prepared with composition of PPF and EFB of 0.8, 1.0, 1.2, and 1.4% by volume of specimen. Each composition was mixed with Type I Portland cement and five different FA contents (i.e., 0, 2.5, 5, 7.5, and 10%) by volume of mixtures. Well graded EFB was used and proportional to the specimen size. All specimens were prepared and tested according to the SK SNI T-09-1993-03 standard. The LWC specimens were investigated for water absorption and compressive strength for 28 days. Throughout this period the specimens were submersed in water at room temperature (25°C). Test results showed that compressive strength of LWC increased with an increase in the percentage of PPF and LWC. Compared to the specimen without FA, the addition of 10% FA in the specimens results in a decrease of absorbed water up to 50%. The optimum composition considering water absorption and compressive strength of LWC was presented and discussed in the paper.

Keywords: Lightweight Concrete, Fly Ash, Palm-Pressed Fiber, Empty Fruit Bunches, Oil Palm

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Irrigation Requirement and Water Availability Analysis for Jejangkit II Area

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Abstract

Irrigation requirement and water availability of Jejangkit area are not fully studied. The aim of this research was to investigate the water demand of the major users of Alalak River and to study the irrigation requirement for major crops at Jejangkit II Area. Penman method was used to calculate the evapotranspiration for irrigation water requirement for major crops. Based on the result of survey analysis, the maximum irrigation requirement of Jejangkit II area was 1.37 m³/s, 1.19 m³/s, and 1.48 m³/s for January, February, and September. The available river flow from January, February and September was 2.83 m³/s, 2.54 m³/s and 2.15 m³/s.

Keywords: Irrigation Requirement, Water Availability, Jejangkit, Alalak River

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TRACK D: PHYSICAL LIFE AND APPLIED SCIENCES



Adaptation of Farmers Wetlands on Water Purification Technology the Mandastana Village, South Kalimantan

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Abstract

Mandastana village denotes wetlands village, have small rivers throughout home residents. For daily activities, farmers used river water mentioned for need wash, bath, cooking and drinking. Subsequently in progress farmers receive assistance for water purification technology for needs, cooking and drinking. Research method used a qualitative approach with a variant of phenomenology. Data collection techniques used a thick description while data analysis used interactive model with four grooves that are data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion continuously until saturated. Conclusion adaptation of farmers' wetlands toward water purification technology to use resulting water, no operating and maintenance tool for water purification technology. If program operating water purification technology finished accordingly farmers back are doing original habit to use river water for needs, cooking and drinking.

Keywords: Adaptation Farmer, Wetland, Water Purification Technology

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Habitat and Phytochemical Analysis of Red Gemor (*Nothaphoebe coriacea* (Kosterm)) on Peat-Swamp Forest Areas, Central Kalimantan

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Abstract

Red gemor is one of the forest products of high economic value. The bark can be used for the manufacture of mosquito coils, so that many people collect them for sale. The selling price of bark in wet conditions is to reach Rp. 3,000.00-5,000.00 per kg. These conditions lead to the exploitation of the species that is increasing. Conservation efforts are still not done well, so this species will be endangered. This study was conducted to determine the characteristics of the natural forest habitat for cultivation and conservation, and to know the phytochemical compounds of some parts of the anatomical red gemor that also produces insecticidal materials other than bark. This research can be used as alternative parts of anatomical red gemor that can be utilized besides bark for preservation of red gemor. The results showed that the red gemor topography tends to live in a flat and sometimes flooded area. This species of living is generally in secondary forests on peat lands with a light intensity of about 3-5% and 88-99% humidity, so the presence of other plants provides much needed microclimate required by Gemor. Gemor grows well on land that has very acidic pH of 3.52 to 3.58 and pyrite of 0.17 to 0.21%. Red gemor needs N, P and C as high as 1.21 to 1.43, 9.00 to 9.10 mg / 100g, and 3.78-9.29% respectively. Phytokimia analysis results indicate that the other part of red gemor besides the bark, which are leaves and twigs also contain secondary metabolites, alkaloids, steroids, flavonoids, and phenolic. Flavonoids and phenolic compounds are toxic or natural insecticides to be harmful to insects. Flavonoids and phenolic in leaves of red gemor are higher than the bark, so it can be said that the leaves of red gemor are potential as an insect repellent.

Keywords: Red Gemor, Habitat, Phytochemical Analysis, Conservation

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Agroforestry Concept on Peat Land Areas Based on Jelutung in Central Kalimantan

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Abstract

The potential of peat swamp forest in Central Kalimantan covering an area of 2.26 million hectares or 51.5% of the areas of Borneo is currently in the conditions that lead to serious changes in the ecosystem. Use of peatlands has been initiated in 1990 in order to improve the local economy. In line with the growing population and limited land due to the exploitation of peat bush intensive, both for agricultural purposes as well as for settlements. Characteristic of peatlands are a typical ecosystem in terms of structure, function and vulnerability. Therefore the uses of peatlands are not liable to cause a loss one valuable resource, because it is not renewable resource. Central Kalimantan is often found bongkor degraded peatlands because of subsidence and left or abandoned by their management. Peatland management is different from other land management. Use of natural resources must be done in an optimal and environmentally friendly, through Agroforestry. Optimal utilization program will support the local economy, especially the increase in revenue of society. Aim of research is to analyze the stages agroforestry management and economic value on peatlands with reference to the concept of adaptability, productivity and sustainability. The research method is a survey method directly in the field. The results of the study in stages of Jelutung based peatlands management and the economic value of peatlands to improve the welfare of the community and local income and environmental sustainability as well. The management and agroforestry systems on peatlands is expected to be able to overcome their degraded peat lands in order to improve the environment.

Keywords: Agroforestry, Peatlands, Community, Economic

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The Intraspecific Variability of Indonesian Cempedak (*Artocarpus integer* (Thunb.) Merr.) Based on Morphological Characters

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Abstract

Cempedak (*Artocarpus integer* (Thunb.) Merr.) is a tropical fruit-producing tree that generally grow and found in South East Asia region. This species has 2 varieties namely *Artocarpus integer* var. *integer*, and *Artocarpus integer* var. *silvestris*. The *integer* varieties is more popular than *silvestris* varieties because has sweeter flesh and strong aroma. Despite this fact, so far there is no published study specifically addressed the extent of intraspecific variability of cempedak in Indonesia based on morphological characters. The purpose of the study is to appraise the intraspecific variability of cempedak accession from Indonesia based on the morphological feature using multivariate analysis method. A total of 22 accessions from six provinces collected. Fifty-nine morphological characters were subjected to percent similarity cluster analysis. Dendrogram showed there are 2 main clusters where Middle Java and West Borneo accession which is believed *Artocarpus integer* var. *silvestris* in one main cluster and the second one consist of 2 sub-cluster consist of East Borneo, Central Borneo, South Borneo, and West Java. The characters of fruit from West Borneo and Middle Java don't have strong smell, not sweet smell and watery flesh of fruit differentiate cempedak *integer* and *silvestris* varieties of Java's and Kalimantan's in Indonesia.

Keywords: Cempedak, Dendrogram, Intraspecific, Morphology

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Characteristics of Water Retention of Ombrotropic Peats under Different Land Uses

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Abstract

Understanding processes that control the retention and flow of water in peat soils is critical to effective management of such soils from both agricultural and ecological perspectives. Water retention of peats collected in rubber-cultivated, oil palm-cultivated, and abandoned peatlands were characterized using the van Genuchten equation. The present study showed that more decomposed peats in the rubber cultivated peatland lose their water relatively slowly at small negative pressure heads, while less decomposed peats in the oil palm-cultivated and abandoned peatlands lose their water more quickly. This reflects difference of pore-size distribution among different land uses of peatlands. This phenomenon is also applied to acrotelm and intermediate peat layers that are different decomposed states. Total volume of water retained by unsaturated layers in the rubber-cultivated peatland was lower than that in the oil palm-cultivated and abandoned peatlands. Otherwise, the residual water content was higher in the rubber-cultivated peatland compared to the oil palm-cultivated and abandoned peatlands. This implies that a part of the maximum volume of water being removed decreases as a result of agricultural activities in peatlands. This evidence shows that the moisture state of peat soil was greatly influenced by the degree of peat decomposition and water table fluctuation. Based on parameters α and n , unsaturated peat layers in the oil palm-cultivated peatland will be loss water higher and more rapidly than in the rubber cultivated peatland during the early period of decline in water table. This result can be explained that water retention curve will be flat in case of compression as a part of the macro pores decreases and vice versa a part of micropores increases.

Keywords: Drainage, Moisture Retention, Residual Porosity, Tropical Peatland

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Morphological Characterization and Pathogenicity of Colletotrichum Species Agent Causing Anthracnose on Red Paper from Magelang, Indonesia

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Abstract

The investigation of agents causing-diseases is a begin step to determine and control the spread of disease. Anthracnose diseases causing fruit rot on Red Chilli's Indonesia made loss yield production until 90%. Fungi Colletotrichum has been widely reported as the causative agent of anthracnose on Red Chilli in Indonesia. This study to determine the type of pathogenic fungi Colletotrichum spp. causing of anthracnose on Red Chilli's fruit collected from Agricultural Field Kricaan, Magelang, Central Java. Methods of identification include macroscopic and microscopic characterization and continued held the pathogenicity test to determine the virulence of pathogenic agent. In this study, Colletotrichum gloeosporioides and Colletotrichum acutatum are known as the causative agent of anthracnose in fruits of Red Chilli collected from the Field of Agriculture, Kricaan, Magelang, Central Java. Strains of Colletotrichum acutatum PC3 is known as the most virulent pathogenic agents.

Keywords: Identification, Colletotrichum, Anthracnose, Red Chilli

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Soil Surface Properties Control the Sorption of Organic Carbon onto the Raised-bed Soils of Tropical Tidal Swamplands

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Abstract

Stabilization of OC through sorption mechanism reduces greenhouse gas emissions and determines organic matter contents in raised-bed soils of tropical tidal swamplands. A batch experiment was carried out to examine the relationship between soil surface properties (clay content, exchangeable Ca and Mg, \square pOHNaF, specific surface areas, Fe and Al oxides) and the maximum adsorption capacity (Q_{max}) of the raised-bed soils as determined from fits the experimental data to the Langmuir equation. Organic carbon extracted from dried mixed rice straw and purun tikus (*Eleocharis dulcis*) was reacted with different ages of raised-bed soils at DOC concentrations ranging from 0 to 200 mg C L⁻¹ at pH 6.0. Results of the experiment showed that Q_{max} of the raised-bed soils did not significantly influence by the age of raised-bed soils. The presence of polyvalent cations such as Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺ in soils may function as bridge between negatively charged surface (e.g. in clay minerals) and acidic functional group of the OM (e.g. COO⁻), thereby improving Q_{max} values. Q_{max} values also correlated significantly with Fed ($r = 0.97$; $P < 0.001$), Feo ($r = 0.94$; $P < 0.001$), Alo ($r = 0.97$; $P < 0.001$), \square pOHNaF ($r = 0.92$; $P < 0.001$) and specific surface area ($r = 0.91$; $P < 0.001$), indicating the importance of Fe and Al oxides in the sorption of OC onto the raised bed soils. Results obtained in this study suggest the role of iron and aluminium hydro-oxides in the long-term accumulation of organic carbon in the raised-bed soils of tropical tidal swamplands through the sorption of OC mechanism.

Keywords: Adsorption, Carbon Retention, Ligand Exchange, Cation Bridging, Carbon Sequestration

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The Correlation between Computational Estimation Ability and Mathematical Learning Achievement

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Abstract

This study examined the correlation between computational estimation ability and students' mathematical learning achievement in Lambung Mangkurat University. It also attempted to determine the strategies used by students in the estimation test. 45 students on third semester from mathematics education study program were administered an estimation test and their GPA were collected. The results showed a high positive correlation between computational estimation and mathematical learning achievement in which higher-mathematical achievers performed significantly better than lower-mathematical achievers.

Keywords: Correlation, Computational Estimation Ability, Mathematical Learning Achievement

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Characterization and Derivatization of Lignin from Black Liquor of Empty Fruit Bunches Organosolv Process

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Abstract

The objective of this research are (1) lignin isolating from black liquor of EFB pulp and its characterization involves purity; molecular weigh distribution by GPC method; UV spectra, IR spectra, and percent of free phenolic hydroxyl and acetyl groups. (2) Acetylation of lignin isolated by acetate anhydride-pyridine respectively, then characterize derivated lignin involves UV spectra, IR spectra, and percent of free phenolic hydroxyl.. The research showed that lignin EFB, that was isolated by 20% of sulfuric acid on pH = 1, temperature 60 oC give 20.51% b/b, 87.30% purity, $\eta_{inh} = 2.752 \times 10^{-5}$, $M_n = 3.25 \times 10^4$, $M_z = 3.208 \times 10^5$ and 8.47 of polydispersity index. UV and IR spectra of isolated lignin are very similar to standard lignin spectra. Base on the description above we concluded that lignin successfully isolated from the black liquor of EFB organosolv process through precipitation method. Lignin derivatization also successfully carried out for giving acetylated lignin. The free phenolic group contents of lignin and acetylated lignin are 1.23 and 0.14% respectively. The main functional group of one molecule of EFB lignin that was isolated at pH = 1 and temperature 60oC are 199 of free phenolic hydroxyl groups, 1,765 of aliphatic hydroxyl groups.

Keywords: Characterization lignin, Empty Fruit Bunches, Acetylated Lignin, Organosolv Process

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Physical Life and Applied Sciences, Development of Physics Module on Fluid Subject Integrated the Floating Market Culture

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Abstract

This research is motivated by there is not physics module yet that integrated the Banjar local public wisdom. Therefore, need to be developed a physics module on fluid subject integrated the floating market culture. This study has purpose to describe: (1) the validity of physics module, (2) practicality physics module, (3) the effectiveness of physics module. This study is research and development using 4D models. Subject of this research is students class XI SMAN 5 Banjarmasin. The results showed that: (1) the validity of module is valid category, (2) the practicality module is very practical category, (3) the effectiveness of module is effective category. It is concluded that the module physics on fluid subject integrated the floating market is eligible to be used.

Keywords: Module, Floating Market, Fluid

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Optimal Inventory Control System with Stochastic Demand

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Abstract

Optimal control theory, an extension of the calculus of variations, is a mathematical optimization method with solutions control policy. This method largely inspired by the work of Lev Pontryagin and his colleagues in the Soviet Union and Richard Bellman in the United States. Explicit optimal control is obtained for the two general inventory levels depend inventory production. Inventory is used more specifically limited to the production of inventory problems. The mathematical model of the problem demand inventory can be deterministic and probabilistic or stochastic models. In this research will be discussed how to model the stochastic demand as well as how to solve the inventory model using optimal control techniques.

Keywords: Inventory production Problem, Stochastic demand, Control Theory

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Diversity of Waterbirds in the Reclamation Area of Pt Adaro Indonesia, South Kalimantan

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Abstract

This research to determine the diversity of waterbirds in the reclamation area of PT Adaro Indonesia (PT AD). The objective of the research was to record waterbirds species in this area which had been revegetated less than two years ago. Waterbirds identified in ex-mining pond (EP), settling pond and sediment pond (SP), river, water ways, and puddle (RP), fish and shrimp breeding pond (FP). The Research used point methods or point of abundance and exploration in the habitat types, at 6:00 - 11:00 pm (morning) and 1:00 - 6:00 pm (afternoon) in January until February 2015. Data on birds was analyzed based on a five minute unit to obtain both relative frequency of presence and that of location utilization, but those of others were analyzed merely to list their presence. Analysis the type of habitat, name of the species, and number of waterbirds were identified. Around the reclamation area of PT AI were found 19 species of 8 families waterbirds. Diversity of waterbirds are middle level ($1 \leq H \leq 3$). Family of Ardeidae (5 species), Alcedinidae (4 species), Accipitridae, Rallidae, and Scolopacidae (3 species), Anatidae, Anhingidae, Ciconiidae, and Sternidae (1 species). Nine species are protected (PP No. 7/1999). They could be categorized as migration waterbirds in the reclamation area. Nine species migrant and ten species resident were found in the reclamation area, although their relative frequencies of presence varied.

Keywords: Diversity, Water birds, Reclamation, Migrant

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Biodiversity of Tabukan South Kalimantan Wetlands:
Exploitation of Weeds, Purun Tikus (*Eleocharis Dulcis*)
in Supporting Forest Community And Environment

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Abstract

Biodiversity of wetlands in Tabukan District South Kalimantan Province is very large. One of them is weeds which locally named Purun Tikus (*Eleocharis dulcis*). Previous study showed that the potential purun in Muara Pulau Village Tabukan District was about 9450 m². However, the income gained by the forest community was considered very low. This step of study activities were to set up added value so that the community could gain more income from purun. Application of technology, through coloring and stabilator treatment, and helping in marketing, brought significant increasing of income. Utilization of purun could also reduce the plant population. The next study would search the potency of purun to absorb toxic elements in wetlands and rice lowlands. It is expected that this research results could be applied in other purun areas.

Keywords: Wetlands; Weeds, Purun Tikus; Income; Forest community

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Rural Community Behavior in the Framework of Community Empowerment for Sustainable Conservation Forest Management

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Abstract

The present research is aimed (a) to investigate the community behavior in the forest management framework in the Conservation Forest Management Region (CFMR) area of Kuala Lupak, and (b) to formulate community development model in the CFMR area of Kuala Lupak in order to improve the community welfare and realize forest conservation. The approach used in this research was quantitative approach. The discussions of quantitative research analysis would not be arid and become more profound if combined with analysis results of qualitative research. This combination would provide a broader understanding on research problems. The research was conducted in villages in the CFMR area of Kuala Lupak having the characteristics of swamp forest soil. The results suggest that the community has possessed adequate knowledge and skills in forest management. However, in terms of attitude aspect (affective), it is still relatively low. In order to optimize the community role, the empowerment model should lead to the formation of the community's positive attitude for forest resources management. This model is conducted by strengthening the capital resources on one side and empowering actors on the other. Both of them should be mediated by empowerment process in order to improve the community empowerment. This model is called Learning-based Social Forestry Empowerment Model.

Keywords: Behaviour, Community Empowerment; Conservation area

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Production Of Cetane Improver Use Castor Oil (*Ricinus Communis*): Optimazion Of Mol Ratio Of Acetic Anhydride To Methyl Ricinoleate (Aa:Mr) And Reaction Time

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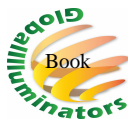
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Abstract

This research along with increasing of demand on availability of qualified fuels. Nitration of methyl ricinoleate is one way to obtain methyl ricinoleate nitrate which is useful as an diesel oil additive. Meanwhile methyl ricinoleate produced from transesterification of castor oil. Production of cetane improver involves methyl ricinoleate, HNO₃ and acetic anhydride. Mole of acetic anhydride was used usually in excess (15-20 fold of mole of ricinoleate methyl). The use of acetic anhydride in excess is not favorable, because of the compound is pertained as precursor and expensive. Based on the problem, this research was conducted in order to study the effects of the reduction of mole ratio of acetic anhydride to methyl ricinoleate (AA:MR) on nitration product concentration. Mole ratios of AA:MR were varied of 12.5: 1, 10:1, 7.5:1, 5:1, 2.5:1 and 0:1. The nitration was followed by variations of reaction time, which is originally of 0.5 hour then increased to 1.5; 2.0; 2.5; 3 and 3.5 hours. The concentration of nitration product was determined by gas chromatography (GC) and the existance of nitrate group was observed by FTIR. Data from the study showed that a reduction in the mole ratio of acetic anhydride to methyl ricinoleate (AA:MR) tend to reduced of product concentration from 20,04% to 6,21%, and optimum at mole ratio of AA:MR = 7.5:1 Increasing of the reaction time from 0.5 hour to 1.0; 1.5; 2; 2.5; 3 and 3.5 hours tend to increase the product concentration and optimum at 2.5 hours, wherein the product concentration is 42.54%. Analysis by FTIR showed a new spectrum in the 1726 cm⁻¹, which is an indicator the existance of methyl ricinoleate nitrate as product.

Keywords: Nitration, Ricinoleate Methyl, Additive, Cetane Improver, Mol Ratio, Acetic Anhydride, Reaction Time

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Study Nanochlorophyll *Eleocharis Dulcis* Photosensitizer Eksogen Organic for Photodynamic Therapy

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Abstract

Chlorophyll is the green pigment found in chloroplasts together with carotene and xantofil all living beings that perform photosynthesis. Chlorophyll Purun tikus (*Eleocharis Dulcis*) can be applied as Biomaterials Organic Exogenous Optical photosensitizer in Photodynamic Therapy Cancer Cells is very important because chlorophyll has several peak wavelength. Chlorophyll will work optimally if its wavelength has a maximum intensity. Although varied, all the chlorophyll has a similar chemical structure, which consists of a closed porphyrins (cyclic), tetrapiol, with magnesium ions. The green color of the leaves is affected by the presence of Mg atoms in the ring on its head and tail terpene. Both of these groups is the chromophore and capable excited electrons when exposed to light at specific wavelengths. In general, the chlorophyll has some wavelengths between 400-700 nm. Chlorophyll E. *Dulcis* had an average particle size of 182.5 nm. With a mechanical method of chlorophyll mean particle obtained 91.5 nm. With a size of <100 nm result, it can improve the interaction of particles with the target cancer cells

Keywords: Nanochlorophyll, Photosensitizer, Photodynamic Therapy

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TRACK E: HEALTH & MEDICINE STUDIES



Relationship Between Hygiene and Sanitation with the Bacteriological Quality of Drinking Water Depots in Balangan District

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Abstract

Drinking water depots (DWD) continues to increase in line with the dynamics of the community needs to drinking water. DWD water contamination can be caused by factor sanitation hygiene of the DWD. The research have a goal to determine of the relationship sanitary hygiene with bacteriological quality in the DWD. This type of research is observational with cross sectional design. The research population was over all depot of drinking water in Balangan, while sampling by purposive sampling which has been determined based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. The research variables are location, building, production equipment, production process, sanitary facilities and bacteriological quality. The instrument used in this research was the observation sheets and laboratory tests. Data was analyzed by univariate, bivariate analysis using chi square test. The results showed there is no relationship location ($p=0.698$) with the bacteriological quality, no relationship building ($p=0.840$) with the bacteriological quality, no relationship of production equipment ($p=0.618$) with the bacteriological quality, no relationship of production process ($p=0.986$) with the bacteriological quality and there is no relationship of sanitation facilities ($p=0.515$) with bacteriological quality.

Keywords: Depot Water, Sanitation Hygiene, Bacteriological Quality

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The Role of Community Leaders in the Incident of Diarrhea in Sub District Paringin Period 2011-2014 (The Case Study: CSR Program PT Adaro Indonesia)

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Abstract

The Incident of diarrhea in Sub District Paringin who get household connection beneficiaries Adaro's CSR program has not decreased significantly (2011: 323 cases, 2012: 330 cases, 2013: 328 cases, 2014: 353 cases). Although the water produced based on health standard from clean water company, there was another factor that affect the incident of diarrhea, that is the role of community leader (toma). The purpose of this research for analysis the role of toma in household connection beneficiaries Adaro's CSR program. This research is qualitative research with seven toma sampel. Data was collected by observation and deep interveiw with interview guide. The data analysis use Miles and Huberman's method. The result is, toma's role as educators on the type of sanitary facilities, sanitary facilities ownership, hand wash behavior. As a motivator on the type of sanitation facilities, hand wash behavior, ownership of the means of waste disposal. As a facilitator only in possession of a means of waste disposal. As catalysts, planners and supervisors in the ownership of the means of sanitation, trash disposal facilities ownership and waste. The biggest role of toma came from religious figure, which is then followed by the village head and village midwives. The conclusion is the role of toma are as an educator, activator, motivator, facilitator, catalyst, role model, planners and supervisors. So, the next intervention of diarrhea in Sub District Paringin must corporate with toma, because they have many roles for repair and improve the society's health behaviour.

Keyword: Community Leader, Clean Water, Diarrhea, CSR Adaro

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Cyp19a1 Gene Expression in Patients with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome

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Abstract

Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) is a common endocrine system disorder among women of reproductive age, yet the etiology of PCOS remains unclear. This research analyses the role of aromatase gene (CYP19A1) in PCOS pathogenesis. Observational cross section design was used in this study. It was performed at the Biology Department FKUI, Yasmin Fertility Clinic RSCM-Kencana and DIARC (Diagnostic and Research Center) FKUI. A total of 110 research subjects (55 PCOS patients and 55 non-PCOS patients) were included in the study. The granulosa cell sample was obtained from ovary follicle fluid that was aspirated during ovum pick up procedure. RT-qPCR was used to analyze the mRNA expression for aromatase in granulosa cells. Relative expression of aromatase mRNA were lower in women with PCOS compared to those without PCOS ($p < 0.05$). Mean relative expression of CYP19A1 (aromatase) mRNA in PCOS group was $0,38 \pm 0,25$, while in non-PCOS group was $1,00 \pm 0,00$. Decline in aromatase activity contributes to increase in testosterone level. This condition has a role in hyperandrogenism which is a typical characteristic in PCOS women. Granulosa cells in polycystic ovary undergoes disturbance in development and cannot respond to FSH stimulation. Lack of stimulation of FSH causes induction inadequacy to aromatase enzyme activity in aromatization process. Decline in FSH activity is caused by various factors that are associated with typical characteristics of PCOS.

Keywords: Granulosa Cells, Aromatase, PCOS

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Inhibition of Propolis and Trigona Spp against Methicilin Resisten Staphylococcus Aureus and Vancomisin Resisten Staphylococcus Aureus

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Abstract

Propolis and Trigona spp honey have functions as anticancer, antiviral, antifungal and antibiotic. Isolates of Staphylococcus aureus resistant to Methicillin and Vancomisin was found in the surgical treatment room and ICU of Ratu Zalecha Hospital Martapura. The purpose of this research was to determine the inhibitory zone of MRSA, VRSA to the propolis extract and honey of Trigona spp at the concentration of 200 mg/ml, 400 mg/ml, 600 mg/ml, 800 mg/ml and 1000 mg/ml. Also to know the effective concentration of the propolis extract and honey of Trigona spp in inhibiting the growth of MRSA, VRSA. The type of this research was true experimental with the design of Pretest Posttest With Control Group Design. The research was conducted from April 2015 to June 2015 in Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan. The objects of research are propolis and honey of Trigona spp hives in the Barabai area. The dependent variable was the inhibition zone of MRSA and VRSA in Hinton Muller` media containing ethanol extract of propolis and honey of Trigona spp in some different concentrations measured from the formed diameter of inhibition zone. Data was analyzed by One Way ANOVA test and Kruskal-Wallis test at 95% confidence level. The results of the research showed that there were differences in MRSA and VRSA inhibition zone against various concentrations of Trigona spp honey. The concentration of Trigona spp honey which was effective in inhibiting the growth of MRSA was 1000 mg/ml concentration with diameter of 25.2 mm. VRSA at 1000 mg/ml concentration with diameter of of 26.6 mm. Concentration of Trigona spp propolis extract which is effective in inhibiting the growth of MRSA is at 1000 mg/ml concentration with diameter of 17.8 mm. VRSA at 1000 mg/ml concentration with diameter of 16.4 mm

Keywords: Propolis; Honey; Trigona spp; Staphylococcus Aureus; Resistant

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Health Seeking Behavior of Family's Child Tuberculosis in South Kalimantan Province

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Abstract

The cases of child Tuberculosis diagnosis is based on 0.9% and based on symptoms is 3.6% (Risksedas, 2013). Family action in child Overcoming Tuberculosis in South Kalimantan use various ways: self-treatment, traditional treatment, no treatment, thereby slowing the diagnosis and the disease worsen. In 2013, Households in South Kalimantan utilizing traditional health services is 61.3%, using herb is 43.3% (Risksedas, 2013). The research aims to find out the Health Seeking Behavior of the family's child Tb in South Kalimantan. Methodes: The research design is qualitative, the which is done on population; parents of child Tuberculosis Patients with positive Tuberculin. Research sample in a city with the highest and Lowest rates of tuberculosis cases include Community Health Centre in Banjarmasin, Barito Kuala, Tabalong and Balangan. Sampling is with non-random purposive method. The qualitative analysis has three ways, data reduction, display data, Conclusions, and verifications. Results: The research results show Health Seeking Behavior child Tuberculosis Patients' families in South Kalimantan using traditional method (water by prayer), plants (herbs: roots of plants, turmeric) massage. Modern methods (Community Health Centre, doctor, hospital), an alternative method (shaman), and buy drugs in shop. While the first action of Health Seeking Behavior, the families of child Tuberculosis Patients in South Kalimantan; ask for water to religious leaders, massage, use turmeric, shaman, buy drugs in shop and if it is not successful, the patient is taken to Community Health Centre. Discussion: The implication of research result in order to promote health and community empowerment to Prevent child Tuberculosis disease, train the Implementers of traditional, herbs and alternative methods so that Patients can Obtain healing and health.

Keywords: Health Seeking Behaviour, Tuberculosis children, South Kalimantan Province

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The Relation of Pattern Take Care of Parent with the Risk of Misuse NAPZA At Adolescent in the Sebamban Baru Village Subdistrict of Sungai Loban District Tanah Bumbu, Indonesia

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Abstract

The aim of this research to determine relation of pattern take care of parent and risk of misuse NAPZA at adolescent in the Sebamban Baru village, sub district of Sungai Loban, District of Tanah Bumbu, South of Borneo Province, Indonesia. Descriptive analytic method with cross sectional approach. population are adolescent aged 12 to 22 years in the Sungai Loban village, sub district of Sebamban Baru, District of Tanah Bumbu. Technique sampling is Snowball sampling. Number of samples 92 respondents. Instrument research is questionnaire. Data analysis using Spearman Rho test with a significance level of 95% Result of research show pattern take care of parent at adolescent most in the category of permissif as much as 46 respondent (50%), and risk of misuse NAPZA at adolescent most at category of have risk of misuse NAPZA as much as 53 respondent (57,6 %). There is a relation between pattern take care of parent with risk of misuse NAPZA at adolescent in the Sebamban Baru village Subdistrict of Sungai Loban District Tanah Bumbu, $\rho = 0.000$; α , $r = 0,455$. Results of research on the parents' parenting teens most in the category of permissive parenting style as much as 46 respondents (50%), and risk factors for drug use on remajapaling much on drug beresikopenggunaan sebanyak 53 category of respondents (57.6%). There is a relationship between parenting parents with drug users at risk teenagers in the village of Baru Sungai Sebamban Loban Tanah Bumbu, $\rho = 0.000$; α , $r = 0.455$.

Keywords: Pattern Take Care Of Parent, Risk Of Misuse NAPZA

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Analysis of Factors Affecting the Ability of Self Management (Self Management) Diabetes Patients

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Abstract

The prevalence of diabetes is increasing and its certainly needs further treatment. DM patients shall be able to manage the disease itself in order to avoid complications later. The ability to manage and treat themselves in DM patients is needed. Many factors affect the patient's ability to self-manage and contribute to health outcomes (outcome) of diabetics. This study aims to Analyse the factors that influence the management capabilities themselves (Self-Management) during Diabetes. The method used is observational with cross sectional. Sample amounted to 143 people with diabetes in the month June-August 2014 who went to the poly Medicine Hospital Ratu Zaelcha Martapura. We got the sample with purposive sampling. Analysis of the data univariate and multivariate frequency distribution using logistic regression statistical tests with significance level α of 0.05. Results showed no effect on sociodemography (age, duration of disease, family history and economic status of the self-management capabilities ($p > 0.05$), There is the influence of self-efficacy ($p = 0.005$) and family support ($p = 0.00$) with self-management capabilities of DM patients. The researchers suggest that the factor of family support is the dominant factor in affecting the ability of self-management.

Keywords: Self-Management, Self-Efficacy

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The Correlation between Knowledge and Intention with Self-Efficacy of Pregnant Women to Attend Antenatal Care at Healthcare Professionals

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Abstract

In Indonesia, the utilization of antenatal care at healthcare professionals was only 66%, and this figure dropped during a delivery. 46% of pregnant women who attended antenatal care at healthcare professionals did not carry birth in healthcare facility (The Central Bureau of Statistics and Macro International, 2008). This study aims to explain the correlation between knowledge and intention with self-efficacy of pregnant women to attend antenatal. This was a quasi-experimental research (Quasi Experiment Design) with pre and post control group study. The study design used Non-Equivalent Control Group. Samples were pregnant women who were in Balikpapan city, entered second trimester of pregnancy. Total sample was 20 for case and there were 20 other pregnant women as control. The results showed that: 1) There was a significant correlation between knowledge and self-efficacy (p-value: 0.043); 2) There was a significant correlation between intentions and self-efficacy (p-value: 0.029). This study concluded that self-efficacy of pregnant women was high, the majority of pregnant women were not in the age of risk, pregnant women with high and average level of parity had a high knowledge. There were pregnant women who had high knowledge but did not attend antenatal care at healthcare professionals. Most pregnant women had intention to attend antenatal care at healthcare professionals, but there were still pregnant women who attended antenatal care less than the prescribed standards that is at least four times during pregnancy.

Keywords: Knowledge, Intention, Self efficacy

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The Relationship between the Density of Residential, Lighting and Spacious Ventilation with Pulmonary Tuberculosis Incidence in Mataraman

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Abstract

Pulmonary tuberculosis can be influenced by the physical environment of the house. The home physical environmental factors include population density, types of flooring, ventilation, lighting, humidity, temperature, type of wall and roof type. This study aimed to analyse the relationship between house physical environmental factors with the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in District Mataraman. This study design was observational case control analytic approach. Using sampling techniques accidental by comparison 1:2 available sample cases and 30-60 sample control were selected. Research instrument using the results of laboratory diagnosis of pulmonary TB sufferer BTA recorded in the medical record, the observation sheet and the gauge field. Based on the research results obtained residential density distributions are eligible 28,9% and are not eligible 71,1%, distribution of qualified lighting 47,8% and are not eligible 52,2%, as well as extensive distribution of qualified ventilation 58,9% and are not eligible 41,1%. This research uses the Chi-square test results obtained by the statistics that there is no relationship between the density of occupancy and pulmonary TB incidence ($p = 0,943$), there is a relationship between lighting and pulmonary TB ($p = 0.000$), and there is a relationship between pulmonary ventilation and extensive TB ($p = 0.005$).

Keywords: Pulmonary Tuberculosis, The Occupancy Density, Extensive Lighting, Ventilation

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Effect of Karamunting Fruit Juice (*Melastoma malabathricum* L.) on Advanced Glycation End-products (AGEs) and Lipid Profile as Advanced Complications of Diabetes Mellitus

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Abstract

Hyperglycemia is a result of Diabetes mellitus (DM) because the body lacks insulin or insulin function is not effective can lead to an increase in free radicals that lead to oxidative stress. Sustained oxidative stress will end with the formation of Advanced Glycation compound Ends Products (AGEs) and dyslipidemia that participates in the complications of diabetes. The purpose of this study was to determine the potential Karamunting fruit plants that are typical South Kalimantan by calculating the levels of methyl glyoxal, carbonyl, LDL, HDL, total cholesterol, and triglycerides. This study consists of six groups each having six male rats. Then the induction was done of streptozosin in groups 2, 3, 4, and 5 of mice at a dose of 40 mg / kg intraperitoneally, followed by treatment in the form of: group I and II were given distilled water; group III was given metformin (anti-hyperglycemic medications) 10 mg / kg; group IV, V, VI granted Karamunting fruit juice with successive doses 0.01 mg / g; 0.1 mg / g; 1 mg / g. AGEs results showed that there was a significant reduction of carbonyl levels in fruit juices Karamunting within three doses (0.01, 0.1, and 1 mg / g), i.e. from 3,273 to 2,598; 2485; and 2.470 ($p < 0.005$) and a significant decrease in methyl glyoxal levels, i.e. from 0039 to 0,021; 0,018; and 0.016 ($p < 0.005$). On result of the levels of LDL, HDL, triglycerides and total cholesterol showed non-significant results ($p > 0.05$). It can be concluded that it could lower the level of AGEs compound but not lipid profile significantly. There were no significant differences between the three different doses of metformin and Karamunting ($p > 0.05$), indicating that the Karamunting has the same efficacy with metformin.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Advanced Glycation End Products, Lipid Profile, *Melastoma malabathricum* L

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Operculum Movement and Microanatomy Skin Structure of Periophthalmodon Schlosseri In Estuary of Barito River

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Abstract

This research was done to explain about operculum movement and microanatomy skin structure of *P. schlosseri* with interval calculation of oxygen uptake by operculum while *P. schlosseri* stays on the land and makes skin preparation to observe part of skin and mucous cell microscopically. Sampling was conducted using the endangered animal catching method with line transect. The observation of operculum movement was made using camera video or direct observation. The observation of skin microanatomy was done using paraffin method and then observed under the microscope. The result of this research showed that average of interval oxygen uptake is 7,25 minute. Result of skin microanatomy observation showed mucous cell on skin layer of *P. schlosseri* found in epidermis layer with average range between mucous cell of 16,96 μm and average broad size of 73,87 μm .

Keyword: Estuary, Operculum, Mucous Cell

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Evaluation of Malaria Eradication Program in the Banjar District of South Kalimantan Province

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Abstract

Malaria is a disease that is transmitted through the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. Causes of malaria are plasmodia family genus plasmodiidae and ordococciidae. Based on data from Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) note that the incidence of malaria based on diagnosis or symptom with the highest malaria incidence rates are in Banjar district by 5.2% among other counties. In addition, based on the highest number of diagnoses or symptoms of malaria prevalence is also in Banjar district that is 12.2%. The purpose of this study was to determine whether the implementation of P2 malaria program in 2015 has been conducted in accordance with existing standards, identify problems and determine the necessary improvement efforts. The purpose of this study was to determine whether the implementation of P2 malaria program in 2015 has been conducted in accordance with existing standards, identify problems and determine the necessary improvement efforts. Subjects were evaluated in three health centres in the Banjar district. The draft evaluation was done using observational descriptive conducted interviews using a questionnaire. In terms of input (labour, materials and equipment (tools)), funding and methods is still lacking, not in accordance with the Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia standards and needs to be improved further, while providing the guidebook is in conformity with the standards and has been available. In terms of the process of recording, data processing, case analysis, and reporting on the surveillance program P2 Malaria has been computerized and has been standardized, but the availability amount of computers used is not specific to the program P2 Malaria but used in conjunction with the clerk of program health centre to another so there are not many specifications and specificity.

Keywords: Evaluation, Malaria, Eradication

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Oligarchy Authority Effect of HIV/AIDS Mitigations in Indonesia

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Abstract

HIV/AIDS cases in Indonesia continue to increase in many areas and into the disaster, although various programs of prevention and control of HIV-Aids have been conducted by the Government with other stakeholders. Goals: The objective and benefit of this study is to provide information to the stakeholders of the role of local authorities and the politicians of behaviour and local businessmen, decentralization and democracy in Indonesia on mitigation and prevention of the spread of HIV-AIDS. Method: The study is qualitative research approach type of descriptions, the data derived from observation researchers from 2010 to 2015 in districts of Kalimantan Selatan province with data performance NGO care HIV-Aids, commission AIDS prevention and behaviour of local authorities and politics, then data analysed through qualitative descriptions and literature comparison related to this study. Results: The oligarchy of authorities a phenomenon that is rent-seeking mentally causes the result of a democratic system that is very expensive, so the policies issued by the local authorities are not for public needs, especially for the Prevention and mitigation HIV-AIDS are considered unfavourable fast for the local authorities and their cronies. Conclusion: Prevention and mitigation of HIV-AIDS is not enough just to commitments and regulations, but a fundamental change of our democratic system has been very expensive, which gave birth to mentally corrupt leaders and rent seeking.

Keywords: Oligarchy, Prevention and Mitigations, HIV/AIDS

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Molecular Adaptation Response of Immunity System on Population Exposed to Air Pollution

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Abstract

Air pollution is one of the public health matters, moreover for the developing countries. Air pollution may be produced in landfill and the rubber factory. The continuity of air pollution exposure can cause the adapted response of molecules of body immunity. It is assumed that the air pollution inflammation promotes the change of the level of some cytokines, like TNF- α and IL-6. This study is aimed to know the adapted response of molecules of body immunity of the people living in the places with the air pollution exposure. This study used the cross sectional design, with 80 samples. The data were analysed by using Spearman correlation test to know the correlation between the (TNF- α) level and (IL-6) level of the people living around the landfill and rubber factory. The results of this study showed that the mean of TNF- α level of people living around the landfill in Sukawinatan was higher than the mean of TNF- α level of people living around the rubber factory in Gandus ($45,942 \pm 15,305$ ng/L vs $44,452 \pm 12,548$ ng/L). There was no significant difference ($p=0,701$) of the TNF- α level of people living around the rubber factory in Gandus and people around the landfill in Sukawinatan. The mean of IL-6 level of people living around the rubber factory in Gandus was higher than the mean of IL-6 of people living around the landfill in Sukawinatan ($3,313 \pm 1,398$ ng/L vs $3,144 \pm 1,194$ ng/L). There was no significant difference ($p=0,618$) of the IL-6 level of the people living around the rubber factory in Gandus and people living around the landfill in Sukawinatan. Conclusion: From the correlational test, it was found out that there was no significant difference ($p<0,05$) between the TNF- α level and IL-6 level of the people living around the rubber factory in Gandus and around the landfill in Sukawinatan.

Keywords: Molecular Adaptation Response, Tumor Necrosis Factor-A, Interleukin-6, Air Pollution

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TRACK F:WETLAND STUDIES



Response of Tropical Peat Swamp Forest Species Seedlings to Arbuscular Mycorrhiza Application in the Nursery

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Indonesia

2 Kalimantan Forest Climate Partnership,

3 Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership

Abstract

Arbuscular mycorrhiza is one of soil microbes that have high potency to be utilized as growth booster in bio-rehabilitation technology for degraded land. However, up to present, this bio-rehabilitation-technology has not been much utilized for rehabilitation of degraded peat swamp forest. The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of inoculation of native arbuscular mycorrhiza spores (AMF) on the growth of pioneer and climax peat swamp forest species seedlings. AMF spores of *Glomus clarum*, *Gigaspora decipiens* and *Entrophospora* sp. were collected from natural peat swamp forest of Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. Seedlings of peat swamp forest species were inoculated with or without (control) spores and grown in sterilized peat soil under nursery conditions for 6 months. The result showed that *Entrophospora* sp. increased the stem diameter of climax species of *Parartocarpus venenosus* and root dry weight of *Palaquium* sp., significantly. However, AMF inoculation did not give significant effect on the growth of pioneer species seedlings under nursery condition.

Keywords: Peat Swamp Forest Species, Arbuscular Mycorrhiza, Inoculation, Nursery, Central Kalimantan

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Physics learning Based on Wetland and Banjarnese Culture

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Abstract

Kalimantan Selatan is related with wetland and Banjarnese culture. Both of wetland and Banjarnese culture can be included in physics learning. Because, physics learning is inductive learning, it means that daily activity and every environment can be used to learn concepts, principles, laws, and theories of physics. Physics learning based on wetland and Banjarnese culture can attract students' attention. It also can increase students' interest to join in physics study. There are so many physics application in Banjarnese culture. For example Kuin's and Lok Baintan's floating market, Lanting house, panting instrument, madihin, sasirangan, cook process of Dodol Kandangan, etc.. Kuin's and Lok Baintan's floating market and Lanting house can be integrated to fluids. Panting instrument and madihin can be integrated to waves and sounds. Sasirangan and cook process of Dodol Kandangan can be integrated to temperature and heat. Physic learning based on wetland and Banjarnese culture has effect on student achievement and fosters a love of students to the Banjarnese culture. It also fosters the values of the characters contained therein, like kayuh beimbai and waja sampai kaputing (wasaka).

Keywords: Physics Learning, Wetland, Banjarnese Culture

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The Feasibility Study on Trapping Experiments with lights in Barito River of Indonesia

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Abstract

This study provides scientific evidence on the catch efficiency of low-powered incandescent light and LED light traps in catching crustacean and fish from highly turbid water in Barito River, South Kalimantan. The experimental conditions encompassed highly turbid water, slow flowing, blocked water, and rarely vegetated habitat with water depths varied from 2-4 m. The traps used were collapsible box shaped trap, wire-square trap, acrylic-square trap, PVC box shaped trap, wire fish trap, bamboo fish trap and minnow nets. The light traps were deployed randomly with an interval distance of 5 m using 1-night soaking time. Light traps sampling accounted for 343 shrimps (1 family), 53 fish (6 families) and 2 crabs (1 family) respectively. Shrimp were dominated by *Macrobrachium* sp. (98.54 %) while the fish were dominated by *Glossogobius giuris* (36.54 %). Collapsible trap fishing with incandescent lights was as effective at sampling as wire square trap fishing with LED lights. The minnow nets were excellent way of catching shrimp/fish as compared to that of PVC box shaped trap and wire/bamboo fish traps. Colour of light had strong effects on number of shrimp/fish collected. For future applications of using LED light for trap fishing, more comprehensive study on its efficiency for catching juvenile of target and non-target species is strongly recommended.

Keywords: Barito River, Catch, Incandescent Light, LED Light, *Macrobrachium* Sp., Trap

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Kindness of Fishing Gear on Sea Water in Tanah Laut Region

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Abstract

Fishery resources sustainability should be taken care of from being depleted, it could be held by paying attention to the friendliness of fishing gear to environment aspect. The study had aimed to analyse the fishing gear friendliness status in Tanah Laut regency. The study was conducted by survey and observation method. Data were collected through the respondent interview by fishing gear unit direct measurement. Data analysis used was standardization technique of value function to fishing gear units based on friendliness of environment aspect that was stated in Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). The result showed that environmental-friendly fishing gears were trolled line and long line because they have high selectivity value, no impact on the habitat, freshness catch, save to the fisherman, low discard and by catch, low effect on biodiversity, no harm to the protected fish, and socially acceptable. The purse seine, trammel net, and gillnet were not friendly to the environment. While, mini trawl was not recommended at all to the environment.

Keywords: Status, Friendliness, Fishing Gears, Fish, Marine

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Building Data Warehouse and Data Mining in Research of Wetland Environments

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Abstract

In many scientific meetings, discussions and papers, data mining and pattern recognition have a major role in almost all fields. So along with advances in information technology today, knowledge discovery from data has become a trend in various fields. At present and future, whatever the field of research is, including research of wetland environments, data mining methods are needed in data collection. But the availability of large amounts of data source in wetland research is non-existent. Big data are usually obtained through a computer-based information system that is well established in storing data on their activities. Studies and research on wetlands should use a computer-based information system to manage its historical data that can be mined in the future and the knowledge hidden in the data collection with data mining techniques. This paper presents a long term plan to establish data warehouse and data collection for wetlands research and studies. The first stage begins with a computer-based information system, and then build a data warehouse, finally in the future to do data mining for extracting knowledge in data collection.

Keywords: Data Warehouse, Data Mining, Wetland Environments

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FUTURE EVENTS

3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Innovative Trends in Multidisciplinary Academic Research”
(ITMAR-2016)



Date: October 20-21, 2016

Venue: Istanbul Gonen Hotel, Istanbul, Turkey

Email: itmar@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: October 5, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: October 10, 2016

Selected conference papers will be published in special /regular issue of ISI/Scopus indexed journals associated with this conference.

Conference Main Tracks

- Business, Management and Economic Studies
- Health and Medicine Studies
- Engineering & Technology Studies
- Social Sciences & Humanities
- Physical Life and Applied Sciences
- Regional and Religious Studies
- Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Studies
- For more details visit www.globalilluminators.org

1st INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Interdisciplinary Academic Research and Innovation 2016”
(IARI – 2016)



Date: November 25-26, 2016

Venue: Indonesia Computer University

Email: iari@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: October 30, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: November 5, 2016

Selected conference papers will be published in special /regular issue of ISI/Scopus indexed journals associated with this conference.

Conference Main Tracks

- Business, Management and Economic Studies
- Health and Medicine Studies
- Engineering & Technology Studies
- Social Sciences & Humanities
- Physical Life and Applied Sciences
- Regional and Religious Studies
- Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Studies

For more details visit www.globalilluminators.org

4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Innovation Challenges in Multidisciplinary Research &
Practice”
(ICMRP -2016)



Date: December 15-16, 2016

Venue: Hotel Grand Pacific Singapore

Email: icmrp@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: November 15, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: November 30, 2016

Selected conference papers will be published in special /regular issue of ISI/Scopus indexed journals associated with this conference.

Conference Main Tracks

- Business, Management and Economic Studies
- Health and Medicine Studies
- Engineering & Technology Studies
- Social Sciences & Humanities
- Physical Life and Applied Sciences
- Regional and Religious Studies
- Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Studies

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3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
“Global Issues in Multidisciplinary Academic Research”
(GIMAR -2017)



Date: February 01-02, 2017

Venue: Hotel Sunroute Plaza Shinjuku, Tokyo, Japan

Email: gimar@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: December 30, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: January 5, 2017

Selected conference papers will be published in special /regular issue of ISI/Scopus indexed journals associated with this conference.

Conference Main Tracks

- Business, Management and Economic Studies
- Health and Medicine Studies
- Engineering & Technology Studies
- Social Sciences & Humanities
- Physical Life and Applied Sciences
- Regional and Religious Studies
- Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Studies

For more details visit www.globalilluminators.org

3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

**“Multidisciplinary Innovation in Business Engineering
Science & Technology”
(MI-BEST -2017)**



Date: February 23-24, 2017

Venue: Century Park Hotel, Manila, Philippines

Email: mibest@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: January 10, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: January 20, 2017

Selected conference papers will be published in special /regular issue of ISI/Scopus indexed journals associated with this conference.

Conference Main Tracks

- Business, Management and Economic Studies
- Health and Medicine Studies
- Engineering & Technology Studies
- Social Sciences & Humanities
- Physical Life and Applied Sciences
- Regional and Religious Studies
- Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Studies

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4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Trends in Multidisciplinary Business & Economic Research”
(TMBER -2017)



Date: March 25-26, 2017

Venue: Novetal Hotel Sydney central, Sydney Australia

Email: tMBER@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: February 20, 2017

Full Paper Submission Date: February 25, 2017

Selected conference papers will be published in special /regular issue of ISI/Scopus indexed journals associated with this conference.

Conference Main Tracks

- Business, Management and Economic Studies
- Health and Medicine Studies
- Engineering & Technology Studies
- Social Sciences & Humanities
- Physical Life and Applied Sciences
- Regional and Religious Studies
- Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Studies

For more details visit www.globalilluminators.org

4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Global Trends in Academic Research”
(GTAR -2017)



Date: April 20-21, 2017

Venue: San Servolo Convention Center, Venice, Italy

Email: gtar@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: March 20, 2017

Full Paper Submission Date: March 30, 2017

Selected conference papers will be published in special /regular issue of ISI/Scopus indexed journals associated with this conference.

Conference Main Tracks

- Business, Management and Economic Studies
- Health and Medicine Studies
- Engineering & Technology Studies
- Social Sciences & Humanities
- Physical Life and Applied Sciences
- Regional and Religious Studies
- Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Studies

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3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“New Directions in Multidisciplinary Research & Practice”
(NDMRP -2017)



Date: May 12-13, 2017

Venue: Amalia Hotel Athens, Greece

Email: ndmrp@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: April 20, 2017

Full Paper Submission Date: April 25, 2017

Selected conference papers will be published in special /regular issue of ISI/Scopus indexed journals associated with this conference.

Conference Main Tracks

- Business, Management and Economic Studies
- Health and Medicine Studies
- Engineering & Technology Studies
- Social Sciences & Humanities
- Physical Life and Applied Sciences
- Regional and Religious Studies
- Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Studies

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4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Multidisciplinary Innovation Sustainability & Growth”
(MISG -2017)



Date: July 05-06, 2017

Venue: The Federal Hotel Kuala Lumpur Malaysia

Email: misg@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: June 10, 2017

Full Paper Submission Date: June 5, 2017

Selected conference papers will be published in special /regular issue of ISI/Scopus indexed journals associated with this conference.

Conference Main Tracks

- Business, Management and Economic Studies
- Health and Medicine Studies
- Engineering & Technology Studies
- Social Sciences & Humanities
- Physical Life and Applied Sciences
- Regional and Religious Studies
- Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Studies

For more details visit www.globalilluminators.org

3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Multidisciplinary Innovation In Academic Research”
(MIAR-2017)



Date: July 27-28, 2017

Venue: The Federal Hotel Kuala Lumpur Malaysia

Email: miar@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: June 10, 2017

Full Paper Submission Date: June 15, 2017

Selected conference papers will be published in special /regular issue of ISI/Scopus indexed journals associated with this conference.

Conference Main Tracks

- Business, Management and Economic Studies
- Health and Medicine Studies
- Engineering & Technology Studies
- Social Sciences & Humanities
- Physical Life and Applied Sciences
- Regional and Religious Studies
- Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Studies

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CSR



Charities

Environment

Public Health



Growth and
Development



Sustainability



CSR Activity Conducted By Global Illuminators: Sport Activation for Children against Negative Impact of Internet & Technology

In April 2016, Global Illuminators conducted Corporate Social Responsibility program together with Maestro and the Clover as Sport Facility Provider in Bandung, initiating an event with theme:



The Objectives of this event were:

1. Media of education for parents and children to be aware of digital new era and its impact on children's life
2. Facilitate and promote futsal as one of kind of sport activation that can be alternative activities for children against the negative impact of internet
3. Social activity and charity engage orphan to enjoy sport activities together with their friends
4. Corporate Social Responsibility of Company to contribute to the society especially to solve one of social problems in Bandung.

Highlights of CSR Activities Given Below:



Global Illuminators Malaysia Team conducted its Latest CSR activity at Rumah Charis, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Children Home

Global Illuminators Malaysia Team conducted its latest CSR activity at Rumah Charis, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Children home. The children home ministry provides care for orphans and single parent children, their homes and activities aim to create a suitable environment to enable children to grow. They help to provide spiritual direction, education, and counselling for the children. Emphasis was given to fellowshiping and spending time with the children over refreshments, as well as presenting them with small gifts as well as the organizing of special entertainment programmes for the children such as a special game segments. One of the other highlights of the evening was the goodie bags distribution programme carried out by Global Illuminators.



Global Illuminators Indonesian Team conducted its Latest CSR activity in Ramadhan for Local Community Welfare, Sharing Happiness and developing Orphan Children

Global Illuminators Indonesian team conducted its latest CSR activity in Ramadhan for orphans. The purpose of this activity was to give happiness and develop orphans with the support of more than 60 volunteers and distribute iftar to more than 400 beneficiaries (yateem, orphan and dhuafa). Global illuminators indonesian team spent time with children and conducted different activities for their moral self development.

Highlights of this activity are given below:





MISSION

"Our mission is to persistently nurture the values to promote the human rights, institutional and academic development through quality research contributions. Our unique human capital with constructive attitude is committed to bring change in all spheres of life by using innovative research and intellectual skills. We are here to research and promote the development, prosperity and transparency across the globe without any discrimination".

VISION

"Researching and Developing for Humanity"

International Conference on

"EMERGING TRENDS IN ACADEMIC RESEARCH"

(3rd ETAR - 2016)