



THE 2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

EVENT BOOK

*Global Perspective
on 21st Century Education*



**ELEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAM
SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDY
UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA**

EVENT BOOK

THE 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

“GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE ON 21ST CENTURY EDUCATION”

By:
Elementary Education Program
School of Postgraduate Study
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

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Welcome Address

Alhamdulillah, we give thanks to Allah SWT, God Almighty for His permission "The 2nd International Conference on Elementary Education (ICEE)" can be held according to plan. The 2nd ICEE held by the Department of Education at the Graduate School of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. The aim of this conference is to accommodate the publication of scientific works, specifically related to the implementation of education in the 21st century.

At the 2nd ICEE, theme that we choose is "Global Perspective on 21st Century Education" the importance of discussion of education in the 21st century will provide input and advice in the implementation of education in Indonesia, so we hope that Indonesian education will not only be able to adapt to changes in the 21st century, but able to create these changes. The main speakers in this international conference are:

1. Prof. Dto'Dr. Ab. Halim Tamuri (Rector of Kolej Universiti Islam Antarbangsa Selangor (KUIS), Malaysia)
2. Prof. Dr. Hans-Dieter Barke. (WWU Munster, Institute of Didactics of Chemistry, Germany)
3. Prof. Hsin Kai Wu (National Taiwan Normal University)
4. Prof. Dr. H. Dadang Sunendar, M.Hum (Head of Language Development and Coaching Agency Ministry of Education and Culture [KEMENDIKBUD] Republic of Indonesia)
5. Assoc. Prof. Maitree Inprasitha (Dean of Faculty of Education and Directory of Center for Research in Mathematics Education, Khon Kaen University, Thailand)

We thank you to all speakers, presenters and participants who have attended, sent and presented papers in this conference, also the reviewer team, the lecturers, the committee, and all parties who have supported the implementation of this activity so that it runs smoothly. This conference book is expected to provide benefits and inspiration for the readers.

November 6th, 2019
With our warmest regards,
Sincerely,




Indra Suhendra
Chairman the 2nd ICEE

Conference Schedule

Time	Duration	Event	Event Details	Rooms
Wednesday, November 6 th , 2019 - Conference				
07.00 – 08.00	60 minutes	Registration		In front of Lobby
08.00 – 08.05	5 minutes	Opening Ceremony	MC	Grand Ballroom
08.05 – 08.15	10 minutes	Dance (Jaipong)	MC	
08.15 – 08.20	5 minutes	Singing Indoneisa Raya Song	MC	
08.20 – 08.25	5 minutes	Tilawah and Sari Tilawah	MC	
08.25 – 08.50	25 minutes	Official Opening	Chief Executive	
			Director of Postgraduate School UPI	
			Rector of UPI	
08.50 – 08.55	5 minutes	Take a photo		
08.55 – 09.00	5 minutes	Pray	MC	
09.00 – 09.10	10 minutes	Coffee Break	Committee	
09.10 – 09.15	5 minutes	Opening plenary session I by MC and reading CV Moderator	MC	
09.15 – 09.20	5 minutes	Opening by moderator and reading CV Prof Dr. H. Dadang Sunandar, M.Hum and Prof Dto'Dr. Ab. Halim Tamuri	Moderator 1	
09.20 – 10.05	45 minutes	Prof. Dr. H. Dadang Sunandar, M.Hum	Prof. Dr. H. Dadang Sunandar, M.Hum From Ministry of Education and Culture	
10.05 – 10.50	45 minutes	Prof Dto'Dr. Ab. Halim Tamuri	Prof Dto'Dr. Ab. Halim Tamuri from Kolej Universiti Islam Antar Bangsa Selangor (KUIS) Malaysia	

10.50 – 11.00	10 minutes	Questions & Answers	Moderator 1	
11.00 – 11.05	5 minutes	Conclusion	Moderator1	
11.05 – 11.10	5 minutes	Giving a Placard and take a photo		
11.10 – 11.15	5 minutes	Opening plenary session II by MC and reading CV Moderator 2	MC	
11.15 – 11.20	5 minutes	Opening by Moderator and reading CV Prof. Dr. Hans-Dieter Barke and Prof. Hsin Kai Wu.	Moderator 2	
11.20 – 12.05	45 minutes	Prof. Dr. Hans-Dieter Barke	Prof. Dr. Hans-Dieter Barke from Intitute of Didaktics of Chemistry Germany	
12.05 – 12.50	45 minutes	Prof. Hsin Kai Wu	Prof. Hsin Kai Wu from National Taiwan Normal University Taiwan	
12.50 – 13.00	10 minutes	Questions & Answers	Moderator 2	
13.00 – 13.05	5 minutes	Conclusion	Moderator 2	
13.05 – 13.10	5 minutes	Giving a Placard and take a photo		
13.10 – 13.15	5 minutes	Closing and instruction	MC	
13.15 – 14.15	60 minutes	Break and lunch		Grand Ballroom
14.15 – 17.05	2 hours 45 minutes	Parallel session class	See technical (Parallel Session Schedule)	Meeting room
17.05 – 17.10	5 minutes	Take a Photo	Committee	Hotel Area

*Location: GH Universal Hotel (Jln. Doktor Setiabudi, No.376 Ledeng. Kec. Cidadap, Kota Bandung, Jawa Barat)

Time	Event	Place/Location	Information
Thursday, November 7th, 2019 - City Tour			
07.00 – 08.00	Prepare	GH Universal Hotel	-
08.00 – 11.00 (Break 20 minutes)	Trip to the route and designate place	Gedung Sate Location: Jln. Diponegoro No.22 Citarum, Kec. Bandung Wetan, Kota Bandung, Jawa Barat.	Leave hotel by Bandros then headed to location
		Museum KAA Location: Jln. Asia Afrika No.65 . Kec. Sumur, Kota Bandung, Jawa Barat.	Committee direct all presenters to the location
		Alun-Alun Bandung Location: Jln. Asia Afrika, Bolonggede, Kec. Regol, Kota Bandung, Jawa Barat.	Committee direct all presenters to the location
		Braga Location: Jln. Braga, Kota Bandung, Jawa Barat.	Committee direct all presenters to the location
	Back to the hotel	Hotel GH Universal	-

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Parallel Session Room

Palermo 1 (Room 1)

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2	Aan Yuliyanto, Turmudi, Mubiar Agustin	The Relationship of Self Efficacy with Student Mathematics Learning Outcomes through The Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract (CPA) Approach in Primary Schools
3	Arminas ZJ, Wahyu Sopandi	The Role of POE Oriented Science Learning to Correct Misconception about Effect of Temperatur on Water Desity
4	Egi Febrizon, Rusdinal Rusdinal, Hadiyanto Hadiyanto	Training Needs Analysis: Enhancing Organizational Development Competence for Elementary School Principals
5	Ni Luh Ayu Nitya Laksmi	Story Book Development with Local Culture Content as Learning Companion for 5 th Grade Primary Students
6	Alrefi, juntika Nurihsan, Nandang Rusmana, Nurhudaya	Student's Psychological Flexibility Based on Gender Differences in Indonesia
7	Anggy Giri Prawiyogi, Sani Suhardiman, Hery Supriadi	The Effect of Quantum Model Learning through The Ability to Finish Mathematics Report Text Question in Elementary School
8	Yayan Alpian, Sri Wulan Anggraeni, Farhatun Nisa	The Effect of Cooperative Learning Methods Picture and Picture to Reading Interests
9	Istikhoroh Nurzaman, Gilar Gandana, Annisa Shofaril Wahidah	Developing Interactive Storytelling Model to Facilitate Young Learners' Speaking Skills
10	Indra Suhendra, Rahman, Fauziatun Nazillah, Diska Fratiwi	Application of Mind Mapping Learning Models to Improve Students' Reading Skill in 4 th Grade of Primary School
11	Hafiziani Eka Putri, Idat Muqodas, Mukhamad Ady Wahyudy, Fitri Nuraeni	The Effect of <i>Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract</i> (CPA) Approach on The Decrease of Mathematical Anxiety in Primary School
12	Awiria, Nadiroh, Maruf Akbar	Application of Role Play Learning to Improve The Attitude of National Culture Diversity of Elementary School Students
13	Karlimah, Yusuf Suryana, Dewi Hardianti, Lutfi nur	Development of Pop-up Book Media Folding Symmetry and Rotating Symmetry for Class III Students Basic School
14	Handi Suganda, Riandi, Widi Purwianiangsih	Biology Teacher's Perception in Accommodating 21 st Century Learning Demands
15	Dian Hidayati, Andi Arif Rifa'l	Factors Influencing Parents' Decisions on Choosing an Islamic Primary School in Bandung

		Indonesia
16	Diksi Valiant	Can Cosplay in Story-Telling Improve Student's Listening Skill in Listening to Stories Learning?
17	Lina Amelia, Fitriah Hayati, Musdiani, Sri Milfayetti, Ichsan	Integrating Disaster Alert Kindergarten Watching into Preschool Education: Designing a Professional Disaster Mitigation Education Model to Early Children
18	Mulia Putra	Discourse toward revising mathematics curriculum in Indonesia from Six Universal Mathematical Activities' Perspective
19	Wiwin Nurwaeni, Isah Cahyani, Rahman	Improved Speaking Skills through The Use of Models of Example Non Example in Students of Grade III Students Elementary School
20	Annisa Nur Rahmani, Aam Abdussalam, Pupun Nuryani	<i>Ibn Khaldun's Concept of Education in Relevance of National Education System</i>

Palermo 2 (Room 2)

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No	Name	Title
1	Diantika Gustisari, Babang Robandi, Y.Suyitno	The Role of Teacher Pedagogic Competence in Improving Student Learning Achievement in Elementary School
2	Anisa Fitria Rahmawati, Pupun Nuryani	Teacher's Professional Competence
3	Rizki Hikmawan, Ayi Suherman, Nuurwachid Abdul Majid, Taufik Ridwan	Ensuring CT With Three-Dimentional Integrated Assessment
4	Evita Meylani Awalia, Rahman, Prana Dwija Iswara	The Implementation of Multi-literacy of Literature Based on Mother Tongue Model in Reading Historical Narrative Text to The Elementary Students' Higher Order Thinking Skill
5	A. Maskur S, Sumiyadi, Iskandarwassid, Tedi permadi	Traising Pesantren Poetry as a Cirebon Teaching Material, Study of Nadoman Poetry Text Structure in The Aurodan Tradition of Asy-Syahadatain Cirebon
6	Rena Andini, Anne Hafina, Euis Farida	Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy Counselling with Imagery Technique to Improve Resilience of Teenage as Victims of Divorce
7	Slameto	Increased Critical Thinking Ability through Problem Based Learning with Determining Factors
8	Pref Bambang Tawakal, Enok Maryani, Nandi	Values of Betawi Ethnic Local Wisdom as a Source of Geographic Teaching Materials
9	Irwan Koto, Fevi Pitrianti	Teaching and Learning Science Using Video Youtube and Discovery Learning in Elementary School
10	Uswatun Sholiah, Saefudin, Didik Priyandoko	The Relationship Between Multiple Intelligences with Higher-Order Thinking Skills
11	E Suwangsih, H E Putri, P Rahayu, G Nikawanti, E Enzelina	Influence of Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract (CPA) Approach Towards The Enhancement of Elementary School Student's Mathematics Reasoning Ability
12	Rizal Subelli, Sapriya	Literature Study of The Influence of Project-Based Learning (PjBL) Models on Creative Thinking Ability of Students
13	Sri Wulan Anggraeni, Yayan Alpian, Depi Prihamdani, Heri Nawawi	The Influence of Image Media on The Ability to Write Fairy Tales
14	Aan Subhan Pamungkas, Try Laksmi Juniarti, Trian Pamungkas Alamsyah	The Development of Student's Worksheet Oriented Scientific Approaches for Primary School and it's Application

15	Hana Iestari, Ridwan Siskandar, Ima Rahmawati	Digital Literacy Skills of Teachers in Elementary School in The Revolution 4.0
16	H S Pratiwi, S Prabawanto	Effect of Inquiry Model on Mathematical Critical Thinking Ability of Primary School Students
17	Jenny Indrastoeti Siti Poerwanti, Tri Budiharto	Utilization of Augmented Reality as an Interactive Media in The Learning of Fine Arts in Elementary School Education Students
18	M. Firman Irha, Darsiharjo, Dede Sugandi	The Effect of Tsunami Monument Utilization of PLTD Ship Apung as a Source of Learning to Improve Students Understanding of Mitigation Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster
19	Ovi Syafiatul Maulana, Hertien Koosbandiah Surtikanti, and Amprasto	Development of E-Module Based on Cirebon Local Environment in Fostering Eco-Literacy of Student
20	Lina Wijayanti	Development of Numerical Logic Textbook Containing Characters through Elementary School Students' Thinking Analysis

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The 2nd International Conference on Elementary Education

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No	Name	Title
1	Susanna Vonny N. Rante, Helaluddin, Harmelia Tulak, Umrati, Hengki Wijaya	The Main Issues of Inclusive Education on 21 st Century: A Systematic Literature Review in The Indonesian Context
2	Hadarah, Soleha	Sufism-Based Multicultural Education for The Peace of Indonesia
3	Anindya Widita, Ahmad Juntika Nurihsan	Development of the internalization of the character of responsibility through cooperative learning models in elementary school students
4	Khoirul Fajri, Sumiadi, Dadang Sunendar, Iskandarwassid	Character Education Behind The Function and Value of Cirebonan Tarling Art
5	Asep safat, Turmudi, Indra suhendra	Critical Thinking through Discovery Learning
6	Endang Widi Winarni, Daimun, Endina Putri Purwandari, and Sigit Sucipto	The Effect of Environment Literacy in Thematic Learning on Writing Skills and Attitude to Fourth-Grade Elementary School Students
7	Mutiya Oktariani, Dadang Dahlan	The Factors of Creative Thinking High School Students In West Java
8	Hilda Hamdanah	Google Earth Utilization in Increasing Spatial Literacy of High School Students
9	Ignasia Anggi Herawati, Nana Supriatna, Sulastri	Introduction "Mangrove" Ecoliteracy for IPS Learning on Elementary School
10	Perawati Bte Abustang, Nurhadifah Amaliyah, Waddi Fatimah, Muh. Rahmat	Improving The Skill of Reading Understanding Using Directed Reading Thinking Activity Strategy (DRTA) Grade IV SD Inpres Bangkala II Kecamatan Manggala Kota Makassar
11	Yuyu Hendawati, Tati Sumiati, Suko Pratomo, Fitri Nuraeni, Yanti Susilawati	The Impact of Thematic Learning using Index Card Match Instructional Model on Students' Conceptual Understanding
12	Maya Amelia Febriani, A. Rahmat, E. Nuraeni	The Student Cognitive Load in Teaching and Learning of Plant Tissue Using The Time-Based Resource Sharing Model
13	Muhammad Falik Arsa, Dede Sugandi, Lili Somantri	The Influence of GIS Learning Material on Spatial Thinking of Students in SMA/MAN Banda Aceh
14	Muhamad Galang Isnawan	The Effect of Mathematics Teacher Performance and Student Attitude to Mathematics Teacher toward Student Mathematics Reasoning Ability
15	F N Fuadi, W Sopandi, G Priscylio, G Hamdu, L	The Profil of Students' Conceptual Changes on The Air Pressure Learning Using Predict-

	Mustikasari	Observe-Explain Strategy
16	Royhanun Siregar, Agus Taufik, Yusi Riksa Yustiana	Development Of Moral Reasoning Using Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
17	Lily Auliya Puspita, Isah Cahyani, Rahman	The Effect of Multiliteracy Learning on Mathematical Literacy Skills of Elementary School Students
18	Susilawati, Aris Doyan, Putu Artayasa, Hary Soeprianto, Ahmad Harjono, Kartini	Effectiveness of Scientific Learning Guided Inquiry Devices Based on Real Media to Improve Understand Concept and Skills Process of Science Students
19	Regita Musfita, Ocih Setiasih	Transition in Early Childhood Education
20	Encep Sudirjo, Ayi Suherman, Anggi Setia Lengkana	Static and Dynamic Balance in Primary School Students
21	Sela Wahyuni, Jarnawi Afgani Dahlan	Execution of Students' Plans in Mathematical Problems Solving
22	Lianni Gustia Utami, Turmudi, Mochamad Tubagus Ismail	Analysis of Difficulty of Mathematical Material in Primary Schools on Rounding Length and Weight Measurement Result to the Closest Denomination
23	N Kholipah, S Prabawanto	Analysis of Students' Mathematical Problem Solving Ability in The Topic of Matrix
24	Siska Damayanti, Budi Astuti	Analysis on Student Comprehension Level to Activities of Group Guidance Service
25	Lina Herlina Apriliani, Enok Maryani, Epon Ningrum	Implementation of Addie Models to Determine The Learning Method to Improve Students 'Ability to Read Map
26	Devianeus Wisdiasusi Septiani, Bunyamin Maftuh	Application of Problem Based Learning (PBL) Model to Improve Cultural Literacy Capabilities of Elementary School Students
27	Marlina Eliyanti, Mas Dodi	The Implication of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) based learning to increase students' learning motivation
28	Francis Sawan, Esmi Tsalsa Sofiawati, Suryadi, Nurhattati Fuad	Higher Order Thinking Skill (HOTS): One of the Competencies Which Becomes the Purpose of Implementing the 2013 Curriculum <i>(An Analysis of the Relationship between Philosophy, Policy, and Implementation)</i>
29	M K Lutfi, M Darwis M, H Syam, S Prabawanto	The Effectiveness of Mathematics Learning with Contextual Approaches for The Topic of Straight Line Equation in Junior High School
30	Andayani, Makruf Akbar, Robinson Situmorang	Polite Speech Acts as a Behaviour of Value of Strengthening Character Education Program in Elementary Schools

Tuscany 2 (Room 4)

The 2nd International Conference on Elementary Education

G.H. Universal Hotel Bandung, 6-7 November 2019

No	Name	Title
1	Rohma Mauhibah, Karso	Student Difficulties in Addition and Subtraction of Two Digit Numbers
2	Ghullam Hamdu, Dessy Hardiyan, Ade Yulianto	Patterns of Writing Tests in Science Concepts: Development by Teacher Candidates in Elementary Schools
3	Alpin Herman Saputra, Teguh	Pedagogical Competence: Reflective Action For Improving The Quality Of Students 'Learning In Elementary School Teachers at Universitas Terbuka
4	Yulianti Fitriani, Novi Listiyani, Dedy Satya Hadianda, Gempur Sentosa	The Value of Thematic Song Lyrics Character Education in 2013 Curriculum Books as a Praxis-Implementative Reference to Art Creation (Music)
5	Nurani Hadnistia Darmawan, Hilman Hilmawan	Multiple Intelligence Potential and Influencing Factors for Elementary School Students Analysis
6	Nurul Kintani Ishud, Nur Faizah Romadona	The Effect of Nutritional Status on Gross Motor Skills Development in Early Childhood
7	Nur Faizah Romadona, Ocih Setiasih, Ernawulan Syaodih	Teaching Good Character in Early Childhood Education through Construction Activites and Dramatic Play
8	Tisna Budiarti, Udin Syaefudin Sa'ud, Isah Cahyani	CIRC for Improving Reading Comprehension Skill in 4 th Grade Elementary School Students
9	Fifi Sri Ratu Afiyati, Prana Dwija Iswara	Learning Reading The Beginning Using Educative Game Media Learning Reading Current Android Versions
10	Cucu Jajat Sudrajat, Mubiar Agustin	School Leadership Strategy and Strategic Planning in Early Childhood Education at the Industrial Revolution 4.0 Era in Character Building (Case Study at Tri Daya Cimahi Kindergarten)
11	Dede Karsa, Mubiar Agustin	Analysis of Male Principal's Leadership Style on Early Childhood Education
12	Fitriyanti, Cut Morina Zubainur, Anwar, Novianti	Misconceptions of Elementary School Students about Fractions
13	Ratna Purwati	Application of Realistic Mathematic Education (RME) Approach in learning Mathematic to Improve Student Learning Outcomes
14	Abdul Azis, Sitti Fithriani Saleh, Ade Irma Suriani	Siri' Na Pacce Value in Elementary School Learning

15	D Nurjannah , S Prabawanto	The Impact of Search, Solve, Create and Share (SSCS) Learning Model on Mathematical Visual Representation Ability of Junior High School Students
16	Novrisya Kurniayu, Nurjanah	Strategic Competence of Students with Thinking Personality IN Solving Mathematical Word Problems
17	Lenda Janed Saragih, Lili Somantri, Ahmad Yani	The Value of Local Wisdom Managing Natural Resources in Lake Toba as a Source of Learning Geography
18	Muhammad Naufal Fairuzillah, Aan Listiana	Aggressive Behavior in Children: A Review of the Literature
19	Trisna Nugraha, M.Maulana, Palupi Mutiasih	Sundanese Ethnomathematics Context in Primary School Learning
20	Hana Riana Permatasari, Johar Permana, Siti Khozanatu Rohmah	The Implementation of School Literacy Program and The Condition of Vocational School Students' Reading Interest
21	Robiatul Munajah , Kiki Budiana	Strategy <i>Coaching Clinic</i> Solutions Improving Teacher Ability in Writing Scientific Publication
22	Zulma Aimmatul Mahshulah, Ernawulan Syaodih, Yeni Rachmawati	The Ray of Light: An Activity Approach of Reggio Emilia
23	FH Hasibuan, D Dasari	Algebraic Thinking Ability of class 7 SMP on Material Algebraic Form
24	Hari Ahmad Zulfikar, Nana Supriatna, Iyus Nurbaeti	Theoretical Aspects of Ecological Intelligence Development of Students in Elementary Schools
25	Novia Permata Barti, Dian Usdiyana	An Analysis Of Mathematical Representation Skills In Solving Problems Of Systems Of Linear Equations In Two Variables
26	Nenden Chiarun Nisa, Endang Cahya Mulyaning	Analysis of Problem Solving Abilities of Junior High School Students on the HOTS Problems
27	Hayani Wulandari, Gia Nikawanti, Idat Muqodas	Phenomenology Study: Developing Intrapersonal Intelligence Through Multicultural Values In Early Childhood At Yos Sudarso Kindergarten In Purwakarta Regency
28	Irfan Fauzi, Didi Suryadi	Analysis of Learning Difficulties on Geometry Material in Elementary School
29	Irfan Supriatna, Neza Agusdianita, Nani Yuliantini, Herman, Resnani	Reading Comprehension through the FIVES Model and Guided Reading Model to Improve Critical Thinking Ability of Class V Students in the Industrial Revolution Era 4.0
30	Sunarti T, Yustiana Y.R, Nurhudaya	Group Counseling with Humanistic Approach to Improve Santri Self-Adjustment

Tuscany 3 (Room 5)

The 2nd International Conference on Elementary Education

G.H. Universal Hotel Bandung, 6-7 November 2019

No	Name	Title
1	Isti Sobariah, Andi Suhandi, Wahyu Sopandi	Conceptual Changes of Fifth Graders towards Water Properties Concept in Mixed Materials through The Implementation of <i>Predict-Observe-Explain</i> Strategy Assisted by Science Kits
2	Tegar Ananda, S Prabawanto	Implementation Inquiry Model with <i>Examples and Non Examples</i> to Enhance The Mathematical Conceptual Understanding of Primary School Students
3	K D Permani, S Prabawanto	Analysis of Students' Mathematical Critical Thinking Based on Gender in the Topic of Linear Programming
4	K Harsela, T Herman	Investigating The Use of Knowledge Assessment Rubrics in Vocational Schools in Mathematics Learning
5	Mahyumi Rantina, Hasmalena, Yosef	Development of Children's Songs Using Muscore Applications in Learning Aspect of Development for Early Childhood
6	Riza Fatimah Zahrah, Yusuf Suryana, Enok	The Application of The Teaching Contextual Learning (CTL) to Increase The Motivation to Study Primary School Student
7	Sinta Maria Dewi, Bunyamin Maftuh	Gratitude in Hajat Bumi
8	Hunaifi, Darhim	Students Error Analysis in Solving Mathematical Communication Problems of Square and Triangle Material For 7 th Grade Based on Watson Criteria
9	Ghani Muhammad Fauzi, Disman, Rony Wirachman	Model of Social Multiliteracy Learning: A Solution Developing Critical Thinking Skills in The 21st Century Context
10	Mufidah, Karso	Sundanese Ethnomatemics Learning In Improving Mathematical Literacy Ability of Elementary School Students
11	L. Kaluge, Setiasih	Validation of a Scale on Pupil Wellbeing at the Elementary Schools
12	Yani Fitriyani, Nana Supriatna	Effect of Effectiveness of Application Used Cooperative Learning Model Type Numbered Head Together (NHT), Teams Games Tournament (TGT) and Course Review Horay (CRH) against Increased Critical Thinking Skill of Students (Experimental Study in Class fifth grade Social Science Subject In Cluster three Sub District Garawangi, Kuningan Regency)
13	Rissa Fadhilla Rakhmi,	The Importance of Hardiness For Students In

	Solehuddin, Anne Hafina A	21st Century
14	Yosef, Hasmalena, Sigit Dwi Sucipto	Parental Self-Efficacy in Educating Elementary School Children
15	Iyus Nurbaeti, Nana Supriatna, Hari Ahmad Zulfikar	Improvement of Student Ecoliteracy through Contextual Teaching and Learning Based on Outdoor Study in Elementary Social Studies Learning
16	Nurul Febrianti, Elly Malihah	Promoting Gender Equality through Citizenship Education in Elementary School
17	Ratu Yustika Rini , Ernawulan Syaodih	Analysis of Teacher's Readiness in Implementing Learning Based on Science Technology Engineering and Mathematical in Children of Early Age
18	Novita Sari, Euis kurniati	Role of Literation in Post-Disaster Recovery
19	Sartono, Karso	Are the fractions difficult? A case study at Elementary School 033 Asmi
20	Diah Nurkholisoh	Science Concepts in Early Childhood Education
21	Ahmad Supendi, Nurjanah	Society 5.0: Is It High-Order Thinking?
22	Yuliana Putri	Implementation of Bioentrepreneurship Learning Using Comics to Improve Creative Thinking Skill on the Sub Concepts of Angiosperms for High School Students
23	Lili Fajrudin, Tatat Hartati	Improving Reading Skills Using Media Compic (Computer Picture) in Elementary Schools
24	Hatma Heris Mahendra, Riga Zahara Nurani	The Effect of The Use of DLM (Digital Learning Material) on Social Studies Learning Outcomes of Fifth-Graders
25	Udit, Zulela MS, Endry Boeriswati	Evaluation of School Committee Program in Improving Elementary School Teacher Performance
26	W Widyastuti, A Hasanah	The 10th Grade Students' Folding Back Process in Solving Contextual Mathematical Problem
27	Wulan Tini, Heny Djoehaeni	Integrated Islamic School Curriculum Analysis Investigated from The Perspective of Students' Skill in The Industrial Revolution 4.0 Era
28	Yenti Arsini, Ahman, Nani Suganhi, Nurhudaya	Comprehensive Guidance And Counseling In Improving The Resilience of Students
29	Bayu sampurna, Achmad Hufad, Siti Komariah	Impact of Revitalization of Social Cultural Changes in Culture (Case Study in Serang Village Kasemen Banten)
30	Muthia Sari, Aan Listiana	Father Involvement in Early Childcare: review of the literature
31	Leo Muhammad Taufik,	Digital Based Guided Note Taking Toward

	Noor Novianawati	Preservice Elementary Teacher Retention on Science
32	Harmawati, Yulistina Nur DS	Effectiveness of Activities 3R (Reuse, Reduce, Recycle) in Improving The Ecoliteracy of Students in Elementary School
33	Dwi Kartini, Ari Widodo	Exploring Elementary Teachers' and Students' Beliefs and Readiness toward STEAM Education
34	Suprih Widodo, Dian Permata Sari, Rizki Hikmawan, Nuur Wachid Abdul Majid	Profile of Student's Self-Acceptance and Their Habits of Minds
35	Suratmi, Laihat, Asnimar, Ela Okta Handini	Teachers Understanding of HOTS Based Assessment in Elementary Schools

Tuscany 4 (Room 6)

The 2nd International Conference on Elementary Education

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No	Name	Title
1	Tati Sumiati, Yuyu Hendawati, Jennyta Caturiasari, Meli Yulianingsih	The Application Of Cooperative Learning Model Think Pair Share (TPS) Type To Improve The Ability Of Understanding Science Concepts In Primary School
2	Havid surya, Musjafak Assjari	Application of Number Head Together (NHT) Learning Method in Mathematical Learning in Inclusive Settings in Class IV SDN 100 Cipedes, Bandung City
3	Indra Suhendra, Prana Dwija Iswara, Sartono	Teachers' Perspective on Learning Based Digital Literacy
4	Juliasih Hizbar	Developing Listening Skills through Lesson Study at Gagas Ceria Elementary School, Bandung Indonesia
5	Rony Wirachman, Sapriya, Ghani Muhammad Fauzi	Development of Ecological Intelligence of Elementary School Students using Problem Based Instruction
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Listening Skills of Class IV Students in Science Subject

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Abstract Listening skills is one of the important language skills mastered by students because it can facilitate students in understanding the subject matter. Based on the results of interviews with teachers and students, data was obtained that fourth grade students at SD Cerdas Mulia Ekselensia had difficulties when listening to texts with science subject matter, with this background the study tried to help facilitate students and teachers by using one of the listening learning models. . The research method used is descriptive qualitative with data collection techniques in the form of written test results, interviews and direct observation. The results of the study based on the results of the written test obtained as many as 80% of students get scores with a range of 90-100, 10% of students get grades ranging from 80-89 and 10% of students get scores with a range of 70-79.

Keywords: Listening Skills, Science Learning, Learning Model

The Relationship of Self Efficacy with Student Mathematics Learning Outcomes through The Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract (CPA) Approach in Primary Schools

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Abstract. The low self-efficacy (SE) and student learning outcomes (LO) are the backgrounds of this study. This research is to see the relationship between SE and LO students through the Concrete Pictorial Abstract (CPA) approach. The research method used is quasi-experimental, with nonequivalent pretest-posttest control group design in mathematics learning of 119 elementary students in Purwakarta, Subang, Karawang, and Bekasi. The instrument uses a description test and attitude scale. The results of the analysis show that there is no relationship between the achievement and increase of students' SE and LO with the value of R on the achievement and increase of SE and LO respectively 0.044 and 0.053 and significance > 0.05.

Keywords: Concrete Pictorial Abstract (CPA) approach, Self-Efficacy (SE), Student Learning Outcomes (LO)

The Role of POE Oriented Science Learning to Correct Misconception about Effect of Temperatur on Water Desity

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Abstract. In science learning, misconceptions the misconception is often experienced by students, including on the influence temperature on the density of water. This study aims to identify misconceptions and analyze the role of Predict, Observe, Explain (POE) to correct students' scientific misconceptions on science subjects with the material of temperature on the density of water in elementary schools. This experimental research method uses a Pre experimental research design. The diagnosis of student misconceptions is made using a five-tier diagnostic test and the role of POE is analyzing changes in student misconceptions. The results of the diagnosis showed that students who experienced misconceptions of 35%, students who understand some 18%, students who understand the concept only 10%, students who do not understand the concept of 30% and students who cannot be coded 7%. The results showed that students who corrected misconceptions reduced after taking action using prediction, Observe, Explain (POE) lerning on the temperature material to the density of water by increasing the observations of students who corrected misconceptions 12%, student who understand some 27%, students who understand the concept only 49%, students who do not understand the concept of 12% and students who cannot be coded 0%. It can be concluded that the use of learning based POE can improve students' scientific misconceptions.

Keywords: POE, Misconception, science, effect of temperature, water density

Training Needs Analysis: Enhancing Organizational Development Competence for Elementary School Principals

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Abstract. This research is motivated by the low competency of principals in organizational development. The various training programs that have been held have not had a significant impact on increasing the competency of principals. The failure of the training program was due to the training being top down and not based on the real needs of the principal. An analysis of training needs must be carried out prior to the training to determine the competencies that need to be improved through training. The objectives of this research is to analyze the need of principals training in organizational development competence. This research was conducted using descriptive method. Data analysis was done descriptively. The results showed the average needs of primary school principals on the readiness of school principals in implementing change was 74 (in the need category), an indicator of organizational structure was 67 (in the quite need category), The job division indicator is 69 (in the need category), and the understanding and application of information and communication technology (ICT) is 86 (in the very need category). So, it can be concluded that the most important need is the understanding and application of ICT in schools with 86.

Keywords: Needs Analysis, Education and Training, Competence, Organizational Development, Principals.

Story Book Development with Local Culture Content as Learning Companion for 5th Grade Primary Students

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Abstract. This study aims to develop children's storybooks supported with local culture as learning companion to continue previous prototype by Kharisma (2017). Method use ADDIE (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, Evaluation) which is two first stages already done. Subjects in this study were 2 experts, 2 teachers and 25 students of fifth grade. Development, the process of making the story, and produce a story book entitled "Penyesalan Komang". Implementation, application of storybooks in learning process and evaluation is the results of the implementation of storybook in the classroom. To determine effectiveness seen from reading interest, attitudes, and student learning outcomes. Data collected with questionnaires, reading interest, student attitude observation sheet and learning result test. Data analysis method used descriptive qualitative. Result shows that, (1) Story book entitled "Penyesalan Komang" contains spiritual attitude (obedience of worship, gratitude and behavior), social attitude (honest, responsible, polite, caring, confident), and learning subjects Bahasa Indonesia, PPKn, Mathematics, Science, Social Sciences, SBDP, PJOK and local cultural such as Mebanten Canang s, and Mebanten Saiban. According to the results of expert evaluation, quality and appropriateness of "Penyesalan Komang" is very good. Effectiveness in story book about students' attitude and learning outcomes are very effective, reading interest quite effective.

Keywords : Story Book, Learning Content, Local Culture, Effectiveness

Student's Psychological Flexibility Based on Gender Differences in Indonesia

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to determine the level of psychological flexibility of Tenth Grade Students of Senior High School and Vocational School based on gender differences. Research activities are conducted in the even semester of the 2018/2019 school year. This research uses a quantitative approach with a survey method. The data measurement tool is a questionnaire in the form of a scale developed by Rolffs based on psychological flexibility indicators. The study participants were Tenth Grade Students of Daarut Tauhid Boarding School Bandung Vocational High School 2018/2019, totaling 116 participants consisting of 58 men and 58 women. The result showed in general psychological flexibility in male students is higher than the psychological flexibility of female students. As for the general description obtained general psychological flexibility of students that is about 14 (12%) students have psychological flexibility at a high level, 75 people (65%) are at a moderate level, and 27 people (23%) are at a low level. This data provides a strong position that efforts to develop psychological flexibility in students become an important issue and become the main goal with the need for guidance and counseling services.

Keywords: Psychological, Flexibility, male, female, differences

The Effect of Quantum Model Learning through The Ability to Finish Mathematics Report Text Question in Elementary School

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Abstract. This research is aimed to find out the effect of quantum learning model through the ability to finish report text at the 4th grade students' on mathematic subject at SDN Cengkong III Karawang. This research used quantitative method. Population used in this paper is all students in SDN Cengkong III there are 204 students. The sample is the students at 4th B as the experiment class and 4th A as controlled class. the writer uses the essay question as The data collection technique to finish report text of mathematic question. This paper compared the use of quantum learning model in finishing mathematic report text and those who are not. Data analysis technique to test and hypothesis conducted with statistic t-test paired sample test, $n=20$ which means shows hypothesis is accepted . based on the research the writer can summarize that quantum learning model in teaching and learning process and in finishing mathematic report text question at 4th grade students in SDN Cengkong has a strong relationship.

Keywords: Quantum Learning, The Ability to finish report text question

The Effect of Cooperative Learning Methods Picture and Picture to Reading Interests

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Abstract. The problem of this research is the low reading interest of elementary school students. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of cooperative learning method of picture and picture type for reading interest of 4th grade students at SDN Margasari II, East Karawang District. This research is a type of quantitative research. The sample used in this study were 64 students in 4th grade students at SDN Margasari II. Data collection technique through the Reading Interest questionnaire. Data analysis technique to test the hypothesis is done by calculating the Independent-Smple T test. The results of hypothesis testing, there is an influence on the method of cooperative learning type picture and picture on the reading interest of 4th grade students. This significance was obtained by 0.025 because of the significance value of $0,025 < 0,05$ or with a price of 2,292 t_{table} of 1,69 and $n = 64$ possible that H_0 is rejected. From the results of this study it can be concluded that the cooperative learning method of picture and picture type affects the reading interest of 4th grade students.

Keywords: Picture and picture method and reading interest

Developing Interactive Storytelling Model to Facilitate Young Learners' Speaking Skills

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Abstract. Story-telling is a method that teachers can use in learning activities to facilitate young learners' development, especially their language development. Through story-telling, students are given opportunities to ask questions and provide responses in simple yet effective sentences. As Istikhoroh, Gilar, and Tri (2018) found, interactive story-telling program has positive effects on speaking skills improvement of 5- to 6-year-old learners. However, teachers' ability to perform story-telling activities still depends on fairy-tales or story books and hand puppets provided by the school. In other words, the instruction process tends to be conventional. Meanwhile, in this digital age, there are various technology-based facilities available, such as android application, which can be used in learning process to create an interactive learning atmosphere. Thus, the researcher conducted a further study to develop an android-based interactive story-telling model. The study aimed to describe the basic requirements of an android-based interactive story-telling model, the field test process of the model, and the reflection on the android-based interactive story-telling model. This study employed Reeves' Design Based Research (DBR) method. Data was gathered through interviews, field observation, audio and visual recording, and expert judgement techniques. The research instrument was internally validated by experts in early-childhood education and experts in language/linguistics. It also underwent an external validation through field testing in TK Perwari I, Tasikmalaya City; conducted in two separate time. In general, android-based interactive story-telling model is suitable for learning. The reflection on the development of this product yielded an android application-based interactive story-telling model to improve speaking skills in young learners.

Keywords: Interactive Storytelling Model, Android , speaking skills

Application of Mind Mapping Learning Models to Improve Students' Reading Skill in 4th Grade of Primary School

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Abstract . Data showed the existence of problems found in 4th grade during Indonesian Language learning in reading comprehension material. Reading comprehension aims to obtain information from the text. Problems are found in two important aspects of learning; teacher performance and student activities. The discovery of the problem is because the teacher uses a learning method that makes students less enthusiastic when delivering learning material. For this reason, classroom action research was conducted using a spiral model from Kemmis and Taggart. The corrective action taken is to apply the mind mapping learning model. Mind mapping is designed to help students to easily remember and understand the information that contained in the text. Preliminary data explained that 9 students completed learning or 33.33% of 27 students. The action is carried out in two cycles. It is because new targets are reached in the second cycle. From the results, we can concluded that mind mapping is able to improve student learning outcomes in reading material understanding in Indonesian language learning.

Keywords : Mind Mapping, Reading Comprehension, Learning Outcomes

The Effect of Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract (CPA) Approach on The Decrease of Mathematical Anxiety in Primary School

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Abstract. Mathematics is still regarded as a difficult subject that promotes students' anxiety. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of *Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract* (CPA) approach on the decrease of students' mathematical anxiety in primary school. This study use Research and Development (RnD) **model** which includes descriptive, experimental and evaluative methods. Experimental method was used to identify the effect or the efficacy of CPA approach implementation on the decrease of students' mathematical anxiety. The subjects of this study were 131 fifth grade students in two different primary schools in Subang and Karawang, West Java. The lesson was implemented by assigning students into two groups: (1) students who experienced learning with *Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract* (CPA) as experimental group and (2) students who experienced learning with konvensional method as control group. Inferential data analysis suggests the significant effect of *Concrete-pictorial-Abstract* (CPA) implementation on the decrease of students' mathematical anxiety in primary school. This evidence is supported by the calculation of determinant test which imply high percentage of *Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract* (CPA) effecton the decrease of students' mathematical anxiety in primary school. Therefore, instruction with CPA can be used as an alternative solution to reduce mathematical anxiety of students in primary school.

Keywords: *Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract* (CPA), mathematical anxiety, primary school students

Application of Role Play Learning to Improve The Attitude of National Culture Diversity of Elementary School Students

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Abstract. This study aims to improve the cultural diversity of students based on the use of role playing learning models in elementary schools. This type of research is classroom action research, conducted in two cycles. Data is collected by observation and questionnaire techniques. The study was conducted on fourth grade students totaling 33 people. The success of the study is determined by the class average value that must be at least 70. The data that obtained were analyzed descriptively. The results showed that there was an increase in the diversity of students' cultures from first cycle to second cycle. The results showed a change in cultural diversity attitudes of elementary school children after role playing learning, where students could respect and appreciate the differences of cultural, ethnic, racial, ethnic, and regional language of students. role playing learning can be applied in elementary schools to improve the national cultural diversity attitude of students.

Keywords: Cultural Diversity, Multicultural, Role Playing, Civics, Grade IV Students

Development of Pop-up Book Media Folding Symmetry and Rotating Symmetry for Class III Students Basic School

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Abstract. The use of media in the learning process is very helpful for students' understanding, but in mathematics learning especially the traveling material and the wide flat area the use of media is still rarely used. One of the media that can be used is the pop-up book media which is a form of book packed with a three-dimensional structure with a part that can be moved and played. Researchers developed a pop-up book media concept around and wide flat area for fourth-grade elementary school students. The method used is Design-Based Research (DBR) which goes through four stages including problem identification, prototype development, due diligence, and reflection to produce the final product. This research shows that; 1) the development of pop-up book media is made according to the curriculum as well as from predetermined indicators, 2) pop-up books are made using the canva application and printed on 260 gsm art paper A3 size, 3) the use of pop-up book media the circumference and area of the flat build area are suitable for use in the learning process, in terms of the results of validation and testing. Product trials were conducted at two schools, which were reviewed from students' responses and observations during learning. In the learning process students are very enthusiastic about learning using pop-up book media, this is indicated by the positive response to the pop-up book media with the results achieved 96.54% and 99.78%, 4) the final product of this study is in the form media pop-up book concept around and wide flat area that is suitable for use. From the results of the study pop-up, book media around and wide flat area for fourth-grade elementary school students is suitable for use in learning mathematics.

Keywords: Pop-Up Book Media, Flat Build, Circumference, Area

Biology Teacher's Perception in Accommodating 21st Century Learning Demands

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Abstract. The teacher is the main factor that contributes to 21st century learning which has four aspects, namely 1) creativity, 2) critical thinking, 3) communication, 4) collaboration. Characteristics of 21st century learning include the integration of technology in learning which is a component of TPACK (Technological Pedagogical and Content Knowledge). This study aims to describe the perceptions of biology teachers in accommodating the demands of 21st century learning. This research is a descriptive study with survey methods. The study population was biology teachers who were included in the Biology Subject Group Consultative Group (MGMP) in Bandung Regency. The research sample is four biology teachers who teach in class XI of High School (SMA) in two schools in the district of Bandung. Teacher perceptions data obtained from the teacher's answer to the 21st century skills, learning questionnaire and a teacher's consideration questionnaire in integrating technology in 21st century learning. The results showed the teacher had understood that 21st century learning must include all four aspects of 21st century learning, but in the aspects of creativity and critical thinking the teacher was still unsure of the learning evaluation process. Teachers have also understood the importance of technology integration in 21st century learning, but in the aspects of Technological Content Knowledge (TCK) teachers are still not optimal.

Keywords: Teacher's Perception, 21st Century Learning, Questionnaire, TPACK, Technology

Factors Influencing Parents' Decisions on Choosing an Islamic Primary School in Bandung Indonesia

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Abstract. The era of disruption has brought about the impact of fundamental changes in the digital-based information presentation globally. Easy access to information and communication through social networks makes children no longer care about the surrounding environment and tends to be "uncivilized". The condition makes parents try to instill a filter through the selection of schools with a religious character curriculum. That fact encourages the emergence of schools labeled with religion with "extra" religious curriculum offers. So, the considerations in choosing a school from a Muslim family, in particular, can indirectly be seen from the curriculum character offered by the school and the character of its graduates. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence parents in choosing an Islamic school. The method used is quantitative with 100 parents who have school-age children from grade 1 to grade 3 who have a middle to the upper economic background in the Bandung. The results of the study found that the factors of parents choosing an Islamic primary school that has primary school graduates accustomed to speaking good words such as please, sorry, thank you and Topyibah sentences, accustomed to pray 5 times a day, reading the Quran, memorizing the Quran and language skills (Indonesian and English)

Keywords: The era of disruption, choosing schools, curriculum character, Muslim families

Can Cosplay in Story-Telling Improve Student's Listening Skill in Listening to Stories Learning?

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to know whether cosplay in story telling can improve students' listening skills. Listening is one of the very important part of a language lesson. Listening is one of the essential skills that will become the foundation of other language developments. Listening skill will affect the ability to speak, read, and write. Therefore listening skills need to be taught to students in elementary school level. One of the obstacles in listening learning, especially stories, is the difficulty of maintaining the student's concentration range. Therefore, a special strategy is needed to increase students' concentration when listening to a story. In an observation at school, a teacher looks "dressed up" uniquely, which turns out to be one of the characters in the story he delivered in class. It is no exaggeration to call it Cosplay, what the teacher does. Even though it's not also a perfect one. By dressing-up like a character in the story that is conveyed, children become more interested and grow their interest in learning. Students are also not easily bored. Furthermore, storytelling with Cosplay also provides its own learning experience for students.

Keywords: Cosplay, Listening, Storytelling

Integrating Disaster Alert Kindergarten Watching into Preschool Education: Designing a Professional Disaster Mitigation Education Model to Early Children

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Abstract. Early childhood is a population that is considered weak and needs adults' help when an earthquake or tsunami occurs. Early age is the golden age, which is the basis for the formation of personality and independence of children in living their lives. This research is a part of the development of disaster mitigation learning models for early childhood. The development of Disaster Alert Kindergarten Watching Learning Model in the context of providing disaster mitigation education to early children is an adoption and the development of the Town Watching Method. The town Watching Method was introduced by Prof. Dr. Ogawa Yujiro in *Town Watching for Disaster Prevention Guidebook* at Fuji Tokoha University in the 2010. The initial stage of the development disaster mitigation education models to early children is a stage of defining and designing the model. The definition of this model begins by analyzing the needs and characteristics of early children and the geographical environment of the targeted school, then analyzing the 2013 PAUD Curriculum to determine the indicators that can be raised in the learning model of the kindergarten watching. The analysis of these indicators results teaching materials for disaster mitigation learning models for children. This teaching materials are compiled as a benchmark for determining the age of the children that is suitable for providing disaster mitigation material that has been designed. After defining the model, the disaster mitigation learning media to early children is designed. This designing takes eight months, which is five months for designing the animated films and three months for creating the media appearance. To test the suitability and feasibility of the media to early children, a media feasibility analysis was carried out through a focus on discussion groups with 15 PAUD teachers in the TK Negeri Lamjabat of Banda Aceh. After correcting the model implementation plan according to the input of the FGD results, an initial trial of the use of the model was carried out before testing the model in a small environment. This article tells about the implementation of disaster alert kindergarten watching learning models in providing self-rescue knowledge and skills for children. The aim is to reduce disaster risk in the early childhood population.

Keywords : Kindergarten Watching, Disaster Mitigation Education, Early Children, Learning Model, Pre-School Education

Discourse toward revising mathematics curriculum in Indonesia from Six Universal Mathematical Activities' Perspective

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Abstract. This paper aims to describe one-decade mathematics curriculum condition revision in Indonesia. In one decade, there is a rapid transformation related to Indonesia curriculum including mathematics curriculum. In fact, the reason behind revising the curriculum tend to be political since the change itself happen along with the change of structure of government position, start from president until ministry of education and culture who have a big influence in changing or revising curriculum. However, the reason behind revising the curriculum is not focus in this discussion rather describing mathematics curriculum through three curricula transformation which are Competency Based Curriculum (KBK), School Based Curriculum (KTSP) and Curriculum 2013. The documents of mathematics curriculum from Junior High School grade VII will be used as a focus discussion. It shows that pattern in composing curriculum especially for one-decade mathematics curriculum is considering mathematics culture free and value less in the perspective on six universal mathematical activities

Keywords: Mathematics Curriculum, Enculturation, Six Universal Mathematical Activities

Improved Speaking Skills through The Use of Models of Example Non Example in Students of Grade III Students Elementary School

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Abstract. Speaking skills is a skill that students must master in the 21st century today. This class action study was conducted for 2 cycles with the aim to improve the speech skills of grade III students in elementary school. The subject in this study was a grade III student at SDN 4 Sirmajaya district of Tarogong Kaler Garut Regency, amounting to 19 students consisting of 10 men and 9 women. Data collection methods are conducted by means of tests, interviews, and observations. Listen to data analysis using qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques. The results showed that there was an increase in the speaking skills of the initial condition or pre-cycle, cycle I through cycle II. At the initial condition or pre-cycle the average value of the students' speaking ability of 59.21 with a new tunity reaches 22.82%. On the I cycle with the use of model example non example averaging the average speaking ability of students rose to 75.39 with new tunity reaching 47.37%, while on the cycle II the average value of the students' speaking ability to be 79.51 with a complete determination of 84.22%. Based on the results then the problem formulation in this research can be answered that the use of model example non example can improve the skill of speaking grade III students Elementary School.

Keywords: Model Example non Example, Speaking skills

Ibn Khaldun's Concept of Education in Relevance of National Education System

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Abstract. Ibn Khaldun is one of the leaders of Islamic thinkers, better known as scientists and historians, but also can be classified into various specialties of scientific disciplines, such as statesman, juridical, sociologists, educators, even philosophers and clerics. His expertise in the field of education have received less attention, not many gave deep analysis of Ibn Khaldun's concept of education. He is a figure who has a strong ambition to science so many works he produced during his lifetime. One of his works is phenomenal *Muqaddimah* book. In the book discussed a wide range of social science began, culture, geography, politics, and even education. The purpose of this paper to describe the concept of education according to Ibn Khaldun which include: educational goals, students, teachers, methods, curriculum, and educational environment and its relevance to the Indonesian national education system. The method in this paper by using the method of analysis concepts with non-interactive qualitative approach using an analysis of the concept through an analysis of the document. So the results of this study Ibn Khaldun's thought critical education and humanist could become a reference for the development of education in Indonesia.

keyword: The concept of education, Ibn Khaldun, the National Education System

The Role of Teacher Pedagogic Competence in Improving Student Learning Achievement in Elementary School

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Abstract. The learning process and learning outcomes of students are not only determined by the school, patterns, structure and content of the curriculum, but are largely determined by the competence of the teachers who teach and guide them. Policies to improve the quality of education and teaching must always be pursued by various parties, both the government and other components involved in the process. Teachers as one of the components of it have a great task and responsibility, because the future of a nation is determined by qualified teachers. What happens in the field at this time is the lack of teacher's ability to develop subject matter, and the teacher's lack of knowledge about the role and responsibilities at school. Pedagogical competence is expected to improve student learning achievement so that students' learning is at an optimal level. The method used is a survey method. Learning achievement can be seen from the learning outcomes of students who tend to be active and diligent in asking questions in class and can be seen in terms of speaking politely to the teacher. Based on the study results, we concluded that the learning outcomes obtained by students arise from changes in overall behavior.

Keywords: Role, Pedagogic Competence, Teacher Competence, Student Achievement

Teacher's Professional Competence

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Abstract. This paper aims to describe the professional competence of teachers. There are issues or assumptions that develop that the problems are done by teachers such as, some teachers lack sufficient competence, especially professional competency, because the teacher plays a major role in the development of education and largely determines the success of students, especially in the teaching and learning process. The teacher is a component that is very influential on the creation of quality educational processes and outcomes. The research method used is literature review. Competence is a specific standard regarding the performance or skills of a person that is applied at a job or in society. The results of this paper can be used as a basis for a person's performance to work well, measurable, specific or standardized and for research in the development of other educational sciences, Teachers who have professional competence must be able to sort and select and classify learning material that will be delivered to students.

Keywords: Teacher, Professional, Competence, Performance, skills

Ensuring CT With Three-Dimensional Integrated Assessment

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Abstract. Computational Thinking (CT) is one of the fundamental abilities in the 21st century, while assessment is one of the most important activities in the learning process. Unfortunately, until now there are still a few assessment instruments that ensuring student CT capability, particularly for elementary grade. Based on several previous studies, we conclude the most effective way to design assessments for CT is by Three-Dimensional Integrated Assessment (TDIA) framework. TDIA has two objectives, that is integration between 3 important components in the assessment (direct, open, and process based) and 4 components of CT, that consist of abstraction, decomposition, pattern recognition, and algorithm. The research is done by Development Research. We hope the results will show types of assessment instrument which are expected to accurately measure student CT skills. In addition, also increase CT recognition as knowledge and skills that must be possessed by Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics educators and practitioners.

Keywords: Computational Thinking, Assessment, TDIA

The Implementation of Multi-literacy of Literature Based on Mother Tongue Model in Reading Historical Narrative Text to The Elementary Students' Higher Order Thinking Skill

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Abstract. High order thinking skill is a sign of intelligence that is needed the most in 21st century education. Meanwhile, the result of the research in real life like PISA, shows that students' thinking ability is still categorized to 'low'. This research is aimed to know the students' high order thinking skill through multi-literacy of mother tongue based model. Through literature study method, researcher find out that: (1) the use of multi-literacy model can improve the students' higher order thinking skill; (2) the syntax of multi-literacy based on mother tongue model; (3) benefit and minus of multi-literacy based on mother tongue model.

Keywords: high order thinking, multi-literacy, mother tongue

Traising Pesantren Poetry as a Cirebon Teaching Material, Study of Nadoman Poetry Text Structure in The Aurodan Tradition of Asy-Syahadatain Cirebon

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Abstract. Oral tradition is a legacy passed down from ancestors to later generations through speech media. Nadoman in the Aurodan tradition of the Asy-Syahadatain Congregation in Cirebon is part of an oral tradition in the form of an oral poem in the Cirebon language that is used for the media of the preaching of the chaplain which is usually sung in the form of singing during the rituals of dhikr together. Aurodan is a book in which nadoman poetry is read together in an Aurodan tradition developed as the tradition of the Munjul Islamic Boarding School in Cirebon. Aurodan and Nadoman are very thick with the Cirebon Islamic culture which is flexible, gentle, open, tolerant, as a product of acculturation of several cultures, namely Javanese Islam, Sundanese, Arabic, and even other cultures in Cirebon, even though it was born from ulama leaders who are identical and closed. This study aims to examine the structure of the nadoman poetry text in the oral tradition of the Aurodan Praise of the Prayer of the Noble Congregation of the Asy-Syahadatain Congregation of Cirebon. This research is a qualitative research. Qualitative methods are used to examine objects in natural conditions, to find meaning and generalization, where the researcher as a key instrument. This study was designed to describe, analyze, reveal, and explain the structure of Nadoman poetry texts in the Aurodan tradition of the Asy-Syahadatain Cirebon Cirebon. This study uses basic data which includes (1) the structure of the nadoman poetry text in the oral traditions of the Aurodan Congregation of the Asy-Syahadatain Cirebon Cirebon which were sung as praises of prayer before prayer; (2) efforts to use it in learning Cirebon Literature at school. Teknik Data collection is done by observation, interviews, document studies. The results of this study found some very beautiful niroman Cirebon poems and conditions for value and worth to be raised in as one of Cirebon's cultural heritage, and Nusantara's cultural heritage in general by incorporating it into the school curriculum as teaching material.

Keywords: Oral Tradition, Poetry, Text, Aurodan, Structure, Asy-Syahadatain

Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy Counselling with Imagery Technique to Improve Resilience of Teenage as Victims of Divorce

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Abstract. A harmonious family is hoped by every teenagers however happiness can change when the conflict arises caused by the family member such as parental divorce which can lead to problems for teenagers as the victim of divorce. Children who are entering adolescence have understood the occurrence of divorce between their parents and normally will feel hurtful and anger which can cause the negative character such as depression, committing juvenile delinquency, and others. Resilience ability is very necessary for teenager divorce-victim, who is fragile to behavioral problems, to prevent teenagers from falling into negative things. Through REBT counselling technique, by imagery technique, teenagers can be built to straighten out the negative beliefs in order to positively face problems as a result of their parental divorce.

Keywords: REBT Counselling, Imagery Tecchnique, Resilience

Increased Critical Thinking Ability through Problem Based Learning with Determining Factors

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Abstract. Critical thinking is an essential ability for all aspects of human life. Learning practices in schools do not encourage critical thinking. The problem of this research are: 1) is the problem-based learning model developed in the feasible category? 2) How high is the level of critical thinking of students? 3) Among the factors: learning motivation, equilibration, and/ discipline, which one is the determinant? The method used is Research Development; this study collected data from 37 students participating in Learning Assessment Lectures from 2 classes. Data were collected using a rating scale consisting of 41 items, which tested valid and were 37 items reliable. Data processing assisted by SPSS version 25. This research successfully developed a Problem Based Learning Model that was declared feasible; Achievement of students' critical thinking skills at a high level. Obtained 2 models determining students' critical thinking skills. This finding is very useful for the management of education quality within the framework of the effectiveness and productivity of Higher Education Learning.

Keywords: Equilibration, Critical Thinking, Problem Based Learning, Learning Motivation, Discipline

Values of Betawi Ethnic Local Wisdom as a Source of Geographic Teaching Materials

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Betawi Ethnic local wisdom is the value of knowledge gained in response to the natural challenges faced. The Jakarta area is actually a fertile region and is very suitable for agriculture, so that the values of Betawi Ethnic local wisdom cannot be separated from the natural picture of the mind around agriculture which has undergone many changes. Understanding the values of local wisdom in interacting with daily life is believed by many parties to be able to keep the atmosphere of disharmony towards an atmosphere of harmony amid an increasingly complex circle of diversity. Local wisdom as a form of Betawi ethnic intelligence can be a guide to high-value social life in the current era of globalization. The local wisdom values of Betawi Ethnic can be integrated in learning, as one of the teaching materials in the effort to form and strengthen the nation's character based on local culture.

Keywords : Geography, Teaching Materials, Betawi Ethnic Local Wisdom

Teaching and Learning Science Using Video Youtube and Discovery Learning in Elementary School

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Abstract. The aim of this study was to compare the changes in factual, conceptual and procedural knowledge of heat transfer in teaching and learning science using YouTube video incorporating in discovery learning among fifth graders. A pre-and post-test experimental design was used with two different groups. One of the groups was randomly assigned to discovery learning and video YouTube (n = 21) and the other to discovery learning and hands-on activity (n = 21). Students in experiment group used video YouTube to do the given tasks, whereas those in the control group perform hands-on activity. Prior to the treatment, all the students administered pre-test. Pre-test analyses show that there was no significant difference between the two groups in terms of factual, conceptual and procedural knowledge of heat transfer. The post-test was administered to students in two groups after completing four weeks throughout odd semester of 2018-2019 school year. The findings of the study reveal that both groups showed various effects on acquisition on factual, conceptual and procedural knowledge. Well-selected and related video material could enhance student knowledge related to the concept of heat transfer.

Keywords: YouTube videos, Discovery learning, elementary schools

The Relationship Between Multiple Intelligences with Higher-Order Thinking Skills

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Abstract. This study aims to determine the relationship between multiple intelligences with higher-order thinking skills. The research sample consisted of 15 grade X students in one of the state high schools. The research method used in this research is quantitative descriptive method using correlation. The instrument used in this study was a set of questionnaires and multiple intelligence test questions as well as higher-order thinking skills tests that had been judged by expert lecturers and tested. Multiple intelligence questionnaires are used to determine the type of intelligence students have, while multiple intelligence tests and higher-order thinking skills are made according to the concept of Vertebrates. The eight types of intelligence in this study are linguistic, logical-mathematical, visual-spatial, kinesthetic, musical, interpersonal, intrapersonal, and naturalist intelligence. As a result, each student has a different type of intelligence, while linguistic and visual-spatial intelligence is a type of intelligence that is not possessed by students. Every intelligence is closely related to students' higher-order thinking skills. Students with logical-mathematical intelligence types tend to have higher-order thinking skills better than students who have other types of intelligence. The research hypothesis was tested with the Pearson Product Moment correlation formula with $\alpha = 0.05$. Correlation coefficient obtained by 0.921 which means there is a very strong relationship between multiple intelligences and higher-order thinking skills.

Keywords: Multiple intelligences, higher-order thinking skills

Influence of Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract (CPA) Approach Towards The Enhancement of Elementary School Student's Mathematics Reasoning Ability

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Abstract. The Background of research is motivated by the importance of mathematical reasoning abilities for elementary school students. Reasoning ability is the ability of the process to think logically according to a certain frame of mind. Reasoning ability means the ability to draw the right conclusions or conclusions. In general, the reasoning is divided into two types namely inductive and deductive reasoning. Inductive reasoning is a thought process that is formed from something specific to something that is general in nature. Whereas deductive reasoning applies rather. The results of previous studies indicate that students' mathematical reasoning abilities are still low. This study aims to look at the effect of the Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract (CPA) approach to improving mathematical reasoning abilities of elementary school students. This research method is a quasi experiment with pre-test and post-test control group design in Mathematics subjects with the theme of data presentation. The sample of this study consisted of 121 fifth grade students in two elementary schools in Bekasi Regency. The instruments used were the test and non-test instruments. The results of the study stated that there is an influence between the CPA approach with students' mathematical reasoning abilities and the achievement and Enhancement of mathematical reasoning abilities of students who get learning with the CPA approach is better than students who get conventional learning both as a whole student review and based on groups of Prior Mathematical Ability (PMA) high, medium and low. Thus, it can be concluded that the mathematical reasoning ability of elementary school students can be improved by applying the CPA approach.

Keywords: Prior Mathematical Ability (PMA), Mathematical Reasoning, Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract (CPA) approach, the influence of Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract (CPA) approach, data presentation

Literature Study of The Influence of Project-Based Learning (PjBL) Models on Creative Thinking Ability of Students

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Abstract. The purpose of this literature study is to find out whether creative thinking ability can be influenced by the Project Based Learning (PjBL) model, given that this model is one of the leading models in increasing creative thinking abilities. This model can also encourage the ability of students to solve problems, ideas and new products. In everyday life, a person cannot be separated from the activities of thinking. One of the activities of thinking needed in life is creative thinking. The development of the ability to think creatively can be done through school education, which is one of them in the process of learning and learning. The method used is a literature study method of several references that discuss the effect of this model on students' creative thinking abilities, the results of the literature study found that the Project Based Learning (PjBL) model has an influence on increasing the ability to think creatively in various subjects and various Elementary school, Junior and Senior High school.

Keywords: Creative Thinking Ability, Project Based Learning Model

The Influence of Image Media on The Ability to Write Fairy Tales

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of picture media on the ability to write fairy tales fourth-grade elementary school students. This research method is a quantitative method of experimentation with the Nonequivalent Control Group design. The sample of this study was 40 students. Data collection techniques through the ability to write fairy tale writing skills and data analysis techniques used descriptive statistics to measure the mean value consisting of the mean (mean), median and mode. Inferential Statistics consists of tests of normality, homogeneity, and T-test. The results showed that there was an influence of image media on the ability to write a fairy tale, it was seen that the significance value (sig.2-tailed) with t-test was a data analysis technique to test hypotheses carried out with calculations statistical t-test Paired Samples Test. The results of the research were obtained from the t-test calculation of Sig. (2-tailed) is 0,000 less than 0.05, so H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is an influence of the image media on the ability to write fairy tales.

Keywords: Image Media, The Ability to Write Fairy Tales

The Development of Student's Worksheet Oriented Scientific Approaches for Primary School and it's Application

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Abstract. This study aims to develop supporting teaching materials, namely student worksheets in fourth grade of mathematics subjects, especially about the perimeter and area of square, rectangular and triangle. The type of this research is using Research and Development (RnD) that using the 4D model (Four D Model) (define, design, develop, and disseminate). The subjects of this study were 1 teacher and 25 fourth grade students at SDN Serang 02. Data in this study were collected by tests, questionnaires, and documentations. Data analysis carried out is qualitative and quantitative. The results of the study obtained an average value of expert validation with an average score of 86.5% and included a very feasible category, the average value of teacher responses to worksheets was 86.2% with a very good category and the average response value of students was 86, 1% with a very good category and an average comprehension test score of 81.4 with a very good understanding category. Based on these data it can be concluded that the mathematical worksheet oriented scientific approach can be used in learning because it is considered feasible to be used as supporting teaching material in mathematics learning and is able to facilitate students' understanding of the material "perimeter and area of square, rectangular and triangle".

Keywords: worksheets, saintific, mathematics

Digital Literacy Skills of Teachers in Elementary School in The Revolution 4.0

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Abstract. Digital literacy is an ability to acquire, understand and use information derived from various sources in digital. Along with the rapid development of information and communication technology in the revolution 4.0, the government requires teachers in schools through the national literacy movement, teachers are required to not only be able to use digital technology but also to assess the validity of information obtained from digital sources. The purpose of this research to know the information literacy skills of teachers in elementary school. This research used a qualitative research design descriptive. The sampling method is a stratified random sampling technique in 104 teachers from 5 elementary schools in Bogor. The results of this study indicate the level of digital literacy among elementary schools teachers in the city of Bogor is already middle in all aspects of competence, both on internet searching aspects, hypertextual navigation aspects, content evaluation aspects, and knowledge assembly aspect.

Keywords: digital literacy skills, revolution 4.0, teachers in elementary school

Effect of Inquiry Model on Mathematical Critical Thinking Ability of Primary School Students

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Abstract. This study aims to analyze the differences between students' mathematical critical thinking under the model of inquiry learning model and those under the expository model. The experiment was conducted in an elementary school in Sukabumi, academic year 2018/2019. The sample were 42 of fourth graders, which were divided into two groups, namely experiment group and control group. Each group consist of 21 students. This type of research was a quasi-experimental with pretest-posttest control group design. The data were collected by using mathematical critical thinking tests. The data analysis technique used was the difference of means of results of tests from both the experimental group and the control group at the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$. The results show that there are differences between students' mathematical critical thinking under the inquiry model with those under the expository model. Further analysis show that the students' mathematical critical thinking under the inquiry model is better than those under expository model.

Keywords: Inquiry, Expository, Mathematical Critical Thinking

Utilization of Augmented Reality as an Interactive Media in The Learning of Fine Arts in Elementary School Education Students

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Abstract. Utilization of Augmented Reality (AR) as interactive learning media can stimulate students' mindset in thinking critical because AR can visualize abstract concepts for understanding and the structure of an object model. This allows AR as a more effective medium. Augmented reality applications show good potential in giving students more active, effective and meaningful learning. Augmented Reality (AR) can be defined as a technology that can combine virtual objects two-dimensional or three-dimensional into a real environment and then bring it or project it in real time. The purpose of this study was to describe the ability of students to appreciate the results of fine art. It also aims to examine user acceptance of augmented reality applications within an art learning at primary teacher education program, from students' opinion when AR is used in class. The research design was descriptive. The study was conducted with 30 primary school teacher education students in Universitas Sebelas Maret. Data collection techniques used in this study are portfolio and questionnaire. The results show that (1) 75% ability of students' appreciation in appreciating art works is very good, especially in the stages of analysis and assessment, (2) Students' opinion about AR media 87.66% said it was beneficial for art learning, because AR can motivate to produce creative works of art. These results indicate that the application of AR as an interactive learning media can improve the ability to appreciate fine art.

Keywords: Augmented Reality, primary teacher education, art appreciation

The Effect of Tsunami Monument Utilization of PLTD Ship Apung as a Source of Learning to Improve Students Understanding of Mitigation Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster

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Abstract. Tsunami Monument Floating PLTD Ship is a ship from the 2004 Aceh earthquake and tsunami, the ship that used to function as a power plant that fell to the coast after the Aceh earthquake and tsunami that occurred in 2004. After various repairs were carried out by the local government it was finally made as a tsunami monument and education center for the surrounding community. This study aims to analyze outdoor study methods and conventional learning methods. This research is a quantitative approach with a quasi-experimental method. The population in this study consisted of two classes in class XI of SMAN 6 Banda Aceh, where the study sample consisted of 33 students. The results showed, 1) there was an increase in understanding about earthquake and tsunami disasters to students after learning to use the outdoor study method using the Floating Monument PLTD as a learning resource, 2) there was an increase in understanding about earthquake and tsunami disaster mitigation using conventional learning methods by utilizing the Monument Floating PLTD Tsunami Ship as a source of learning, 3) there is a difference in understanding of earthquake and tsunami mitigation in students after learning between outdoor study methods and conventional learning methods in utilizing Floating Monuments PLTD learning Ship Floating sources.

Keywords: Tsunami Monument, Learning Resources, Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster Mitigation

Development of E-Module Based on Cirebon Local Environment in Fostering Eco-Literacy of Student

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Abstract. This study aims to develop e-modules based on the local Cirebon environment related to environmental changes that occur in the Cirebon region as a source of high school student learning to foster the eco-literacy of the student. The method in this research used to research and development (R&D) with the ADDIE model (analysis, design, development or production, implementation or delivery and evaluations). Data collection was conducted through observation, interviews, questionnaires, tests, and documentation. The development of e-modules was validated aspects of eligibility by material experts, technology experts, and users as measured by the validation sheet as well as student responses regarding the e-modules as measured by a questionnaire. Meanwhile, the readability test given to students is carried out to ensure the quality of the e-modules as measured by the cloze test. In addition, the eco-literacy of the student was measured by an attitude questionnaire to find out how students' awareness and concern for the surrounding environment. Data were analyzed by qualitative methods. The results showed: 1) the feasibility of the e-module based on the validation of the material experts obtained 95.68% with a very good category, the validation of technology experts with a percentage of 72% categorized as good, and the validation of the teacher, as a user, showed a percentage of 75% with a good category, 2) the results of the cloze test analysis show that e-module has a high level of readability with a percentage of 92.46%, 3) student responses regarding e-modules obtained a percentage of 78.8% with a good category, 4) eco-literacy of students are shown by the results of questionnaire obtained an index of 4.04 with a high category. Products have been revised based on suggestions and corrections from validators and limited trial results. E-module based on the Cirebon local environment in fostering eco-literacy of students can be implemented in classroom learning.

Keywords: Cirebon local environment, e-module, eco-literacy, ADDIE.

Development of Numerical Logic Textbook Containing Characters through Elementary School Students' Thinking Analysis

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Abstract. This study aims to develop a numerical logic textbook through elementary school students' thinking analysis and containing character education. Numerical Logic is one of the required competencies in mathematics that must be mastered by the pre-service teacher of elementary school. This subject is intended to see various points of view of students in the process and solving mathematical problems. Nowadays no teaching material model explains the numerical logic of elementary school students, so in the end, the teacher will teach mathematics according to the teachers' point of view. Besides, they are required to be good role models for their students with character education. This study used the 4D Model where consist of four stages, namely define, design, develop, and disseminate. Method of collecting and analyzing data used was documentation method to get textbook data and observation to analyze elementary students' thinking data before textbooks developed, the questionnaire to get expert validation data and readability by the students of the pre-service teacher of elementary school as well as a test to obtain data on the eligibility of test instrument. The validation results show that the textbook is feasible to use even though there are some improvements however not change the concept. The readability test result shows that some words need to be revised. It can be concluded that the textbook is effective and readable to be used in a class.

Keywords: numerical, logic, textbook, character, thinking

The Main Issues of Inclusive Education on 21st Century: A Systematic Literature Review in The Indonesian Context

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Abstract. One crucial issue in global education today is the implementation of inclusive education in various parts of the world, one of which is in Indonesia. This article aims to describe the main issues of inclusive education in Indonesia in the period 2014 to 2019. The systematic literature review was chosen as a method of analyzing various reputable journal articles using four stages, namely the identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion stages. This research specializes in the process of identifying the main issues in inclusive education which include: (1) the identity of the article in the form of the year of publication & author, (2) the description of the research topic, and (3) outlining various designs & research subjects. The nine articles that were determined based on the criteria and stages of the study raised the theme of the issues of inclusive education in Indonesia, the majority of which used a qualitative approach. In fact, the main problems that are widely researched are related to the perceptions of teachers, students, parents, school administrators, and school committees regarding the implementation of inclusive education in Indonesia.

Keywords: inclusive education, Indonesian context, research issues

Sufism-Based Multicultural Education For The Peace of Indonesia

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Abstrak. Sufism-based multicultural education seems to be new, yet substantially not. Partially, the models or designs which combine two important elements have actually developed in Indonesia. Sufism-based attitudes have become interesting phenomena related to the life of the diverse and heterogeneous Indonesian people as well as the constructions of various tribes, ethnics, and religions in forming the multicultural communities. Sufism values may become an underlying frame of each religion. This article reveals the facts found in the sociological qualitative research results showing that Malay-Bangka Islamic Sufi tend to build more dominant multicultural community in adjacent with the Chinese community of which population is bigger than the Moslem community, as well as with Christian, Hindu, and Buddha communities to live peacefully and respect each other. The problem is that Sufism-based multicultural education as a new education model for the peace of Indonesia has not been successfully made as well as its implementation in learning curriculum gradually based on the capacity of elementary to higher education students to draw the government's attention. The democratic movements highly demand on the acknowledgement of diversity in the body of Indonesia which has various tribes, ethnics, beliefs, and religions. Designing a new education model is one alternative to maintain and gather various cultures of the nation's communities to the globalization era as well as to fundamentally cultivate the values, starting from the level of primary to higher education students and develop the attitudes to respect and understand each other. In this case, Sufism-based multicultural education is one accommodative alternative education model to overcome various problems in heterogeneous communities.

Keyword: Multicultural Education, Sufism, Peace of Indonesia

Development of the internalization of the character of responsibility through cooperative learning models in elementary school students

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Abstrac. The current crisis of character degradation is very worrying, especially the character of responsibility to elementary school students. Considering the age of elementary school students (children) is a golden period of development that determines a person's basic personality, the character of responsibility from an early age needs to be instilled. If the character of responsibility is instilled since childhood, then later on as an adult will be able to carry out various forms of responsibility that are incumbent upon themselves, the community, the environment, the nation and the State and to their Lord. The character of responsibility can be internalized by directing learning with an innovative learning model by giving assignments so that it can improve the affective aspects of the character of student responsibility. One learning model that is expected to shape the character of responsibility is the cooperative learning model. This scientific work aims to determine the internalization of the character of responsibility through cooperative learning models in elementary school students. The method used in scientific papers is to use the literature reviews method. The cooperative learning model will be a contribution to the character of elementary school student responsibility.

Keywords: internalisation, character of responsibility, Cooperative Learning Model

Character Education Behind The Function and Value of Cirebonan Tarling Art

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Abstract. A common problem encountered in the development of the art of tarling is the negative understanding of the majority of people about tarling itself. Tarling is currently experiencing difficulties in returning to be the belle of art in Cirebon society. As the development of tarling is used for the entertainment side and little by little reduces the value of tarling itself. This has become a fundamental problem for people who consider the art of tarling to be a mere art without any significant value. The purpose of this study was intended to find out more about character education in the function and value of the Cirebonan tarling art. This research method uses descriptive qualitative exposure with ethnographic research design to find out more about character education in the function and value of the tarling itself, as well as using literature study data collection techniques related to Tarling arts and music, as well as interviews with informants. In general, tarling music can be divided into two forms: classical tarling music and modern Cirebon rhythm tarling music. Modern tarling experiences the absorption of various types of music, including pop and dangdut. Little by little in modern tarling puts forward the entertainment and material aspects and little by little reduces the value and function of the art of tarling itself. Whereas classical tarling music still has strong functions and values in instilling character education in every element of the performance of the tarling itself in each of its elements.

Keywords: Performing Arts, Traditional, Cirebonan Tarling, Ethnography, Character Education

Critical Thinking through Discovery Learning

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Abstract. Education in the industrial revolution era 4.0 required students to have high-level thinking skills. One of the high-level skills that must be possessed by students was critical thinking skills. This skill was one of the important skills in improving Indonesia's ranking of PISA (Program for International Student Assessment) which was still considered low so there was a need for learning models that can give effect to students' critical thinking skills. In this study, researchers used the library method as a research method. After researchers conducted a literature review from various sources, researchers found that the discovery learning model had an effective influence on students' critical thinking skills.

Keywords: Discovery Learning, Critical Thinking Skills, Literature Study

The Effect of Environment Literacy in Thematic Learning on Writing Skills and Attitude to Fourth-Grade Elementary School Students

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect Tropical Forest as teaching material on the aspects of poetry writing skills such as the suitability of contents, diction, imagination, mandate, and attitudes of environmental care in fourth-grade for elementary school students. This research used quantitative research methods with The Matching Only Pretest-Posttest Control Group Design. The population was the public elementary school in the Rejang Lebong district. The sample was selected by random cluster sampling, namely elementary school number 93 and elementary school number 119 in Rejang Lebong. The independent variable was the Tropical Forest teaching material, while the dependent variable was poetry writing skills for Indonesian subjects and environmental attitudes of science subjects. The instrument for evaluating poetry writing skills used a rubric with intervals of 1 to 4, while a caring attitude used a questionnaire. The data collection technique was done by filling out an assessment questionnaire from the results of writing poetry individually. Data analysis using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 25, for: (1) validity and reliability, (2) prerequisite tests, and (3) hypothesis testing. The results of the prerequisite test are unnormal for poetry writing skills variable then data were analyzed using the non-parametric Mann-Whitney analysis. While the caring attitude variable shows the normal distribution, then data were analyzed using the parametric t-test. Conclusions obtained: (1) there was a significant difference in the poetry writing skills for the suitability of contents and the attitudes of environmental care between students who use Tropical Forest as a teaching materials and students who use environmental learning resources around the school; (2) there was no significant difference in the writing poetry, diction, imagination, and mandate writing skills between students who use Tropical Forest as a teaching materials and students who use environmental learning resources.

Keywords: environmental literacy, thematic learning, poetry writing, tropical forest, elementary school

The Factors of Creative Thinking High School Students In West Java

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Abstract. Creative thinking skills is one of the fundamental components of 21st-century education that needs to be possessed and developed by students. Thus, the students have the ability to find many alternative solutions to solve problems in economics learning. The study aimed to describe the students' creative thinking skill on the role economics actors topics. The method used is descriptive research with data collection techniques through test deployment (Torrance Test of Creative Thinking) in one school in west java. The participants in this study are 3 classes which consist of 96 K-10 students . The instrument of creative thinking test has been validated by the experts. The result shows that the creative thinking of students is in very less aspect of originality which have the minimum scores is 7.39. That is the ability of students to produce new and unique phrases. It is the most difficult aspect to be trained. In conclusion, students' creative thinking skill on the role of economics actors is still very less, hence, the students are still needed to develop creative thinking ability in the role of economics actors topic.

Keywords: creative thinking skills, economics learning, 21st-century education

Google Earth Utilization in Increasing Spatial Literacy of High School Students

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Abstract. This research is aim to (1) identify utilization of google earth in increasing spatial literacy of students. Spatial literacy is the ability of student in determine the location, distance, and space. (2) identify the response of students in using google earth to learn geography. Method that used in this research is literature study. The results of this research is the table of google earth utilization in creasing spatial literacy of student which includes the ability to determine the location, distance, and relation between space. As for the table that used was a table that has never been tested because that table was only from literature study of researcher as a recommendation for the future researchers.

Keyword: Google earth, Spasial Literacy, location, distance

Introduction "Mangrove" Ecoliteracy for IPS Learning on Elementary School

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Abstract. Mangroves are now increasingly rare in Indonesian waters because almost all of the mangroves have been damaged. This is certainly very alarming considering that mangroves actually have a very important role for the survival of all living things. Referring to the problem, it is necessary to introduce ecoliteracy of "mangroves" as a small action aimed at inviting students to save mangrove ecosystems that have been damaged one of the ways by replanting mangrove plants around the waters, to instill students' caring attitudes towards the environment and foster a student's love for environment. The method used in this research is literature study which refers to literature review in the form of articles in journals, books, and other reliable sources related to the research title. Based on the results of the study, explaining that in social studies learning at school students not only acquire basic theories but also the need to develop social skills possessed by students specifically in maintaining and preserving mangroves.

Keyword: mangroves, ecoliteracy, ips learning

Improving The Skill of Reading Understanding Using Directed Reading Thinking Activity Strategy (DRTA) Grade IV SD Inpres Bangkala II Kecamatan Manggala Kota Makassar

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Abstract. This research aimed at improving reading comprehension of grade IV students of SD Inpres Bangkala II on Bahasa Indonesia course using Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA). This research applied qualitative approach type Classroom Action Research (CAR). The research was conducted in two cycles where each cycle consisted of three meetings. Every meeting was conducted through the research procedure started from planning, action, observation, and reflection. The subject of this research were 27 grade IV students of SD Inpres Bangkala II. The instruments used in this research were observation, evaluation test, field notes, and documentation and the data collection technique applied observation technique, test and documentation technique. Descriptive data analysis and qualitative data analysis were used. The result of the data showed that grade IV students' learning achievement of reading comprehension in SD Inpres Bangkala II categorized as fair where minimum completeness criteria was 62,96% with 17 students passed. The students' learning achievement improved in cycle II where minimum completeness criteria was 92,59% categorized as very good with 25 students passed. It can be concluded that Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA) strategy can improve grade IV students' reading comprehension skill on Bahasa Indonesia course in SD Inpres Bangkala II

Keywords: DRTA Strategy, Reading, Comprehension Skill

The Impact of Thematic Learning using Index Card Match Instructional Model on Students' Conceptual Understanding

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Abstract. This study aims to investigate the effect of thematic learning using Index Card Match instructional model on students' conceptual understanding. The method used in this study is Classroom Action Research involving fifth grade students in one of public primary school in Subang. Results suggest that after the implementation of thematic learning using Index Card Match instructional model, students' conceptual understanding was improved. Additionally, data analysis imply that students' learning activities throughout the three cycle of thematic learning with Index Card Match was increased at each meeting.

Keywords: index card match, conceptual understanding, thematic learning, primary education

The Student Cognitive Load in Teaching and Learning of Plant Tissue Using The Time-Based Resource Sharing Model

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Abstract. One of the successes teaching and learning can reduce students' cognitive load. The principle of applying cognitive load theory is using working memory which can be managed by a cognitive treatment through refresh memory from the psychological model of the Time-Based Resource Sharing Model (TBRS Model). The research method used is pre-experiment was aim to determine students' cognitive load in teaching and learning of plant tissue using the TBRS model. The total cognitive load consists of Intrinsic Cognitive Load (ICL) measured by task complexity worksheet, Extraneous Cognitive Load (ECL) measured by subjective rating scale, Germane Cognitive Load (GCL) measured by the cognitive system level 2 dan 3 (Marzano & Kendal, 2007), and interview as secondary data. The participants were 36 science students of Senior High School. The bivariate correlation test showed correlation between ECL and GCL is positive but not significant (0,171; $\alpha > 0.05$); ECL and ICL is positive but not significant (0,073; $\alpha > 0.05$); ICL and GCL is negative but not significant (-0,104; $\alpha > 0.05$). From these data, the formation of students' cognitive schemes described GCL is not clearly influenced by ICL or ECL so students still have a cognitive load. The results of student interviews showed this cognitive load does not consequence by the TBRS model but from the other factors such as difficult material and material presented partially. In addition, this situation also supported by the results of a questionnaire showed that students helped by refresh memory in the TBRS model. So there is still a cognitive load on students not due to malfunction of the TBRS model but due to other factors that have been explained above.

Keywords: Cognitive Load, Time-Based Resource Sharing Model, Plant Tissue

The Influence of GIS Learning Material on Spatial Thinking of Students in SMA/MAN Banda Aceh

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Abstract. Geographical Information System (GIS) is an application developed to solve problems related to the surface of the earth. However, in its development GIS is very reliable in helping learning activities related to spatial aspects. Geography is a subject that focuses on developing spatial thinking, so GIS becomes a very reliable support system. The use of GIS in developing spatial thinking has been tested for its reliability in a number of studies that show the positive contribution of GIS in developing spatial thinking skills. Spatial understanding is understanding that finds meaning in a form, size, orientation, location, direction, object, and phenomena in space. Spatial thinking uses spatial properties as a vehicle/tool to structure problems, to find answers, and to express solutions. This writing aims to determine the effect of GIS learning material on students' spatial thinking in SMA/MAN. This research method uses a purposive random sampling technique considering the relatively homogeneous population, obtained research samples numbering 139 students. From the results of research on the effect of GIS learning materials on students' spatial understanding in SMA/MAN, it shows that the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains both have a significant role in students' spatial understanding. The cognitive domain is the most influential on students' spatial understanding.

Keywords: GIS Learning Materials, Spatial Thinking

The Effect of Mathematics Teacher Performance and Student Attitude to Mathematics Teacher toward Student Mathematics Reasoning Ability

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Abstract. The low of mathematics reasoning ability is one of student problem. This is caused by mathematics teacher performance and student attitudes to mathematics teacher. Therefore, this study aims to describe the effect of mathematics teacher performance and student attitudes to mathematics teachers toward student mathematics reasoning ability. This type of research is ex-post facto. The population of this study was all mathematics teachers and students public junior high school on east praya about 264 people with a sample of all mathematics teachers and students at 3rd east praya public junior high school about 72 people (purposive random sampling). The instruments used in this study were teacher performance questionnaire, student attitude questionnaire, and mathematics reasoning ability test. The statistical test used to analyze the data is a regression test (F-test and t-test). Based on the research results obtained information that t about 42,574 with a significance of 0,000 (H01 rejected); t about 40,243 with a significance of 0,000 (H02 rejected); and F about 1,763 with a significance of 0,000 (H03 rejected). Therefore, it can be concluded that mathematics teacher performance and student attitude to mathematics teacher have a significant effect on student mathematics reasoning ability (individually and together).

Keywords: mathematics teacher performance, student attitude to mathematics teacher, student mathematics reasoning ability

The Profil of Students' Conceptual Changes on The Air Pressure Learning Using Predict-Observe-Explain Strategy

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Abstract. The concept of air having pressure needs to be understood by students so that they can understand natural phenomena related to the concept of air. The characteristic of the abstract concept of air having pressure allows students to have misconceptions. The purpose of this study is to analyze changes in students' conceptions of the concept of air having pressure by using the POE strategy. The research method used was a pre-experiment with one group pretest-posttest design. Pretest and posttest questions given to students used a five-level diagnostic test instrument with a total of 3 questions. Then, the ability to predict-test and the ability to observe-test were performed with 4 questions on each test. The participants of this study consisted of 31 fifth grade students in the even semester. The categorization of conception change is divided into five patterns, namely construction, revision, static, disorientation, and complementation. From the change pattern data obtained, revision had the highest percentage and then construction had the second-highest percentage. The conclusion is that the POE strategy could help students in understanding the concept of air having pressure so that there was a change from misconception to scientific concepts.

Keywords: Misconception, conception changes, POE strategy

Development Of Moral Reasoning Using Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

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Abstract. Adolescence is an important period in moral development and the search for self-identity. In adolescence is easily questioned by negative activities such as promiscuity, drug aid, student brawls, abortion, infidelity, rape, murder, and actions that unsettle the public including in criminal care. Violations committed by adolescents will prove moral values in a life together. Moral reasoning is a predictor of juvenile delinquency behavior, the lower the morale of adolescents, the higher the delinquency behavior. One of the efforts made to improve moral quality and inhibit the behavior of naughty adolescents (students) is to develop moral penalties by reorganizing cognitive or wrong ways of thinking that improve accordingly and minimize the behavior of juvenile delinquents that can be realized and counseling in schools with use cognitive behavioral therapy. Development of moral punishment by using cognitive behavioral therapy can restructure cognitive reasoning with everything related to morals, as well as doing good by the values of the norms adopted in the person and environment. The use of cognitive-behavioral therapy becomes a preventative and educative step for students in developing moral law to achieve the development of autonomous moral law.

Keywords: Moral Reasoning, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

The Effect of Multiliteracy Learning on Mathematical Literacy Skills of Elementary School Students

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Abstract. This research is motivated by the results of observations of researchers who showed that elementary school students on average were not used to receiving questions of mathematical literacy, so their abilities were low. The purpose of this study was to obtain a comprehensive picture of the effect of multiliteracy learning on students' mathematical literacy abilities. The research method used was quasi-experimental research with a nonequivalent control group design. The sampling technique used was purposeful sampling with a sample size of 60 students, consisting of 30 experimental group students and 30 control group students. Data collection methods used in this study are observation sheets, tests (open-ended questions), and documentation. The data obtained were analyzed using parametric statistical test, namely t-test. The results of data analysis show that the significance level is $0,0005 < 0,005$, so the hypothesis is accepted, so it can be stated that there are significant differences in students' mathematical literacy skills between students who take multiliteracy learning and direct learning with $\alpha = 0,005$ and $df = 58$. The application of multiliteracy learning can be used as a way to improve the mathematical literacy skills of elementary school students.

Keywords: multiliteracy, mathematical literacy skill, direct learning, elementary education, quasi experiment

Effectiveness of Scientific Learning Guided Inquiry Devices Based on Real Media to Improve Understand Concept and Skills Process of Science Students

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Abstract. This study aims to develop a science learning device with a guided inquiry model which assisted by real media in improving students' conceptual understanding and science process skill. The research model uses the 4D (4-D Model) with the stages of define, design, develop and disseminate. Analysis of the results of the effectiveness using the N-gain equation shows that learning devices can improve students' conceptual understanding and science process skills in light material and optical devices. The average percentage of N-gain for students' conceptual understanding on each sub-materials: shadows on a flat mirror, the nature of shadows on curved mirrors, the nature of shadows on lenses, and optical devices was shown an increase in the percentage of N-gain. This was caused by guided inquiry models assisted by real media which make students directly conduct learning activities and observations. In the aspect of science process skills, the average N-gain in the aspect of predicting and applying concepts has a high N-gain value. The model which used in this research help students to find a concept through experiments and students were directly involved in finding solutions for the problems.

Keywords: Learning tools, guided inquiry, concept mastery, science process skills

Transition in Early Childhood Education

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Abstract. The purpose of this article is to explain why the transition must be researched, comprehended, and included in the Early Childhood Education (ECE) level. In the early childhood education, we need to perceive that involvement, collaboration, and communication between children, families, schools, and community are important factors that will strengthen the transition towards a positive direction in helping children to go to school and encourage them in passing through the transition to Elementary School. Fundamentally a child's growth is influenced by child development aspects which include religious, moral values, physical and motor, cognitive, social-emotional, language and art that has become the basis of every development in learning programs that will be carried out at the level of Early Childhood and Elementary Education. By applying the literature review method, this article aims to gain a holistic apprehension from various perspectives on the significance of transition in Early Childhood Education. The aim of the transition in Early Childhood Education is none other than to help children develop the basic potential that has already existed inside them, not only for increasing children's knowledge and independence but also their apprehension which will later support each other in preparing themselves for Primary level.

Keywords: Transition, Early Childhood, Education, Elementary School

Static and Dynamic Balance in Primary School Students

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Abstract. Balance is the body's ability to react to any changes in body position, so that the body remains stable and under control. A good balance will allow a person to carry out activities or movements effectively and efficiently with minimum risk of falling. Children who participate in various sports in primary school age were given various forms of balance training. This study aims at determining the effect of Static and Dynamic Balance in Primary School Students. The method used was the experimental research method done by using Randomized Pretest-Posttest Control Group Design as the research design. The instruments used were tests, namely the standing stork test and Star Balance Excursion Balance Test (SEBT). This study was conducted in a primary school in Sumedang Regency, which involved fifth grade and sixth grade as the population.

Keywords: Static and Dynamic Balance, Elementary School

Execution of Students' Plans in Mathematical Problems Solving

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Abstract. Problem solving is one of the skills students need to implement and elaborate mathematical concepts in building other high-level thinking skills. Problem solving skills can be developed through practicing mathematical problem solving in a way or solving more than one. In solving problems, appropriate strategies or steps are needed, which are combining concepts, as well as principles that have been learned in advance by students. The purpose of this study was to determine the students' skills in executing mathematical problem solving plans. This study uses a qualitative approach, then the data findings are analyzed descriptively. Data were collected from 4 grade 11 students of state high schools in Jatinangor, West Java. Students are given math problems and focus group interviews are conducted. The results showed that, student work in executing problem solving plans tended to lack a lot of mathematical skills. These skills include ignoring the basic concepts and principles of calculation as well as reading the available information. In other words, students' skills in solving mathematical problems fall into the poor category. This can be caused by several factors such as inaccurate, forgetfulness, haste, surrender, and anxiety. Based on these results, it is seen that the need to design classroom learning activities that can optimize the components of students' mathematical problem solving skills so that they can grow and develop properly.

Keywords: Mathematics education, High school, Process, Problem solving, Open problems

Analysis of Difficulty of Mathematical Material in Primary Schools on Rounding Length and Weight Measurement Result to the Closest Denomination

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Abstract. Rounding is one of the materials available in the fourth grade mathematics learning. Rounding is way to simplify the numbers that need to be simplified. Rounding is closely related to fairly complex numbers. Although there are no formulas in the rounding material used to calculate it, it does not make the rounding material fully understood by students. The purpose of this study in the form of written description tests given to 28 students of Asmi 033 Elementary School in Bandung. The results of the analysis show that there are difficulties faced by students in answering the rounding measurement results of the length and weight of the closest unit because the student's ability to digest the question sentence into a mathematical sentence is still low. But there is also a possibility because the prerequisites are lacking, especially in decimal number operations.

Keywords: mathematics, rounding, difficulty learning

Analysis of Students' Mathematical Problem Solving Ability in The Topic of Matrix

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Abstract. Mathematical problem-solving ability is one of the important abilities for students that should be achieved. However, some studies show that students are still have difficulty in solving mathematical non-routine problem, especially in the topic of matrix. The deficiency of students' ability can be caused by some sources, such as the text book that be used by students or the teacher and the students' prior learning experiences. Students have difficulty not only in solving the problem but also in understanding the problems, especially in the problems that deal with word problem or real world problem. Therefore, learning that integrates knowledge, skills, and creative thinking and emphasizes more on the experience and active involvement of students in solving problems. This study aims to analyze how students solve mathematical non-routine tasks, espically in the topic of matrix. The method used in this study was descriptive qualitative. The subjects in this study were 5 students of XI graders of a Vocational High School in Bandung. Data collection techniques used in this study were observation, test, and interview. Based on data analysis, the result of the study shows that students have difficulty in making formula that will be applied in solving the problems.

Keywords: Mathematical problem solving, matrix.

Analysis on Student Comprehension Level to Activities of Group Guidance Service

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Abstract. This research aims to identify level of student comprehension on activities of group guidance service in SMAN 2 Banguntapan. This research is categorized into descriptive quantitative research design. This research is executed on 98 students who are then taken as the research sample, particularly who have joined the activities of group guidance service. Moreover, the research instrument is a closed questionnaire that has been through validity test in formula of product moment and reliability in formula of alpha. Next, the method of data analysis in this research exerts descriptive analysis. Due to the research findings, it is indicated that the level of student comprehension to the activities of group guidance service in low category is 15 students (15%), mediate category is 67 students (69%), and high category is 16 students (16%). Regarding to this assessment result, it is required to optimize the activities of group guidance service in order to achieve the student development, widen knowledge and information, and prevent problems that might happen in the future.

Keywords: Student Comprehension, Activities of Group Guidance Service

Implementation of Addie Models to Determine The Learning Method to Improve Students 'Ability to Read Map

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to determine : (1) a method of learning that is appropriate to increase the ability of students to read a map using ADDIE models, (2) the ability of students to read a map before and after the implementation of the model ADDIE . The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Data obtained using the test, and observation , which is based on basic competencies and indicators of achievement of competencies required ie m emahami fundamentals of mapping, P Remote Sensing, and Geographic Information Systems . The object of this research is class X IPS student of SMAN 23 Bandung in the academic year 2019/2020 , with a sample of class X social studies 3 totaling 3 4 students. Results of the discussion: based on the Guttman rating scale when the score > 50%, then it was declared sufficient to be able to read the map with the distribution of indicators and percentages as follows on the indicators of students who were able to show the location of a particular place / geographical location had 80.5 % , students who were able to orient map (determine the direction on the map) amounted to 55.5% , students were able to interpret the symbols on the map 69.4% , students were able to reveal information on the map totaling 47.2%.

Keywords: ADDIE mode , map reading , learning method

Application of Problem Based Learning (PBL) Model to Improve Cultural Literacy Capabilities of Elementary School Students

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Abstract. Indonesia is a nation which consist of a variety of traditions, tribes, and cultures. However, many Indonesian elementary school students do not know the various cultures of Indonesia. It is very important to develop cultural literacy among elementary school students, so that they will be able to understand, respect, maintain and preserve their culture. One of efforts to develop and increase cultural literacy skills of elementary school students is by implementing problem based learning (PBL). This paper aims to explain problem based learning (PBL) model on cultural literacy in elementary school, as an effort to encourage students develop their cultural literacy.

Keywords: cultural literacy, problem based learning

The Implication of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) based learning to increase students' learning motivation

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Abstract. This study aims to Determine: (1) differences in learning motivation of fifth grade students at Prajawinangun Wetan 2 Public Elementary School, Cirebon Regency before and after Obtaining ICT-based learning; (2) there is an increase of in the learning motivation of students in grade V at SD Negeri 2 Prajawinangun Wetan, Cirebon Regency. The design of this study was pre-experimental design (nondesign) with one-group pretest-posttest design models. The Data analysis technique used is quantitative descriptive analysis. The research subjects were all students of grade V of SD Negeri 2 Prajawinangun Wetan, amounting to 27 students. Data collection using questionnaire guidelines, and observation guidelines with a 5 Likert scale model attitude. Based on the test results indicate a change in learning motivation of students before and after Obtaining ICT-based learning. This can be seen from the results of the N-Gain test analysis of 0.68 with the medium category on the questionnaire sheet, and 0.68 with the medium category on the observation sheet. The hypothesis that has been prepared has proven that the application of ICT-based learning can improve students' learning motivation.

Keywords: Motivation, ICT-based learning, application, students

Higher Order Thinking Skill (HOTS): One of the Competencies Which Becomes the Purpose of Implementing the 2013 Curriculum (An Analysis of the Relationship between Philosophy, Policy, and Implementation)

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Abstract. HOTS is one of the abilities that must be claimed by understudies to almost certainly have qualified aggressiveness in this worldwide time. This paper intends to investigate fundamentally and profoundly the connection between parts of reasoning, strategy, and usage of the 2013 Curriculum approach (K-13), particularly identifying with HOTS. This objective is accomplished by leading library look into (examination of library information as books, records, diaries, magazines, and so on.). The consequences of the investigation demonstrate that theoretically there is an association between logic, approach, and execution of HOTS. Rationally K-13 is viewed as a logical praxis that covers the cycle of setting, material, procedures, and items. The normal item is understudies who have HOTS. This theory is the premise of the plan of the 2013 Curriculum strategy as can be found in the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 20-23 2016. The heading of its usage is following logic and strategy. The marker is HOTS preparing for instructors with the goal that they are equipped to complete HOTS arranged learning.

Keywords: HOTS, philosophy, policy and implementation, K-13

The Effectiveness of Mathematics Learning with Contextual Approaches for The Topic of Straight Line Equation in Junior High School

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Abstract. This research is experimental research involving two classes, namely experimental class and control class which was given different treatment. Purpose of this research is to know (1) the implementation of mathematics learning in grade VIII at Junior High School in Makassar taught with contextual approach, (2) the effectiveness of mathematics learning of students taught with contextual approach, (3) comparison of effectiveness between contextual approach and conventional approach in mathematics learning for VIII grade students at junior high school in Makassar for straight line equation topic. Subject of this research is students in grade VIII in one of junior high school in Makassar. The sample of this study was taken from two classes using cluster random sampling. Data in this research was collected by using written test (essay) for straight line equation topic. Data analysis technique used descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The results obtained from the descriptive statistical analysis was as follows: (1) the implementation of learning with contextual approach was well implemented with average 3.86 (2) the application of contextual approach is effective in terms of aspects: (a) average of students' post-test score taught with a contextual approach is 80.62, and students who completed minimum mastery criterion (KKM) is 76.92% $\geq 75\%$ (fulfill classical completeness); (b) average of students' learning activities is 3.53 (very good category); and (c) average of student responses to learning is 3.59 (positive categories). (3) the implementation of learning with conventional approach for topic of straight line equation was implemented well with average 3.83. (4) the application of the conventional approach in terms of aspects: (a) average of students' post-test score taught with a conventional approach is 68.08, and students who completed minimum mastery criterion (KKM) is 52% $\leq 75\%$ (do not fulfill classical completeness); (b) average of students' learning activities is 3.47 (good category); and (c) average of student responses to learning is 3.4 (rather positive category). (5) Based on inferential statistical analysis, the result was obtained $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ($2.532 > 1.68$) so that H_0 was rejected. Therefore, it can be concluded that learning mathematics in the topic of straight line equation for VIII grade students in junior high school in Makassar taught with contextual approach is more effective than taught with conventional approach.

Keywords: Contextual Approach, Conventional Approach, Straight Line Equation

Polite Speech Acts as a Behaviour of Value of Strengthening Character Education Program in Elementary Schools

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Abstract. One of behavior that is an indicator of the implementation of the value of PPK (Strengthening Character Education) is polite speech acts. polite speech acts is a behavior / speech that is in accordance with manners. This study aims to describe polite speech acts as a behavior of the value of the PPK Program in elementary school. The method used was qualitative approach with descriptive type. The data were collected through informants, namely principals, teachers, and students. Data analysis was carried out with a miles-huberman model, namely data reduction, data display, and data verification. The results of the study showed that some schools have understood the PPK program concept and applied it in one of the behaviors in the form of polite speech acts practiced between teachers and students, students and students in the class. The PPK program in south Tangerang schools, particularly in the form of polite speech acts has been practiced in class. It was expected that polite speech acts could continue so that it takes the habituation of teachers who work with parents of students and students in the form of developing a journal of polite speech acts

Keywords: Polite, Speech Acts, Behaviour, Value of PPK

Student Difficulties in Addition and Subtraction of Two Digit Numbers

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Abstract. Two digits addition and subtraction are important ability that must be mastered by all of student in elementary school. Because this skill will be the pre condition for further activities in mathematics. But, there are some student still have difficulties on it. This study describes about the student difficulties in solving addition and subtraction problem. The respondent are 28 student of second grade in SDN 033 Asmi Bandung. Research instrument is written test. There are three purpose of question (1) To know student ability on solving direct addition and subtraction problem, (2) To know student understanding on the meaning of operation. and (3) To know student understanding on relationship between addition and subtraction. There are three part of question. According to the findings obtained from the test, the students had some difficulties. The most difficulties is 78% of participant fail to answer $46 - 28 = \dots$. They can not do subtraction which is need to borrow. It is indicate that they just do the procedure without understanding the concept of operation. And then in question ($\dots - 7 = 9 + 15 = \dots$) there was 50% of student can not solve the problem. It indicate that they don't understand on relationship between addition and subtraction.

Keywords: Student Difficulties, Subtraction and addition, elementary school mathematics

Patterns of Writing Tests in Science Concepts: Development by Teacher Candidates in Elementary Schools

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Abstract. The lack of teacher attention to the assessment activities, especially in the manufacture and development of written test questions is the background in this study. Though these written test questions are instruments that teachers often use to identify the results of learning that have been done. Therefore, compiling and developing written test questions are one of the abilities that are important to understand. To be able to develop written test questions, especially science well, several things must be considered, namely variations in the form of questions, suitability with the rules and learning objectives and suitability of questions to explore students' higher-order thinking skills. The qualitative descriptive method is used to describe the pattern of written science test questions developed by prospective teachers in elementary schools. Data is done through documentation and interviews. The findings show that the form of written science test questions that are often developed by 50 participants are multiple-choice forms, short entries, and descriptions. Of the 152 questions developed by the participants, it was found that the questions had met the rules in the preparation of each variation of the form of questions and were by the specified learning objectives. However, the 152 questions analyzed did not meet the criteria for the High Order Thinking Skill. Of the four indicators analyzed there are three indicators (variations in form, rules, and suitability of questions with objectives) must have met the criteria while 1 indicator has not been fulfilled (suitability of questions with High Order Thinking Skill).

Keywords: Question patterns, written tests

Pedagogical Competence: Reflective Action For Improving The Quality Of Students 'Learning In Elementary School Teachers at Universitas Terbuka

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Abstract. The results of the Teacher Competency Examination (UKG) issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture for the City of Palembang, around 6224 teachers showed a score of 50.70 below the national average of 53.02 or below the minimum competency standard set of 55.00. The purpose of this study is to determine the level of pedagogical competence of Students 'Learning In Elementary School Teachers (PGSD) and the development of reflective actions to improve the quality of learning. The result is that all indicators of pedagogical competence are below the average set by the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) and this study produces a supplementary book on pedagogical competency on the weakest indicator, which is to take reflective action to improve the quality of learning.

Keywords: reflective action, pedagogical competence

The Value of Thematic Song Lyrics Character Education in 2013 Curriculum Books as a Praxis-Implementative Reference to Art Creation (Music)

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Abstract. This research was conducted because of the urgency of the need for a practical and practical reference to music creation that can be used by art creation students in carrying out the process of character development through thematic song lyrics contained in the 2013 curriculum book. On that basis, a strong foundation is needed to find values the value of character education in the lyrics of the songs is based on 18 character education values formulated by the Ministry of National Education (2010) consisting of; religious, honest, tolerance, discipline, hard work, creative, independent, democratic, curiosity, national spirit, love for the motherland, respect for achievement, friendship, love for peace, love to read, care for the environment, care social and responsibility. The focus of research is focused on determining the character values that are reflected in the lyrics of thematic songs and obtaining a list of thematic songs along with the content of character education values that can be used as a reference in making music. The research method used is content analysis with a descriptive analytic approach. The results obtained in the form of an explanation of data analysis about the values of character education that appears from each song lyrics. So that it can be recommended to students of art creation to be able to consider the use of the value of character education found in the process of creating as a practical and practical reference.

Keywords: Values, character education, thematic songs, 2013 curriculum, music creation.

Multiple Intelligence Potential and Influencing Factors for Elementary School Students Analysis

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Abstract. The problem in this research is the absence of efforts made by teachers to explore and stimulate the intelligence potential of elementary school-age children. This research aims to find and analyze Elementary School students' multiple intelligence and its influencing factors. The research method used is descriptive analysis. The profiles of student's multiple intelligence potential and its influencing factors are taken by observing, interviewing, and studying documentaries. The subjects of the research are six students from grade two in Sukarasa 3 & 4 elementary school, Bandung. The result of the research shows that elementary school students' multiple intelligence in all intelligence dimensions are on a good development rate despite not prevalent to all of the students. This can be seen from the appearance of indicators in each intelligence dimension. Dominantly developed intelligence is verbal-linguistic, logical-mathematical, and kinesthetic intelligence. The next most dominantly developed are intrapersonal, musical, and interpersonal intelligence. Visual-spatial and naturalist intelligence still needs more stimulation or development efforts. Factors that can influence the student's multiple intelligence potential are stimulation and environment. Teachers' help and teaching media and methods can be used for this purpose. Moreover, the interview is found that parents' intervention can stimulate children's multiple intelligence potentials.

Keywords: Multiple intelligence, elementary school students

The Effect of Nutritional Status on Gross Motor Skills Development in Early Childhood

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Abstract. Nutrition is an essential factor for children's development. Nutrition is substances in food that the body needs to function properly. Adequate nutrition is essential for growth, health, and development of children. Nutritional status is a measurement of a person's body condition that can be seen from the food consumption and the use of nutrients in the body, or the physiological state of an individual, which resulted from the relationship between nutrient intake and requirements and from the body's ability to digest, absorb, and use the nutrients. The purpose of this research is to investigate the effect of nutritional status on gross motor skills development in early childhood. During the early childhood period, the child is vulnerable to the problem of nutritional status or malnutrition/obesity, which affect proper growth and development as well as day-to-day physical and mental functions. If the children miss the opportunities of normal development due to influences of environmental factors, they undergo the risk of future retardation. The undernourished children decrease their activity levels and they will become more apathetic. This in turn affects their social interactions and cognitive functioning. The nutritional status will be determined using weight and height measurements and the age of the children. The test of gross motor development for preschool by Ulrich (2000) is the tool used for measuring the gross motor skills.

Keyword: Nutrition Status, Gross motor skills

Teaching Good Character in Early Childhood Education through Construction Activities and Dramatic Play

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Abstract. Character values are believed to be solid roots in supporting the integrity of the nation and state. The collapse of a country is resulted by the weakening of the character's values in the life of the people. The Ministry of National Education implements character education at all levels of education, including in Early Childhood Education. Developing Children's characters is an obligation on us all, including parents and teacher. Parents are the primary educators of character, but empirically research shows that all adults who have contact with their children need to contribute to such education, especially their children's teachers. School has more influence later than parenting because of parents are much more emotionally salient in the first years of life, and many children do not experience full or even part-time schooling until they are three, four or five years of age, when many aspect of character are already developing. In kindergarten, teacher can develop some values of character through learning, such as construction activities in a group and dramatic play. Construction activities involves manipulating one or multiple elements of the play environment to construct something new. Dramatic play can be defined as a type of play where children accept and assign roles, and then act them out. In dramatic play, children negotiate and refine their growing understanding by consulting with other children and the teacher. Therefore, through construction activities and dramatic play, teacher can develop some values character such as discipline, tolerance, self-confidence, self-reliance, creative, helping others, cooperation, responsibility, hard-working and leadership.

Keywords: character education, early childhood, construction activities, dramatic play

CIRC for Improving Reading Comprehension Skill in 4th Grade Elementary School Students

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Abstract. This study aims to determine whether the learning design using the CIRC type in cooperative learning model can improve reading comprehension skills in fourth grade students of elementary schools. This study focused on the steps of the CIRC type of this model emphasizes student's teamwork in finding the main ideas of some texts. The learning process is centered on student and their group activities. Meanwhile, teacher provides some guidance for each group. This study used a quasi-experimental method and used a non-equivalent control group design. This research was conducted in 4th grade elementary students in one of school in Lampung Tengah Regency (22 participants). The result shows that the design of CIRC type in cooperative learning models can improve the reading ability of 4th grade elementary students' understanding.

Keywords: Cooperative Learning, CIRC, Reading Comprehension, 4th Grade Elementary Students

Learning Reading The Beginning Using Educative Game Media Learning Reading Current Android Versions

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Abstract. Reading individual abilities must be possessed. A child can read and understand the contents of the reading begins with the beginning of learning to read. Given the importance of learning to begin with reading, every teacher must be able to teach beginning reading in a systematic, effective, easy and fun way. As technology develops, the demands of the times are also higher. Teachers should be able to present learning by using learning media in accordance with the times. Through the educational game media learning to read fluently in the android version, beginning reading can be a systematic, effective, easy and fun learning. The results of observations at an elementary school in Bekasi, from 28 students of class II, there were 5 students who were not able to read the beginning well. After being given treatment using the educational game media learning to read fluently, the observations showed that the students looked enthusiastic and cheerful when carrying out the learning. Based on the results of the interviews, the five students stated that learning to read felt easy and fun. The reading test results show the post-test results improved significantly compared to the pre-test results.

Keywords: Beginning reading, educational games, elementary school

School Leadership Strategy and Strategic Planning in Early Childhood Education at the Industrial Revolution 4.0 Era in Character Building (Case Study at Tri Daya Cimahi Kindergarten)

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Abstract. The Industrial Revolution 4.0 had a significant impact on education system including Early Childhood Education. There are many worries of community, that industrial revolution 4.0 will change the culture of the school and eliminate the character values. Therefore, leadership strategy is needed, in order to be able to empower all elements to jointly face it, with strategic steps so that schools are able to develop children's potential and character building. Beside that, the Industrial Revolution 4.0 Era need strategic planning to realize the quality of schools with character building oriented. This study aims to describe how leadership strategies and strategic planning in Early Childhood Education in the industrial revolution 4.0 era are able to build the children's character. This study uses a qualitative approach with method of case study in Tri Daya Kindergarten Cimahi. The results showed that the Principal's Leadership Strategy and Strategic Planning in Tri Daya Kindergarten of Cimahi had a very crucial to face the industrial revolution 4.0 era in realizing competent, technology-oriented, quality of early childhood education in character building. Conclusion of this research, that the principal's leadership strategy and strategic planning in the industrial revolution 4.0 era have a great influence on the children's character building.

Keywords: Leadership Strategy, Strategic Planning, Early Childhood Education, Industrial Revolution 4.0, Character Building

Analysis of Male Principal's Leadership Style on Early Childhood Education

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Abstract. Male leadership style will be different with the leadership style of women if they lead the Early Childhood Education. Currently almost 96.86% of Early Childhood Education in West Java is led by women. Researchers are interested in conducting case studies of early childhood education led by men, one of them is in RA Al Qomary Sumedang. The purpose of this research is to describe; 1) what is the objective condition of the male headmaster's leadership style in accepting criticism, opinions and suggestions from employees and teachers, 2) how the male headmaster's leadership style in the process involves his subordinates in making a decision, 3) What is the head leadership style male schools in an effort to help teachers and other employees, 4) What is the male school principal's leadership style in creating a healthy and pleasant atmosphere. The study used a qualitative approach with a case study method in RA Al-Qomary, Wado Sumedang. The results of this study indicate that 1) Male school principals in PAUD are more open and accept all criticism and suggestions from their subordinates. 2) male principals in PAUD in making decisions do not involve too many subordinates, so it is faster in taking decree, messenger 3) male principals have a high concern in helping teachers and other employees, 4) male principals are very good at creating a healthy and pleasant family atmosphere in PAUD. The final conclusion of this study is that male principals have their own advantages and uniqueness in leading early childhood education.

Keywords: Leadership Style, Male Principal, Early Childhood Education

Misconceptions of Elementary School Students about Fractions

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Abstract. Misconception is a serious problem in the teaching and learning process, misconceptions experienced by students will result in concept errors at a later stage. So it will affect student learning outcomes. The purpose of this study was to determine the type of misconception about fractions experienced by elementary school students. This study involved 11 students in grade IV of SD Negeri 9 Jangka, 2018/2019 school year consisting of 5 boys and 6 girls. Student misconceptions are identified through diagnostic tests that are reinforced by interviews. The results showed the types of misconceptions experienced by students, among about 1) Students compare two fractions by comparing the numerator with the numerator and the denominator with the denominator, in this case students have a tendency to transfer the concept of natural numbers into fractions. 2) Students have a misunderstanding when the teacher represents fractions on the number line, The teacher explains that the fraction that is on the left has a smaller value than the fraction on the right, so students think that the fraction is left on the problem always has a smaller value.

Keywords: misconception, fraction

Application of Realistic Mathematic Education (RME) Approach in learning Mathematic to Improve Student Learning Outcomes

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Abstract. The study is motivated low value math test results on material the principal fragments, it marked the average value of repeat students who are still at the bottom of the KKM with 20 students who did not reach the KKM. Based on these problems, The aim of the research is to describe implementation of the realistic mathematic education approach in planning, implementation and increase student learning outcome in mathematics learning **in class V matter fractions in SDN 3 Cibodas.** This research used **classroom action research**, which adapts the Kemmis & Mc. Taggart with three cycles. The techniques of collecting data were observation and test. **The result of research** indicated the score of cognitive in cycle I got 67,73, increase in cycle II became 76,92 and in cycle III got 82,76. In the affective students when doing LKS in their groups with a percentage of cycle I 64.90 % cycle II Increased 71.85% and cycle III reached 77.08%. Based on the above research results it can be **concluded** that the use of the *Realistic Mathematic Education* model can improve student learning outcomes in mathematics with fraction subject matter.

Keywords : Realistic mathematic education approach, Learning Outcomes

Siri' Na Pacce Value in Elementary School Learning

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Abstract. The value of *siri' na pacce* as local wisdom of the Bugis-Makassar tribe contains noble values that need to be passed on to students. This study aims to describe teacher perceptions about the inculcation of *siri' na pacce* value in elementary school learning and teaching practices that have been carried out by teachers. Participants in this study were 102 elementary school teachers. The instruments used in this study were questionnaires, interview guidelines, and recorded observations of learning in class. The majority of participants believe the value of *siri' na pacce* is still relevant to current conditions and realize their essential role in conveying that value to students. Most participants thought that the value of *siri' na pacce* needed to be integrated into learning in the classroom, although there were participants who thought it was difficult to do. More than 50% of participants stated that they always or often conveyed *siri' na pacce* value to students both inside and outside the classroom. However, less than 50% of participants regularly or frequently consider how to integrate these values into learning. The activities of integrating *siri' na pacce* value conducted by the teacher in learning are not well planned yet.

Keywords: The value of *siri' na pacce*, value inculcation, elementary school teacher.

The Impact of Search, Solve, Create and Share (SSCS) Learning Model On Mathematical Visual Representation Ability Of Junior High School Students

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Abstract. Representation ability is one of the important abilities that should be developed by students. Based on the some reports, it can be seen that the students' visual representation ability is still low. It is necessary to apply a learning model that can improve the students' ability. The learning model that can be predicted to improve the students' ability is Search, Solve, Create, and Share (SSCS). This research aims to find out whether the junior high school students achievement of representation ability of mathematical visual is better than the students who got conventional learning. The method of this research was a quasi experiment method. There were two groups in this research, the first was experimental group who used Search, Solve, Create and Share (SSCS) learning model and the second was control group that used conventional learning model. The instrument for collecting data were instrument of representation ability of mathematical visual and observation sheet. The result of this study shows that students who got Search, Solve, Create and Share (SSCS) learning model are better than students who got conventional learning model.

Keywords: SSCS, Representation, Mathematical Visual, Visual Representation, Learning Model.

Strategic Competence of Students with Thinking Personality IN Solving Mathematical Word Problems

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Abstract. Mathematical strategic competence refers to the ability to formulate, to represent, and to solve mathematical problems. This study is a qualitative descriptive. Subject of this study is students of class XI who have thinking personality. This study aims to: 1) identify the strategy competence of students with thinking personality in solving word problems, 2) analyze the learning obstacle, to know the types of error that is suffered by the students with the thinking personality in solving word problems. Firstly, MBTI (Myers-Briggs Type Indicator) personality test was given to find the personality type of each student. Furthermore, selecting three students who have thinking personality. Then students having thinking personality were given a strategic competency test in the form of word problems for topic of linear program. The learning obstacle of students with thinking personality in solving linear program problems were obtained based on the result of interviews with students. The results of the strategic competency test: 1) students with thinking personality were classified in the category of good because these students were able to fulfill the three aspects of strategic competence in solving mathematical word problems, 2) there are 4 types of errors, which are concept error, procedure error, counting error and concluding error. An obstacle which appear in solving word problems consist of concept errors (misunderstanding and translating problems in mathematical sentences), procedural error (incorrect in choosing formulas and final answers), miscalculation error (wrong in counting) and concluding error (forget to make conclusions).

Keywords: Strategic Competence, Thinking Personality, Word Problems

The Value of Local Wisdom Managing Natural Resources in Lake Toba as a Source of Learning Geography

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Abstract. The purposes of this study are: 1) to know the value of local wisdom and knowledge of the community in preserving natural resources in the Lake Toba area; and 2) making local wisdom of Batak community in the Lake Toba area as a learning source of geography. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. The source of data is obtained by observing and interviewing in Batak Toba indigenous peoples. The local wisdom values of Toba tribe in preserving the Lake Toba area are religious or spiritual, environmental care, mutual cooperation, creative, responsible and consistent. The inheritance of local wisdom occurs through an enculturation process in informal education and government socialization in managing Lake Toba. The results of this study recommend that local wisdom can be used as a learning source of geography, namely the material for sustainable natural resource management.

Keywords: Local Wisdom, Natural resources, Learning Resources

Aggressive Behavior in Children: A Review of the Literature

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Abstract. This study is a literature review devoted to describing how aggressive behavior occurs in children and certainly how educators' strategies to handle this issue. Lately, many negative behaviors have been found in children which may stimulate them to be aggressive to others, it has shown some negative indication. Aggressive behavior in children is not only limited to physical actions, but also includes oral actions. While, the main factors that cause children to be aggressive are the role of family environment, school environment, society & cultural environment, and biological factors. This behavior has an adverse effect on the performers and the victims from aggressive acts. Parents and educators are responsible for their children's behavior and character that can rectify their deviations and encourage good relation with others. It is very important for parents and educators to anticipate their children not to be aggressive because it will affect the children's character in the future.

Keywords: Aggressive, behavior, children, character

Sundanese Ethnomathematics Context in Primary School Learning

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Abstract. Mathematics is very closely related to human life, thus humans are required to have the mathematical understanding ability in solving life problems since in the elementary school period. Therefore, mathematics learning at school should have relevance value to construct mathematical concept which can be used in real life. Innovative mathematics learning through Contextual Learning (CTL) model based on Sundanese Culture Ethnomathematics as a local wisdom at which humans use mathematics in their real life, was chosen as a deep solution to increase the mathematical understanding ability, because students live in their culture and society . This study uses an experimental method by having pretest and posttest control group design. The purpose of this study is to determine the increasing of students' mathematical understanding ability on experiment class (using CTL model based on Sundanese Ethnomathematics) and control class (using conventional learning model). The result of this study produced conclusion that CTL based on sundanese ethnomathematics and conventional model can be increased the mathematical understanding ability significantly. However, the application of CTL model based on Sundanese Ethnomathematics was significantly better than conventional model to increase students' mathematical understanding ability on learning the basic concepts of rectangular geometry in 4th grade primary school.

Keywords: Contextual Learning (CTL) Model, Ethnomathematics, Mathematical Understanding Ability

The Implementation of School Literacy Program and The Condition of Vocational School Students' Reading Interest

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Abstract. One of important skill in 21st century education is literacy skill, specially in vocational school students that should be ready to enter the job world. The problem that is happening now is Indonesian students' literacy skill is still low, so is the reading interest. The objectives of this study are to explore the implementation of school literacy program, to analyze the students' reading interest, to identify the problems in school literacy program, and to arrange the improvement of school literacy program. This study conducted in two vocational schools in Bandung City. The method used is qualitative method with technique observation, interview, and questionnaire distribution. The results of this study are all two schools have implemented school literacy program well, the condition of students' reading interest at three school is in good condition, the problems in school literacy programs is about time management and teachers' quality, and it can be implemented community based school literacy program to develop the program. The conclusion is the government together with schools need to develop the community based school literacy program to improve the quality of program and increase the students' reading interest.

Keywords: school literacy program, reading interest, vocational school

Strategy Coaching Clinic Solutions Improving Teacher Ability in Writing Scientific Publication

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Abstract. The teacher is a professional. As a consequence of the position of teacher as a profession, a system of guidance and development of the teaching profession is needed that is programmed and sustained through professional development activities. However, based on field studies, most teachers have difficulty in writing scientific papers, so it is necessary to develop a coaching model that can improve the ability of teachers to compile scientific papers in the form of scientific publications. The formulation of the problem in the research is whether the Guidance Strategy Coaching Clinic can increase the activity of writing scientific publications of teachers at the Teacher Work Centers (PKG) of Kaduhejo Pandeglang sub-district? Guidance Strategy Coaching Clinic can increase the interest in writing scientific publications of teachers at the Kaduhejo Pandeglang subdistrict Teacher Training Center (PKG) and Guidance Strategy can the Coaching Clinic Improve the quality of teacher scientific publications at the Kaduhejo Pandeglang subdistrict Teacher Training Center (PKG)? This study uses an action research design (Action Research) because this study addresses the practice of writing scientific publications, the problem of fostering the teaching profession concerning the improvement and improvement of writing competence. Action research is a form of study carried out to improve the conditions of teacher coaching and mentoring practices. Through the use of Guidance Strategies Coaching Clinic in the Guidance and professional development activities of teachers can increase the activities of writing scientific publications. This can be seen from the average percentage in the first cycle of 59.38%, increasing 28.75% in the second cycle to 88.13%. Interest in writing scientific publications of teachers increases. This can be seen from the final score in the first cycle of 3.58 experiencing an increase in the second cycle of 0.09 to 3.67. Then through the use of the Guidance Strategy, it Coaching Clinic can improve the results of writing scientific publications of teachers at the Kaduhejo District Teacher Training Center (PKG). This can be seen from the average test results in the first cycle of 71.41, an increase of 5.62 in the second cycle to 77.03. Similarly, the percentage of mastery learning has increased from 59.38% to 37.50% increase to 96.88%. Guiding Strategy Coaching Clinic should be implemented according to the needs, gradually, continuously to improve the professionalism of the teacher.

Keywords: Coaching Clinic, Scientific Publications

The Ray of Light: An Activity Approach of Reggio Emilia

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Abstract. The article entitled The Ray of Light: An Activity Approach of Reggio Emilia is a literature review. This article aims to reveal how light can play a role in early childhood education. Exploration activities using light can stimulate critical thinking skills in children. The use of light in the realm of early childhood education was introduced Loris Malaguzzi who was named reggio emilia approach. The reggio emilia approach uses the Vigotsky theory, Piaget theory and uses the philosophy of John Dewey. This approach gives freedom to children to choose their own learning activities, solve a problem, cooperate with others so that children can build their own critical thinking skills and social abilities. The use of light in early childhood education is known as the ray of light atelier, which is a place for children to conduct research and experiments using light. Children who are given the freedom to experiment with light, can provide opportunities to teach children about the concepts of science, namely reflection, refraction, as well as introducing the concept of size and color.

Keywords: Light, Reggio Emilia, Early Childhood Education

Algebraic Thinking Ability of class 7 SMP on Material Algebraic Form

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Abstract. Algebraic thinking ability is one of the mathematical thinking abilities that students must have because algebraic skills are needed in other materials, such as exponents, logarithms, trigonometry and so on. The purpose of this study was to determine the algebraic thinking skills of 7th grade middle school students in solving algebra problems. The research method used is a qualitative descriptive approach. The research instrument used was an algebraic thinking ability and interview test. The results of the analysis of this study indicate that generational, transformational, and global meta-level skills have been seen in some 7th grade students. Students who are in high-level groups have high generational, transformational, and meta-global abilities, students in moderate groups have high generational capability, moderate transformational, and low to moderate global meta-level. Whereas the ability of students in low groups has low to moderate generational abilities, moderate transformational and low global meta-levels.

Keywords : Algebraic thinking ability, Algebraic form

Theoretical Aspects of Ecological Intelligence Development of Students in Elementary Schools

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Abstract. The environment is defined as a place where living things carry out their life activities. Clean and sustainable environment can sustain continuous life(sustainability).Therefore, intelligence is needed to support it, one of the intelligence that is the basis for this ecological intelligence (ecoliteracy). Every behavior or action of a person based on ecological intelligence, it does not only have an impact on himself and others, but also on other living things and the nature around where a person lives or in other terms "empathy for all forms of life". Current conditions in elementary schools have not shown students who have ecological intelligence. The development of social skills or character of students in elementary schools still focuses on human interaction. Through ecopedagogy, teachers need to link interactions between humans and the environment or nature. The purpose of writing this article is to describe some aspects of the theory of ecological intelligence development of students in elementary schools. This study uses a literature study (literature review) which produces a description of several theories in developing ecological intelligence of students in elementary schools.

Keywords: Ecological, Ecoliteracy, Ecopedagogy, Ecological Intelligence Development

An Analysis Of Mathematical Representation Skills In Solving Problems Of Systems Of Linear Equations In Two Variables

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Abstract. Mastering mathematics has been a must in order to face today's era of globalization. Mathematical representation is one of the skills that must be possessed and developed by students to solve mathematical problems. Solving mathematical problems requires high level of thinking and understanding of mathematical concepts. Low representation skills, however, may be caused by several factors, one of which is that students are not used to dealing with contextual problems frequently encountered in daily basis. The present study aims to determine the types of mathematical representations exhibited by the students along with their tendency of employing particular mathematical representation(s) in solving the problems regarding the system of linear equations in two variables (SPLDV). The descriptive study with qualitative approach was utilized as the method. A total of 22 grade IX F students of SMP Negeri 10 Tapung were selected as the subject. This study was conducted to investigate the tendency of students' mathematical representation skills in solving the problems of the system of linear equations in two variables (SPLDV). The results indicate several types of mathematical representations utilized in SPLDV, including visual representation of 77%, symbolic representation of 91%, and verbal representation of 27%. In conclusion, the representation skills of the grade IX F students of SMP Negeri 10 Tapung are still in low category and the students' tendency in solving the problems of SPLDV is to use the symbolic representation.

Keywords: Mathematical Representation Skills

Analysis of Problem Solving Abilities of Junior High School Students on the HOTS Problems

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Abstract. Problem-solving is one of the abilities that are essential in mathematics learning. Students who have the skill can understand, plan, and solve an uncommon problem by using mathematical models and look back of the results obtained. This research aims to analyze the problem-solving steps of HOTS problems according to Polya which can be achieved by junior high school students. This research was designed in descriptive qualitative that involved 30 students consisting of three levels: high, medium and low-level students. Data were collected by using a HOTS problem test and an interview. HOTS problems are measuring instruments used to measure high-level thinking skills. The results showed that the high-level students are able to solve the problem but have not been able to look back of the results, the medium level students are able to reach the steps of making mathematical models, while the low-level students are not able to make mathematical models. It shows that student's problem-solving skills in junior high schools are different with respect to the abilities of each.

Keywords: problem-solving, HOTS problem, Polya steps

Phenomenology Study: Developing Intrapersonal Intelligence Through Multicultural Values In Early Childhood At Yos Sudarso Kindergarten In Purwakarta Regency

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Abstract. This study aims to determine and understand the role and function of multicultural education in developing intrapersonal intelligence in early childhood and to share insights with the public about how to instill multicultural education early on in children. This research will be carried out for 6 months from April to October 2019. The place of the research is located at Yos Sudarso kindergarten in Purwakarta Regency. This research uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological research design. Phenomenology research in the sense of research is focused on one phenomenon that is chosen and wants to be understood in-depth, namely how the role and function of multicultural education in developing intrapersonal intelligence in early childhood in Yos Sudarso kindergarten. The data analysis technique in this study uses data reduction, which actually encodes and classifies data according to the research indicators. The results of this study are the role and function of multicultural education in developing intrapersonal intelligence in early childhood in Yos Sudarso kindergarten. This can be seen from the behavior of children who have consistently shown multicultural behavior in teaching and learning activities in the classroom.

Keyword: Multicultural Values, Intrapersonal Intelligence, Early Childhood

Analysis of Learning Difficulties on Geometry Material in Elementary School

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Abstract. Geometry is a branch of mathematics taught with the aim that students can understand the properties and relationships between elements of geometry and can encourage students to be able to think critically and solve problems in everyday life. This study aims to analyze the difficulties of fourth grade students of SD Negeri Asmi 033 Bandung City in answering geometry question. This study used an exploratory study in the form of a written description test on the geometry material given to 26 students of SD Negeri Asmi 033 Bandung City. The results of the analysis show that there were difficulties faced by students in answering geometry questions, such difficulties were (1) students difficulty in using concepts, (2) students difficulty in using principles, and (3) students difficulty in solving verbal problems. The result of this study can be used as material for the development of geometry problems, especially in the material of circumference and area of plane (geometry) in the future.

Keywords: mathematics, geometry, plane (geometry), difficulty learning

Reading Comprehension through the FIVES Model and Guided Reading Model to Improve Critical Thinking Ability of Class V Students in the Industrial Revolution Era 4.0

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Abstract. Elementary students' critical thinking skills are one of the components developed in 21st Century learning. However, these critical thinking skills are still very minimal and far from expectations, this is supported by the results of international surveys that show low average scores. Likewise, the results of the pretest critical thinking skills of fifth grade students in 2 elementary schools in Bogor Regency showed a low average value. This study aims to determine the increase in students' critical thinking skills in learning to read comprehension through the use of the FIVES Model and Guided Reading Model in the Industrial Revolution Era 4.0. The research method uses quasi-experimental with Static Group Pretest-Posttest Design. The subject of the research was fifth grade elementary school students. SDN Leuwiliang 01 implements the FIVES Model and SDN Leuwiliang 03 implements the Guided Reading Model. The results showed that the use of these two models could improve the critical thinking skills of elementary students. However, the increase in students' critical thinking skills through the FIVES Model compared to the Guided Reading Model in reading comprehension in the Industrial Revolution Era 4.0

Keywords: *Critical thinking, Reading comprehension, FIVES Model, Guided Reading Model, Industrial Revolution Era 4.0*

Group Counseling with Humanistic Approach to Improve Santri Self-Adjustment

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Abstract. The inability of students to adapt to the environment of the boarding school causes problems. Adjustment is one of the important aspects in an individual's effort to master unpleasant feelings or pressures due to impulse needs, efforts to maintain a balance between meeting the needs and demands of the environment and efforts to harmonize the relationship of individuals with reality. The humanistic counseling approach aims to make students experience their existence authentically by becoming aware of its existence. Authentic existence is fully aware of the present situation, choosing how to live in the present, and being responsible for his choices, developing potential, and being conscious to open up and act according to his abilities. The method used in the study of library research methods The results of the study concluded that a conceptual humanistic approach can be used to improve the adjustment of students in Islamic boarding schools so that students are able to realize their existence in Islamic boarding schools, choose to live in Islamic boarding schools and be able to take responsibility for their choices.

Keywords: Self-Adjustment, Humanistic Counseling, Santri

Conceptual Changes of Fifth Graders towards Water Properties Concept in Mixed Materials through The Implementation of *Predict-Observe-Explain* Strategy Assisted by Science Kits

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Abstract. The observation resulted that most elementary school students have misconceptions regarding the concept of water properties. A strategy which can be used to change the conception of elementary school students toward scientific conception is Predict-Observe-Explain (POE). This study aims to describe the level of conceptual change of fifth graders related to the concept of the water properties as an effect of applying the POE strategy-assisted science kit in learning. The method used was pre-experiment with one group pretest-posttest design on 38 fifth graders of an elementary school in Cileunyi District, Bandung Regency, West Java. The conceptions of fifth graders through POE strategy about concept of water properties identified by diagnostic test in the four-tier test (FTT) format. The results showed that the percentage of conceptual change of students consists of 1) early scientific conception (KISA) about 2.63%; 2) Static (S) around 23.68%; 3) Reconstruction (R) about 28.95%; 4) Construction (K) around 23.68%; and 5) Disorientation (D) around 21.06%. It can be concluded that the implementation of the POE strategy-assisted science kit in science learning materials for fifth graders has moderate effectiveness in facilitating the construction and the reconstruction level of elementary students' conceptions related to the concept of water properties.

Keywords: POE, science KIT, Level of Conceptual Change, water properties

Implementation Inquiry Model with Examples and Non Examples to Enhance The Mathematical Conceptual Understanding of Primary School Students

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Abstract. The ability to understand concept is one of the abilities which is students must possess in mathematics learning. Inquiry model allows students to be actively involved in constructing the concept. Inquiry makes students become a researcher or scientist, but in the context of learning, students are still guided by the teacher. The research aims to analyze the effect of inquiry model with examples and non-examples on primary school students' mathematical conceptual understanding. The method used in the research was a library research. The result of the research are that the inquiry model with examples and non-examples can enhance students' mathematical conceptual understanding and the steps of inquiry model with examples and non-examples is relevant with the indicators of students' mathematical conceptual understanding.

Keywords : Inquiry, Examples and non-Examples, Mathematical conceptual understanding

Analysis of Students' Mathematical Critical Thinking Based on Gender in the Topic of Linear Programming

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Abstract. The critical thinking is an important skill for each students. The skill is needed in the process of solving mathematical problems. Students who have high critical thinking tend to analyze the problem situation that they met and evaluate the solution that they make either it is make sense or not. However, some reports show that the mathematical critical thinking of many vocational school students are still low and it should be increased. The research aims to analyze the students' mathematical critical thinking based on gender factors in the topic of linear programming. The method of the research was qualitative with a descriptive approach. The subject were 2 vocational school students in Bandung, consisting of one female and one male. The research results show that, both female and male tend to meet mathematics critical thinking indicators, namely: (1) providing a simple explanation (2) checking the truth of a statement (3) observing the criteria and giving an explanation/ reason of the answers (4) making considerations and assess the answer. But when solving the problem, female student is more systematic and more careful than male student.

Keywords: Mathematical Critical Thinking, Linear Programming, Gender

Investigating The Use of Knowledge Assessment Rubrics in Vocational Schools in Mathematics Learning

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Abstract. A rubric is an alternative assessment tool needed by teachers in determining student learning processes. As a guide to assessment, the rubric aims to equalize evaluators' perceptions and minimize subjectivity. This study aims: (1) to investigate the extent to which assessment rubrics on knowledge aspects are applied in mathematics teaching and learning activities in vocational schools, and (2) to examine the obstacles faced by teachers in the use of knowledge assessment rubrics. This type of research is a qualitative descriptive study, with the research subjects being two teachers of mathematics studies in one of the vocational schools in Dayeuhkolot, Kabupaten Bandung. The methods were to use interview and documentation of data collection in the form of lesson plan that used by the teacher when teaching. The results of the study show that: (1) the use of knowledge assessment rubric at the level of the vocational school is still not well implemented and is also not optimal; and (2) obstacles faced by teachers in the use of knowledge assessment rubrics, namely: a) teachers still find it difficult to make knowledge assessment rubrics, and b) teachers argue that the process of creating knowledge assessment rubrics takes a lot of time.

Keywords: Rubric, assessment, knowledge assessment, mathematics, vocational school

Development of Children's Songs Using Musescore Applications in Learning Aspect of Development for Early Childhood

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Abstract. This study aims to develop products in the form of Development of Children's Songs Using Musescore Applications in Learning Aspects of Early Childhood Development. This research is a Research and Development (R&D) model of ADDIE. The product trials were conducted by two expert namely material experts and media design experts with a valid category with a percentage of eligibility 75.5 and 78% respectively so that the product was eligible to be continued in small-scale trials. A small group trial was conducted on respondents totaling ten teachers and ten students. Furthermore, to find out the effectiveness of the use of songs in PAUD, an evaluation is carried out by means of pretest and posttest. The average pretest value obtained was 63%, while the average posttest value was 82% with effectiveness based on the n-gain formula of 0.68 in the medium category. In a large group trial, the average score of the pretest respondents was 42%, and the average post-test score was 81% with an effectiveness level of 0.67 in the medium category. So, it can be concluded that the Development of Children's Songs Using Musescore Applications in Learning Aspects of Early Childhood Development as valid, practical and effective is used by Early Childhood.

Keywords: development, children's songs, musescore application, learning aspect

The Application of The Teaching Contextual Learning (CTL) to Increase The Motivation to Study Primary School Student

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Abstract. The background of research is research results in 2013 that motivation students in resolving word problems mathematics was weak . The purpose of this study is to find a the motivation to study students in resolving word problems mathematics by applying contextual teaching learning (CTL). This research was conducted at a grade school in Kuningan districts .The methodology is descriptive , with the quantitative approach and design research used is non-equivalent control group design .This research result indicates the 75 % attention , relevance 71.43 % , confidence 72.22 % and satisfaction 80.07 % that averaged the motivation to study students were % 74.68 .The motivation to study can rise as strategy applied is learning in kinds style, assigned tasks age related and interest, and the emergence of learning community .

Keywords: Motivation to Study, CTL

Gratitude in Hajat Bumi

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Abstract. This article aims to examine the value of gratitude in Hajat Bumi. The scope of the discussion of this paper are the origin and understanding of Hajat Bumi, the conditions for implementing it, and the process of implementing it and the value of gratitude contained in it and how is it applied at elementary school. Hajat Bumi is a ritual carried out by villagers as an expression of gratitude for the abundance of earth harvests for one year. The method used in this study is literature study, interview and observation. Based on the results of the research the main values contained in the Hajat Bumi are the values of gratitude. The usefulness of the results of this paper is to provide an understanding of the value of gratitude contained in the activities of Hajat Bumi and is expected to provide religious provisions to children who live in modern times as a foundation in carrying out life in the future.

Keywords: Value, Gratitude, Hajat Bumi

Students Error Analysis in Solving Mathematical Communication Problems of Square and Triangle Material For 7th Grade Based on Watson Criteria

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Abstract. This study aims to analysis student errors in solving mathematical communication problem of square and triangles material based on error criteria according to Watson . The research design used was a qualitative descriptive study. The study was conducted in class VII junior high school in Subang with a total of 32 students . The instrument used in this study was a mathematical communication skills test in the form of a description of six questions that had been validated to one Mathematics Education lecturer and one mathematics subject teacher . The results of research in the form of answers of students in the identification based on Watson Watson criteria is obtained percentage of each category of *inappropriate data (ID)* of 5.72% , *inappropriate procedure (IP)* of 20.31% , *lost data (omitted data/ OD)* 9.89 % , *omnited conclusion (OC)* 17.69% , *response level conflict (RLC)* 1.56% , *indirect manipulation (UM)* by 4.16% , *skills hierarchy problem (skills hierarchy problem/ SHP)* 10.93% , and in addition to the seven categories above (*above other/AO*) of 44.26%. Based on this percentage it was found that in categories *other than the seven categories above (AO)* were the most common errors made by students.

Keywords: error analysis, mathematical communication, square and triangle

Model of Social Multiliteracy Learning: A Solution Developing Critical Thinking Skills in The 21st Century Context

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to describe the social multiliteracy learning model in developing critical thinking skills. This research is motivated by the importance of developing critical thinking skills in elementary school students in the context of the 21st century. This research uses literature study methods. The results showed that the steps of the social multiliteracy learning model include recognizing social phenomena, generating schemata, finding information, organizing information, elaborating and synthesizing information, summarizing key concepts and finally producing work having links with indicators of critical thinking skills namely interpretation, analysis, evaluation, explanation and inference. So it can be concluded that the social multiliteracy learning model can be one solution in developing students' critical thinking skills.

Keywords: Social Multiliteracy Learning Model, Critical Thinking Skills

Sundanese Ethnomatematics Learning In Improving Mathematical Literacy Ability of Elementary School Students

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Abstract. Mathematical literacy is an important part of mathematical abilities that must be developed. At the end of 2016, Indonesia appreciated the achievement of the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) value which increased significantly by 22.1 points. In the test, mathematical literacy experienced a good increase of 11 points. But, it is still considered low compared to other countries. The purpose of this review literature is to analyze Sundanese Ethnomatematics Learning in improving mathematical literacy skills. This article discusses in detail 1) sundanese ethnomatemics learning 2) mathematical literacy skills.

Keywords: Ethnomatematics, Ethnomatematics Learning Sundanesse, Mathematical Literacy

Validation of a Scale on Pupil Wellbeing at the Elementary Schools

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Abstract. The child wellbeing at schools as an outcome had not been taken into serious consideration due to lack of measurement scale. The prime purpose of the present study was to develop and validate a scale on pupil wellbeing at elementary schools. Commencing from pooling and screening items, questionnaire consisted of 9 items were administered to 304 children at four elementary schools. Using principal axis factoring with oblique rotation, the analysis suggested that one item should be dropped and that the remaining eight items could best be represented by two factors. The obtained data were analyzed to find the underlying factors. The next step, the remaining items were distributed to 484 pupils at seven schools. A confirmatory factor analysis, using structural equation modeling, was run to test the hypothesized constructs from the previous exploration. Model fit was improved. The constructs were confirmed valid and reliable. These results led to a refined, more parsimonious version of the scale that would then use in a larger study.

Keywords: pupil wellbeing, exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, elementary schools

Effect of Effectiveness of Application Used Cooperative Learning Model Type Numbered Head Together (NHT), Teams Games Tournament (TGT) and Course Review Horay (CRH) against Increased Critical Thinking Skill of Students

(Experimental Study in Class fifth grade Social Science Subject In Cluster three Sub District Garawangi, Kuningan Regency)

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Abstract. This research was conducted because of the low critical thinking of students on social studies, this study aims to determine the Effectiveness of the application Cooperative Learning Model Type Numbered Head Together (NHT), Teams Games Tournament (TGT) and Course Review Horay (CRH) on Increasing Critical Thinking skill of Students in Social Studies. This type of research was quasi-experimental research, with a Counterbalance design research design. The subject in this study were fifth grade students of Gugus III Garawangi sub-district, Kuningan regency, class V SDN Pakembangan Garawangi sub-district, class V SDN kutakembaran 1 Garawangi sub-district, and Class V SDN Kutakembaran 2 Garawangi sub-district, all schools are located in Kuningan District, West Java, where each class was an experimental class. Data collection techniques used are instrument test in this study was the multiple choice questions. Data analysis used to the analysis of statistic. The results of data analysis used statistic tests with t-test (independent samples t-test) at the 95% level of confidence obtained value $t_{count} > t_{table}$ and probability value sig. (2-tailed) < 0.05 , this shows that there are differences in the students' critical thinking skills so that the hypothesis is accepted, the results show the results of the mean of student that the Cooperative Learning Model Numbered Head Together (NHT), Teams Games Tournament (TGT) and Course Review Horay (CRH) are effectively used to improve students' critical thinking skills in social studies subject in class fifth of Cluster 3 sub-District of Garawangi, Kuningan Regency, west java.

Keywords: Critical Thinking Skill, Number Head Together, Teams Games Tournament, Course Review Horay

The Importance of Hardiness For Students In 21st Century

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Abstract. 21st Century Learning is a learning process that integrates literacy skills, knowledge skills, skills and attitudes and also mastery of technology. Learning in the 21st Century has an impact on changing lives that are growing dynamic and complex. This very dynamic change in life also turns out to increase various complex problems for students, including those related to psychological problems, not just about academic problems. This study aims to examine the literature on the importance of hardiness for students in the 21st Century. Hardiness is important for students because students as teenagers have complex problems. Students are faced with life's challenges that are complex enough as they are prepare themselves to become physically and psychologically healthy. In addition to various complex problems faced by students, in the 21st century students as teenagers are also faced with intense competition so that young people are required to have high competitive power to be able to excel and succeed in actualizing themselves. These things can be a source of stress for students if they cannot cope with the stress they face. Hardiness is a personality characteristic that makes an individual have confidence that he can deal with various things and help to control the various effects of stress on life that occurs. The hardiness aspect consists of control, commitment and challenges.

Keywords: Hardiness, 21st century, Control, Commitment, Challenge

Parental Self-Efficacy in Educating Elementary School Children

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Abstract. The main purpose of this study was to explore the belief that parents were able to perform or to manage tasks effectively related to parental involvement in educating elementary school children. 60 parents of elementary school children participated in this study, consisting of 20 fathers and 40 mothers. They were selected randomly from two public elementary schools and fulfilled informed consent showing they participated voluntarily in the study. The Parents Self Efficacy Scale which has been tested for validity and reliability administered to the parents. This self-report instrument, which consists of 68 questions asked parents to respond six aspects of the scale, namely the ability to parent children, communicate with the school/teacher, help children learn at home, become school volunteers, make decisions, and collaborate with the community. The results showed that parents have a high level of efficacy in all six aspects. However, among the six aspects, the higher level of parental self-efficacy was parenting children, communicating with the school/teacher, helping children learn at home. Meanwhile, parental self-efficacy of becoming school volunteers, making decisions, and collaborating with the community were lower than the first three.

Keywords: parent self-efficacy, parental involvement, elementary school

Improvement of Student Ecoliteracy through Contextual Teaching and Learning Based on Outdoor Study in Elementary Social Studies Learning

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Abstract. Ecoliteracy or Ecological Intelligence is intelligence that is built by understanding, awareness and life skills in harmony with the preservation of nature. This study began with an objective observation in the Binekas Elementary School in Bandung regarding the behavior of students related to environmental awareness. The observation of the behavior of class III students totaling 22 people showed that they were not accustomed to separating organic and inorganic waste, as well as damaging and picking vines in the school. This study aims to increase students' ecoliteracy through contextual teaching learning (CTL) based on outdoor study in elementary social studies learning. The teaching and learning process uses CTL with the material 'Protecting the Environment for the Preservation of Plants and Animals'. The purpose of CTL learning based on outdoor study is to improve environmental problems and increase student ecoliteracy. The method used in this research is Classroom Action Research with a design developed by Kemmis and Mc Taggart for 2 cycles. The results showed that there was an increase in students' ecoliteracy in terms of knowledge, skills and attitudes. In the aspect of knowledge, students show a good understanding of the importance of maintaining hygiene in school. In the aspect of attitude, students show awareness to protect their environment. It was also practiced among other things accustomed to separating organic and inorganic waste, as well as maintaining plants around the school.

Keywords: *Ecoliteracy, Contextual Teaching and Learning, Outdoor Study, Action Research*

Promoting Gender Equality through Citizenship Education in Elementary School

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Abstract. Indonesia is one of the countries that ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The consequence that must be considered is that Indonesia is obliged to solve all problems and resolve gender issues and guarantee gender and guarantee children's rights, one of which is getting the right to education. Gender equality is an agenda that cannot be ruled out in education. Both in the learning process and learning as well as being the purpose of learning. Gender based education, gender sensitive education, gender responsive education or gender mainstreaming in the field of education continues to be launched. Then, promoting gender equality to students is something that should be implemented since elementary school. Promoting gender equality not only through gender-based education by inserting values and characters in students, but also can integrate into material, models, and learning strategies. Citizenship Education is a subject that is sufficiently collected in the achievement of gender equality. This is so because in citizenship education is material that intersects with genders such as human rights, democratic education, and multicultural education. If gender perspective has been introduced early in the elementary school stage by adjusting cognitive and affective development, then it is not impossible that gender equality can be realized as one of the commitments from Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Keywords: *Promoting Gender, Gender Equality, Citizenship Education, Elementary School*

Analysis of Teacher's Readiness in Implementing Learning Based on Science Technology Engineering and Mathematical in Children of Early Age

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Abstract. This essay draws data from several studies that have been carried out some previous research that discusses the teaching beliefs in Science in Engineering and Mathematical Technology (STEM). This essay aims to express some opinions of early childhood education teachers about implementing STEM in terms of high and low economic backgrounds. This essay uses a systematic literature review method. A total of 8 related journal articles that examine STEM in children and articles taken from 2010 to 2018 are used as sources to be reviewed. The belief of early childhood teachers in implementing a learning innovation is still rarely done, this arises because there is still a lack of understanding of teachers related to learning innovations that always develop in accordance with the times. Teachers' teaching experience and their awareness of the importance of science, technology, engineering and mathematics and the way in which science, technology, engineering and mathematics teaching are integrated play different roles in teaching in the classroom. The results of the analysis carried out there are differences in beliefs and awareness revealed between teachers in schools with a high economic background and a low economy related to teacher beliefs in implementing STEM learning in early childhood. The findings of this analysis support the need for professional improvement that can increase teacher understanding of the importance of STEM in early childhood.

Keywords: STEM, belief, implementation

Role of Literation in Post-Disaster Recovery

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Abstract. Indonesia is a country located in the "Pacific Ring of Fire" or Ring of Fire on Pacific Rims, Indonesia has 13% of the total volcanoes in the world. As of 2000 various natural disasters have occurred in Indonesia. Trauma counseling is a very broad field of coverage, although professionals in systematic trauma, need to recognize the impact of trauma that contributes to the institution, culture, and society. Literacy has traditionally been understood as the ability to read and write, the ability to use language that can optimize all audio, visual and audio visual abilities. The development of language skills is reading, writing, listening, speaking, seeing, presenting, and critical thinking, linguistic intelligence skills can help carry out activities in the context of post-disaster traumatic recovery. Repairing and restoring all aspects of public or community services to an adequate level in post-disaster areas is an effort in post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction, apart from the physical injuries suffered by many victims of the disaster, emotionally damaged.

Keywords: literacy, post-disaster recovery

Are the fractions difficult? A case study at Elementary School 033 Asmi

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Abstract. Mathematics was a subject that was required to all students, especially students in elementary schools. Mathematics was the foundation to understand and develop technology and science. One of the materials in mathematics was fractions. The material was material that was considered as the difficult material to be understood by students. The research design used in this study was a qualitative research design with the case study as its methodology. The results showed that (1) students who met the criteria standard were only 14.29%, i.e. 4 of 28 students. Whereas 85.71% was under the criteria, i.e. 24 of 28 students; (2) the difficulties learners in understanding and resolving a matter of fractions was multiplication of fractions with 29% who answered correctly, meeting fractions and integers with 21.4% who answered correctly, and mixed fractions with 39.3% who answered correctly. From these results, we can say that fractions were a difficult material to be understood by students.

Keyword. Education, Mathematics, Learning, Fractions, Qualitative, Case Study

Science Concepts in Early Childhood Education

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Abstract. The concept of science in early childhood programs is an abstraction that represents objects, events, activities or relationships that have the same sign that is related to scientific knowledge (science). This concept is oriented to the process of recognition and mastery process about scientific material that is appropriate to the age level. Includes facts, theories, concepts, principles, laws, terms, processes and problem solving. Therefore, the realm of science for early childhood includes two study points namely the first, the contents of the study material and the second field of development or ability to be achieved. To achieve the concept of science as a whole, requires the efforts and competence of teachers in loading aspects of the nature of science in the learning process. One of the main factors is the low understanding of teachers related to early childhood science concepts, this is due to teachers who do not gain clear knowledge about science concepts. This article aims to provide understanding and mastery related to science concepts for early childhood, so as to reduce the occurrence of misconceptions or concepts that are not in accordance with scientific understanding.

Keywords: Science, Concept Science, Early Childhood, Education

Society 5.0: Is It High-Order Thinking?

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Abstract. Nowadays, the evolution of technology develops very quickly so that there is a challenge to be faced by the society. This evolution is due to the era of Industry 4.0 which the development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) developed rapidly in this era. In the era of Industry 4.0, people are easy to get information quickly, innovation in the field of industrial technology is growing rapidly, and the emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) so that it causes changes to people in different countries. In 2016, to anticipate these changes Japan presented an idea namely society 5.0 or better known as a "Super Smart Society". In fact, society 5.0 is not easy, some must be prepared one of them is to prepare students in education. In the educational world, to realize society 5.0, students must have three high abilities namely: problem-solving skills, critical thinking, and creativity. These three abilities are obtained through high-order thinking. This article reviewed some researches which focus on society 5.0 and the high-order thinking skills. This article aims to describe a high-order thinking ability to prepare students toward society 5.0.

Keywords: society 5.0, high-order thinking

Implementation of Bioentrepreneurship Learning Using Comics to Improve Creative Thinking Skill on the Sub Concepts of Angiosperms for High School Students

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Abstract. Bioentrepreneurship learning by using comics is one of the contextual learning and can train creative thinking skill students. Therefore this study aims to determine the creative thinking skill students of bioentrepreneurship learning using comics. This research is a quantitative study with a quasi-experimental method of non-equivalent pretest-posttest control group design. The instruments used for data collection include observation sheets, pre-test post-test, and student response questionnaires. The results showed that the creative thinking skill abilities of the experimental class students improved better than the control class and the responses of students in the experimental class were included in the strong criteria. Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that learning bioenterprenership using comics increase creative thinking skill abilities students.

Keywords: contextual learning, bioentrepreneurship learning, creative thinking skill

Improving Reading Skills Using Media Compic (Computer Picture) in Elementary Schools

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Abstract. Research aims to provide additional resources for teachers in elementary schools in selecting Indonesia language learning media, and their learning Indonesian is still a pragmatic and functional, the existing problems in the field, found learning the Indonesian language less use of instructional media as learning resources, the learning process is very dependent on student and teacher textbooks only. The lack of use of media and assistive devices or teaching aids during learning and the absence of teacher efforts to develop Indonesian language material and do not pay attention to the needs of students, especially reading material, reading is a basic foundation for children because it supports the learning process for all material in elementary school. The use of media *Compic* (Computer picture) in accordance with the concept of learning to learn from the easy to the more difficult, expected researchers to teachers Indonesia language become a reference media in the learning process, especially for the improvement of reading in elementary school. In this research the authors used the library method. Data analysis techniques used is content analysis, which be obtained results that by using the Media learning *Compic* (Computer Picture) in learning the language Indonesia especially reading material, reading skills of students in elementary schools, especially in low grade can be improved.

Keywords: Comprehensive Media, Reading, Literature Study

The Effect of The Use of DLM (Digital Learning Material) on Social Studies Learning Outcomes of Fifth-Graders

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Abstract. Modern learning requires the teachers to become facilitators whose involvements are limited. Teachers can use DLM as an alternative support in learning. This study focuses more on describing the effect of the use of DLM (Digital Learning Material) especially in Social Studies subject for fifth-graders. DLM, or *Bahan Ajar Digital* in Bahasa, offers several advantages to support the implementation of active and interactive learning. This research uses a quantitative approach using a quasi-experimental method, and the Nonequivalent Control Group Design. It was conducted at SDN Dadaha, Tasikmalaya, with class V C as the control class and class V B as the experimental class. The control class received learning without DLM (Digital Learning Material), while the experimental class received learning with DLM (Digital Learning Material). The analysis of research data shows the Mean Rank or the average rating of the control class was 15.48, lower than that of the experimental class, which is 33.42. The significance value of the result is smaller than the value of a (0,000 <0.05) thus the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. It is concluded that the effect of the use of DLM (Digital Learning Material) on the improvement of Social Studies learning outcomes of fifth-graders is evident.

Keywords: DLM, Learning Outcomes

Evaluation of School Committee Program in Improving Elementary School Teacher Performance

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Abstract. The School Committee is an independent body that accommodates the role of the community to improve the quality, equality and efficiency of education management in the education unit. The low level of community participation and the non-optimal role of school committees in contributing to educational performance shows that school committees have not been able to carry out their roles and functions. provide consideration, support and oversee school performance in providing education services. This fact implies the need for school committee program research in analyzing the level of achievement of the objectives of the formation, recruitment, implementation of functions, and program success in improving school performance using the CIPP (Context-Input-Process-Product) research model program evaluation model. The results showed that 70% of school committee members stated that according to procedures, 60% of school committee recruitment stated that they were not in accordance with procedures, 70% of school committee functions were declared not implemented, and 70% of school performance had been improved. The establishment of a School Committee is a legal mandate that must continue to get reinforcement and support from all parties to improve school performance and the quality of education services.

Keywords: School Committee, Objectives, recruitment, performance, teacher performance, CIPP

The 10th Grade Students' Folding Back Process in Solving Contextual Mathematical Problem

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Abstract. Mathematical contextual problem can be useful for students because it is able to evoke higher student's thinking and good mathematization to apply mathematics in real world. However, many students have been difficult in solving mathematical contextual problems, and some of them even have difficulty in understanding mathematical contextual problems. The folding back process is a key feature of the Pirie-Kieren theory about layers of mathematical understanding. Folding back occurs when students cannot solve a problem at an outer level of understanding directly, so they return to the inner level and reconstruct their understanding using their new knowledge. The purpose of this study is to analyze the folding back process in 10th grade students' mathematical understanding based on the Pirie-Kieren theory in solving mathematical contextual problems. Thus, this study used qualitative approach. The subjects of this study were two students of grade 10th in Jakarta. The data were collected by giving two items of mathematical contextual problem and interviewing with semi-structured interview. The result of this study showed that both of the subjects often folding back to the primitive knowing level and go forward to the next level. This study showed that primitive knowing level was a key factor to solve mathematical contextual problems.

Keywords: Mathematical contextual problem, folding back, Pirie-Kieren, layers of understanding, solving problem

Integrated Islamic School Curriculum Analysis Investigated from The Perspective of Students' Skill in The Industrial Revolution 4.0 Era

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Abstract. The industrial revolution 4.0 progressively evolves and eventually evokes significant changes within the education field. Advanced technology and information drive the education field towards the digitized direction. The 21st century demands students to possess skills of the 4C's which scopes the critical thinking, collaboration, communication, and creativity skills. Consequently, the rapid development of science and technology in the 21st century set out the field to more complicated challenges, such as inevitable curriculum changes. Integrated Islamic School Curriculum is the embodiment of scientific and religious knowledge combination as its distinctive characteristic. Simultaneously, the advanced era of the industrial revolution 4.0 requires the curriculum to undertake adjustments. Henceforth, this research strives to discover and analyze the ability of integrated Islamic schools in accommodating challenges and demands of the industrial revolution 4.0 era.

Keywords: Industrial revolution 4.0, Integrated Islamic School Curriculum, the 4C's

Comprehensive Guidance And Counseling In Improving The Resilience of Students

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Abstract Literatur examines resilience as an individual's endurance in dealing with, responding to, and overcoming obstacles, challenges, stresses, and traumatic experiences. It is a negative view because resilience is viewed only as a response to the condition of entropy. The facts show that the stressful challenges to the individual happen at all times, throughout the life of the individual, in a variety of events such as natural disasters, riots conflicts, wars, and the atmosphere of life that seeks sustainability and adequate decisions. Comprehensive Guidance and Counseling (CGC) adopts a positive view in assessing resilience and sees and understands resilience as a development. Resilience is viewed as a process and product, an individual sustainability condition. Resilience is seen as a competence in adaptable adjustment, a healthy and open person, independence in making decisions and responsibilities, a fight for achievement, and a peaceful person who encourages the development of authentic and tough personality. Resilience is not the end point of individual endurance and resilience development but is a dynamic and life-long developmental process that always adapts to environmental changes, dynamics, and challenges. Resilience is a skill and individual competence that must be developed as long-term behavior. CGC as a development-oriented approach views resilience as one of the various aspects of student development, as a psychohygiene condition that should be a general purpose aspect of education and guidance that becomes the basis of authentic and tough personality development. The series of research and concepts on adequacy of adjustment, productive personality, health personality, academic hardness, and peacefulness have high incisions with resilience, which are examined in this paper.

Keywords: resilience, sustainability, authentic, comprehensive guidance

Impact of Revitalization of Social Cultural Changes in Culture (Case Study in Serang Village Kasemen Banten)

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Abstract. Banten Province, located in the western part of the island of has a region with very historical value. high, the old Banten area. Now the condition of the Banten Region has been untouched for a long time and has been left for years. The development of the old Banten Region is increasingly making the meaning of the region fade and making the object of the old historical Banten area sink. Banten Provincial Government in 2018 in collaboration with the City and Serang District governments finally began implementing a revitalization program with the aim of restoring the glory of old Banten, and increasing the number of visitors to the old Banten region. However, the phenomenon that occurred regarding the revitalization of the old Banten area turned out to have an impact on changes in the socio-cultural community around the old Banten Cultural Heritage area, namely in the Village of Kasemen Serang. The purpose of this research is to find out the picture of social and cultural changes in the people of Banten Kasemen Serang Village. In this study, researchers used a case study method with a qualitative approach, interviews were conducted on the main informants namely the Banten Provincial Tourism Office, the Public Housing Agency and the Banten Province residential area, the community and tourists based on these interviews obtained results and the conclusion that the community's mentality was not ready to accept innovations. carried out by the government, the community considers revitalization carried out as not having an upward impact on them.

Keywords: revitalization, long time offer, social culture

Father Involvement in Early Childcare: review of the literature

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Abstract. In general, fathers are the main breadwinners in the family. Fathers busy at work has an impact on the reduced time that fathers can spend with their children. It also makes more fathers have to surrender childcare to mothers. Whereas previous studies have revealed that the involvement of fathers in early child care provides benefits for father-child relationships, and in the growth and development aspects of children. This paper will describe how the involvement of fathers in childcare. This article also aims to provide an understanding of the role of fathers in childcare, what factors influence the involvement of fathers in parenting, and the benefits that can be derived from the process of father involvement in early childcare.

Keywords: father involvement, early childhood, fatherhood

Digital Based Guided Note Taking Toward Preservice Elementary Teacher Retention on Science

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Abstract. The potential of making digital notes has been reported by number of study. However the quantity of digital based notes cannot guarantee its quality. Therefore further testing is needed to determine quality of digital notes taking on student retention. The study was carried out to investigate of the digital based guided note taking preservice elementary teacher retention on basic concept of science class. This study employs quasy-experiment method by using pretest-posttest control group design. Two classes of students participated in this study – control class was taught by power point and take notes by traditional notes taking; the experiment class was taught by power point and take notes by digital based guided note taking. Retention was measured three weeks after final examination. The result suggest that digital based guided note taking improve student retention with the categories. The graphical data with standard statistical analyses (t-test) show that retention between control and experiment class was not different.

Keywords: Retention, digital based guided note taking, science

Effectiveness of Activities 3R (Reuse, Reduce, Recycle) in Improving The Ecoliteracy of Students in Elementary School

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Abstract. Action Research class aims to examine activities 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) students in the learning IPS in class IV SDN Nagasari VI to improve the eco-literacy of students. The research method in use is a class action research consisting of 3 cycles. The data types in this research are quantitative and qualitative data. Data collection techniques using non-test techniques. The study instruments used are observations, field records and documentation. The results showed an increase in the achievement of students skills during the learning process. It is supported by a percentage of data on Cycle 1 which is 62.06% category enough, Cycle 2 is 77.75% good, Cycle 3 is 93.6% very good category. The results of student behavior in Cycle 1 is 53.05% category enough. Cycle 2 is 73.9% good category. While the cycle of 3 is 95.9% category is very good. From the above statement can be concluded that the 3R activities successfully increase the eco-literacy of students at SDN Nagasari VI.

Keywords: 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), ecoliteracy, elementary school

Exploring Elementary Teachers' and Students' Beliefs and Readiness toward STEAM Education

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Abstract. 21st century demands education to promote students with STEAM competencies. Most researches on STEAM are mainly focused on students' learning outcomes on STEAM, but only few address non-cognitive aspects. It is necessary to examine elementary teachers and students' beliefs and readiness towards STEAM learning. The purpose of this research is to explore teachers' and students' beliefs and readiness towards STEAM learning. The survey-designed method was used in this research. A total of 34 elementary school teachers and 36 elementary school students in the city of Bandung participated in this research. The samples were selected using a random sampling technique. Questionnaires were used to collect research data. The results obtained from this research show that students and teachers have positive perceptions in career and competency of STEAM learning. Students are actually interested in STEAM learning, but the competencies and factors that support and stimulate STEAM learning in schools are still low. The teacher has low competencies to implement STEAM learning. This is due to the lack of knowledge and understanding of teachers about STEAM. This research is expected to contribute to the novelty of teachers' readiness and beliefs in STEAM education in the city of Bandung.

Keywords: Elementary teacher, readiness, beliefs, STEAM Learning

Profile of Student's Self-Acceptance and Their Habits of Minds

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Abstract. The freshman is an individual who is adapting to a new environment in college. This adaptation process differs from one another because each individual is unique and is influenced by many factors. The slow or fast process of adaptation will result in student achievement. Self-acceptance is an individual's ability to be able to accept the existence of oneself. While habits of minds is the ability of students to control positive behaviour in order to have confidence and have a steady personality. The study will use a qualitative and quantitative approach that seeks to uncover self-acceptance and habits of mind. Respondents in this study were first semester students at one university in Purwakarta who were selected by random sampling techniques. Data processing techniques will be carried out qualitatively and quantitatively. based on the results of the study there is a no positive relationship between self-acceptance and habits of mind of students, their self-acceptance is at a average size with good mathematical thinking habits.

Keywords: Freshman college, habits of mind, self-acceptance

Teachers Understanding of HOTS Based Assessment in Elementary Schools

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Abstract. This study aims to describe the teachers' understanding of ratings-based thinking higher-order skills (HOTS) in teaching elementary school in the city of Palembang. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The subject of research is a teacher with a class VI elementary School in the city of Palembang, amounting to 8 people. The research instrument used was a questionnaire. The results showed that an understanding of elementary school teachers in both Palembang city on the already excellent ratings. But understanding the teacher assessment and application of Assessment based on HOTS is still lacking. Teachers have difficulty composing Assessment based on HOTS instrument for learning in elementary schools. Based on the results of this study need to be developed guidelines to develop instruments assessment based on HOTS learning in elementary schools.

Keyword: Understanding, Assessment, HOTS

The Application of Cooperative Learning Model Think Pair Share (TPS) Type to Improve The Ability of Understanding Science Concepts in Primary School

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Abstract. This research is based by the ability to understand students' science concepts that are still low. This is indicated by the average score of students below the KKM of 51.52. Where as KKM is applied in schools, namely 70. The ability to understand students' science concepts is still low because the teacher has not applied a model that is in accordance with the theme of Lingkungan Sahabat Kita. The purpose of this study was to improve the understanding of students' science concepts by applying a cooperative learning model of think pair share (TPS) type. Research method used in this study was Classroom Action Research (CAR) three cycles research. The research subjects were fifth grade students of Karya Mekar Elementary School totaling 33 students. Based on the indicators of understanding ability used in this study, namely interpreting, explaining, giving examples and concluding. The indicator concluded that in the first cycle, the percentage was 34.3%. Then in cycle II it increased to 54.5% and in cycle III it increased to 81.1%. Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the application of cooperative learning models of think pair share types can improve the understanding of students science concepts in elementary schools.

Keywords: Cooperative learning, Think Pair Share (TPS), Science Understanding, Primary School, Action Research

Application of Number Head Together (NHT) Learning Method in Mathematical Learning in Inclusive Settings in Class IV SDN 100 Cipedes, Bandung City

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Abstract. Currently, inclusive education is a common spirit and studies will continue to focus on examining the mathematics learning process that aims to find out the abilities, obstacles, and needs of children who experience mathematical obstacles in Class IV SDN 100 Cipedes in inclusive settings. By aligning the existing curriculum the assessment process is carried out to look for data about the existence of mathematical learning abilities of students who experience mathematics learning barriers so that students who have difficulty learning mathematics are known to their obstacles, abilities, and needs. From the results of the cooperative learning model assessment model with the Number Head Together type selected in the process of learning mathematics in an inclusive setting because it is a cooperative learning activity with four stages of activity. First, students are grouped into several groups, each group member is given one number 1,2,3, and 4. Second, the teacher gives questions or questions to all groups. Third, students discuss and convince team members to understand the team's answers.

Keywords: Inclusive Education, assessment, number head together (NHT)

Teachers' Perspective on Learning Based Digital Literacy

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Abstract. Education continued to develop along with the development of the age, and this development affected the planning, process, even to the evaluation of learning. One of the developments was a technological development that continued to influence all aspects of life in the world including education. Therefore, teachers needed to understand the technology. The teachers must learn and understand digital literacy where this approach allowed to give great experiences in teaching. Of the 32 teachers as respondents, 84.4% knew digital literacy, and 15.6% did not know about it. However, the use of digital literacy in learning was still low.

Keywords: digital literacy, phenomenology, elementary school

Developing Listening Skills through Lesson Study at Gagas Ceria Elementary School, Bandung Indonesia

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Abstract. The development of student's listening skills is very important because listening skills are one of the process of receiving information or verbal messages. The learning process involves many listening activities such as listening to teacher's instructions, group discussions and others. Based on these situations, teachers need to stimulate the development of student's ability in listening according to their age. Gagasceria Elementary School teachers recognize the importance of listening skills in the learning process. Therefore, when conducting lesson study, which are routinely performed at the school, the development of students' listening skills is one of the most considered in designing learning activities. An observation on three lesson study activities that implemented listening skill development had conducted. The focus of the observations are the method used to develop listening skills, the form of teacher intervention and activities to improve student's abilities and the influence of teacher's experience on the stimulation performed. Based on observation made, it is found that: Listening skills should be developed from lower grade, In lower grades, teachers usually strengthen basic listening skills more often. Whereas in upper grade, listening skills are used to communicate effectively between students, Models are very influential and have an impact on children. The teacher should be a role model in class for students, Teacher's experience affects the development and stimulation of listening skills in the classroom, The form of teacher's intervention in developing listening skills in the classroom is to design learning process that can develop listening skills.

Keywords: Teacher's intervention, Listening skills, Lesson study

Development of Ecological Intelligence of Elementary School Students using Problem Based Instruction

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Abstract. Life on earth is very diverse as humans, animals, plants components that exist in both land, water and air. Everything on this earth is interconnected. Humans will not be able to live without water. Likewise, if there is no land to function as a place to gather water, water will not be created on this earth. Life on earth should be safe and prosperous so that the creation of ecologically intelligent human life, attention to the place where people live socially and preserve nature. But in reality there are still humans who do not have ecological intelligence such as not yet preserving nature so that in the river there is still a lot of plastic garbage piled up, water, polluted air are all caused by human behavior itself. Elementary school students as a foundation to save the earth from various threats, therefore primary school learning must be effective which results in the creation of students who have ecological intelligence. but in reality there are still students who make rubbish randomly, use excessive plastic, preferring to buy bottled drinks rather than carrying them from home. With this problem learning must be able to have an efficient strategy. Problem Based Instruction learning related to the environment is considered to be able to change people who have ecological intelligence so that they are aware of the threat of the earth.

Keywords: Model Problem based instruction, Ecological Intelligence

Improving Students Achievement on Social Science by Using Cooperative Learning Method

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Abstract. Various attempts have been taken by teachers in improving students achievement in learning social science. One of them is using various methods and strategies to attract students interest to learn the subjects. One of methods that is popular nowadays for elementary school is cooperative learning method. As a method, there are some strategies to deliver the learning materials and three of them are Jigsaw (JIG), Numbered Head Together (NHT), and Make a Match (MaM). This research tries to find out which strategies that is most effective in improving students achievement. The research is conducted in level 5 elementary schools in Tangerang district of Banten Province. The sampel is three schools in choosen by using cluster random sampling. Each of sample is taught same material by using different strategies for four times. Data analysis shows that there is a significant different on students achievement before and after treatment. Further analysis shows that there is no any significant different on students achievements using JIG, NHT, and MaM. The research concludes that all strategies can be used to increase students achievements.

Keywords: Jigsaw, Numbered Head Together, Make a Match, Students Achievement

Analysis of Remedial and Enrichment of Mathematics Teaching in a Junior High School in Bandung

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Abstract. Remedial and enrichment are processes that must be carried out by teacher based on the results of the assessment (as, of, and for learning). The importance of remedial and enrichment is to help and facilitate all the needs of students including achieving mastery learning and maximizing students's competency. This study aims to analyze remedial and enrichment processes carried out by mathematics teacher in a junior high school in Bandung. The method of this study was qualitative with descriptive approach. The data were collected by using observation, interview, and literature review. The subject of this study was a seven grade teacher of a junior high school. The result of the study shows that the teacher conducts remedial and enrichment conditionally. Remedial techniques used by the teacher are giving assignments, and/or giving remedial teaching. Furthermore, enrichment technique used by teacher is giving non-routine tasks for students. The implementation of the remedial and enrichment is not consistent for each event (daily assessment) because of some constraints, such as availability of time. Besides that, the teacher applies same strategy as before (not in remedial and enrichment).

Keywords: Remedial, enrichment, mathematics

Strategy for Enhancing Quality of Labor through Technical Vocational Education & Training Faces Industry 4.0 Challenges

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Abstract. The field of Indonesian Manpower, the low competence of manpower makes it increasingly difficult for workers to find work. Vocational education which is more oriented on expertise and mastery of practice can be a solution to reduce unemployment and prepare workers in the Era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 and global labor market competition. This study aims to analyze the readiness of the Indonesian government in improving the quality of human resources through technical vocational education and training. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. Primary data collection is done through FGD mechanism and questionnaire distribution. From the results of the study it can be concluded, reforms need to be made to the technical vocational education & training system, among them; relating to the provision of infrastructure and equipment to support the use of industry 4.0 technology, the creation of Vocational high School that have advantages and graduates needed by the labor market, avoiding overlaps between vocational high School, vocational training center and polytechnic, and the empowerment of associations, industry and society in improving the vocational system. Improvements to the technical vocational education & training system need to be supported by a sustainable funding system including through the Unemployment Benefit and Skill Development Fund.

Keywords: Technical Vocational Education & Training, Workforce Quality Improvement, Industrial Revolution 4.0, Unemployment Benefit, Skill Development Fund

Development of an ICT-based Interactive Training Module in Improving Organizational Development Competencies for Elementary School Principals

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Abstract. The abstract The development of an ICT-based interactive training module to improve organizational development competencies for elementary school principals uses the Kvisoft Flipbook Maker application and Adobe Flash Software, which is an effort for principals to feel stimulation in independent learning. This study aims to produce ICT-based training module products. This type of research is research development known as (Research & Development). The product validity test was conducted by four validators consisting of two material experts and two media experts. The practicality test was carried out on the principal of the Nanggalo subdistrict elementary school. Practicality test subjects were taken as many as 14 principals to test the practicality of ICT-based training module products. The results showed that ICT-based interactive training modules in improving organizational development competencies for elementary school principals were very valid. This means that the training modules for elementary school principals are of good quality to be used based on expert material assessments with an average rating of 82.34% in the very valid category and media expert ratings with an average rating of 83.07% in the very valid category. For the principal's practicality test, categorizing ICT-based interactive training modules is very practical because of its ease of use with an average count of 3.56 and a percentage value of 89%. Thus it can be concluded that ICT-based interactive training modules in improving organizational development competencies for ICT-based primary school principals are declared to be very valid and very practical.

Keywords: an ICT-based interactive, Training Module, Competence, Organizational Development, Principals

Development of Teaching Materials Using Realistic Mathematics Education Approaches in Improving The Capacity of Mathematic Communication of PGSD Students

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Abstract. This research is motivated by the lack of mathematical communication skills of PGSD IKIP Siliwangi students. The purpose of this study is to improve the mathematical communication skills of PGSD IKIP Siliwangi students through the Realistic Mathematics Education (RME) approach with the help of teaching aids. The specific target to be achieved in this research is the formation of teaching materials that are appropriate, practical, efficient, and effective, and can also develop the productivity of PGSD IKIP Siliwangi students. This research uses a quantitative approach and uses a quasi-experimental method. The population in this study was PGSD IKIP Siliwangi students, while the sample consisted of 70 students who were divided into 35 students in class A1 of 2017 as an experimental group and 35 students in class A2 in 2017 as a control group. The instrument used consisted of written tests regarding mathematical communication skills and the practice of making teaching aids, observations and interviews. The results showed that there was an increase in mathematical communication skills of PGSD students using the RME approach better than those using ordinary learning.

Keywords: Mathematical Communication, Realistic Mathematics Education, Teaching Aids

Learning-Oriented Higher Order Thinking Skills: Are Teachers and Students Ready?

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Abstract. Higher Order Thinking Skill (HOTS) is an important ability in this era. Various efforts have been made by the ministries of education and culture to improve higher-order thinking skills. This study is using a phenomenological study design that aims to describe the meaning of learning HOTS. Respondents in this study consisted of 16 math teachers from 16 different schools including public schools and private schools from 12 different cities in Indonesia. Information from respondents in this study was obtained through the distribution of google form links to a number of mathematics teachers. All responses were analyzed using thematic analysis by classifying responses into several main points. There are several aspects that are the main obstacles implementation of learning oriented to HOTS such as teachers, students, time allocation and learning resources. So that teacher, students, time allocation and learning resources are important aspects to note so that the application of HOTS oriented learning can be implemented properly.

Keywords: HOTS, teacher, student, time allocation, learning resource

An Analysis of Grade IV Elementary Students' Reading Comprehension Skills in Narrative Texts

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Abstract. The present study aims to analyze the reading comprehension skills of the students of SDN 202 Suryalaya Bandung. The investigated indicators include to know main ideas, to figure out important messages and information within the text, to find facts and opinions, and to draw conclusions in the narrative text. This is a descriptive study employing the qualitative approach. The test and interviews were used as the data collection methods. The grade IV students were selected as the research subjects, with a sample of 6 students consisting of 2 high-skilled students, 2 medium-skilled students, and 2 low-skilled students. The results indicate that the high-skilled students have no difficulty reaching the specified indicators, while the medium-skilled experience some difficulties and confusion in reaching several indicators including to figure out messages in the text, to find opinions, and to draw conclusions. Meanwhile, the low-skilled have difficulties achieving the reading comprehension skills indicators because some of them have not been able to read well and also experience difficulties in understanding the provided problems.

Keywords: Reading Comprehension, Narrative Text, Elementary School

The Effect of POE Strategy on Students' Conceptual Change about Density of Water

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to understand the effect of Predict Observe and Explain (POE) strategy toward students' conceptual change about density of water. This study was conducted because many students have a conception which is not in accordance with the scientific conception of the water. Research method was pre-experiment method and the design is One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design. The subjects used in this study were 34 students on 5th grade students in one of primary schools in Bekasi. The instrument used to view the level of student's conceptual change was a pretest and posttest with four-tier diagnostic test. Test answers were then will be adjusted to conceptual change category consisting of five levels of conceptual change are *construction*, *revision*, *complementation*, *static*, and *disorientation*. The results showed that conceptual changes in students given treatment using POE strategy were at the construction level 2% (students were able to construct their understanding), revision 84% (students were able to make improvements (revisions) to their initial understanding), and static as much 14% (Students cannot change their understanding to a better understanding). These results show that the majority of students experience conceptual change after learning to use the POE strategy.

Keywords: Strategy, POE, Conceptual Change

Art and Culture in Character Education

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Abstract. Art is closely related to education have the functionality to build a foundation to communicate, build creativity, realize human civilization, develop psychological abilities, build discipline, preparing for adulthood, fostering artistic assessment, and can make the learner's become more enjoyable. In an effort to develop cultural education and national character, character education based on local wisdom can be used as a tool that can be used in shaping a generation of quality people. Moral values can be applied through art so they can build character which is the main foundation of the formation of a civilized and prosperous society. One of the arts that instills character values is Songah in the Citengah Village of Sumedang Regency. The purpose of this study is to provide an overview of the relationship between Songah and character education based on local wisdom. With a descriptive qualitative approach revealed the relationship between songah and character education based on local wisdom. The results of this study indicate that Songah has a great influence on the development of cultural education and national character, especially in the communities around the arts through high values be contained in Songah.

Keywords: Character Education, Songah, Local Wisdom

Improving Creative Thinking Ability of Prospective Elementary School Teachers through Read-Answer-Discuss-Explain-and Create (RADEC) Project-Oriented Learning Model

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Abstract. The objective of this research was to describe the improvement of the creative thinking ability of prospective elementary school teachers through project-oriented Read-Answer-Discuss-Explain-and Create (RADEC) project-oriented learning model. The researcher applied the mixing method consisting of descriptive qualitative research. The design of this research was pre-experiment one group pre-test post-test design subjects. The instrument of the research consisted of the test, observation sheet, interview, and field notes. The result of the research showed that the students' creative thinking ability increased significantly. The aspect of fluency increased by 40.1%, flexibility 43.81%, originality 37%, and elaboration increased by 45.04%. Therefore, it can be concluded that the RADEC project-oriented learning model can significantly improve the students' creative thinking ability.

Keywords: RADEC learning model, Project-oriented, Creative Thinking Skill

LKPD Analysis of HOTS Type in Mathematics Learning for Elementary School Grade IV

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Abstract. This research aims to describe the HOTS type analysis of teacher's LKPD two dimensional figure of mathematics for elementary school' student grade VI. The research is using description of qualitative method. Subject of the research is the guide teacher who teaches in class VI of elementary school in Palembang City. Data were collected using questionnaire. The result showed that the quality of the HOTS type analysis, especially in Palembang is quite better. Although, the implementation of HOTS type analysis of teacher's LKPD is still reducing. It's caused a difficulty at cognitive HOTS level. So, based on the results of the study need to develop a compiling guide with HOTS type analysis for math lesson in elementary school's grade.

Keywords: LKPD, HOTS, Elementary school

Implementation of Techno Pedagogy Approach-Based Multiliteration Models in Improving The Skills of Writing The Narration of Elementary School Students

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Abstract. Writing skills are a complex language activity. Writing activities are a combination of skills to use words and sentences, convey ideas and ideas coherently in a writing.ills are a complex language activity. Writing activities are a combination of skills to use words and sentences, convey ideas and ideas coherently in a writing. In the learning process it is necessary to do innovative fun ways so that students' creativity in writing can develop. This research is motivated by a problem that is the lack of narrative writing skills. This study aims to develop narrative writing skills with a multiliteration model based on the techno pedagogy approach. The method used in this research is the literature study method. The results of this study are: (1) The process of using a multiliteration model based on the techno pedagogy approach can improve narrative writing skills; (2) The syntax of applying a multiliteration model based on the techno pedagogy approach; 3) Strengths and weaknesses of the techno pedagogy approach based on multiliteration models.

Keywords: narrative writing, multiliteration, techno pedagogy approach

Realistic Mathematics Education Toward Mathematical Communication Skills of Students using Hypothetical Learning Trajectory

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Abstract. This research is motivated by the indispensability of learning that is able to bridge the students to understand a concept in mathematics. The difficulty of students to understanding the concept of fractions is still a problem in elementary school, so there is an assumption that learning mathematics is very difficult. Use of the learning trajectory or Hypothetical Learning Trajectory (HLT) became one of the alternatives for students to understand the concept of fractions in mathematics. The research is aimed to describe and analyze the existence of significant differences in improvement of students' mathematical communication skills who learned and not learned used Realistic Mathematics Education (RME) with HLT. This research method is quasi-experimental with the pretest-posttest nonequivalent design. The data collection instrument used was a mathematical communication skills test. The population of this research is all fourth grade students in one elementary school located in the district of Tawang, Tasikmalaya. The results of this research showed that based on data analysis N-gain scores, the value of Sig. (2-tailed) Equal Variances Assumed by 0,024 less than the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$), H_0 is rejected and H_a accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that the improvement of students' mathematical communication skills in the RME class (experimental class) is higher than the control class. Thus, there is a significant difference in improvement of students' mathematical communication skills who learned and not learned used RME with HLT. The recommendation of this research is to conduct further research that can develop RME-based Learning Trajectory in mathematics.

Keywords: Realistics Mathematics Education, Communication skills, Mathematics, Elementary education, Fraction

Development of Solar Systems Learning Media Based on Holobox Technology in Science Lessons in The Basic School

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Abstract. Technology was created to support a smooth operation, especially in the field of education. But there is still a lot of learning in elementary schools at this time not yet fully using technology media. The use of instructional media is one of the main keys for a teacher in achieving learning goals in the classroom that has an impact on quality learning. This study aims to produce a solar systems learning media on science subjects. Learning media is packaged in the form of holobox technology products that can facilitate teachers in the use of alternative learning media in accordance with educational development 4.0. The method used is research and development research with the Borg and Gall development model. The assessment results obtained 96.35% from subject matter experts, 97.87% from media experts, and 90% from linguists. Holobox technology-based solar systems learning feasibility test results state that it is suitable for use in schools. The effectiveness carried out to test the results of the hypothesis is an average of $t = 13,817$ to 44 db and sig. or p-value of $0,000 \leq 0.05$ or H_0 is rejected. It can be concluded that there are significant differences in science learning outcomes between before and after using the solar system learning media based on holobox technology.

Keywords: Solar Systems Learning Media, Holobox Technology, Natural Sciences, Research and Development, Elementary Schools

“Is it True That The Soil Contains Air?” (Improving The Conceptual Understanding of 5th Graders Through POE Strategy)

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Abstract. The use of POE strategies in Indonesia has been widely developed in learning activities at junior and senior high school levels, but is still rarely used at the elementary level. Facts on the ground show that students' understanding of science concepts about air containing soil is still low. Based on this situation, this study aims to determine the increase in the ability to understand the concept that soil contains air in fifth grade students in one elementary school in Bandung. The POE strategy syntax consists of activities: predict, observe, and explain. The research design used was one group pretest posttest design. Sampling is done using non-random sampling techniques. The number of research samples consisted of 28 elementary students. Research data were collected using a four-tier diagnostic type test. Data analysis is performed by looking at the level of understanding changes by category: construction, revision, complementation, static, and disorientation. From this study, the results obtained that students tend to make improvements (revision) understanding of the concept of soil containing air after participating in learning activities with the POE strategy.

Keywords: Science conceptual understanding, POE, four-tier diagnostic, elementary education

First Grade of Secondary School Students Creativity in Solving PISA Question with Social Context

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Abstract. Creativity in learning mathematics becomes a matter that really needs attention. Various learning approaches and strategies are suggested for developing creativity in mathematics, such as forming an open learning environment, integrating mathematics learning with other disciplines and providing a variety of open problems. At present, mathematics learning is very much emphasized on the involvement of a context, so students directly understand the usefulness of mathematics in their lives. Results The mathematical abilities of Indonesian students in the 2015 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) are still very low. This is due to the unfamiliarity of Indonesian students to solve questions equivalent to PISA with the involvement of a context. PISA assessment is one indicator of the success of a country's mathematics learning. Therefore, it has become a necessity for educators to consider the importance of involvement of PISA equivalents in learning mathematics starting in seventh grade in junior high school. This qualitative research involved twenty-five seventh grade students. Student creativity in solving PISA-equivalent questions can be trained by the teacher through interaction and dialogue between students and teachers. Student creativity in solving problems arises when the teacher is more open and appreciative of all student ideas.

Keyword: Creativity, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), Social Context

The New Working Alliance Inventory-Short Form for Multicultural Counselor's Candidates in Indonesian Culture

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Abstract. The 36-item of Working Alliance Inventory-Therapist (WAI-T) is useful assessment tool, given its rigorous development and good psychometric properties. However, the measures length can prohibit use. This study aim is to adapt, develop, and exam psychometric properties of the New WAI-T-Short Form (New WAI-T-SF) for multicultural counselor's candidates in Indonesian culture. This study used instrument adaptation procedures. In this study, we used a sample of 517 sixth semester of counselor's candidates from 11 Department of Guidance and Counseling in Indonesia. Operationally, data analysis was performed by using Rasch Model version 3.75. The results showed that the New WAI-T-SF had satisfying psychometric properties, i.e. *item measure, item fit order, DIF, person measure, person fit order, item-person maps, rating scale, test reliability, person reliability, and item reliability*. Results suggest that the New WAI-T-SF can provide efficient and valid assessments of working alliance in Indonesian culture.

Keywords: Counseling alliance, helping relationship, working alliance, multicultural counseling, Working Alliance Inventory-Therapist

Application of E-Learning Based on Constructivism Approach to Understanding of Student Concept in The Study of Social Students

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Abstract. This research used qualitative descriptive method. The aims of this research is to find out the application of an E-learning-based constructivism approach to the understanding of student concepts in Social Studies Subjects. The subjects of this study were the students of second semester B of PGSD FKIP UNPAK which totaling 26 students. Data collection techniques are through observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis techniques is through qualitative descriptives. Based on the results of data analysis, the results of the application of the constructivism approach to orientation for results are 100% carried out, 100% elasticity, 100% restructuring, used many ideas 100%, 98% review. Whereas for understanding the concept the results obtained scores in the range 0-20 by 1 student with a percentage of 4% with very poor interpretation, range 21-40 by 1 student with a percentage of 4% with poor interpretation, range 41-60 by 2 students with a percentage 8% was good interpretation, range 61-80 as many as 5 students with a percentage of 19% was good interpretation, range 81-100 as many as 17 students with a percentage of 65% was very good interpretation. From the above research, it can be concluded that the application of the e-learning-based constructivism approach to the understanding of student concepts in Social Studies courses was very good.

Keywords: Constructivism, concept understanding, Social Studies

The Use of Cultural Character (BARAYA) Media Ki Banten in Social Studies Learning to Improve Student Characters (Case Study at Primary School Labschool UPI Serang Campus)

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Abstract. This research is motivated by the anxiety felt by parents in the educational process which only relies on cognitive aspects, ignoring the affective aspects, thus making learning less meaningful. As a result it does not produce elementary school children who have good character. This is due to the low understanding of character education. This is where war is. Parents of children to help implement character education are very widespread, but have not yet received interesting examples of learning through media that are loved by children. For this reason, researchers try to use the Culture Character Puppet media (Baraya) in Islamic stories (story telling) to instill good character in elementary school children, especially instilling ethics and manners so that children are expected to follow and identify themselves in accordance with the stories in the learning. The location of the primary school used as the subject in this study was the UPI Pilot Laboratory, Serang Campus, located in Serang City. The research method uses classroom action research by carrying out a series of cycles since starting from planning, implementation, observation and reflection. While the data analysis is carried out by triangulation, member check, audit trial and expert opinion, the conclusions are drawn from the analyzed data.

Keywords: Baraya Ki Banten, Social Studies Learning, Student Character

Improving Observing and Communicating Skills Through the Implementation of Problem Based Instruction on Learning Biology in Senior High School

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Abstract. The purpose of this research is to improve observing and communicating skills of student on learning biology. The research was a Classroom Action Research (CAR) that has been done in two cycles and each cycle consists of plan, action, observation, and reflection. The subjects of this research are 36 students of X grade. Data are obtained by observation, test, interview, and documentation. The analysis of this data use quantitative descriptive technique. The validity of data use technique of triangulation. The target of this research is to increase percentage of observing and communicating skills about $\geq 30\%$ does achieved. The improvement of observing skill can be showed by increasing the average percentage that reached by student from 50,79% in pre-cycle to 66,11% in cycle I, and increase to 81, 97% in cycle II. The improvement of communicating skill can be showed by increasing the average percentage that reached by student from 40,19% in pre-cycle to 54,75% in cycle I, and increase to 77,99% in cycle II. Based on the result above the conclusion of this research is there's an improvement of observing and communicating skills of student using problem based instruction.

Keywords: problem based instruction, observin skill, communicating skill, ecosystem

Analysis of 4th Grade Elementary Students' Social Emotional Skills

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Abstract. Social emotional skills are included in the life and career skills of one of the 21st century competencies. Literally emotional social skills refer to the ability to regulate one's thoughts, emotions and behavior. This study aims to analyze the emotional social skills of Grade IV Suryalaya elementary school students in Bandung. This research uses descriptive studies in the form of questionnaires to measure the extent of emotional social skills. The results of the analysis show that social skills possessed by students are somewhat (1) applicative thinking ability in terms of organizing their thoughts and emotions are not in line (2) still unable to control their emotions when interacting with peers (3) the reflected behavior has not been able to reflect students' personal self overall. The results of this study can be used as a development in terms of social emotional skills.

Keywords: Social Emotional Skills, 21st Century Skills, Elementary School

The Effect of Motion Graphic Video in Improving Student Cultural Literacy of Fourth Graders Elementary School

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Abstract. The study aims to test the influence of the motion graphic video implementation of the four-grade students ' cultural literacy in elementary schools integrated in the 2013 curriculum learning. Research was conducted through the method of experimental quasi with nonrandomized control group Pretest-posttest design. The research samples were purposif and data collection instruments used test instruments and then continued to test differences through ANCOVA. The research samples on this study were as much as 44 fourth graders of elementary school. The results showed there was a significant difference between learners who gained learning using motion graphic video media in experimental classes with students who gained learning using image media in Control class. Therefore, it can be concluded effective application of motion graphic video media in improving the cultural literacy of the four-grade students elementary school.

Keywords: cultural literacy, motion graphic video, the cultural literacy of fourth-grade elementary school students

Study Literature of The Influence of The Development Social Skills Elementary School Students to The Competence Pedagogic Teacher on Social Science Learning

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Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the role of teacher pedagogical competence in developing students' social skills in social science learning. To achieve this goal, the method used is the study of literature describing the social skills of elementary students based on several experts and based on supporting reference studies. The focus of the discussion in this study is on social skills and teacher pedagogical competencies. Social skills are one of the skills students must possess. But in reality, there are still many problems related to the development of these social skills in schools, especially in social studies. This results in a low level of student social skills and a lack of teacher pedagogical competence in social studies learning at school. There are several ways that can be used by teachers in an effort to instill social skills in students. One of them is by integrating it with classroom learning activities. However, to carry out good social studies activities, teachers must also have good pedagogical competencies. so, social skills can be well taught to students and achieve learning goals.

Keywords: Teacher Pedagogic Competency, Social Skills of Elementary School Students

Kawih Asuh Barudak: Innovative Media of Sunda Learning in Elementary School

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Abstract. For a long time elementary school students in West Java did not have songs based on education and character development. Therefore, students often sing songs belonging to adults who are not intended. Lately Kawih Asuh Barudak material has appeared in the educational environment. The purpose of this study is to explain how the material of Kawih Asuh Barudak is used for learning Sundanese in elementary schools. Kawih Asuh Barudak are Sundanese songs containing moral messages such as strengthening piety, respect for parents, love for the environment, love for others, knowledge, character, and love for the motherland; packed with musical compositions that are lightweight and easy to learn. The results obtained are, 1) students prefer to absorb learning material with innovative, creative, interactive, and enjoy; 2) students prefer to follow learning material by singing method which is more fun than lecture method; and 3) students are easier to absorb applicable learning material than theoretical and rote learning. Therefore, language learning methods through media with kawih material are seen as alternatives to innovative learning media.

Keywords: kawih asuh barudak, three-step method, creative, innovative

Utilization of Waste through Ecoliteration Approaches Based on High-Thinking Skill in Elementary School

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Abstract. The problem of rubbish waste is still a frightening specter for people today, it is seen from the various adverse effects it causes. Starting from the problem of reducing, disposing, and even eliminating waste, to the adverse effects of disasters due to incorrect handling of waste. Basic and sustainable concrete solutions are needed. One of them is by habituating elementary school-age children to handle the waste problem more wisely. The purpose of this study is to explore the implementation of an ecoliteration approach that is combined with high-level thinking skills in handling waste among elementary school students. Students should not only focus on the subject matter in class, but the need for psychomotor habituation, especially in the use of waste. In this case, the process of utilizing waste is integrated into the subjects of Natural Sciences and Cultural Arts and Crafts.

Keywords : Ecoliteration Approach, Higher Order Thinking Skills, Elementary School Students

Effect of The Use of Interactive Multimedia Learning Media on Student Learning Outcomes (Quasi-Experimental Study on Theme Subtema 2 of Grade IV Science Content in Lebakwangi Elementary School 2, Kuningan District)

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Abstract. The background in this study is that there is a problem in student learning outcomes in the cognitive realm of science content caused by the use of learning media that are less varied. This study aims to determine (1) differences in learning outcomes between students who use interactive multimedia learning media in the experimental class with students who use powerpoint media after getting treatment in the control class, (2) the difference in gain of student learning outcomes using media interactive multimedia learning in the experimental class with students using powerpoint learning media in the control class. The type of research used in this study was quasi-experimental with nonequivalent control group design. The number of students in class 4A 24 students and 4B class 24 students. The data collection used in this study was a test instrument in the form of 20 multiple choice questions. The data analysis used is differential statistical analysis and inferential statistical analysis. The results showed (1) there were differences in student learning outcomes using interactive multimedia learning media with students using powerpoint learning media, (2) there were differences in improvement in student learning outcomes using interactive multimedia learning media with students using powerpoint learning media. The implication in this study is that interactive multimedia learning media are more effectively used in the subject of style influences. The researcher suggested that it would be better when the learning process was carried out as interesting as possible.

Keywords: Interactive Multimedia, Science, Experiments

Describing Mathematical Communication Ability, Logical Thinking and Student Learning Outcome of Class V Elementary School in Sombaopu Makassar

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Abstract. This study aims to determine (1) the influence of mathematical communication skills on students' learning outcomes, (2) the influence of logical thinking on students' learning outcomes, (3) the influence of mathematical communication skills and logical thinking on learning outcomes. This research was a correlational ex-post-facto study. The sample of this study were 160 students of grade V elementary school students in Sombaopu, Gowa in the academic year of 2017/2018, who were obtained through proportionate stratified random sampling technique. Data collection was done by providing tests of mathematical communication skills, tests of logical thinking and tests of student learning outcomes. The analysis technique used is descriptive statistics by finding the maximum, minimum, mean, and standard deviation values. The results of this study indicate: (1) there is a significant influence between mathematical communication skills and students' learning outcomes. (2) there is a significant influence between logical thinking and students' learning outcomes. (3) there is a significant influence between mathematical communication skills and logical thinking with students' learning outcomes.

Keywords: mathematical communication, logical thinking, learning outcome

The Effect of Learning Using Script Methods and Cooperative Articulation Methods Against Student Mathematical Learning Outcomes

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of learning by using the Script and Cooperative Articulation methods on improving student mathematics learning outcomes. This research is a comparative study with a research design that is only posttest design. The population of this research is grade VII students of SMP Negeri 2 Palasah, Majalengka Regency, academic year 2017/2018. The sample in this study were 59 students who were determined using cluster random sampling techniques. Data collection techniques used: (1) learning outcomes using the Cooperative Script method (2) learning outcomes using the Cooperative articulation method (3) differences in the effect of the cooperative script method with the Cooperative articulation method.

Keywords: Cooperative Script method, Cooperative Articulation method, student learning outcomes

Analysis of Learning Materials for Civic Education in development character in elementary schools

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Abstract. This research is motivated by the low character of the responsibility of students in Ki Hajar Dewantara Elementary School, Kramatmulya District, Kuningan Regency. The purpose of this research is that the character of responsibility can be embedded in students, so through the Civics subject, students learn about the rights and obligations as students, as citizens, and recognize rights and obligations according to their respective roles. So in this case, it is necessary to analyze the implementation of teaching materials rights and obligations as well as the implementation of responsibilities, so that students have a responsible attitude towards the obligations given in studying Civics. This research uses survey research type. The research was conducted at the Ki Hajar Dewantara Elementary School, Kramatmulya District, Kuningan Regency. The data of this study were obtained from the results of filling out the questionnaire on grade V. students of the . The results of the analysis of teaching materials rights and obligations were concluded showing very good relevant categories. The results of research on the implementation of student responsibilities in the Elementary School Ki Hajar Dewantara on Civics subjects show relevance in good categories. It states that through the implementation of teaching materials rights and obligations at the Ki Hajar Dewantara Elementary School can develop the character of responsibility on students.

Keywords: Character, Civic Education, and Teaching Materials

Effect of Active Learning Strategy Type Card Sort of Understanding The Concept of Students

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Abstract. Learning is a process of interaction or educational activities between teachers and students. Problems faced that students have difficulty in understanding the material presented by the teacher. Understanding the concept is needed by students in each lesson. Active learning strategy type of Card Sort is a student-centered learning with emphasis on active student involvement in learning that is used to make students better understand the concepts being taught. This study aimed to determine the effect of the use of Active Learning Strategies Card Sort mode and the differences increase in the understanding of the concept of students who get Type Active Learning Strategies Card Sort by students who had learning lectures. The method used is quasi experiments conducted at Elementary School fourth grade B Cigedang. To obtain the data used research instruments are objective tests (pretest-posttest). Data were analyzed using t tests to see the effect and the difference increased understanding of the concept of students in both groups. These results indicate that learning using Active Learning Strategies Type of Card Sort the experimental class has an average value of 87.29 posttest results, while the control class by using the average learning lecture 70.85 posttest results so that there are differences in the average value experiment grade higher than the grade control. T as well as on the group posttest is 7.795 with $\alpha = 0.05$ so the H1 hypothesis is accepted by the acceptance criteria. It can be concluded that there are significant use of Active Learning Strategies Card Sort mode and the differences increase in the understanding of the concept of students in the fourth grade social studies learning Cigedang B Elementary School. To implement the strategy of active learning card types are advised to pay attention to the allocation sort of time available for learning remain effective and must pay attention to conditioning classes.

Keywords: Active Learning Strategies Type of Card Sort, Concept Training Students

Didactic Design Of Material Cubes and Beams Volume Elementary School Students Class V

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Abstract. This study aims to create a didactic design of learning based on students' learning obstacles on the material volume of cubes and beams. The participants of this research were conducted in the fifth grade of elementary school in Sumedang Regency with 42 students consisting of 17 male students and 25 female students. The method used is the DDR (Didactical Design Research) method with data collection techniques used through observation, interviews, and documentation. The instrument used is a written test instrument. Data were analyzed qualitatively to determine student Learning obstacle, then make hypothetical learning trajectories and pedagogical didactic anticipation. Learning obstacle are identified, namely obstacles related to multiplication and division in finding volume, understanding the concept of volume, and understanding the story in the concept of cubes and beams. The results of this research are the improvement and development of didactic designs in mathematics that have mathematical connections with cube and beam material in elementary schools. Learning activities are carried out using a variety of methods including lecture, demonstration, practice and training methods, as well as using modified learning media and also using smartboards. From the results of the study it can be concluded that this didactic design can make learning situations more active so as to minimize Learning obstacle and make students easier to understand the subject matter.

Keywords: learning obstacle, didactic design, volume of cubes and beams, Didactical Design Research, a matter of story

Control Concepts and Creative Thinking Skills Basic School Students Through RME Learning Approaches

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Abstract The purpose of this study was to examine is there increasing mastery of concepts and creative thinking skills of students after learning approaches given Realistic Mathematics Education (RME). The study involved students in grade 3 in SDN 2 Jamblang by the number of 35 students composed of male students and 18 female students 17 people. The method used is classroom action research (PTK), which consists of two cycles with each cycle through the stages of preparation, action, action observation, and reflection. Data were obtained through observation and tests. From the initial data known number of students who completed 18 students and 17 students who have not completed. After action by RME results showed an increase, the data of 28 students completed and unresolved 7 student,

Keywords: The concept mastery, RME, Size, Square, Rectangular

Empowerment of CIRC Model in Building Competency Writing Prosa-Based Video

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Abstract. Writing skills are one of the most important skills that students must master in order to communicate indirectly. The research aims to determine the students' competence in writing prose through the empowerment of video-based CIRC models. The method used is quasi-experiments with the design of one group pre-test and post-test. The subject of research is the elementary school student of Cisit District 5th grade Cisit subdistrict, which consists of 25 students, consisting of 8 men and 17 female 17. The instrument used is observation and test. Observations were made to see the activities of learners when implementing a video-based CIRC model, while tests were conducted to gauge student competence in writing video-based prose. The data obtained consists of two types namely qualitative data and quantitative data. The quality data is by using the observation sheet of student activity, while the quantitative data is processed by.

Keywords: Empowerment, CIRC, competence, prose, video

Improvement of Creative Thinking at Elementary School Students Based on Problem Based Learning about Plane Area

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Abstract. This study aims to identify the creative thinking skills of elementary school students associated with the broad material of combining flat structures using problem-based learning. The method used in this study is a quasi-experiment with one group pretest-posttest design. The subjects of the study were fourth-grade elementary school students, amounting to 25 people, 14 boys and 11 girls. Methods of data collection using test tools in the form of descriptions, questionnaires and observations. Data analysis methods used a Mann-Whitney with a Mann-Whitney creativity score before testing and the average creativity score after the test using SPSS version 24. The results showed that training based on problems can significantly improve students' creative thinking skills. Improving students' creative thinking skills shows that the indicator of detail in thinking has the greatest increase compared with smooth, original, and flexible thinking. It can be concluded that a problem-based learning model can improve students' creative thinking skills.

Keywords: creative thinking, creative mathematics, elementary school, problem based learning

Critical Thinking Skills of Fourth Grade in Light Properties Materials through the Radec Model

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of the Read, Answer, Discuss, Explain and Create (RADEC) models on the critical thinking skills of elementary school students. The research method used in this study is a quasi-experimental method with one group pretest posttest design. The study was conducted in fourth grade students of state primary schools in Sumedang Regency. The sample used in the study amounted to 27 students. Consisting of 12 male students and 15 female students. The instruments used were tests of critical thinking questions, observation sheets and questionnaires. Critical thinking skills tests were carried out with two stages of pretest and posttest. Data processing techniques using SPSS for window version 23. From this study, the average score of students' critical thinking skills pretest was 68.33 while the average posttest score was 82.22. The Mann-Whitney test results obtained the value of $\text{sig} = 0,000$. This shows that there are significant differences in the average value of pretest and posttest. Next, the N-gain value of 0.4 is obtained. So it is interpreted that there is a significant difference in the critical thinking skills of fourth grade students on the material properties of light before and after treatment using the RADEC learning model. Therefore, it can be concluded that students' critical thinking skills have increased in the medium category through the RADEC model.

Keywords: Critical thinking skills, the properties of light, and the RADEC Model

Changing Shape Design Materials Didactic Fractions in Primary Class IV

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Abstract. This study aims to develop a mathematical didactic design on the material to change the form of fractions in elementary school, in order to obtain optimal learning outcomes. Compilation is based barriers to learning that occurs in the learning process. The study was implemented in one of the main primary schools in Sumedang, the fourth grade students as research participants consisted of 37 students. The method used is the method of DDR (didactical Design Research) with a qualitative approach which the researchers themselves act as instruments. The activities in learning starts from the set trajectory learning didactic pedagogical hypothesis and anticipation. That students are exposed to practice solving problems related to the conversion of fractions and follows the daily life, so that students can solve their own problems that it faces. The results showed that the preparation of mathematics didactic design the material to change the form of fractions in elementary school, there are students' responses to learning. Most students can achieve learning objectives that have been defined, didactic design means it can reduce the difficulty of learning.

Keywords: Design didactic, changing the form of fractions

The Application of Read-Answer-Discuss-Explain-and Create (Radec) Models to Improve Student Learning Outcomes in Class V Elementary School on Human Respiratory System

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Abstract. This study aims to improve the learning outcomes of students of class V SDN Sukaraja I related to the concept of human respiratory system through the RADEC model. The research subjects consisted of 34 students. The research method used is Classroom Action Research. The instruments used were tests and non-tests. The test instrument was arranged to measure student learning outcomes. Non-test instruments are used to determine the feasibility of learning. The data obtained consisted of qualitative and quantitative data. Qualitative data were analyzed descriptively while quantitative data were analyzed by finding averages and percentages of achievement in each cycle. This research was validated using triangulation techniques. The results showed that RADEC was able to improve student learning outcomes on the topic of the human respiratory system. This is evidenced by the change in the achievement of students' learning outcomes. In the preliminary data, around 40% or as many as 14 students have reached completion. In the first cycle, an increase in completeness reached 65%, or as many as 22 students achieved completeness. In the second cycle there was also an increase in completeness which was around 90% or as many as 31 students had reached completeness.

Keywords: Classroom Action Research, human respiratory system, learning outcomes, RADEC.

School Literacy Movement in the Industrial Revolution Era 4.0 in Building Speed Reading Skills

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Abstract. The low reading interest in Indonesia is a reason why the School Literacy Movement (GLS) is urgent to face of the industrial revolution 4.0 which is an all-digital era. Read quickly ability give effect in competition at the global level so GLS is needed in order to increasing of student's reading speed ability. This research is aimed to get knows the effect of GLS on students' reading speed at SDN Karapyak 1. This research was conducted in semester 1 started from July to December academic year 2018/2019. Research approval is a descriptive qualitative discussion. The sample of the research is 74 students of grade IV. Data collection by KPM test (speed reading per minute). Based on the first KPM test, only 4 students (5.4%) gets grades above the KPM standard, after treats by the GLS program in the second test, around 54 students (73%) gets grades above the KPM standard, as allocated 67, 6%. So that the School Literacy Movement Program can improve reading skills of fourth grade students in elementary schools Karapyak 1.

Keywords : School Literasi Movement, Speed Reading Skills, Industrial Revolution 4.0, KPM

Students' Speaking Skill Based on Video in Elementary School

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Abstrak. The low of students' speaking skill will impact on the low of students' ability to express, convey, communicate idea, thought, feeling, and students' ability to communicate. Students' speaking skill is very closely related with the students' listening skill. Through listening to the video students are expected to have speaking skill. This research is aimed at finding out students' speaking skill based on video in elementary school. Method used in this study is qualitative descriptive method. The subjects of the study as many as 32 of the fourth grade students. The subjects consist of 20 male students and 12 female students in Rancaekek 05 elementary school. The data gathered were analyzed by applying Likert scale. The result shows that the use of video can improve students' speaking skill in elementary school and by using video the speaking skill of female students is higher than the speaking skill of male students

Keywords: Speaking skill, video

The Didactical Design of Fractions Addition Operation Using RME

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Abstract. This research is motivated by the emergence of students' learning barriers in acquiring the concept of fractions mathematics. The purpose of this research is to explore learning obstacles in order to formalize a didactic scheme of mathematics learning on the concept of fractions addition operations which is applied in class V of elementary school. The method used in this study is DDR (Didactical Design Research) which is designed to provide advantages in considering the learning process regarding fractions addition operations through hypothetical learning trajectory (HLT) analysis based on realistic mathematic educations (RME). Participants in the research were 50 students consisting of 21 male and 29 female students of class V from one of the state's elementary schools in Sumedang. Learning activities are accomplished by confronting students with real life contexts until they are able to represent the concept of rational numbers addition operations. The results showed that the design of didactic design using the realistic mathematic educations (RME) approach can bring students from concrete situations to more formal situations so that most students were able to achieve the stated learning goals.

Keywords: desain didaktis, operasi hitung pecahan, realistic mathematic educations

A Multiliteration-Based Scaffolding Writing Model on Learning to Write a Personal Letter at Kanggraksan Elementary School in The City of Cirebon

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Abstract. This research is based on the low student learning outcomes in learning Indonesian. From these data, the researchers used multiliterated *scaffolding writing* models in student writing learning. This study generally aims to obtain a picture of a series of learning to write by using a Personal Letter in class IV SD Negeri Kanggraksan. The research method used is the classroom action research (CAR) Elliot model. Data analysis techniques carried out were qualitative, quantitative and triangulation data analysis. The purpose of this study is to find out an overview of the processes and abilities of students in writing personal letters. The research subjects in this study were class IV consisting of 17 male students and 15 female students and the observer partner was the teacher in the class. From the results of the study it can be concluded that an increase in the average value of learning outcomes in each cycle increases. The average value of student learning outcomes in cycle 1 was 61.69, increased in cycle 2 to 67.70 and increased again in cycle 3 to 83.90. Based on these results it can be concluded that the ability to write personal letters using the *Scaffolding writing* model can improve students' writing abilities. Hopefully the results of this study will be useful in efforts to improve the quality of Indonesian education.

Keywords: Scaffolding writing, the ability to write personal letters, elementary school students

Students' Literacy Abilities in Reading Comprehension through Cooperative Integrated Reading Composition (CIRC) Model

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Abstract. In general, students' literacy in Sumedang district was categorized as low. Therefore, this qualitative study, conducted to 25 students at Panyingkiran Elementary School 3 Sumedang grade 4th, was carried out to investigate students' literacy in reading comprehension by applying *Cooperative Integrated Reading and Composition (CIRC)*. The data was collected through observation and questionnaire then strengthening with interview data. Data obtained from these instruments was analyzed qualitatively. The findings indicate that: (1) the use of *Cooperative Integrated Reading and Composition (CIRC)* learning model could enhance students' literacy; (2) the use of *Cooperative Integrated Reading and Composition (CIRC)* could develop students' initial literacy, in poor, mediocre, or high level; (3) the use of *Cooperative Integrated Reading and Composition (CIRC)* could develop students' initial literacy, from poor to mediocre; and (4) the level of literary comprehension was at inferential level.

Keywords: literacy skill, reading comprehension, Cooperative Integrated Reading and Composition model

Science Process Skills of Grade VI Elementary Students in Object Changing Material

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Abstract. Science Process Skills (SPS) are all scientific skills used to acquire, develop, and apply scientific concepts and theories. SPS mastery is not only useful in science learning but also for students' daily lives. Therefore mastery of abilities is very important in the science process since elementary school age. This study aims to obtain an overview of the profile of students' science process skills. The research method used was a survey method with research subjects as many as 25 students of Class VI SDN Cibala consisting of 12 men and 13 women. The data collection technique used is a test technique. The data that has been obtained is then analyzed by simple statistical analysis. Based on the results of the research that has been done, it can be seen that the ability of KPS in elementary school students of Class VI SDN Cibala as a whole is still low which has an average value of 9.8, while for each aspect of KPS is moderate with a percentage of 54%. Thus, through the results of a survey of the profile of students' science process skills, it is expected that the organized science learning can motivate students to be more creative and innovative.

Keywords: profile, science process skills, science learning, object change, elementary school students.

Application of Constructive Models to Increase The Writing Skills of Grade VI of Elementary School Students

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Abstract. The low ability of students to write speech scripts will affect the ability of students to communicate formally in speech. Speech is the ability to communicate in front of many people who demand the ability to use language that is good and right, so that the purpose of speech or communication will succeed optimally. This classroom action research aims to improve the ability to write speech texts for grade VI elementary school students through the application of the constructivist model. This research was conducted in two cycles in which each cycle consisted of four activities, namely planning (plan), implementation (act), observation (observe) and reflection (reflection). The subjects in this study were 15 students from grade VI. Data is collected through tests, observations, and field notes. Data analysis was performed in a descriptive quantitative manner. The results of the study in the first cycle showed an average of 80.7 and in the second cycle showed an average of 96.4 and in this second cycle the percentage of students completeness reached 100% seen from the minimum completeness criteria (KKM) set of 60. With thus the application of the constructivism model can improve the ability to write speech texts for Grade VI students.

Keywords: Constructivism, Speech Writing, Grade VI Students

Critical Thinking Elementary Students Related Digestive System Material in Humans through Learning Problem Posing

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Abstract. This research is conducted on the basis of low critical thinking ability of elementary school students, especially in SCIENCE learning. The purpose of this research is to see the influence of Problem Posing model on critical thinking ability. Learning Problem Posing is a lesson-based learning question, that is, students ask questions based on the situation given by the teacher. This method of research is a quasi experimental design of one group Pretests posttest design, with the research samples of 24 grade V students from SDN Corenda of Cisu subdistrict. Consisting of 10 female students and 14 male students. The instruments used are tests. Tests conducted in two stages, namely pretests and posttest with the number of 15 questions shaped essay. Data processing techniques using SPSS program version 23. The results showed that the average posttest scores critical of students using problems posing higher than pretest. So it can be concluded that learning SCIENCE with problems.

Keywords: *Critical thinking, problem posing, and SCIENCE learning*

Analysis of Science Literacy Skills Students of Class V Elementary School and Factors That Background IT

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Abstract. This study aims to describe the scientific literacy ability of elementary school students in class V and the factors form of the background of the ability of scientific literacy in elementary school students. One way to improve the quality of education in Indonesia is through increase scientific literacy learning. Learning scientific literacy is very important for students to understand what is learned. The instruments used were tests and interviews. The test given to students in the form of questions about the description of scientific literacy on ecosystem material. The study sample consisted of 42 students in class V SDN 1 Tangkil with 25 female students, 17 male students, Susukan District Cirebon District in 2018/2019 school year. From the results of tests on students' scientific literacy abilities, and interviews conducted with students, shows that elementary students' scientific literacy skills are still low.

Keywords: Science literacy, students, elementary school

Critical Thinking Ability Through Problem Based Learning In Social Studies Learning In Elementary School

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Abstract. The ability to think critically, problem to solve, communication and collaboration is a part of HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills) that students really need to possess as a preparation for facing global challenges. This study aims to determine differences in students' critical thinking skills in the experimental class that uses problem based learning and control class that use conventional approach. The research method used was a quasi-experimental design with nonequivalent control-group design. The research subjects are 40 students in class V of SDN 2 Kenanga. The experimental class of 20 students and the control class of 20 students. The instrument used was a test of critical thinking skills. Data processing techniques using the SPSS 23 software program. The results showed that there were differences in students' critical thinking abilities, the average critical thinking score of the experimental class students using problem based learning was higher than the control class with conventional approaches. So it can be concluded that social studies learning with problem based learning can improve students' critical thinking skills.

Keywords: Critical Thinking, Problem Based Learning, Social Studies Learning

Application of Stem in Improving Mastery of Mathematics Concept of Speed Materials at Elementary School Grade (Class) V

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Abstract. STEM is an approach that has recently become a hot topic to be discussed among academics, because STEM is believed to be able to solve problems that students will face in order to prepare themselves in 21st century life. The purpose of this study is to examine how far students have increased mastery of mathematical concepts after given STEM. In this study involved 25 students consisting of 9 male students and 16 female students. The method used is Classroom Action Research (PTK) by using 10 test item descriptions and data collection instruments using observation sheets and lesson plans. This study was conducted with the II cycle, from the initial data known to the number of students which completed a total of 13 students and who have not completed 12 students. After the action in cycle I with STEM The result showed an increase, which is 18 students that completed and who have not completed 7 students, then in cycle II that completed 21 students and who have not completed 4 students. After the students receive the learning treatment using STEM The research showed that there is an increase in the mastery of mathematical concepts marked by the achievement of Minimum Criteria Submission (KKM) stipulated in class V is 70. Thus, the implementation of STEM in mathematics learning at class V speed material at Cimanggung State Elementary school III can improve the mastery of student concept.

Keywords : Concept Mastery, STEM, WD 4 Mini Learning Media

Application of Problem Based Learning Models to Improve The Innovative Ability of Basic School Students

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to apply a problem based learning model based on improving the ability to think innovations carried out on the Role of Economics. Thus increasing the ability of innovative thinking skills is very important to determine decisions in solving learning problems. In improving the innovative thinking ability of elementary school students, it is used in the Problem Based Learning model on the economic role material. So that the research method used is the experimental method with the design of The One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design. The research population is the fifth grade students at SDN leuwihieum, Jatigede Subdistrict, Sumedang Regency. The instrument used consists of test instruments, namely the Innovative Thinking Skills Test, which aims to find out the improvement of innovative thinking skills and non-test instruments in the form of observation formats, student daily journals and field notes. The importance of research in learning Problem Based Learning models significantly increases Innovative thinking skills while research directs that Primary School teachers can use continuously and continuously in learning Problem Based Learning models so that their use for Primary School students continues to increase and adds to effective and efficient learning.

Keywords: Problem Based Learning, thinking

Primary School Storytelling Skills Based on Local Wisdom

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to describe storytelling skills in fourth-grade children of SDN Pasanggrahan 3, Sumedang Region, based on local wisdom. Story-telling skills explain stories that exist in the Sumedang area. The research method used a descriptive qualitative nature. A research tool provided in the form of observation for students and teachers during the training took place, and interviews were conducted before and after the training. The subjects of this study were 33 fourth-grade students, consisting of 18 students and 15 students, who, as a rule, were 9 years old. The results of the data analysis showed that: (1) based on the results of the survey, 90% of students answered that the storytelling approach is based on local wisdom, interesting; (2) in addition to the ability to read a story, students can understand reading and retell reading in their own language; (3) living conditions and class overcrowding; (4) students are motivated to search or research stories in their field.

Keywords: storytelling, local wisdom, quality observation

Didactical Design to Complete the Story Questions on FPB in Elementary School

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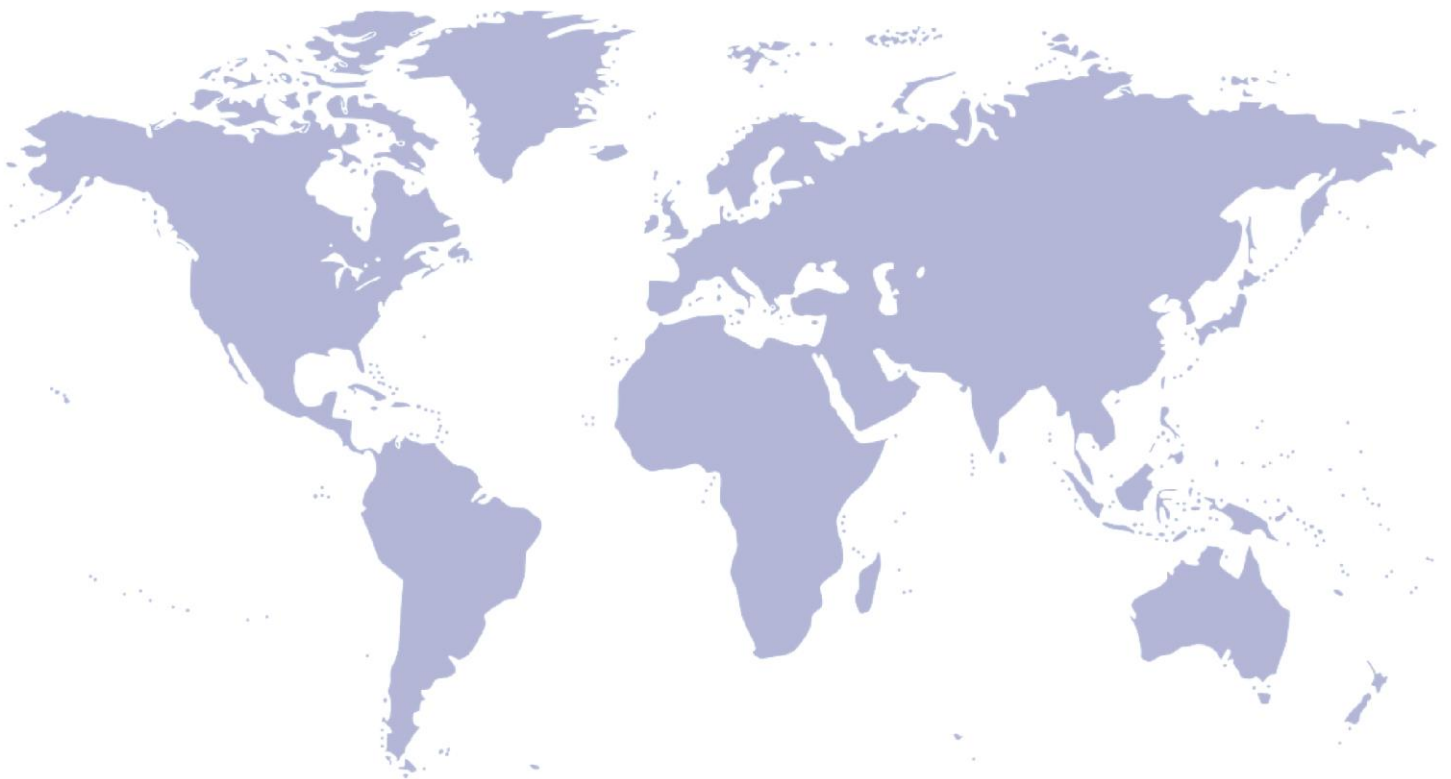
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Abstract. The aim of this research is improve students' skills in completing story question of mathematics in the concept of the greatest common divisor (FPB) in sixth grade students in one of elementary school in Ibun, Bandung with the sample of the research are 38 students. The research method uses didactical design research (DDR). Techniques data collection used the instruments were written questions and interviews. The didactic design that is used for the greatest common factor (FPB) lesson is started from the discovery of problems in learning that is the students are difficult to complete the story questions, and then it is arranged the way to complete the story questions in the form of the Bar Model and designed alternative responses from students so that a learning design is gotten to improve student skills in completing story questions. While student activities in the learning is begun from understanding the story questions with indicators that is students can visualize in the form of bar models. The results show that the didactical design that has done be able to improve students' skills in completing story questions on FPB lesson in sixth grade so that the learning become more optimal.

Keywords : Didactical Design, Bar Model, FPB



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