



Facilitating the Halal Certification of MSMEs's products in Central Kalimantan: A legal Review

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Background

Halal Certification

- based on the provisions of Article 4 of Act Number 33 Year 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee, Halal certification is mandatory for all groups of business actors including micro, small and medium industries

Observation

- Halal certification costs are expensive for MSME (UMKM) businesses. There are still many local products found in Central Kalimantan such as snacks, herbs, and restaurants that are classified as small and micro businesses that have not been halal certified

Regulation

- Based on Act Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Article 12 and 15 points (1) mean that the Central Kalimantan Government is obliged to develop MSMEs, one of which is through halal facilitation.

Regulation

- Based on Article 44 of Act concerning Halal Product Guarantee that local governments "dapat" /"can"facilitate halal certification for MSMEs. The word "dapat" in the article contains an unclear and uncertain meaning. As a result, the government may not be serious in providing halal facilitation to MSMEs.

Problem

- The local government is expected to participate and become the spearhead of the creation of a halal assurance system for the MSME industrial products, of course it must be based on clear and firm regulations so that the law of halal guarantee system function effectively.



Focus of research

1. How are efforts of the regional government of Central Kalimantan in facilitating the halal certification for products of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs)?
2. How is the legal basis for regional governments of Central Kalimantan in facilitating the halal certification of MSMEs products?

Research Method

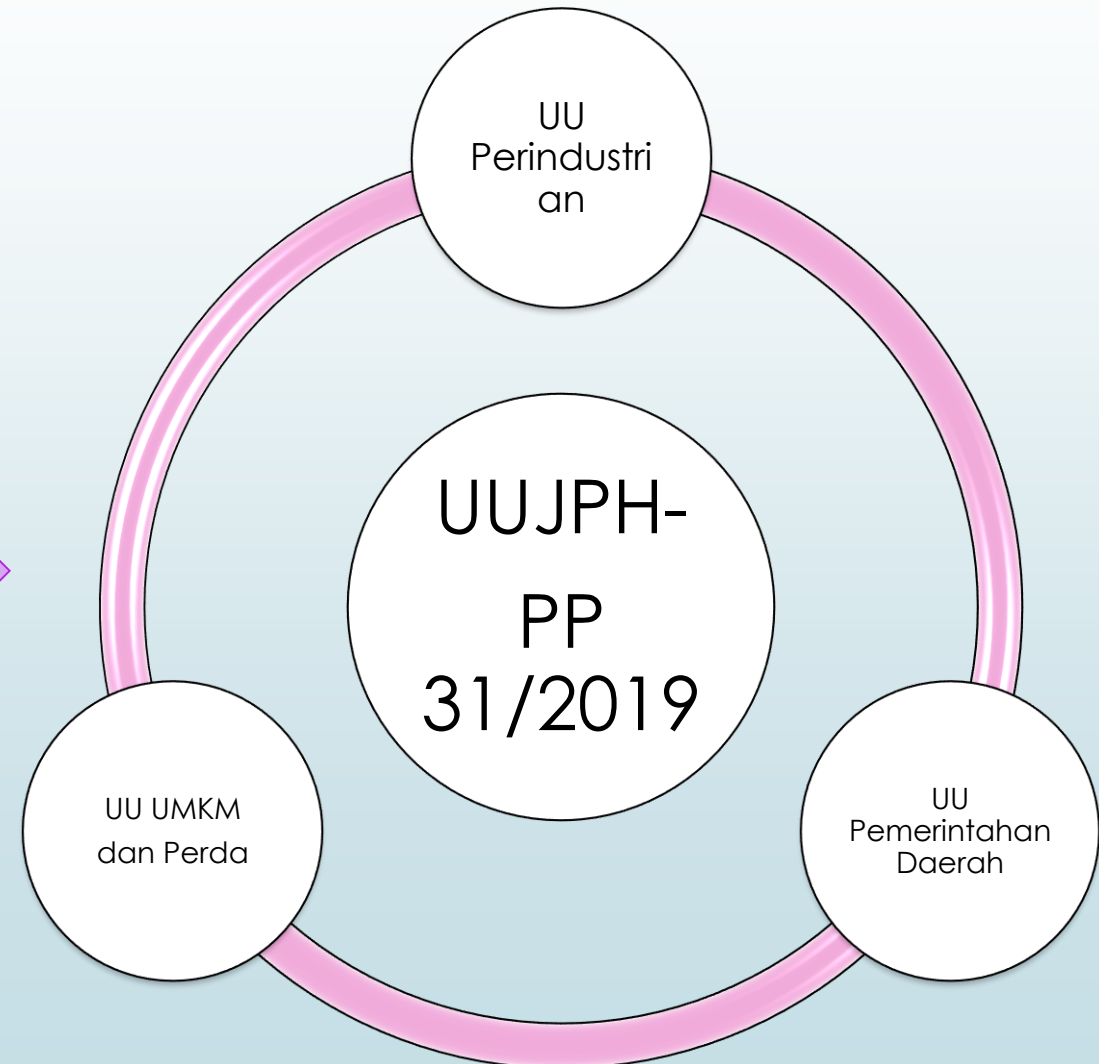
- ✓ This study was conducted in qualitative method by the form of empirical juridical and using statutory and conceptual approaches.
- ✓ The primary data were obtained from interviews and documentation
- ✓ Respondents were:
 - regional governments in Central Kalimantan province including the Industry and Trade Service and the Cooperatives and SME Service in Central Kalimantan Provincial, Palangkaraya City, Pulang Pisau Regency and Kapuas Regency.
 - Small and Micro Industry food product entrepreneurs in Palangkarya City, Pulang Pisau District, And Kapuas Distrisct. It's using snowball sampling tecnicue
- ✓ The datas were analyzed qualitatively using a systemic interpretation method.

Result and Discussion

- Facilitation of halal certification was given to new micro, small and medium entrepreneurs in the Central Kalimantan region every year (2018-2020) by the Central Kalimantan Province Trade and Industry Office and was administratively assisted by city and district governments through the Industry, Trade, Cooperatives and SMEs office. In its implementation, there are deficiencies such as lack of information and weak coordination between the provincial and district levels, and limited access for MSMEs (UMKM) due to the irregular and very limited budget of funds: 10 of new entrepreneurs who have been assisted in 2018 year, 32 in 2019 year , and 30 in 2020 year.
- the assistance for the cost of halal certification that has been given is very disproportionate to the number of MSMEs (UMKM) in Central Kalimantan, which amounts to 40,568 SMEs (data for 2019).

The legal basis for the halal certification facilitation of MSMEs products consists of:

The facilitation of halal certification that has been carried out by the Central Kalimantan government for MSME products is still experiencing problems due to legal uncertainty regarding what institution is actually in charge of implementing it.



Facilitating Halal Certification Norm	regional budget policies	Institutions that carry out?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 44 in Act Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee - Article 6 letter (b) and Article 10 letter (b) in The Government Regulation Number 31 of 2019 concerning Implementation Regulations of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Guarantee of Halal Products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning MSMEs in Article 7 (1) and Article 22 paragraphs [4] and [5] - Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Regional Government in Articles 20 and 22) - Article 4 of the Government Regulation Number 33 of 2018 concerning Implementation of the Duties and Authorities of the Governor as the Representative of the Central Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitation of halal certification has not been included as part of the aspects of growing MSME business climate (Article 7 paragraphs (1), 8, 14, 16, and 17 of the MSME Act and Article 2 of the Central Kalimantan Provincial Regulation Number 15 of 2008 concerning Empowerment Cooperatives, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises). - Act No. 3, 2014 on Industry does not include the facilitation of halal certification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Article 20 (Facilitating the construction of industrial education and training centers. ✓ Article 45: ease of financing for private industrial companies: equity participation, lending, interest reduction, discounted prices for machines / equipment, and / or machinery and equipment assistance. ✓ Halal certification Include in the provisions of green industry standards (materials, processes, products, corporate management and waste management) stipulated in Article 79 of the Industrial Law.

Recomendation

Based on the results, the recommendations are:

1. Immediately follow up on the provisions of Article 6 letter (b) and Article 10 letter (b) in Government Regulation Number 15 of 2019 concerning the Implementing Regulations of Halal Guarantee System Act, by establishing definitive cooperation between BPJPH and the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs and the Ministry of Industry.
2. It is also necessary to revise the UMKM Act and the Industry Act so that it is in harmony with the provisions of Article 44 of Halal Guarantee System Act and Government Regulation Number 15 of 2019. So that it can become a legal umbrella that obliges the two ministries to be more optimal, with an adequate budget and to consolidate the coordination of related institutions in the national and regional scope.
3. The local government together with the DPRD of Central Kalimantan Province make a Regional Regulation on Product Halal Assurance in Central Kalimantan, so that it is more insightful of local wisdom and strengthens the commitment of local governments in advancing MSMEs in Central Kalimantan.

Facilitating the halal certification of MSMEs's products in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia: A legal Review

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Abstract. This study aimed to explore about facilitation of halal certification for MSMEs products carried out by the regional government in Central Kalimantan and to review the legal basis for facilitating the halal certification. This study applied a juridical empirical by using both statutory and conceptual approaches. The results are: 1. Facilitation of halal certification was given to new micro, small, and medium entrepreneurs in the Central Kalimantan region every year (2018-2020) by the Central Kalimantan Province Trade and Industry Office and was administratively assisted by the city and district governments through the Industry, Trade, Cooperatives, and SMEs office. In its implementation, there are deficiencies such as a lack of information and weak coordination between the provincial and district levels, limited access for MSMEs due to the irregular and very limited budget of funds, and very disproportionate to the number of MSMEs in Central Kalimantan. 2. There is legal uncertainty regarding the institution in charge of facilitating halal certification for MSMEs.

Keywords: MSMEs, Halal Certification, Legal certainty

1. Introduction

Islamic teachings greatly emphasize the importance of certainty about idolatry, chastity, and goodness of a product for the consumption of its people as an obligation. The guidance of idolatry is stated in quite a number of the Quran, including al-Baqarah [2]: 29, 195, al-Jâtsiyah [45]: 13, al-A'râf [7]: 157, al-Mâ'idah [5]: 3, al-An'âm [6]: 145, al-Nahl [16]: 115. Halal products are intended that have met the standards and are in accordance with the provisions of Islamic law. Halal standards include nutrients, how to obtain them, processing them, in its storage, in its transportation, and presentation. To achieve all that, it is necessary to organize a system of halal and good food products through strong regulations, including regulating halal certification of products.

The halal product guarantee system in Indonesia has been regulated in Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantee. Based on the provisions of Article 4, all products entered, circulated, and traded in the territory of Indonesia must be halal certified. Thus, halal certification is mandatory for all producers, including micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Central Kalimantan.

The Central Kalimantan Regional Government has a Strategic Plan for Industry and Trade of Central Kalimantan in 2016-2021 to plan industrial and trade areas through the main work program of the Quality Certification Testing Center at the Office of Industry and Trade of Central Kalimantan Province. This program needs to be supported by improving the quality of industrial, one of which is by encouraging local producers to conduct halal certification of their products. But there are still many local products such as snacks, herbs, and restaurants that are classified as micro, small, and

medium enterprises that have not been halal certified (observations in Palangkaraya City, Pulang Pisau Regency, and Kapuas Regency). According to the Director of the Institute of Food, Medicine and Cosmetics Of Majelis Ulama Indonesia (LPPOM MUI) of Central Kalimantan Province, the cause is that the certification process requires quite expensive costs, especially for MSME Producers in Central Kalimantan, ranging from Rp. 3.500.000,- to Rp. Rp.6.000.000,-[1]. The cost depends on the size of the company, the complexity of the process, the number of products, the amount of raw materials, and the number of factories or outlets.

Mandatory for halal certification with the amount of fees above will certainly be burdensome for MSME producers and can cause MSME development in the region to be hampered. While the existence of MSMEs is very important as a pillar in building the nation's economy karena can reduce the unemployment and poverty rates. [2] Therefore, the empowerment of MSMEs needs to be encouraged, one of which is by improving the quality of MSME products through halal certification facilitated by the local government. As explained in Article 44 of halal product guarantee law, halal certification costs for micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) " can " facilitated from legitimate sources or other parties, one of which is the local government by using the Regional Revenue Budget. The word "can" in Article 44 does not mean imperatif, so it can make local governments not serious in facilitating halal certification for MSMEs. This can result in the achievement of the legal objectives contained in the law of Halal product guarantee, namely providing goodness for consumers and producers, in the form of strengthening legal protection to consumers through increasing the awareness of producers to certify halal products. Halal certification of products serves to realize a competitive , a wider market place, and a sustainable business for manufacturers. [3]

MSME development is one of the tasks of local government as stipulated in Articles 12 and 15 number (1) of Law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government, one of which can be realized by conducting halal certification facilities of MSME products. Local governments are also expected to be actively involved in spearheading the creation of a halal product guarantee system in Indonesia. Of course, it must be based on a clear and firm rule of law so that the halal guarantee legal system can function effectively. Therefore, this study intends to study the facilitation of halal certification of MSME products conducted by the local government in Central Kalimantan and conduct a review of legal construction in legislation related to the facilitation of halal certification of MSME products in the region.

2. Research Method

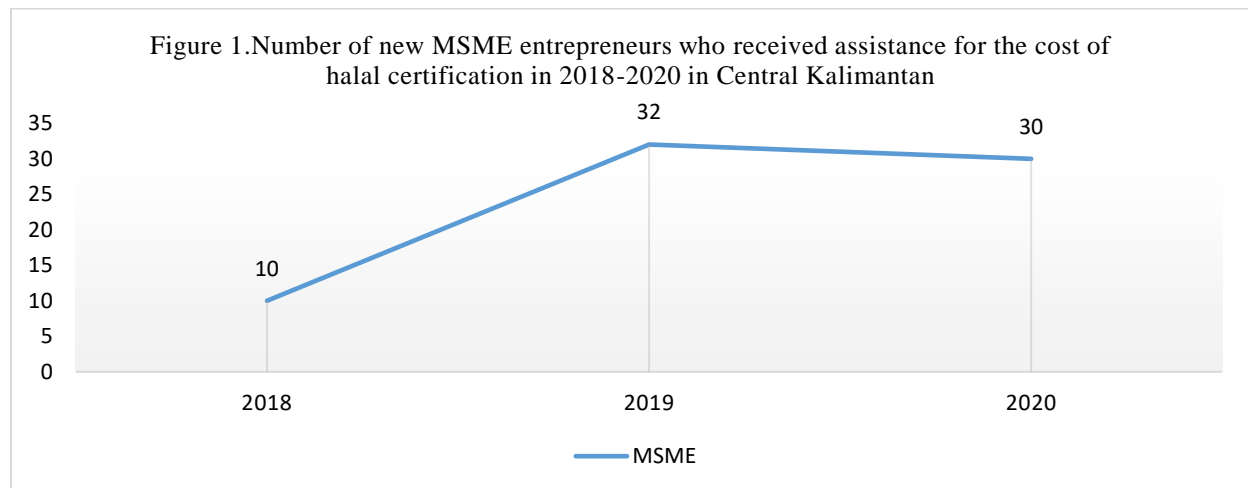
This research method was conducted in a qualitative method in the form of empirical juridical and using statutory and conceptual approaches. The primary data were obtained from interviews and documentation. The respondents of this research were regional governments in Central Kalimantan province, including the Industry and Trade Service and the Cooperatives and SME Service in Central Kalimantan Provincial, Palangkaraya City, Pulang Pisau Regency, and Kapuas Regency; and Small and Micro Industry food product entrepreneurs in Palangkaraya City, Pulang Pisau Regency, and Kapuas Regency by using snowball sampling technique. The data were analyzed qualitatively using a systemic interpretation method.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Facilitation of halal certification of MSME Products in Central Kalimantan

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Central Kalimantan are growing quite rapidly. Based on data from the Cooperative and MSME Office of Central Kalimantan Province in 2018 there were 36,227 MSMEs and in 2019 the number increased by 0.1% to 40,568, among which in the form of processing industries (including food) as many as 1,734 MSMEs. [4] The food industry sector produced by MSMEs in Central Kalimantan, especially in Palangkaraya City, Pulang Pisau Regency, and Kapuas Regency is quite diverse. Types of processed food products in Kapuas regency in the form of soy sauce, crackers / chips, snacks, beverages, cooking oil, bread, eggs, and tempeh tofu. [5] IKM food products in Pulang Pisau district consist of tofu, tempeh, *peyek* chips, *marning*, banana chips, cassava chips, soybeans, meatball, traditional herbs, rice, cooking oil and brown sugar. [6] In Palangkaraya City, the processed food consists of *seluang* fish chips, chips and tea of *kelakai*, crackers and flat pulp, tea, and coffee. [7]

The local government of Central Kalimantan Province has carried out MSME development in Central Kalimantan, one of which is through facilitation of halal certification of MSME products. The facilitation is carried out regularly every year (data from 2018-2020) by the Department of Trade and Industry at the Provincial level as a program provider, and assisted administratively by the Office of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives and MSMEs at the city and district levels. Facilitation of halal certification is carried out by providing halal certification fee assistance of MSME products only to new entrepreneurs and the number of MSMEs is still very small, not comparable to the number of msmes assisted in the Central Kalimantan region above. In 2018 assistance was provided only for 10 MSMEs, in 2019 there were 32 MSMEs, and in 2020 there were 30 MSMEs. [8] More details can be seen in the figure below:



Facilitation of halal certification that has been done by the Local Government in Central Kalimantan Province is very little due to several things:

First, a limited budget. The budget for the halal certification fee assistance program is only given to new entrepreneurs by the Trade and Industry Office of Central Kalimantan Province. While the Office of Cooperatives and SMEs of Central Kalimantan does not provide a budget for it because it is considered not the duty of this institution. [9] Limited funds are recognized by the Kapuas district government through the MSME Disperindagkop, the SME Perindagkop Office in palangkaraya city. The Disperindagkop Pulang

Pisau district admitted that it budgeted a program for halal certification management 60 million in 2019, but the funds were not absorbed because many businesses were not yet qualified, so the funds were diverted to other work programs. This budget limitation is caused by the Department of Trade, Industry, Cooperatives, and MSMEs at the city and district levels covering 4 areas whose auth areas are large so that the budget intake must be divided proportionally with regard to priority work programs. In this case, the budget allocation in the form of halal certification assistance for SMEs is still considered not a priority. In addition, the condition of MSME is still unstable and has not consistently run one product, and the large cost of halal certification is a factor in the provision of the halal certification budget.

Second, the lack of coordination and disclosure of information between the Central Kalimantan Province government as a budget provider with the city and district governments in the implementation of providing assistance to MSMEs. [10] Information about halal certification assistance is only conveyed orally to MSMEs and local governments in the City and District, not using official letters or other information media. [8] Coordination is very important in the empowerment of MSMEs in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of Regional Regulation of Central Kalimantan Number 15 Year 2008 on the Empowerment of Cooperatives, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises. Coordination should be started from the planning, implementation, supervision, monitoring, and evaluation, and in the implementation of MSME, empowerment must be coordinated between the Office and the district/city device task force dealing with MSMEs.

Third, there are still many MSMEs in Central Kalimantan that are not eligible; namely do not have a household industrial product license (PIRT) from the Health Office because they do not have an industrial house that is separated from their residence as stipulated in the Regulation of the Head of the Food and Drug Control Agency Number HK.03.1.23.04.12.2206 Year 2012 on How to Produce Good Food for Household Industry. All of them certainly require a small cost and can not be met by all MSMEs, need help from the local government through the Office that takes care of the industry and/or MSMEs at the provincial level to the district/city.

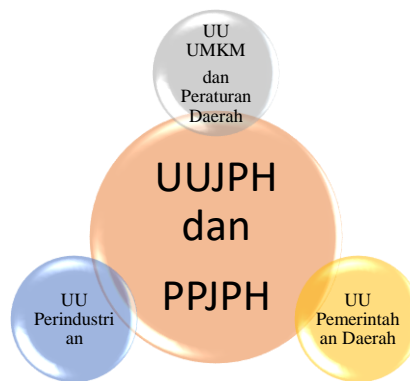
Based on the data above, in general, the main cause of the lack of halal certification services for MSME products is the lack of clarity on which government agencies are in charge of it. So far, facilitation is carried out by the Office of Industry and Trade because it is implicitly part of the quality assurance standards of food industry products that are the task of this institution. Meanwhile, the Cooperative and SME Office only conducts data collection, and MSME training is conducted by the Cooperative Integrated Business Services Center and MSMEs of Central Kalimantan Province. This makes the local government seemed not serious about facilitating halal certification for MSMEs. Halal certification is actually very important for the sustainability of MSMEs because it will increase added value for businesses to produce and sell halal products. According to Muhammad, halal labels aim to show the responsibility of producers to Muslim consumers; increase consumer trust and satisfaction; improve the company's image and competitiveness; as a marketing tool, and expand network marketing, and of course will increase profits for producers through competitiveness, production turnover, and increased sales. [11] Therefore, there needs to be clarity of regulation that determines the institutions and mechanisms of facilitation of halal certification of MSME products in all regions in Indonesia.

3.2. Legal Norms on Facilitation of Halal Certification

Halal product guarantee law has hinted to local governments to be able to play a role in facilitating halal certification costs for micro and small businesses through local budgets and revenues. This provision is contained in Article 44 paragraph (2), and Article 62 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) letter b) in Government Regulation No. 31 of 2019 concerning The Implementation Regulation of Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee. This is in line with Articles 13 and 14 of Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Regulation which confirms that the affairs of MSME empowerment are not only the authority of the Central Government, but also become the affairs of local governments based on the concept of decentralization and assistance tasks. It's just that the provision of Article 44 paragraph (2) uses the word "can" which means advice or choice, not imperaktif (mandatory / must), so as not to provide affirmation to the local government to facilitate halal certification.

In Government Regulation No. 31 of 2019 concerning The Implementation Regulation of Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee article 6 letter (b) and Article 10 letter (b) has actually directed that the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH) in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and the field of cooperatives and SMEs to facilitate halal for small and medium enterprises. In the explanation of Article 6 and 10, halal facilitation is an effort made by the ministry that organizes government affairs in the field of industry and cooperatives and SMEs to encourage, support, and provide assistance in improving the quality of halal product guarantees. Thus, these two ministries are involved in facilitating halal to MSMEs, while facilitation in the form of halal certification fee assistance can be done by the local government according to Article 62 of Government Regulation No. 31 of 2019. Therefore, in implementing it, it is necessary to refer to the regulations governing the duties, functions, and authorities of the two ministries, namely Law No. 20 of 2008 on MSMEs, Law No. 3 of 2014 on Industry, and Law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government, and the regulations below. The relationship between several regulations is a legal system that must run well, synchronously, and harmoniously in the legal shell of halal product guarantees. The illustration can be described like this:

Figure 2. Illustration of Inter-regulatory relations regarding halal product assurance system in the Region



3.3. Legal Uncertainty about Facilitators

The government has a responsibility for economic development in accordance with applicable regulations. Responsibility in the field of economic development is not only charged to the central government but also becomes the responsibility of the region in accordance with the authority attached to it based on the principle of decentralization. The duties and authorities of the central Kalimantan provincial government

and the district/city government in central Kalimantan Province are the implementations of the basic duties of assistance that are classified as konkuren and mandatory and classified as basic services in three fields at once, namely MSME, industrial, and trade. The implementation of this assistance task is in accordance with the provisions of Articles 20 and 22 of the Local Government Law.

Institutions given authority, and the function of fostering and developing MSMEs based on the provisions of the MSME Law are the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs. Meanwhile, at the regional level, based on autonomy, authority-owned can form the Office / Agency cooperatives and MSMEs that carry out work programs in accordance with their respective duties and functions, as has been formed at the level of Central Kalimantan Province, and at the level of the City / Kabupeten merged in three ministries namely Industry, Trade, and Cooperatives and MSMEs so that it becomes disperindagkop UMKM.

The role of local government in the field of MSMEs to Law No. 20 of 2008 on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME Law). According to Article 7 (1), The Central and regional Governments are tasked with fostering the business climate by establishing laws and regulations, and policies covering the following aspects: a. funding; b. facilities and infrastructure; c. business information; d. partnership; e., business licensing; f. business opportunities; g. trade promotion; and h. institutional support for MSMEs. This regional government policy is in line with the provisions of Article 22 of the Regional Government Law that regional governments can make local policies in carrying out the task of assistance, especially related to MSMEs. In this case, the regional government of Central Kalimantan Province has enacted The Central Kalimantan Provincial Regulation Number 15 Year 2008 concerning the Empowerment of Cooperatives, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises. The objectives of local government empowerment according to Article 2 of this Regional Regulation are:

1. Increasing community and business participation to grow MSMEs;
2. Increase productivity, competitiveness and market share of MSMEs;
3. Increase access to productive resources;
4. Increase access to capital;
5. Improving the quality of human resources;
6. Increase entrepreneurial spirit;
7. Improving partnerships and business networks;
8. Increasing the role of MSMEs as strong, professional and independent economic actors as the basis for social economic development that is based on fair market mechanisms, based on natural resources and human resources that are productive, independent, advanced, competitive, environmentally sound and sustainable.

Empowerment of MSMEs must be based on the principles of effective and efficient, professional, accountable, transparent, sustainable, integrated, fair, business ethics and independence, and of course must be supported by adequate funding. The Law on Regional Government has actually given authority to local governments in making budget policies for empowering MSMEs. In Article 22, paragraph (4) and (5) provides that budget for its implementation were provided by the assigning, in this case the central government through the relevant ministries in each of the provinces, the Department of Cooperatives and SMEs of course. This provision is further emphasized in Article 4 of the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 33 of 2018 concerning Implementation of the Duties and Authorities of the Governor as Deputy of the Central Government stipulates that the funding for the implementation of the duties and powers of the governor as the representative of the Central Government is borne by the revenue budget and state spending by taking into account the state's financial capacity. Funding referred to is part of the budget of the ministry which administers domestic government affairs through a deconcentration

mechanism (delegation of authority from the Government to the governor as the representative of the Government and/or to vertical agencies in certain areas). Furthermore, the cost of implementation assistance tasks Province budgeted from Regional income and expenditure budget provinces are assigned to the district/city in accordance with the by governing provincial finances laws. Thus, the budget for empowerment of MSMEs in the regions is borne by provinces and districts / cities. Furthermore, it is necessary to look at whether the facilitation of halal certification is part of the duties of institutions in charge of MSMEs at the provincial to district / city levels?

Facilitation of halal certification is closely related to the aspects of funding (Article 8), trade promotion (Article 14) and business development (Article 16) in the MSMEs Law. On the funding aspects, the Law regulate the facilitation of capital gains MSMEs can through banks and non banks. Regarding trade promotion, Article 14 paragraph (1) regulates that local governments are obliged to: a. increase the promotion of products of micro, small and medium enterprises at home and abroad; b. Expanding funding sources for the promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises products at home and abroad; c. Providing incentives and procedures for providing incentives for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises that are able to independently provide funding in product promotion activities at home and abroad; and d. Facilitating the ownership of intellectual property rights over the products and designs of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in domestic and export business activities . In the aspect of business development (Article 16), Local Government facilitates business development in the areas of: a. production and processing; b. marketing; c. human resources; and d. design and technology. Article 17: Development in the production and processing sector as referred to in Article 16 paragraph (1) letter a shall be carried out by: a. improve production and processing techniques as well as management capabilities for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; b. provide convenience in the procurement of facilities and infrastructure, production and processing, raw materials, supporting materials, and packaging for products of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; c. encourage the application of standardization in the production process; and d. improve design and engineering capabilities for medium enterprises.

Looking at the above provisions, it can be concluded that the MSME Law has not explicitly mentioned the facilitation of halal certification of MSME products. On the contrary, it is more firm to provide assistance regarding the ownership of Intellectual Properties Right (IPR) in the form of brand and industrial design. The same has not been regulated in Central Kalimantan Regional Regulation Number 15 year 2008, where in Article 14 it is explained that local governments can empower MSMEs in the form of: business coaching, facilitation of financing and capital, protection and advocacy, education and training, technical guidance, dissemination of entrepreneurship, product marketing and promotion, technology transfer, business information; and, institutional support. The empowerment process is based on the provisions of Article 17 can be done in the form of institutional coaching, business coaching, facilitation of financing and capital, improvement and transfer of technology, product marketing and promotion, protection and advocacy. Considering the lack of provisions on halal facilitation mandatory for MSMEs in both regulations, the Office of Cooperatives and MSMEs in the Central Kalimantan Region stated that it does not provide halal certification facilitation in the form of cost assistance. The task of this institution is only to encourage standards in the production and management process of MSME products by providing training and socialization carried out by Integrated Business Service Center (PLUT) for Cooperatives and MSMEs of Central Kalimantan Province as well as in local government in charge of MSMEs at the city level of Palangkaraya, Pulang Pisau Regency, and Kapuas Regency.

The facilitation of halal certification for MSME food industry products has been carried out by regional governments through the Industry sector at the provincial level. According to the provisions of

Article 72 paragraph (1) of the Industrial Law, regional governments empower small and medium enterprises to be competitive, play a significant role in strengthening the national industrial structure, alleviating poverty, expanding employment opportunities, and producing goods and/or services for export. The development of small and medium industries is carried out by: formulating policies, strengthening institutional capacity, and providing facilities (Article 72 paragraph (2)). The form of facilities provided enumeratively as mentioned in Article 75 paragraph (1) includes increasing the competence of human resources; technical guidance; assistance of raw materials and supporting materials; machine or equipment assistance; product development; realizing a green industry (environmentally friendly); information, promotion and marketing; access to finance for new entrepreneurs; provide a green industrial area (in conjunction with Article 79); and/or develop and strengthen a mutually beneficial partnership system for MSMEs. Based on these articles, it shows that the Industrial Law does not explicitly contain halal certification. So far, the facilitation of halal certification has been carried out in order to carry out efforts to develop UMKM products so that they are competitive in their marketing. [12] Therefore, the Regional Government of Central Kalimantan has not prioritized the program of providing assistance for the cost of halal certification for UMKM products.

In short, the vagueness of the rules regarding institutions in charge of facilitating halal certification for MSMEs can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Results of a review of regulations related to facilitation of halal certification of MSME products

Legal Norms for Facilitation	Budget policy for MSME Empowerment	Who is the Facilitator?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 44 of Law No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Guarantee: local government "can" be a fasilitaor - Article 6 letter (b), 10 letter (b), and Article 62 paragraph (1) and (2) Government Regulation Number 31 Year 2019 concerning the Implementation of Halal Product Guarantee Law: Facilitation by the ministry of MSMEs and the Ministry of Industry 	Empowerment of regional MSMEs as the task of assistance in the Province or assigning to districts / cities. Budget provided by the edating (Law Number 23 Year 2014 concerning Regional Government in Articles 20 and 22)	Article 7 paragraphs (1), 8, 14, 16, and 17 of the MSME Act: Not explicitly regulated.
	Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning MSMEs in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 7 (1): fostering a business climate - Article 14 paragraph (1) letter (c) and (d): incentives for product promotion and facilitation of intellectual property rights - Article 16 paragraph (1): Local government facilitates the production and processing of Article 17 letter (c): encourages standardization of production and processing processes 	Industrial Law, Article 72 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), and Article 75 paragraph (1) Juncto Article 79: Does not regulate explicitly. Perindusrian Office as a facilitator of MSME product development to be competitive (halal certification is included).
	Article 4 of the Government Regulation Number 33 of 2018 concerning Implementation of the Duties and Authorities of the Governor as the Representative of the Central Government: Source	Article 2 letter b of the Central Kalimantan Provincial Regulation Number 15 of 2008 concerning Empowerment Cooperatives, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises): Not explicitly

	of MSME empowerment funds from central and local governments	regulated. Local Government in charge: Improving productivity, competitiveness and market share of MSMEs (halal certification included)
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Based on the explanation above, there is still legal disharmony in implementing the halal certification mandatory for micro, small and medium enterprises, so that it can be ascertained that the law will not function effectively and this has happened in Central Kalimantan. According to Friedman, whether a law is effective or not is strongly influenced by three factors, which we know as legal effectiveness, where the three factors are: legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. [13] The legal substance is a substantial system that determines whether or not it is enforced. Indonesia as a country that adheres to the civil law system or continental European system, that the law is a written rule while the unwritten rule can not be declared as law. Therefore, the legal substance occupies the first position that needs to be considered.

Substantively, there is legal uncertainty stemming from two legal problems: first, there is a vague legal norms regarding halal certification facilitators for MSMEs in the regulation of halal product assurance. Second, the regulation of halal product guarantees and regulations governing the institutional empowerment of MSMEs are disharmony. Peraturan law legislation an inharmonious may cause problems of coordination of law, [14] and the providers guarantee halal products becomes not qualified, [15] and cause the system to guarantee halal products are not effective, it is necessary to do the harmonization of the laws by entering fasilitasi Halal certification for UMKM products is one of the tasks of the MSME ministry in an integrated manner from the center to the regions based on assistance tasks as regulated in the Regional Government Law. In this case, there are legal uncertainties stemming from two legal issues: first, there is the blurring of legal norms regarding halal certification facilitators for MSMEs in the regulation of halal product guarantees. Second, there is no legal harmonization between the regulation of halal Product Guarantee and the regulation that regulates the institutional empowerment of MSMEs. Inconsistent regulations can cause legal coordination problems, [14] and the regulatory agencies guarantee halal products to be un-qualified, [15] and cause the halal product assurance system to be ineffective. Therefore, it is necessary to harmonize the law by including the fasilitasi halal certification of MSME products as one of the duties of the ministry of MSMEs intergratively from the center to the region based on the duties of assistance as stipulated in the Law on Local Government.

4. Conclusions

The regional government in Central Kalimantan has not seriously facilitated halal certification of MSME products. The indicators are lack of information and weak coordination between the provincial and district levels, and an indefinitely and very limited cost budget so that MSME access becomes limited and the amount of assistance is disproportionate to the number of MSMEs in Central Kalimantan. Halal certification obligations of MSME products cannot be effectively accommodated due to substantive legal uncertainty, namely the blurring of legal norms in Article 44 of the UUJPH and Article PPJPH concerning institutions that serve as facilitators and there has been no legal harmonization between the UUJPH and the MSME Law, the Industrial Law, and the Local Government Law.

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Foreword from Conference Chair

IC-HalalUMI2020

First and for most, let me extend my gratitude the God Almighty, Allah *Subhanahu Wataala*. Second of all, peach be upon Muhammad *Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam*.

It has been an honour for us to host online conference on Halal Issue, Policy, and Sustainability on 27-29 November 2020. There were 300 accepted abstracts from researchers, professionals, and lecturers from all over the world. All of them have been compiled in the Proceeding of The Second International Conference on Halal Issue, Policy, and Sustainability UMI 2020 (IC-HalalUMI2020). May this proceeding book benefit the authors, readers and everyone who are reading it.

The conference was meant to produce qualified and highly competitive lecturers, educators and researchers through the conference activities, to produce international writings, to develop insightful knowledge that can lead all participants to be aware and apply the broad concepts of Halal issues as a means of workshiping Allahu Subhanahu Wataalaa.

In addition, the conference particularly encourages interaction between the leading experts in the Halal Issue, Policy, and Sustainability not only from Southeast Asia such as Brunai Darussalam, Malaysia, and Thailand but also from other countries such as Canada, Turkey, Bahrain, Egypt, Pakistan. Their presentations have been remarkably contributed to the most scientific knowledge in the field of Halal issue, policy, and sustainability. Also, the conference has been managed not only for sharing research and theoretical findings but also encouraging collaboration between researchers from Indonesia and researchers from other countries. Thus, the international research collaboration will be more initiated in the future. Last but not least, we thank all authors, participants, and sponsors for their contributions to make this conference happened and to get this proceeding book published. We would be delighted to see you all in the next year conference.

Foreword from Universitas Muslim Indonesia Rector

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

I am delighted to write my forewords for the Proceeding book of The Second International Conference on Halal Issue, Policy, and Sustainability UMI 2020 (IC-HalalUMI2020).

To begin with, I would like to extend my highest appreciation to the invited speakers, participants, and sponsors, and not to mention the committee. I believe, their contribution has lifted up the conference level to be a premier conference in the field of halal issues, policy and sustainability. Therefore, the articles published in this proceeding will provide the public with high quality and useful research to be able to solve social problems and to lead to scientific discoveries.

I hope that this program will further stimulate research in Halal issue, policy, and sustainability. Therefore, I encourage everyone to use the knowledge they have gained in the conference and use the articles in this proceeding as the basis for the next research.

For the participants from Universities Muslim Indonesia in particular and other universities in general, the conference has been the good international event to interact with leading scholars through which everyone can get motivated and be inspired to do more research or to collaborate with national and international colleagues. The interaction should set the participants from Universitas Muslim Indonesia the international presentation and writing standards so that there will be more international presentation and publication from researchers and academics of Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

Finally, it has been an honour and privilege for Universitas Muslim Indonesia to host the conference and to serve all the distinguished speakers and outstanding participants. May Allah Subhanahuwataala protect us all so that we can meet in the next year conference.

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Halal Tourism Concept in Kolaka District

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Abstract. The concept of halal tourism in Kolaka Regency can be formulated with several specific criteria, namely: a. Halal food, b. No liquor (containing alcohol), c. Does not serve pork products, d. There is no discotheque, e. Male staff for male guests, and female staff for female guests, f. Suitable entertainment, g. Gender-separated prayer room (mosque or mushalla), h. Islamic clothing for staff uniforms, i. Availability of Al-Quran and praying equipment (prayer) in the room, j. Qibla direction, k. Art that does not describe the human form, l. The toilet is positioned not facing the Qibla, m. Islamic finance, n. Hotels or other tourism companies must follow the principles of zakat. Based on the principles and or the main requirements of halal tourism above, some of the principles can conflict with other interests, especially in non-Islamic countries that develop halal tourism. So that it requires discussion and study on this matter, by researchers, practitioners, including scholars who understand this. However, from the main principles or requirements of halal tourism above, halal food, products that do not contain pork, no liquor, the availability of prayer space facilities, the availability of the Koran and prayer equipment (prayer) in the room, qibla instructions, and Polite staff clothing is important for Muslim tourists.

Keywords: Halal tourism; Kolaka Regency; Muslim tourists

Comparative Study of Antioxidant Activity of Turmeric Ethanol Extract (*Curcuma longa* L.) and Ethanol Extract of Curcuma (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb.) using the 1,1-Diphenyl-2-Picrylhydrazil (DPPH) Radical Scavenging Method

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Abstract. The sample used in this research is turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.) and curcuma (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb.) which is included in Zingiberaceae family. This study was aimed to compare the antioxidant activity of turmeric ethanol extract (*Curcuma longa* L.) and curcuma (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb.) by using the radical 1,1-Diphenyl-2-Picrylhydrazil Scavenging Method. Extraction of turmeric and curcuma using maceration method with 96% ethanol solvent and obtained yield value 15.75% of turmeric ethanol extract and 13.44% of curcuma ethanol extract. Qualitative analysis was performed by thin layer chromatography method which was characterized by yellow stain after sprayed of 1,1-Diphenyl-2-Picrylhydrazil solution. Quantitative antioxidant activity test using UV-Vis spectrophotometric method measured at 515 nm wavelength. The results showed that turmeric ethanol extract and curcuma ethanol extract had different antioxidant activity, where turmeric had weak antioxidant activity with IC₅₀ value 155,78µg/mL and curcuma had strong antioxidant activity with IC₅₀ value 26.38µg/mL.

Keywords: antioxidants, *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb and *Curcuma longa* L., 1,1-Diphenyl-2-Picrylhydrazil (DPPH)

Deteksi DNA Daging Babi pada Sampel Nugget Ayam yang Beredar di Kota Makassar Menggunakan Metode PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)

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Abstrak. Makanan yang halal bagi masyarakat muslim adalah makanan yang terbebas dari kontaminasi daging babi, kontaminasi daging babi biasa terjadi pada makanan yang berbahan dasar daging. Nugget ayam adalah salah satu makanan yang dibuat dengan bahan dasar daging. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeteksi ada tidaknya kontaminasi DNA daging babi pada nugget ayam yang beredar di kota Makassar menggunakan metode PCR (*Polymerase Chain Reaction*). PCR adalah suatu teknik sintesis dan amplifikasi DNA secara *in vitro* yang mampu memberikan hasil dalam waktu singkat, memiliki sensitivitas yang tinggi, serta dapat digunakan untuk pengujian hingga manipulasi DNA. Penelitian ini menggunakan daging babi segar sebagai kontrol positif dan daging ayam segar sebagai kontrol negatif, serta 3 macam sampel nugget ayam yang diambil dari supermarket dan pasar tradisional. Ada tiga tahapan dalam proses PCR yaitu denaturasi pada suhu 95°C, *annealing* 51°C, dan *extention* 72°C. Amplifikasi dilakukan sebanyak 30 siklus, hasil amplifikasi PCR menggunakan primer spesifik babi yaitu *cyt b* gen yang menunjukkan tidak ada pita yang terlihat pada sinar UV, sehingga dapat dibuktikan bahwa ketiga sampel nugget ayam yang beredar di kota Makassar tidak mengandung DNA daging babi.

Kata Kunci: Nugget ayam, DNA daging Babi, PCR (*Polymerase Chain Reaction*).

Halal Product Awareness among Ladies' Members of Majelis Taklim in Makassar

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Abstract. The culture and beliefs of Indonesians are not always the same as the culture and beliefs of non-Indonesian people. Most of Indonesians are Muslim, however this is not the case with non-Indonesians, especially people from countries outside of the Middle East or Malaysia. Halal food products are a major necessity for Indonesian Muslims. However, in reality there are many foods circulating in Indonesia that have not been certified halal by the

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Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI). Although, the Indonesian government has implemented Law No. 33 of 2014 concerning the guarantee of halal products. Ladies' members of Majelis Taklim, a group of non-formal Islamic Teaching in Indonesia, are seen as members of Indonesian community who can provide education for their family members to choose halal food products. Therefore, a survey of ladies' members from several groups of Majelis Taklim in Makassar has been conducted to understand their understanding of awareness of halal food products. The survey was carried out through questionnaires which were sent to the Majelis Taklim groups. The survey data then were analyzed to study the level of awareness of halal food products among Ladies' members of Majelis Taklim. The results of the survey show that the members of Majelis Taklim are aware that the halalness of a food product is determined by the existence of a halal certification label on a food product. The Indonesian government urgently needs to implement the obligation for industries to certify the halalness of a product in accordance with what is mandated by Indonesian law to ensure product quality assurance consumed by the Indonesian Muslim community.

Keywords: halal food product awareness, halal food, halal beverages, Majelis Taklim

Product Quality of The Local Food Kaledo in Palu City, Indonesia

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Abstract. Food safety is an important issue in realizing Foodborne Disease in society. Kaledo is one of the traditional foods of Palu City, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. This food is also one that must be tried when it comes to Palu City. The main ingredients in the manufacture of Kaledo are beef and cattle leg bones, which are severely subject to microbiological, physical, and chemical contamination. This research is a descriptive observational cross-sectional study which aims to test the GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice) and HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) in a culinary business in Palu City. The GMP assessment was carried out using the Self-Assessment Questionnaire developed by Food Supplement Europe. The results of this study indicate that Kaledo X Food Stall has not implemented GMP. Even so, HACCP analysis shows that there is a CCP (Critical Control Point) in the process of making Kaledo, boiling the meat and bones.

Keywords: meat; traditional food; good manufacturing practices; hazard analysis critical control point.

Evaluating Criticality of Halal Risks in Food Supply Chain: A Case Example of SME Food Supply Chain in Manado

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Abstract. Providing Halal food for to consumer is very important to Halal producers not only for fulfilling the need of Moslem Faith but also due to the remarkable economic value of Halal food in Indonesia. Therefore, assuring food for Halal risks free as low as possible is very urgent. However, scientific studies on evaluating criticality of halal risks in Indonesian context is very rare. Motivated by this gap, in this paper an empirical study dealing with halal risks criticality assessment is accomplished using case example from SMEs located in Manado. Using risk assessment tool, the failure mode and effect analysis, critical halal risk elements are revealed. Conclusions and new potential studies for future research is also presented.

Keywords: halal risk; food supply chain; risk assessment.

The Legitimacy of Syar'i Products Through Halal Certification to Empower The Economy of Zakat Receivers (Mustahik)

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Abstract. Zakat is one Islamic economic instrument aiming at improving the prosperity of life for the poor (dhuafa). Thus, zakat is distributed to zakat receivers (mustahik) by the National Amil Zakat Body (known as BAZNAS/Badan Zakat Nasional) and Amil Zakat Institution (known as LAZ/Lembaga Amil Zakat) to empower more productive business activities. The zakat receivers' (mustahik's) business activities are in the form of goods and services which are possibly received by the society through Halal certification. Law No. 33 Year 2014 on Halal Product Guarantee (known as JPH/Jaminan Product Halal) is the judicial basis to implement halal certification. One problem faced in the field is that the products and services produced by the zakat receivers (mustahik) are generally due to the inavailability of halal certification that the syar'i legitimacy consequently have not been obtained and implicated on the economy of zakat receivers (mustahik). This normative legal research emphasized on the descriptive secondary data. The research result showed that halal certification is a part of syar'i legitimacy to provide guarantee and protection to Moslem customers. Halal certification on goods and services produced by the zakat receivers (mustahik) through the productive zakat has not been optimally realized since the zakat receivers' (mustahik's) legal awareness was still low; the zakat management institution

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has not given good advocacy to the zakat receivers (*mustahik*); the certification was still in the bureaucratic level; and the certification cost was still considered expensive. This research concluded that the economic empowerment of zakat receivers (*mustahik*) through halal certification is one effort to improve the quality of products and services produced by the zakat receivers (*mustahik*) which eventually implicates the zakat receivers' (*mustahik*'s) prosperity increase.

Keywords: syar'i legitimacy; halal certification; zakat receivers (*mustahik*)

Detection of Pig DNA Contamination with Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) in Sosis without MUI Halal Labels From District Pandeglang Banten

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Abstract. Sausage is a meat product processed that is popular food especially in Pandeglang, Banten Province. The importance of halal certificates or the existence of the MUI (Indonesian Ulama Council) halal logo for processed meat products makes Muslim people confident to consume them. The aim this research was to identify pig DNA contamination in sausage products in sub-districts in Pandeglang Banten without the MUI halal labels using RT-PCR (Real Time-Polymerase Chain Reaction). RT PCR that can calculate to pig to fill these sample free from pig contamination. This research was divided into two stage, the first stage is extracted or carried out DNA and the second stage is RT PCR analysis. The results of the DNA purity test on sausage samples had DNA purity values of 1.84-1.9 (A260 / A280) and resulted in sample concentrations ranging from 37.8 to 102.5 ng / μ l. The only amplification on the FAM curve was in the positive control pig. the Cq value ranges from 30 - 31.29. The results of RT PCR on sausage samples in the sub-district area in Pandeglang Banten did not detect the presence of pig DNA.

Keywords: DNA; Halal; Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction; Sausage

Halal Standart in Begawe: The Construction Local Wisdom for Halal Tourism and Sustainable Development in Lombok

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Abstract. Development is the process of mobilizing resources to create welfare for the entire community. In the Indonesian context, developing design was based on an orientation to improve the life quality of the community which includes social, economic, political, cultural and other aspects. Certainly, this all were carried out on the basis of cultural values of the community and the ideology of Pancasila. The involvement of community cultural values in developing process was expected to bind the emotion and sense of belonging. Accordingly sustainable development, human resources development, as well as environmental conservation (nature and values) can be realized properly. NTB, especially in Lombok, by diverse of resources try to prioritize tourism as the main sources income. From 2016, NTB declare Halal Tourism as differentiated and identity of tourism. At the same time Halal Tourism for NTB is a distinction side of tourism development in Indonesia. It means also that the development of tourism based on halal tourism by consideration of recognized and applied local values in community. Cultural, social, environment, and tradition of local community must

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be guarded by development under policy of government. One of aspect tourism selling is culture and tradition. For this kind of product of tourism, the visitor usually interested to participated and involved in the traditional activity of community. Knowledge, experiences and the exploration of 'the others' for the visitor is extraordinary. Some travel agent in Lombok sell a concept 'living together with the community' to promote local culture and tradition in Lombok. Begawe is one tradition in Lombok which involved all member of community. Begawe means traditional party which held in wedding, maulid, circumcision, harvest and the other traditional activities. Usually, begawe began by sacral activities and ended by slaughter of animals (cows, buffalo, chicken). At the end of begawe, passed by music, art and dance attraction. This article try detailly to describe, introduce and promote local tradition tourism program in Lombok by design of sustainable development, halal tourism, and halal standart decided by government and Shariah National Board (Dewan Syariah Nasional-Majelis Ulama Indonesia).

Keyword: Local Wisdom, Halal Tourism, Lombok

Community Empowerment through Education for the Young Generation's Halal Lifestyle

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Abstract. Halal is something that is permitted to be done in accordance with the provisions of Islamic law from all aspects of life perspective. The concept of halal is an important factor that must be considered in the halal lifestyle of Muslim consumers, not only in consuming food, but also as an alternative benchmark for safety, cleanliness and quality assurance of what is consumed. Halal lifestyle education is needed as one of the handling of various serious problems that arise due to the low level of awareness and knowledge of young consumers on the concept of halal by increasing the empowerment of the younger generation about the halal lifestyle. This research was conducted to investigate the effect of awareness and knowledge of halal concepts on the younger

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generation. Descriptive statistics are used to identify respondents' attitudes towards Halal food requirements. Methods of data collection in the field using a questionnaire system and purposive method processed by linear regression analysis method. The result of the analysis obtained is that there is a strong relationship between halal certification, halal lifestyle, awareness and knowledge of halal concepts in the younger generation. Halal lifestyle education affects awareness and knowledge of the halal lifestyle. Halal certification from authorized institutions has a significant effect on the buying interest of young consumers. Awareness and knowledge of halal concepts have a low effect on the buying interest of the younger generation. Based on this research, awareness and knowledge of the concept of halal does not have a significant effect on purchase intention.

Keywords: Halal Education, halal lifestyle, halal certification, Young Generation

The Effect of Halal Certificate on Community Traded Products on The Level of Customer Purchase in The Covid-19 Pandemic Era

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Abstract. The background of the problem with the existence of globalization, free trade and the Asean Economic Community has led to increased circulation of products in Indonesian society. Indonesia is a country with the largest Muslim population in the world. In Article 29 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is stated that "the State guarantees every citizen to embrace his religion according to his belief". Another thing that is taken into consideration is the existence of a pandemic that is currently befalling all countries, including Indonesia. Products that are traded in the community are currently also an important concern, especially during the Covid-19 Pandemic because everyone

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is increasingly careful in consuming products, it is safer if the products consumed are halal and safe and of quality. How big the level of product purchases by consumers will be increasingly visible in the future trends. This research is limited to the perception of Muslims. In consuming halal products to the level of purchase of halal products by consumers. The formulation of the problem in this paper is how much influence the halal labeled product has on consumer purchase interest. The purpose of writing is to determine the benefits of halal certificates for products traded in the community and to determine the effect of consumer purchasing levels during the current pandemic. This research data is primary data collected through a questionnaire given to respondents. The sample is 60 respondents with non-probability sampling. The type of research used is descriptive analysis. Here the researcher must tabulate the data using a Likert scale. The conclusion of this paper is the role of the Indonesian ulama council in monitoring, socializing and labeling halal products and the responses from respondents to statements addressed to them are very satisfying, this shows that knowledge of food products labeled halal is quite high.

Keywords: Perception, Halal Products, Halal Labels, Level of Consumer Purchase

Analysis of Halal Industry Potentials and Business Opportunities in Makassar City

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Abstract. Province of South Sulawesi has a population of more than 8.8 million and the city of Makassar as the capital city has a population of around 2 million consisting of several ethnic groups. This is a potential for the halal Industry and an opportunity for business actors to play a very important role in marketing halal products. The government should encourage the halal industry so that they can do their best because it must be supported by such a large consumer, where the city of Makassar is the fifth largest city in Indonesia, so it has enormous potential in the halal industry. The problem that often arises so far is the lack of support from the government for business actors. This study finds the potential of the halal industry for business actors in Indonesia, including: First, the potential need for Halal Products (goods and services). Second, the Potential of Halal Product Diversity. Third, completeness of legal instruments.

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Fourth, Many Business Actors in the Halal Product Market. Fifth, the Potential Needs for Export of Halal Products is increasing. In this research method used a qualitative descriptive method. The data used in this research is secondary data which comes from several scientific publications and data in the field at government agencies. The purpose of this study was to analyze the potential for halal industrial products and opportunities for business actors in Makassar. These two things become separate considerations, seeing the tendency for halal products to experience rapid development amid the tendency of increasing population in Indonesian society and on the other hand the Muslim population is at the upper middle class income level which is experiencing an increasing trend, so there is also an increase in product demand. lawful in Society. It is hoped that by analyzing the Potential of Halal Industrial Products and synergies with Business Opportunities, will increase the value added of Exports of Halal Industrial products supported by collaboration and business optimization.

Keywords: Potential of Halal Industry, Business Actors and Export Value of Halal Products

Analysis of the Effect of Halal Label, Price and Taste on Consumer Purchase Decisions on Product X during the Covid-19 Pandemic and the Period of New Normal in Makassar

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Abstract. Consuming a product should not be arbitrary, because we do not know what the product contains. Moreover, during the Covid-19 pandemic and the new normal period, we are advised to consume protective foods that can help boost the immune system. Therefore, society as consumers must be careful and critical of a product that will be consumed. Consumers do not just demand products with guaranteed nutritional content, but also safety. For Muslim consumers, a safe product is not only free from physical, chemical, and microbiological contamination, but also has one essential element, namely from the aspect of its halalness. The

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purpose of this study was to determine whether the price, taste and halal label affect the purchasing decision of the Sedaap brand instant noodle product in the people of Makassar. Samples were taken as many as 100 respondents. The sampling method used purposive sampling technique, namely the sampling technique with certain considerations, namely respondents who live in the area of the Pampang village, Makassar City who have already purchased and consumed Sedaap brand instant noodle products. Data collection from respondents was carried out using a questionnaire. The test used to test the research instrument is the validity test and the reliability test, as well as the classic assumption test which includes the normality test, hetero-elasticity test, and multi correlation test. The data analysis technique in this research is using multiple linear regression test using SPSS for Windows application. The results of the analysis show that the brand has a significant positive effect on purchasing decisions, the price has a significant positive effect on purchasing decisions, and the halal label has a significant positive effect on purchasing decisions. The results of the F test in the data analysis showed that simultaneously the three independent variables, namely Taste (x1), Price (x2), and Halal Label (x3), had a significant positive effect on the dependent variable, namely consumer purchasing decisions (Y).

Keywords: Halal Label, Price, Taste, Consumer Purchase and Period of New Normal

Manufacturing Characteristics for Halal Critical Point Identification in Nutmeg Production System Development Strategy

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Abstract. Nutmeg is a spice plant native to the Maluku islands, which has been traded and cultivated from generation to generation in the form of smallholder plantations in most of the Maluku islands. Most of the nutmeg production system is still carried out in SME's and a few large-scale enterprises produce processed nutmeg in various product forms. The process of making each nutmeg processed product in small industries is currently done separately or independently. On the production floor (shop floor), operating processes that take place separately or independently between one production line and another production line besides having the advantage of ease of planning and controlling production per product item, will integrally cause the following: 1) reduce risk -Risk or system weakness, saving operating costs, increasing customer service, 2) reducing manual work and speeding up production

activities, 3) streamlining, summarizing, protecting and accelerating supply chain and operation processes, 4) becoming more consistent user interface, 5) Potential processing that does not meet certain qualifications such as the quality of raw materials and the quality of Halal products, and others. Although nutmeg is a halal ingredient, there are potential points in the processing that can interfere with the halalness of the processed nutmeg products. This paper will identify potential points of occurrence of non-halal nutmeg products. This research is a qualitative research with descriptive research method. Data collection techniques are observation and interviews. The object of this research is the nutmeg production system as a local commodity, the level of raw material availability is medium to high, involving many components of the system (cross religion and cultural community, entrepreneurs, nutmeg commodities, local governments, national and local industrial policies, sub-system of production planning and control / PPIC, and others), as well as a potential industrial sub-sector, especially for archipelagic areas and far from national industrial centers. This paper uses three level characteristics of manufacturing identification (TLCMI) as an analysis method. This method was chosen because it systematically examines the production system per manufacturing level and as a systemic approach, we use the basic tool of Rich Pictures. The results obtained are modified matrice of TLCMI and the Ichikawa's Diagram to figure out the points. This results is going to be important material for the formulation of a nutmeg corporate strategy in future research.

Keywords: Nutmeg; Halal; Three Level Characteristics of Manufacturing Identification; Rich Pictures; SME

Development of halal industry Indonesia perspective

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Abstract. The halal industry has now grown far beyond the food sector which further expands the economic potential for halal. With a growing consumer base, and growing growth in many parts of the world, the industry is set to become a competitive force in world international trade. The most promising halal markets are the fast growing economies in Asia, the Middle East, Europe and America. The halal industry is no longer limited to F&B because globally, demand is also increasing in other industries including travel, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and fashion. Indonesia (263.9m) occupies 296m - 45.5% of the 648.78m population in ASEAN. 324m (50%) of ASEAN are Muslim. 80% of Muslims in ASEAN live in Indonesia and Malaysia. These two countries represent 51% of ASEAN GDP. ASEAN countries are one of the world's leading suppliers and importers of HALAL certified products in the world. Although these countries compete internationally, there is substantial trade in HALAL products between them. For example Indonesia is the biggest buyer of Malaysian Halal food. This is also a challenge for Indonesia in the future, so that

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it can be more advanced to become a halal producer for ASEAN countries. Data on HALAL Trade - There is no precise classification of HALAL products based on Customs codes and therefore data on actual trade is difficult to obtain. Most Muslim countries do not impose Halal Certificate as a mandatory requirement, except for Indonesia which has enacted a law on halal product assurance since 2014 with Law number 33 of 2014. The purpose of this paper is to show to see Indonesia's progress in developing a more halal industry comprehensive from the perspective and challenges of Indonesia in the future. Indonesia is expected to play an important role in the development of the Halal industry in all sectors of life.

Keyword: Halal Industry, Development of Awareness, collaboration and Halal Perspective

Mercury Exposure and Pulmonary function of Gold Workers in Urban Artisanal Gold Mining Area, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Abstract. The highest global emission of mercury to the atmosphere from anthropogenic sources worldwide including from the combustion of fossil fuel, mainly coal in utility, industry, and transportation. The number of emissions released in the atmosphere is 2190 tons. Artisanal scale gold mining (ASGM) and UAGM activities are a major contribution to emission from the gold production which the processing is uses mercury to amalgamate the gold. The research aims to determine mercury exposure from the atmosphere and to measure the respiratory function of gold workers. Statistical analysis with the chi-square correlation with mercury exposure and pulmonary function. The analysis of scalp hair sample with particle-induced X-ray emissions (PIXE) and atmosphere (ambient air) is a

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flowmeter namely mini vol air sampler, model 2 rol, ZN, SN: 026. The pulmonary function was examined with a portable spirometer. The result shows the mean mercury concentration in the scalp hair of gold workers is 6.18 $\mu\text{g/g}$. The mercury concentration of ambient air in the south, north, east and west are 0.0013 mg/m^3 , 0.0065 mg/m^3 , 0.0271 mg/m^3 and 0.0172 mg/m^3 , respectively. The total of gold workers was examined for a pulmonary function is 54 workers. The normal and dysfunction of respiratory are 18 (33.3%) and 40 (66.7%) workers, respectively. The majority of workers are smokers. They have use of self of protection is 10 (18.5%) workers and 44 (81.5%) workers are not used. They were significantly exposed to intoxicatingly of ambient air mercury with the scalp hair which is the p-value $0.000 < 0.05$, $R^2 = 0.79$. The result also showed that the duration of working is a significant correlation with the pulmonary function. The research study concluded that the UAGM process adds pollution to the environment and also the health problem to the gold workers.

Keywords: Mercury, ambient air pollution, scalp hair, pulmonary function, UAGM.

Halal Ecosystem: An Alternative Sustainable Development Platform

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Abstract. The United Nation formulated sustainable development goals identified seventeen initiatives to be implemented and achieved across the globe by 2030 aiming to elevate the quality of life of global citizen. Eradication of poverty, equal access to education and ensuring food security are the main pillars to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals. The greatest challenge is about ensuring and sustaining adequate supply of quality food at an affordable cost through food security program and initiatives. There is a need to develop a sustainable and conducive ecosystem of non-exploitative to safeguard each global citizen regardless of cultural practices or faith. The ecosystem will serve as building blocks to support a sustainable food security program and initiatives. Halal is a values system and lifestyle subscribed by Muslim which formed almost 25% of global citizen and is the fastest growing religion compare to other faiths. Halal is the benchmark for quality and safety products apart from safeguarding future generation

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through non exploitative of natural environment and resources. A sustainable halal ecosystem provides a conducive environment to govern quality and healthy living, and sustainable lifestyle within the framework of permissible and lawful as defined by the concept of halal, thus provides an alternative platform to support and achieve United Nation initiated Sustainable Development Goals. The halal ecosystem is embedded with universal values and practices comprises closely interdependence economic sectors that include upstream and downstream agricultural activities, services and regulatory. The halal ecosystem effectively supports an uninterrupted halal food supply chain which serve as a core building block for sustainable halal food security. Thus, a sustainable halal ecosystem will serve as a conducive environment to achieve primary goals of sustainable halal food security, availability, and accessibility of quality halal food. Both the sustainable development indicators; eradication of poverty and healthy living are driven and embedded in the halal ecosystem.

Keywords: Halal ecosystem; sustainable development; halal food security and sustainable lifestyle

Decision to Purchase Local Fruits Based on Halal Traceability: An Evidence in Indonesia

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to determine the decision to purchase local Indonesian fruit based on the understanding of halal traceability of local fruit. This study used a quantitative approach, with a sample of 255, namely consumers who purchased local fruit in the last 3 months. Regression analysis is used to analyze the data from the questionnaire in this study. The results showed that halal traceability had a positive and significant effect on local fruit purchasing decisions, as indicated by the equation $Y = 14.885 + 0.251X$. The results of hypothesis testing also prove that there is an influence between halal traceability and local fruit purchasing decisions. While the correlation coefficient is 0.384 which means that the effect is quite strong and the coefficient of determination is 14.8%. The correlation coefficient and the coefficient of determination indicate that there are other variables not examined in this study that influence the local fruit purchasing decisions which are recommended for further investigation.

Keywords: halal traceability, purchase decision, local fruit

The Effect of Krill Oil Supplementation on Blood Glucose Levels in Alloxan-Induced Hyperglycemic Rats

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Abstract. Background: Hyperglycemia is a condition associated with long-term complications and damage of multiple susceptible organs, including the eye, kidney, nerve, and heart. The development of these complications is complex, with the involvement of several mechanisms including increased oxidative stress. Krill oil contains astaxanthin, which is an antioxidant that acts to fight free radicals. Objective. The study aimed to determine the effect of krill oil supplementation on blood glucose levels of alloxan-induced hyperglycemic rats. Method. This was a true experimental pre-and post-control groups. Twenty-four hyperglycemic rats were randomly assigned into four groups. Each group was given different supplementation (placebo, glibenclamide, fish oil, and krill oil) for 14 days. Blood glucose measurements were carried out four times (before and after alloxan induction, day 7, and day 14 after supplementation). Results. The average reduction of blood glucose levels after 7 days and 14 days of supplementation (D7;D14) were as follows: placebo group (56,166;77,833), glibenclamide group (54,16;125,16), fish oil group (70,33;100,33), and krill oil group (103,33;180,16). There were statistically significant difference in the mean reduction of blood glucose levels between groups after 7 days of supplementation ($F(3,20) = 4,513, p=0,014$) and 14 days of supplementation ($F(3,20) = 19,794, p<0,001$). Post-hoc comparisons indicated that the mean reduction of blood glucose levels for the krill oil group was significantly different than all other groups after 7 days and 14 days of supplementation. Conclusion. Supplementation of krill oil for 7–14 days can reduce the blood glucose levels significantly in hyperglycemic rats

Keywords: Krill oil, blood glucose, hyperglycemia

Measuring the Halalness of Medical Drugs Containing Alcohol

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Abstract. Indonesia is a country that has the largest number of Muslims in the world, approximately 80% of the population is Muslim. Every Muslim is instructed only to consume foods and drinks that are halal and beneficial to the body, including medical drugs which are the topic of discussion in this paper. Medical medicine is a drug originating from substances or chemicals and chemically, which is useful in determining diagnosis, preventing, reducing, eliminating, curing diseases or symptoms of diseases, wounds or physical and spiritual disorders in humans or animals, including beautifying the body or body parts. human. The need for halal medicine is still an interesting issue to continue to be discussed considering the large number of requests and also many medicines that contain substances that are prohibited by Islam. The purpose of this paper is to see whether it is halal or haram to consume medical drugs that contain alcohol. The approach discussed in this paper is to use the basis of the Al-Qur'an, Hadith, and Fatwas of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI). The halalness of medical drugs includes three factors, namely the materials used, the production process and product storage. Based on the MUI fatwa, that drinks (including medical syrup types) that contain more than 1% alcohol are haram to consume, except in emergencies. The purpose of an emergency is a situation in which there are no other types of medical drugs available in the area except for medical drugs that contain alcohol. In this regard, a polemichas emerged, namely whether there is currently a situation and condition which is called an emergency, considering that currently there are so many experts in the field of pharmacy and technological sophistication. The result of the discussion of this paper is that if there is a medical drug that does not contain alcohol, then a medical drug that contains alcohol is haram for consumption by Muslims

Keywords: alcohol, halal, medicine

Narrative Review: Genomic Analysis of Pig DNA for The Determination of Properties in Cream Provision

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Abstract. Detection of non-halal ingredients to determine the halal status of each cosmetic and personal care product is important to maintain product quality and consumer confidence. Until now, there are still few studies specifically conducted to detect non-halal ingredients in cosmetic products and not as much as in food products. The purpose of this narrative review is to determine the method of genomic analysis of Pig DNA for the determination of the halalness of whitening cream preparations. The research method used is narrative review. Secondary data used comes from journal articles, proceedings and conferences, online news and official websites that have relationships or keywords that match the topic of study. Articles included in the inclusion criteria were analyzed, extracted, and synthesized, then the evidence was determined so that 8 articles were obtained. The results of the research from the 8 articles presented found that facial whitening cosmetic creams in circulation have the potential to contain non-halal ingredients such as: gelatin and lard.

Keywords: pig dna, genomic, halal, cream

Role of 70% Alcohol in Halal Disinfectant Used

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Abstract. At the end of 2019, a new disease caused by a virus emerged and attacked the respiratory system, this disease is known as the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19). Covid-19 can spread through particles from the sufferer's sneeze or cough that stick to other objects such as clothing or electronic devices from surrounding people. Covid-19 first spread very rapidly in China and is currently spreading to other parts of the country. This pandemic is one of the things that people are worried about, but it can prevent various things. There are many ways to prevent the transmission of Covid-19, one of which is by using disinfectants. Disinfectants are chemicals used to kill or reduce the number of unwanted microorganisms, such as bacteria, fungi, and viruses. One of the active ingredients that is often used in making disinfectants is alcohol. Alcohol is effective against both Gram positive and Gram negative including resistant

pathogens such as Methiciline Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) and Vancomycin Resistant Enterococci (VRE), Micobacterium tuberculosis, and various other fungi and viruses. The purpose of this paper is to see the halal use of disinfectants that use alcohol. This disinfectant is made in several stages, namely first 50 mL of 99.8% acetic acid with 250 mL of distilled water and 700 mL of 98% alcohol into a stirred tank. The stirring motor is turned on and the mixture is stirred for 15-20 minutes. While stirring add 50 mL of liquid soap (sunlight). To get the desired disinfectant content. After 15-20 minutes the stirring tank is turned off and the disinfectant product is ready for use. The purpose of making this disinfectant is as an ingredient for the spraying process as a preventive measure against the corona virus, killing or inhibiting the proliferation of bacteria and viruses. As well as efforts to improve hygiene to prevent the spread of the Corona virus (Covid-19). One of the steps is spraying in vital places or public facilities. This disinfectant spraying work program is useful to anticipate the spread of the Covid-19 virus. In addition, this activity is expected to provide comfort to the community, especially in the South Sulawesi area in doing outdoor activities. In connection with the above, the use of disinfectants containing alcohol is allowed or lawful to use.

Keywords: covid-19, disinfectant, alcohol

Halal Tourism, Representation of The Realy Halal? Case Studies in Indonesia

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Abstract. Majelis Ulama Indonesia (The Indonesian Ulema Council, MUI) has established a halal logo for food and beverages, and the logo is then installed on food product packaging and displayed at the front of restaurants, stalls, cafes and hotels. With the halal logo on display, visitors have assumed that the food and drinks served are halal. This paper aims to present the representation of the halal logo on halal tourism activities in Indonesia and the perception or meaning of the halal logo for tourists. The approach method used is communication semiotics. The research data were obtained through the results of an online-based questionnaire addressed to respondents who had toured South Sulawesi, especially in Toraja. The paper concludes that tourists determine food products and at least halal only by looking at the display of the halal logo in the restaurant, without questioning whether the food and at least is halal. Besides, they did not ask for halal certificates at the restaurants they visited. The results also show that not all restaurants displaying the halal logo have a halal certification from the MUI. Installation of the halal logo aims to communicate to customers that the product is halal.

Keywords: halal tourism, logo of halal, really halal, representation

Budaya Visual Halal (Analisis Wacana Kritis Fairclough Pesan Halal pada Iklan)

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Abstract. Iklan produk kecantikan menggunakan pesan halal pada produknya untuk mengkomodifikasi nilai agama melalui wacana tentang produk kecantikan halal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui 1) wacana yang digunakan untuk mengkomodifikasikan kata halal pada iklan warda skin dan safii 2) konstruksi ideologi dalam iklan wardah skin care dan Safii. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan analisis wacana kritis Fairclough untuk melihat pesan halal yang digunakan pada iklan dalam tiga tradisi yakni visual, tradisi interpretatif dan ideologi. Data utama yang digunakan adalah iklan kosmetik wardah "halal dari awal", dan iklan kosmetika safii "Halal, Natural, Teruji". Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa iklan Wardah dan safii mengkomodifikasi nilai agama melalui wacana tentang kosmetika halal sebagai karakteristik utama khususnya pada kata halal dibagian tubuh iklan hingga penutup. Iklan safii merepresentasikan gaya hidup religius dengan utuh, pesan visual yang ditunjukkan dalam penggunaan warna biru dominan

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mewakili ketenangan dan tanggung jawab menyegarkan dan ramah. Sedangkan visual pada iklan wardah menggunakan warna biru muda lembut secara natural dapat menangkap pesan rileks. Strategi pesan halal yang ditempatkan di awal statemen menambahefektifitas iklan karena membuat penglihatan langsung tertuju pada elemen visual tersebut. Pada level realitas perempuan iklan wardah dan safii menampilkan kulit putih, hidung mancung, mata medium, bibir tipis, dengan menggunakan make up yang sederhana dimana di level ideologi peran kapitalisme untuk melanggengkan idealisme kecantikan yang menjadi standar berkontradiksi dalam tinjauan syari'ah. Terdapat scene yang menampilkan gambar wanita bertabarruj (bersolek) yang menurut pendapat ulama hal tersebut tidak dibolehkan dan jika mengindahkannya, berarti haram

Keywords: iklan, visual, halal

Komunikasi Budaya Kue Tradisional Halal pada Perkawinan Masyarakat Bugis Sidrap

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Abstract. Segala aspek dalam upacara pernikahan memiliki makna yang dalam, mulai dari baju pengantin, pelaminan termasuk kue yang disajikan untuk tamu. Pada masyarakat Bugis Sidrap hidangan penganan yang disajikan pada upacara pernikahan dibuat dengan bahan-bahan baku pilihan dan halal sehingga tidak hanya menghasilkan cita rasa manis dan gurih di lidah, melainkan juga mengandung filosofi dan makna simbolis bagi sang pengantin baru. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui makna komunikasi budaya pada kue tradisional halal di upacara pernikahan di Bugis Sidrap. Menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dan analisis teori interaksionisme simbolik didapatkan hasil makna komunikasi budaya yang terdapat pada kue tradisional tidak terlepas dari kehalalan dari bahan dasar kue tersebut Bannang-bannang/Nennu'-nennu' bahan dasar tepung beras dan gula merah, pasangan suami-istri diharap terus menjalin ikatan rumah tangga tanpa henti, bahkan dalam kondisi yang tersulit sekalipun. Se'ro-se'ro yang berasal dari

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bahan dasar halal yaitu gula, tepung beras, telur dan kanji, kue se'ro-se'ro mengandung makna bahwa pasutri yang nantimembina rumah tangga akan mengisi kehidupan dengan melayani satu sama lain. Barusa'dBarusa dengan bahan utamanya yakni tepung beras berhubungan dengan filosofi pernikahan, yakni agar usia rumah tangga pasangan bisa abadi hingga maut memisahkan. Ajoa terbuat dari tepung beras bermakna bahwa pasangan suami-istri harus saling membantu dan mendukung satu sama lain demi satu tujuan. Cucuru' Bayao yang mempunyai rasa manis yang kuat, bahan bakunya adalah tepung beras, puluhan kuning telur, kacang kenari sebagai isi serta gula pasir. Rasa manis cucuru' bayao disebut sebagai harapan bagi pasangan yang menikah agar kehidupan rumah tangga mereka dipenuhi rasa manisnya memadu kasih serta kebahagiaan. Sikaporo'y mengandung filosofi sebagai harapan bahwa pasangan suami-istri yang mantap membina rumah tangga akan berperangai lembut satu sama lain. Ka'tirisala memiliki bahan dasar beras ketan hitam, gula mewakili dua sisi hidup berumah tangga. Ada suka duka, lembut dan kerasnya masalah yang bakal dilalui pasutri. Namun, suami-istri yang menikah diharapkan tabah demi melewati segala ujian

Keywords: komunikasi budaya, kue tradisional, halal

Halal Tourism and The Spread of Islam in South Sulawesi in The Sociological Perspective of Communication

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Abstract. This article aims to examine the relationship between halal tourism and the spread of Islam in South Sulawesi from the perspective of Sociology of Communication. In the history of the spread of Islam in South Sulawesi, it was recorded as a form of travel for 3 (three) muballiqs, namely Datok Ribandang in Gowa-Tallo, Datok Sulaeman in Luwu, and Datok Ditiro in Bulukumba. Prominent commitments to halal issues in the early spread of Islam in South Sulawesi, including Petta Pao (brother of Datok Pattimang Raja Luwu) who accepted Islam for the first time as the official religion of the Luwu kingdom, was killed by his nephew (andi Abdullah bin Datok Pattimang) for not fulfilling the agreement to stop eating pork. Likewise, Syekh Yusuf's departure from Gowa Makassar for Banten was related to the habits of the Gowa-Makassar people at that time being drunk because of liquor. Therefore, it can be said that there are strong roots

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related to halal issues in the history of the spread of Islam in South Sulawesi. The object of this study is halal tourism and the spread of Islamic values as well as the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure such as halal food, lodging / hotels and tourist destinations related to halal issues. The method used is literature review, observation and interviews. Based on this study, the results show that the people of South Sulawesi currently consist of 4 (four) tribes, namely the Bugis, Makassar, Mandar and Toraja tribes spread into 24 districts and cities. Based on the 2018 population census, the majority of the population of South Sulawesi adheres to Islam as many as 7,200,938 (82.09%) of 8,771,970 people, and Makassar City ranks as the largest of the population, amounting to 1,671,001 people. Sociologically, the people of South Sulawesi, as the biggest Muslim adherents, color people's lives. The social and cultural conditions of the people of South Sulawesi, which are predominantly Muslim, are important issues for Muslim tourists' trips as a form of guarantee of halalness and comfort in traveling. In the sociological perspective of communication, Muslim tourism travel carries Islamic symbols that can influence the local community where they visit. Likewise, on the other hand, Muslim tourists will get new experiences related to the culture adopted by the local community, so that there will be cultural exchanges that influence each other. Based on this study, it can be concluded that there are strong roots in the history of the spread of Islam in South Sulawesi related to halal issues. , and this becomes relevant in the spread of Islamic values today through halal tourism. The availability of facilities and infrastructure, both lodging / hotels, culinary and tourist destinations, is sufficient to provide support in supporting the smooth running of halal tourism in South Sulawesi in general and Makassar in particular.

Keywords: tourism, halal, perspective, sociology-communication

The Role of Theory of Planned Behavior and Religiosity on Muslim Consumer Intentions of The Halal Marketplace

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Abstract. Today, Halal has become the world's lifestyle and is increasingly universally accepted. In the 2019-2024 Indonesian Sharia Economic Master Plan (MEKSI) recommends strengthening the digital economy whose important target is the halal marketplace. This study aims to analyze the understanding and role of Theory of Planned Behavior and Religiosity on Muslim consumer intentions in shopping at the halal marketplace. In this study, the method used is a quantitative method with multiple linear regression analysis as a method of analyzing research data. The results showed that the understanding of Muslim consumers towards the halal market was good. The higher a person's education, the better his understanding of the halal market. The factors in Theory of Planned Behavior and Religiosity simultaneously and partially have a significant role on the intention of Muslim consumers to shop at the halal marketplace.

Keywords: theory of planned behaviour, religiosity, halal, marketplace

Pengungkapan Makna Kalimat dalam Sebuah Wacana di Facebook Sebagai Dugaan Kasus Pencemaran Nama Baik (Kajian Linguistik Forensik)

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Abstrak. Makalah ini membahas makna yang terkandung dalam kata dan kalimat yang diduga mengandung pencemaran nama baik. Selain itu tulisan ini bertujuan memberi informasi kepada masyarakat tentang penggunaan kata dan kalimat yang memiliki potensi ujaran kebencian dan pencemaran nama baik. Sehingga pengguna media online berhati-hati dalam menyusun kata dan kalimat menggunakan media online. Rumusan masalah adalah bagaimanakah kandungan makna setiap kalimat dalam sebuah wacana bermuatan pencemaran nama baik dan ujaran kebencian. Metode pembahasan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan semantik. Penyediaan data dilakukan dengan metode dokumentasi berupa tuturan netizen pada kolom komentar yang mengandung ujaran pencemaran nama baik. Dengan. Data linguistik pada kasus tersebut dianalisis dengan teori semantik. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa kalimat yang diposting merupakan satu kesatuan bentuk kebahasaan yang saling berhubungan membentuk sebuah wacana yang tergolong pencemaran nama baik. Oleh karena itu hasil analisis ini dapat dimanfaatkan oleh penyidik sebagai salah satu dasar penyusunan Berita Acara Penyidikan (BAP) serta pengambilan keputusan untuk saksi hukum

Kata Kunci: pencemaran nama baik, semantik, media sosial, dan linguistik forensik

Phenomenon of The Rise of Sharia Tourism: A Case Study in Central Java Great Mosque

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Abstract. The purpose of this research is to find out, describe, analyze and reveal the causes of the rise of sharia tourism among the people of Central Java which is currently a phenomenon and to find out whether the Grand Mosque of Central Java has met the criteria as an organizer of sharia tourism. This type of research uses field research (field research). The approach used is a qualitative approach that is juridical-sociological. Data collection methods are through interviews, documentation, direct field observation and documentation. The occurrence of the phenomenon of sharia tourism in Central Java has happened a long time ago, with the many tombs of the guardians making religious tourism develop rapidly in Central Java. Islamic community culture is also an important cause of the rise of sharia tourism in Central Java, in other words, the Islamic community in Central Java demands that all aspects of life do not violate Islamic religious norms. The concept of sharia tourism is an actualization of the concept to Islam where the values of halal and

haram are the main benchmarks. As for the factors that cause sharia-based tourism in addition to fulfilling spiritual needs, the development of tourist object destinations, today the factors of sharia tourism which have a wider scope such as outdoor tourism, museum tours, artificial tourism and mosques that have a unique architecture are the cause. the increasing number of sharia tourism in the community. Nowadays a mosque is not only a place of worship for Muslims but also a place that has multiple functions such as an attractive tourist destination, architectural beauty and history, which attracts people during their visits to mosques with historical and architectural stories. The Grand Mosque of Central Java, located in the city of Semarang, is a mosque that organizes sharia-based tours, has many facilities that match the criteria as a sharia-based tourist attraction. There are many objects that can be visited when it comes to the Great Mosque of Central Java, which of course has strict regulations for visitors who come to stay within the corridor of sharia in organizing it as a tourist attraction. By weighing 3 (three) elements, namely access, attractions and facilities, the Grand Mosque of Central Java has met the criteria as an organizer of sharia-based tourism objects

Keywords: sharia tourism, halal tourism, grand mosque, phenomena

Terminology of Net Profit in Islamic Perspective

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Abstract. It is commonplace when every company wants profit or what we are more familiar with is profit. Profit is the orientation and purpose of the company. Many ways are used to achieve goals that are only profit. Islam views every muamalah activity as permissible. It is also not wrong that the company is made to generate maximum profit. However, Islam does not make world profit the main goal. Islam assesses actual profit from a different perspective, based on the Al-Qur'an and Hadith. In the financial statements, it cannot be separated from the reporting of the benefits that have been obtained. The results of the profit reporting can be seen in the final net income results. The use of terms or net income terminology is the booster that drives this research. The purpose of this research is to examine how Islam views real profit, net profit, which is not just a value, the numbers that are neatly plastered on the financial statements. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with a data approach comparing data obtained from secondary data, previous research and other literature reviews

Keywords: Net income; terminology; Islamic perspective

The Synergy of Tigo Tungku Sajarangan and Government in The Development of Halal Tourism

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Abstract. This study aims to obtain a comprehensive description on the synergy of Tigo Tungku Sajarangan and Government in the development of halal tourism. Halal tourism is a new tourism industry that has strong competitiveness. The Indonesian government provides full support for its development. It supports the increase and strengthening of income in the tourism sector. The Tigo Tungku Sajarangan has an important role in policy making in the Minangkabau community. It is a traditional leadership model. This study uses a qualitative research design with a phenomenographic approach that seeks to understand the perspectives, thoughts and experiences of Tigo Tungku Sajarangan and Government in realizing halal tourism development in West Sumatra. The results show that there are a number of problems related to synergy in the development of halal tourism in West Sumatra, There is no common vision, cooperation and coordination between Tigo Tungku Sajarangan and government. The key to the successful implementation of halal tourism development in West Sumatra is unity of vision, joint commitment and coordination among Tungku Tigo Sajarangan and Government. Policies will be maximally achieved when the roles and functions of tigo tungku sajarangan and the government run in their corridors.

Keywords: halal tourism, synergy, tigo tungku sajarangan, government, policy.

Potensi wisata halal di indonesia: peluang, tantangan dan prospek

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Abstract. Belakangan ini, wisata halal muncul sebagai pariwisata yang menggiurkan baik di destinasi Negara Muslim maupun non-Muslim. Untuk waktu yang lama, industri pariwisata telah eksklusif terhadap Muslim karena dipagari oleh apa yang disebut kegiatan "Haram". Namun, saat ini permasalahan ini sedang diselesaikan melalui wisata Halal sehingga semakin banyak umat Islam yang kini terlibat dalam pariwisata tanpa perlu mengorbankan agamanya. Negara-negara seperti Malaysia, Turki, Indonesia dan Singapura sudah masuk ke pariwisata Halal. Meskipun wisata halal terbuka untuk pelanggan muslim maupun non-Muslim, para pemangku kepentingan termasuk para ulama di lapangan telah mengembangkan kesalahpahaman bahwa wisata Halal hanya untuk umat Islam. Namun, dalam praktiknya, itu sesuai dengan Syariah tetapi terbuka untuk semua. Tak ayal, Indonesia bisa menjadi salah satu penerima manfaat utama perkembangan pariwisata Halal. Posisi Indonesia geopolitiknya untuk dunia Islam memungkinkannya untuk menangkap permintaan wisatawan halal dunia Islam. Dalam makalah ini, literatur dan penelitian sebelumnya di daerah tersebut telah dianalisis. Baik peluang maupun tantangan yang akan dihadapi Indonesia saat menerapkan wisata halal juga telah diinventarisasi dan dianalisis. Dengan demikian, penerapan pariwisata Halal dalam konteks Indonesia telah diakras dengan baik. Temuan penelitian ini mengungkapkan adanya kesalahpahaman dan kesalahpahaman di kalangan pemangku kepentingan dan ulama tentang konsep wisata Halal. Tidak ada definisi yang jelas yang diberikan untuk pariwisata Halal. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga menyetujui bahwa Indonesia memiliki peluang potensial dan tantangan untuk mengembangkan pariwisata Halal.

Keywords: halal tourism, indonesia, tourist product, tourism perception

Children's Education in The Al-Qur'an: Study of The Methods and Values of Educational the Prophet Ibrahim (Surah Aş-Şāffāt Verses 85-113)

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Abstract. The impact of globalization creates a wide range of negative behaviors and actions in early childhood, resulting in degradation of morality and religiosity. The purpose of the research is to know the concept of Islamic education and the methods and values developed by Nabi Ibrahim in qş children's education. aş-Şāffāt verses 85-113. This research uses a philological/semantic approach. concerning verses of the Qur'an Surah Aş-Şāffāt Verses 85-113, with the type of library research. The primary sources in this study are the Qur'an surah aş-Şāffāt verse 85-113, and secondary sources include commentary books, such as: "Tafsir Al-Azhār", by Buya Hamka, Tafsir Al-Mishbāh, the Quraish Shihab, the Qur'an and its Interpretation, and others. Data collection techniques using library research techniques. With the method of data collection using the documentation method by using content analysis. The results of the study that the method used

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by Ibrahim in surah ash-Shaffat verse 85-113 in the education of the child include the method of tazkiyah (chastity), the method of choosing the environment, the method of having vision, mission and purpose, the method of communication, the method of building the spirit of sacrifice to obtain the sacrifice, the love and help of Allah Swt., and the method of giving gifts (rewards). The values developed by Ibrahim in surah ash-Shaffat verse 85-113 in children's education are the value of faith, the value of prayer, the value of democratic attitudes, the value of patience, the value of tawakal (surrender) and the value of humanization. The concept of Islamic education as a process of a series of activities to humanize people, or efforts to help people to be able to manifest themselves according to the dignity of their humanity, based on divine messages with attitudes and personalities of totality submit themselves to Him in all aspects of life in search of His dignity

Keywords: child, method, islamic education values

Consumer Protection Perspective Based on The Implementation of Food Product Halal Certification in Makassar

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Abstract. Makassar City has the largest Muslim population in Province of South Sulawesi, reaching 88.33% with a total of 500 restaurants and So, only 11 or around 2.2% of those with halal certification from the Board of Food and Drug Product, Medicine and Cosmetics (LPPOM) MUI South Sulawesi. In terms of if, it refers to Law Number 33 year 2014 concerning in Law of Assurance of Halal Product (JPH Law) and it was only effective on 17 October 2019 and is also the first law in the world. With the existence of the JPH Law, it is hoped that the community, especially Muslims, can guarantee their halal food products. The low number of food products that are halal certified is due to the lack of socialization by the authorities such as the LPPOM MUI South Sulawesi, which raises public doubts about consuming food products that do not have halal certification.

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The purpose of this study is to determine and analyze (1) the level of legal awareness of consumers in choosing halal-certified food products in Makassar City, (2) the role of halal certification bodies for food products, and (3) the level of legal awareness of business entrepreneur in implementing halal certification of products food. The analytical method used is descriptive quantitative through phenomena in the form of numerical data resulting from incidental questionnaires to respondents found in restaurants. The research results found that (1) the level of legal awareness of consumers in choosing food products that are halal certified is very important, (2) the role of halal certification in restaurants can increase the number of consumers /customers, and (3) the level of legal awareness of restaurant business entrepreneur in implementing sustainability. Certification of food product halalness is still low. The conclusion is that consumer legal awareness is very high, having halal certification can increase the number of consumers / customers, and the legal awareness of business actors in enforcing the product halal certification is still low.

Keywords: consumer protection; consumer legal awareness; sustainability of the role of halal certification; and legal awareness of business entrepreneur

Facilitating The Halal Certification of Msmes's Products in Central Kalimantan: A Legal Review

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Abstract. This study was aimed to explore the efforts of the regional government of Central Kalimantan Province in facilitating the halal certification for products of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and legal constraints in carrying out these efforts. This study applied a juridical empirical by using both of statutory and conceptual approaches. The results are: 1. The efforts made by the Regional Government of Central Kalimantan Province consist of a) Conducting socialization and fostering of IKM regarding halal certification. b). Facilitating the halal certification of new IKM entrepreneurs in the Central Kalimantan region every year through the Central Kalimantan Provincial Disdagperin and the Palangkaraya City MSMEs Disperindagkop, Pulang Pisau Regency and Kapuas Regency, and the Ministry of Religion Office of Central Kalimantan (2018). The drawbacks are the weak coordination between the provincial and district levels and the very limited aid budget due to the lack of the APBD.2. There is legal uncertainty regarding the institution in charge of facilitating halal certification for MSMEs.

Keywords: MSMEs, Halal Certification, Legal certainty

The Issue of Self-Halal Declaration Follows BPJPH Standards for Micro and Small Businesses in The Insertion of Article 4A in Job Creation Law No.11 Year 2020 Against Law No.33 JPH Year 2014

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Abstract. This research will explore The Job Creation Law No. 11 Year 2020, especially the insertion of Article 4A considering Law No. 33 Year 2014 on Halal Product Guarantee. The law governs how the government requires all products circulating in the community to have a clarity in the form of certification whether the product is halal or not. This is confirmed in the Qur'an, Surah Al-Baqarah verse 168 and Hadith of the Prophet (s). One must not harm himself or bring harm to others (Laa Dharara walaa dhirar)". While the Al-Qaidah proposal says that:"general benefit must take precedence over special benefit (almashlahatul ammah muqaddamun min mashlahatil khashshah)". Halal Product Guarantee Law serves to protect people who in their lives require halal requirements according to Islamic

sharia for products used or consumed. However, Insertion in Article 4A of the Law states: Article 1, for Micro and Small businesses, halal certified obligations as referred to in Article 4 are based on statements of Micro and Small businesses. While Article 2 of the statement of Micro and Small businesses as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out based on halal standards set by BPJPH. The basic problem of insertion Article 4A are as follows: Consumer protection of halal products becomes uncertain with the permission of Micro and Small business manufacturers to declare themselves about their halal products on condition that they follow BPJPH standards. Second, the declaration of its own halalness in the absence of the authorities in establishing and ensure halalness is a leak of protection permissible by the Law itself. Third, halal declarations by manufacturers without any authorities could conflict with consumer protection principles. And fourth, the certificate for a product issued by the authorities is different from the certificate issued by an unauthorized person. Meanwhile, the technical problems that micro and small businesses have include: the diverse background of micro and small entrepreneurs, as well as the knowledge of the halalness of products from a wide range of micro and small entrepreneurs that are still relatively low and diverse will be a problem in determining the halalness of products in a sharia if it is done individually. With qualitative methods, this research will describe leaks that will occur if article 4A insertion is not fixed which is community as a consumer will become the victim. The novelty of this research lies to the effort to find the solution so that the leak of article 4A insertion does not occur, therefore the consumer interests could be protected.

Keywords: warranty; products; halal; laws; certification

Risk Analysis Of Supply Chain Using Method House Of Risk In Small Industry-Mataram Macoa

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Abstract. Small Industry Joint Business Group- Mataram Macoa isa cocoa industry . The cocoa industry can produce chocolate with a cocoa material capacity of 87 kg per month or 1.0444 tons per year. Based on data from the Polewali Mandar Regency Statistics Agency, in 2018 the chocolate industry has a prospect that is still less proven with the data from BPS Polewali Mandar Regency, there is only 1 group of cocoa industry centers and the number of business units is 1 unit (BPS Polewali Mandar Regency,2018). The company does not currently have a structured risk management to identify and mitigate risks that occur, especially in the supply chain function. By using the House of Risk method, the risks that may arise and their causes can be identified to simultaneously find ways to mitigate these risks to improve the operational quality of the Small Industry Joint Business Group Mataram Macoa and open opportunities to detect profitable business opportunities for the company. The

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purpose of this paper is to determine the causes of the dominant risk and design response measures in Small Industry Joint Business Group Mataram Macoa. The basic method of writing is descriptive method and is implemented by using a case study method through a quantitative approach. The selection of respondents was carried out using purposive sampling technique. Methods of data collection by observation, in-depth interviews, questionnaires, and literature study. The results of this paper indicate that in the activity plan there are 2 risks, in source activity there are 5 risks, in make activities there are 5 risks, in delivery activities there are 3 risks, and in return activities there is 1 risk. The risk treatment plan is designed to reduce the risk status for each risk event using a risk matrix.

Keyword: risk analysis, supply chain, house of risk and small industry

Stakeholder perceptions about stunting in majene district

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Abstract. The high incidence of stunting in Majene district is inseparable from a misperception among stakeholders that can influence policies on prevention and control of stunting in an integrated manner. This study aims to analyze and study in-depth the perceptions of stakeholders about stunting in Majene Regency, West Sulawesi in 2020. This study uses a Quasi-Qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data collection was carried out using in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and documentation. Stakeholders for stunting control in Majene Regency were selected based on purposive sampling, namely from the Health Office, Education Office, Women Empowerment and Child Protection Service, Ministry of Religion, Regional development planning agencies as the Stunting Handling Task Force, and Sendana I Primary Health Care, Majene Regency. The results showed that there were

differences in perceptions among stakeholders regarding stunting. Stakeholders have the perception that stunting is a condition of failure to thrive due to chronic malnutrition for a long period, the impact of stunting is that children experience impaired growth and development, have no competitiveness, and have low catching power. Each stakeholder has different views regarding the prevention and management of stunting based on their respective job duties. This study concludes that there are differences in perceptions among stakeholders regarding the causes, impacts, and prevention and handling of stunting, which are not only based on their knowledge but also based on job duties. It takes a common perception among stakeholders to maximize efforts to control stunting in a convergent manner.

Keywords: perception, stakeholders, stunting

The Role of The Electoral Commission (KPU) in Improving The Quality of Democracy in Gorontalo City

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Abstract. Elections are part of a democracy that demands the role of the KPU to continue to increase public participation, especially in politics. This is closely related to one of the indicators to measure the quality of democracy i.e. people's involvement in elections. Gorontalo province is one of the provinces with a good democracy index and is above the national average. This research aims to describe the role of KPU in improving the quality of democracy in Gorontalo City which is the location sampled in this study by focusing on institutional development and socialization. This research uses qualitative descriptive methods and data collection through observation, interview and documentation. The results showed that KPU has carried out socialization activities in accordance with technical instructions from the Indonesian KPU and all forms of socialization were welcomed by the people of Gorontalo City who were seen from the jumlah of voters who reached the figure of 81%. Meanwhile, in institutional development, KPU Kota Gorontalo develops institutional capacity through interventions that tend to be institutional/institutional-level interventions.

Keywords: community participation; Democracy; KPU

How to Calculate Gold Trading Zakat and Its Distribution: Analysis of Gold Traders at Watampone Central Market

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Abstract. Zakat traded gold can be seen from two sides, namely from the side of gold and from the side of trade. As a result, in the field there are differences in how to calculate the amount of zakat, determine the nisab, haul and the time of distribution. The existence of these differences causes no standard unit used, so that it has an impact on the weak legal certainty of zakat gold trading, so that it needs to be handled by scholars and academics by first doing research. After conducting the research, it was found that the gold traders at the Watampone Central Market did two ways in the process of calculating and distributing zakat. There are those who count because of their gold (according to the Maliki school of thought), and some are counting because of their trade (according to the jumhur school of thought). There are those who combine gold merchandise with other capital including money (according to the jumhur school of thought), some are separating them (according to the Maliki school of thought). There are those who pay zakat in the form of money (according to the jumhur school of thought) and there are also those who issue zakat in the form of goods / gold (according to the Syafi'i school of thought). They use the same nisab, which is following the golden ratio, but the amount is different. During the distribution of zakat on the gold trade, there are those who issue it at the end of the syamsiyah year and some are issued in the month of Ramadan. Meanwhile according to jurisprudence that all religious obligations include zakat, it must be issued based on the Qamariyah year and the haul is calculated from the day / date of the first start of trading. As a follow-up to the results of this study, it is suggested: To the local government, the ministry of religion and IAIN Bone to formulate a standard guideline for zakat trading in gold and disseminate it to gold traders in order to create uniformity and legal certainty.

Keyword: Gold Trading Zakat, Watampone, Central Market

The Integration of Profession Zakat Management in Gorontalo Province to Law Number 23 of 2011 on Zakat Management

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Abstract. This study aims to review the existence of profession zakat management policies in Gorontalo Province both in terms of collection aspects and distribution aspects. The policy was analyzed by drawing an integration line among regional policies or regulations to Law Number 23 of 2011 on Zakat Management. In addition, an integral line of the regional regulations in Gorontalo province region elaborated the implementation that referred to the principle of zakat management resulting in a new finding namely the needs for strengthening the legal basis and uniformity of perception in managing profession zakat in Gorontalo province. The author used a normative juridical method with statutory approach, i.e. analyzing and describing the laws and regulations related to Management of Zakat, especially the articles on profession zakat collection and distribution in Zakat Management Regional Regulations in Gorontalo Province and its integration to Law Number 23 of 2011 concerning Zakat Management. The results showed that the management of profession zakat in Gorontalo region was integrated with the Management Law from an institutional perspective that was the optimal role of BAZNAS (Indonesian National Zakat Foundation) in the region. However, in terms of operational collection and distribution, each region in Gorontalo had a different and not integrated systematics in particular profession zakat. Therefore, the legal basis for the management of profession zakat in Gorontalo needs to be strengthened and directed a concrete legal system.

Keywords: Integration; Management; Profession zakat, Gorontalo

Regional Head Election in Covid-19 Pandemic: Between Political Rights and Public Safety

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Abstract. This article aims to explain and analyze government policies during the pandemic, namely regional head elections from a legal and human rights perspective. Since the implementation of the direct election system, public participation in regional elections has become a measure of progress in democracy and local autonomy in Indonesia. However, since the Covid-19 pandemic hit, people have been forced to enter a new chapter of life by implementing Covid-19 prevention habits and protocols or the-so called "new normal". The government decision to continue holding the regional election in the midst of a pandemic situation generated controversy and faced a number of challenges. Among other things, the extent to which the importance of holding the election as the fulfillment of the political rights compared to the public's right to health and safety. This legal research is a doctrinal research which conducted using a conceptual, statutory and the case approach. The data will be described in a descriptive-prescriptive manner through qualitative analysis.

Keywords: Regional Head Election; Political Rights; Public Safety & Health

Analysis of Islamic Law on Unwashed Eggs (Case Study of Fried Rice Sellers in Berau Regency)

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Abstract. The Ulama' differed on whether or not the eggs contained uncleanness when hatched, so there was also a disagreement about whether or not the eggs should be washed before use. The purpose of this study is to find out the analysis of Islamic law against unwashed eggs (case study of fried rice sellers in Berau Regency). The research method used is a mixed research method, combining qualitative research methods and quantitative research methods. The results showed that Ulama' differed on the status of animal eggs when hatched, whether they contained uncleanness or not so that dissent resulted in different implications. The opinion of the scholars who say eggs are unclean, then eggs should be washed before cooking, because unclean foods are forbidden to eat. While the opinion of the egg is not unclean based on the opinion of Imam Nawawi "the egg of the animal eaten by the flesh is holy" and Ibn Ash Shabbagh's opinion in his fatwa says that "the outer skin of the egg is not obligatory to be washed". Based on the results of the interview, from a sample of 95 fried rice sellers, 50 percent answered unwashed eggs before cooking for buyers.

Keywords: unwashed eggs, fried rice seller, Islamic law

The Impact of Land Fires on Public Health: Seeking A Legal Basis for The State Responsibility

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Abstract. The paper entitled "The Impact of Land Fires on Public Health: Seeking a legal basis for the state responsibility" discusses about the haze originates from land fire in the districts of Ogan Ilir, Ogan Komering Ilir, Banyuasin and Musi Banyuasin. This catastrophe is an annual problem occurs during the long dry season. The year 2015, 2017, 2018 and 2019 were massive land fire and haze and number of people in those regions suffered from URSTI (Upper Respiratory Tract Infection)(ISPA). La Nina and El Nino had contribution to land fire and haze. Herein, the people's environmental rights had been infringed, the right of which guaranteed in the 1945 Indonesian Constitution and legally protected under the Human

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Rights Law of 1999 and also the Environmental Law of 2009. In addition to hunt for legal foundation for the Government and the Corporation have impaired human rights but also quest the State Responsibility for the ignorance of the land fire and haze. These are the problems raised in this paper. Data collected in four regions above shows that large palm plantations during those years did not burn the land. Nonetheless, local communities clearing the land for palm plantations. It is questionable whether the Government is responsible for the ignorance for the haze that hit the people in four districts and the neighboring countries. It is also questionable whether the community can be held accountable for burning the land. Due to lack of environment and human rights laws enforcement The conclusion may be drown up here that It is difficult to sue the local communities for reason of human rights violation but it is the Government's responsibility to provide community health funding to heal the URSTI.

Keywords: constitutional rights; environmental right; human rights; land fire; haze; palm plantation

Effectiveness of Providing Credit of Community Business on UMKM Productivity and Development

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Abstract. Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR) Program is a policy made by the government that aims to help the UMKM in carrying out their business. The problem at this time is that there are many business actors who are unable to repay KUR loans because they are caused by problems from bad businessmen. Therefore, in research one dimension that must be analyzed is the effectiveness of KUR administration. The purpose of this study is to determine the effectiveness of Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR) on the productivity and development of UMKM. This research is a quantitative research with case study method in the City of Palopo City and surrounding areas. The analytical tool used is Multiple Linear Regression using the help of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 20.0 application. Data sources used are primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques using interviews and questionnaires to UMKM who took KUR at the Bank BRI Central Market Unit Palopo City who have businesses around the Central Business District of Palopo City as many as 80 respondents. Observation and analysis of documents sourced from PT.BRI (Persero) Palopo City Central Market Unit, Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) of Palopo City and online media. Based on the

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Regression analysis, the results show that the effectiveness of the provision of assistance for People's Business Credit is very positive effect on the productivity of UMKM and the development of UMKM in the Commercial Center of Palopo City and surrounding areas. The results of the study found that there were omissions from HR that were often found during the giving process Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR) Program. Nevertheless, this weakness does not significantly influence the granting of Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR) to PT.BRI (Persero) Palopo City Central Market Unit.

Keywords: effectiveness, giving KUR, productivity, UMKM development

Development of Local Organization Capacity in Implementation of Village Fund Management in Bontocani District Bone Regency Indonesia

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Abstract. The purposes of this research are to explain the development of local organizational capacity in implementation of Village Fund Management. A qualitative method was applied with a case study as a research strategy. The types of data in this study are primary and secondary data and the data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews and documentation. The data thus were analyzed through several stages, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion / verification. The research findings show that : Human resources requires increased competency through various capacity development programs. Limited infrastructure, technology and budget allocations. In addition, weak leadership causes the implementation of duties and responsibilities at the lower level to be ineffective. Implementation of planning activities does not effective. Then other stakeholders cannot contribute greatly because they are involved in a limited way.

Keywords: local organization capacity, policy implementation, village fund management

Dissemination of information strategy: requirements for issuing population documents

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Abstract. There are still many people in Enrekang Regency who replace the insured file. Requirements for Dissemination of Population Information in Enrekang Regency are not evenly distributed. The research objective was to determine the strategy for disseminating information on the requirements for population documents at the Enrekang Regency Population and Civil Registry Office. In this study using the type of case study research by looking for qualitative. Data collection techniques carried out with documentation, non-participant observation, and interviews. The number of speakers is 10

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people consisting of the Head of the Population Registration Service Division, the Head of the Civil Registration Service Division, the Head of the Population and Civil Registration Agency Enrekang Regency, Information Service Officer for the Population and Civil Registry Office, 3 people from the village and 3 heads of the Village / Lurah. The results showed how the dissemination of information regarding population regulations implemented by the Enrekang Population and Civil Registration Agency continued to pay attention to the communicator, communicant, message, and media communication. The Enrekang Regency Population and Civil Registration Agency apply the communication strategy, communication planning, communication planning, and communication evaluation.

Keywords: Communication Strategy; Requirements for Population Documents; Population and Civil Registration Agency

Advocacy Communication for The Empowerment of The Poor

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Abstract. The condition and situation of the community increasingly covered by various problems, especially the poor, require approaches and efforts that can provide solutions to overcome them. Many development programs implemented to alleviate poverty, such as social security assistance, business credit, human resource development, and other empowerment activities, still show less maximum results, so that other efforts are required to overcome them. One of the efforts with a sustainable process that can be developed is to empower the poor through the advocacy communication approach. The advocacy communication for empowerment is organized by influencing the community or community groups through certain messages to convey changes in policies or practices that occur in society. This study aimed at developing a model for the poor through advocacy communication activities. The method used is a descriptive qualitative approach with a literature review and literature study. The results indicated that the advocacy communication approach for empowering the poor can be carried out through input, process, output, and impact patterns.

Keywords: advocacy communication; empowerment; the poor

Innovation Rural: A Case Study in Wiringtasi Village, Pinrang District

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Abstract. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has made rural development a priority for accelerating national development. One of the partner villages of Universitas Muslim Indonesia, located in Wiringtasi Village, Pinrang Regency, has been designated as a national priority village since 2013. During the seven years of Wiringtasi Village management, after the determination of priority villages, it was found that there was an indication that overall improvement in the management of the village potential was

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needed. The elementary problem is the low level of innovation in the management of natural resources and village human resources. The research method (1) document study and review of research results; (2) risk analysis and risk mitigation; and (3) Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Data were analyzed using the RAPPFISH tool. Village innovation performance has weaknesses in the dimensions of resource development (0.01), innovation development system (0.02), utilization of innovation (0.02), and acquisition of added value (0.05). The components of community activity (0.09) and sustainability efforts (0.10) are the basic assets in encouraging innovation. Innovations are recommended in the development of potential local businesses as well as business profitability and productivity.

Keywords: village, innovation, performance, added value, productivity

The Moderator Effect of Spiritual Intelligence on Self-Concept and Organizational Culture Toward Self-Regulated Learning During Online Learning Policies

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Abstract. The presence of the COVID-19 pandemic presents an online learning policy in the field of education. This requires students to have good self-regulated learning. However, online learning policies that are implemented without proper preparation present various problems. One of them is among students who do not have good self-regulated learning during the online learning policy period. This is influenced by various factors, so this study aims to determine the various factors that influence student self-regulated learning. Specifically, the objectives of this study were to determine: (1) the effect of self-concept on self-regulated learning, (2) the effect of organizational culture on self-regulated learning, (3) the effect of

self-concept, which is moderated by spiritual intelligence on self-regulated learning, and (4) the effect of organizational culture moderated by spiritual intelligence on self-regulated learning. This research is a quantitative research. The population of this study were all students in Tadris IPS Fakultas Tarbiyah Institut Agama Islam Negeri Parepare in 2017-2019, totaling 154 students. The sample was 111 students based on the Slovin formula. Data collection techniques used questionnaires and documentation. The research hypothesis testing was carried out using the SmartPLS software. The results of the study are: (1) there is no positive and significant effect of self-concept on self-regulated learning with P values $0.739 > 0.05$, which means that H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected, (2) there is a positive and significant effect of organizational culture on self-regulated learning with P values $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. (3) spiritual intelligence is unable to moderate the effect of self-concept on self-regulated learning with P values $0.820 > 0.05$, which means that H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected, (4) spiritual intelligence is not able to moderate the effect of organizational culture on self-regulated learning with P values of $0.683 > 0.05$ which means that H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. From the results of this study, it can be concluded that the organization must improve the quality of culture to see the significant effect on self-regulated learning during online learning policies. This can be done by paying attention to the rules that are guided, various habits, vision and mission, the attitudes of the members of the organization, the motto that is held firmly, and the relationships between the members of the organization, and their belief patterns.

Keywords: online learning policies, organizational culture, self concept, self regulated learning, spiritual intelligence

Digital Transformation and Online Learning Policy Anomaly During The Covid-19 Pandemic (Policy Study on The Use of Online Applications at Fakultas Tarbiyah Institut Agama Islam Negeri Parepare)

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Abstract. This study discusses digital transformation and anomalies of online learning policies during the Covid-19 pandemic (Study of policies on the use of online applications at Fakultas Tarbiyah Institut Agama Islam Negeri Parepare).The problem raised is how the effect of online learning policies as a result of the digital transformation of information-technology.This research is a qualitative research located at FakultasTarbiyahInstitut Agama Islam NegeriParepare.The informants in this study were 100 lecturers and students at FakultasTarbiyah who were selected randomly. Data collection techniques: through questionnaires and online interviews.The

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findings of the study are the online learning policy by borrowing the digital transformation paradigm and the effect it causes is not only a positive impact in supporting the continuity of learning at Fakultas Tarbiyah, but the impact it causes is a kind of anomaly. The anomaly that is meant is a condition that is not normal from the previous condition and changes the mindset of the academic community at Fakultas Tarbiyah towards the substance of learning from physical reality to virtual reality. The anomaly in question is the economic, psychological and systemic impact of a policy. This impact can be seen in the facts of the obstacles faced by students, education staff, and lecturers, including obstacles to buying internet data packages, network constraints, communication problems and psychological pressure from the system being built. This condition gave rise to an anomaly among academicians at Fakultas Tarbiyah. Suggestions from the findings of this study are the importance of re-examining a policy implemented in carrying the idea of digital transformation during a pandemic by considering variables that can affect the effectiveness of a policy including infrastructure readiness, infrastructure, student economic capacity level and academic culture that need to be built in a spirit of equality and transparency.

Keywords: digital transformation, policy, anomaly

A Shift in The Meaning of The Word "Anjir" in Sociopragmatic Case Study in Extra-Curricular of Journalism and Cinematography at SMAN 1 Mande

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Abstract. This research aims to examine the changes and shifts in the meaning of the word "Anjir" in the speech acts of the journalistic and cinematographic extracurricular members of SMAN 1 Mande for the year 2019-2020 in a pragmatic study of the characteristics collected from respondents with Senior high school education background from grade 1 to 3 SMA with an age range of 16-19 years. This analysis was used to conduct research whose data were obtained from the extracurricular members as many as 24 students with interviews and open surveys of sociopragmatic attitudes towards the respondent's speech acts in the use of the word "Anjir". The methodology used is a qualitative case study using interviews and open survey instruments to the 24 extracurricular member respondents. The result of this study is to regarding the shift in the meaning of speech act "Anjir" towards the use of swear language becomes no longer swearing, it is important to do so that the public knows that swear words should not be used. as a mix and match for customary words that are commonly used daily, especially by students and other educated circles.

Keywords: sociolinguistic; pragmatics; sociopragmatics; speech act; the word "Anjir"

The Urgency of Intensive Mental and Spiritual Development of State Civil Servants in Indonesia

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Abstract. Public services still receive warnings from the wider community in this country. The pathology of bureaucracy, mal administration and violations of the code of ethics are still often practiced by State Civil Servants (ASN). The purpose of this research is to examine the urgency of the mental and spiritual development of ASN in Indonesia. The research method used is a combination of literature review and lengthy observations on the process of mental spiritual development in general in various cities in Indonesia. Intensive mental spiritual development of ASN plays an important role in; form ASN that fear God, educate intellectuals, boost self-potential, and work quality with high integrity. The conclusion is that it is urgent to carry out intensive mental and spiritual development for ASN at all levels of management in the bureaucracy in Indonesia.

Keywords: intensive mental and spritual development; state civil servants in indonesia

The Use of Persuasive Strategies in National University Debating Championship 2019

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Abstract. The aim of this study to find out the kinds of persuasive strategies which were used and dominantly used by debaters in National University Debating Championship 2019. this study centered on persuasive strategies by Hart's theory. The type of research was analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. The analyst utilized note taking as an rebellious to discover out more substantial data information. This study was conducted in order to upgrade and to improve the knowledge of the readers, specially debating, about the importance of persuasive strategies in debating. The results shows that there were 11 out of 16 kinds of persuasive strategies used by debaters in NUDC 2016 in which Minimization Strategy was the most dominant strategy used while Association and Disassociation Strategy were the least strategy used. The analyst concluded that Persuasive Strategies as proposed by Hart, et, al. is very suitable to debating since it was found many forms of those strategies in National University Debating Championship 2019

Keywords: persuasive strategie, national university debating championship 2019

Information Asymmetry and Disclosure Levels of Cost of Capital (A Study on Manufacturing Companies Listed in The Indonesian Sharia Stock Index)

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Abstract. Accurate information on capital market activities is essential to economic players in making decisions. Cost of Capital is an expense that must be allocated by the company to receive funds therefore it should be calculated well to make investment decisions and determine incentive. The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of information asymmetry and the level of disclosure of cost of capital. This research was explanatory where the population was manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) and the sample was selected based on purposive sampling of 22 manufacturing companies. The data collection was conducted in documentation. The data were then analyzed by using multiple linear regressions. The results indicated that partially the information asymmetry had a negative and not a significant effect on the cost of capital whereas the level of disclosure had a significant effect on the cost of capital in manufacturing companies listed on the ISSI. Simultaneously, information asymmetry and level of disclosure had a significant effect on the cost of capital. Therefore, it can be concluded that the existence of information asymmetry and the level of disclosure had no impact on the cost of capital allocated by the company. In addition, the adverse selection component had relation to the provision of information to the capital market. In this study, the principle was responsible for their performance to the agent. The company had been transparent in providing information related to the condition of the company and their prospects

Keywords: information asymmetry; disclosure level; cost of capital

The Role of Religious Justice in The Legal Dynamics of Islamic Families in Indonesia

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Abstract. Islamic law has officially become positive law since the promulgation of Law Number 1 of 1974 in conjunction with Law Number 16 of 2019 concerning Marriage, which was later elaborated by Government Regulation Number 9 of 1975 concerning Implementation of Law Number 1 of 1974 in conjunction with Law Number 16 years 2019 on Marriage. Law Number 1 of 1974 in conjunction with Law Number 16 of 2019 is a material law of Marriage law in Indonesia. The struggle of Muslims has never subsided, as evidenced by the issuance of Law Number 7 of 1989 concerning the Religious Courts, its authority has been expanded to resolve disputes in the fields of marriage, inheritance, endowments, grants and wills. However, it is slightly contradictory to the existence of Article 50 of this law which states that if there are civil and other material disputes, it is decided first in the general court. So that it creates a choice of law for Muslims, which results in a conflict between one rule and another. Because on the one hand, Muslims are grateful for the existence of a special institution that can resolve cases related to Islamic law, but on the one hand these cases have

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not been resolved or do not have permanent legal force (Inkracht) before being confirmed by a general court. Starting from the above reality and the desire to compile the Islamic Law Book in the form of a compilation is felt increasingly urgent. Departing from this reality, Bustanul Arifin came up with the idea of the need to make an Islamic Law Compilation (KHI). After the Compilation of Islamic Law, which was born through Presidential Instruction No.1 of 1991 as material law, the Religious Courts have also reaped Pros and Cons, because the Presidential Instruction did not enter the legal hierarchy in Indonesia. Fortunately, when the judges referred to this KHI, legal practitioners, including lawyers who proceeded to the Religious Courts, did not question it anymore. This means that de facto KHI has become a source of material law to speak in court, provided that the judges are still given the discretion to refer to the book of fiqh, if no reference is found in proceeding at the KHI. In line with that, the current flow of globalization is marked by the loss of national borders, the advancement of science and technology, the spread of external cultural influences and their mixing with local cultures, so the laws and regulations relating to Islamic family law seem irrelevant. with the current situation. Thus, problems develop in family law practice. This is what attracts the author to examine "The Role of Religious Courts in the Dynamics of Islamic Family Law in Indonesia".

Keywords: religious courts, islamic law, islamic family law

Government Policy in Establishing Halal Certification Bodies is Based on SNI ISO/IEC 17065:2012

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Abstract. In the provisions of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Guarantee, Article 12 states that the Government or the public can establish a Halal Inspection Agency to assist the Halal Product Guarantee Agency in carrying out inspection test of product halalness. The agency authorized to carry out a halal inspection or halal certification is the Halal Product Guarantee Agency. In fact,

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the authority for halal inspection bodies to be accredited is the National Accreditation Committee based on SNI ISO/IEC 17065: 2012. This study aims to elaborate views on government policies in establishing halal certification bodies based on Legislation and SNI ISO/IEC 17065: 2012. The research method used is normative legal research using a conceptual approach and a comparative approach. As for the research results, that is based on SNI ISO/IEC 17065: 2012, which is the stipulation of requirements that must be followed to ensure that halal certification bodies implement a third-party certification system consistently. This standard is used as a reference for accreditation bodies in requiring the operation of certification bodies for halal products, processes, and services. A halal product certification agency that functions as an institution that can provide objective assessments of market players who produce halal products. Halal product certification bodies are accredited using international guidelines that contain requirements that must be met by institutions implementing the halal product certification system.

Keywords: government policies; institutions; halal certification.

Amar Ma'ruf dan Nahi Mungkar Sebagai Media Penegakan Hak Asasi Manusia dalam Islam

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Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengemukakan ketentuan-ketentuan hak asasi manusia dalam Islam. Berupaya untuk menggambarkan dasar-dasar normatif hak asasi manusia dalam Islam dan menganalisis hubungan antara amar ma'ruf nahi mungkar dalam Islam dengan upaya memperjuangkan hak-hak asasi manusia. Tulisan ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan multidisiplin termasuk pendekatan yuridis normatif, historis, dan antropologis. Studi ini menunjukkan bahwa Islam sangat menghormati status ras manusia. Ajaran-ajaran HAM dalam Islam bukan semata-mata persoalan doktrin yang bersifat normatif, tetapi ia juga merupakan persoalan empiris dalam sejarah. Ini terlihat bagaimana Nabi saw. berjuang untuk menyampaikan risalah Islamiyah kepada umat manusia seluruhnya. Risalah yang mengajarkan nilai-nilai kemanusiaan terus la perjuangkan bersama sahabat sampai akhir hayatnya. Supaya misi dakwah Nabi sukses mencapai sasaran, dakwah itu terus dikawal dengan jihad, sehingga umat manusia dapat merasakan nilai-nilai kemanusiaan yang selama ini talah sirna dalam kehidupan mereka. Di sini terlihat bagaimana ajaran-ajaran HAM dalam Islam memiliki keterkaitan yang sangat erat dengan amar ma'ruf dan nahi mungkar. Oleh karena itu, amar ma'ruf dan nahi mungkar dalam Islam merupakan media yang paling epektif untuk memperjuangkan ajaran-ajaran HAM dalam Islam.

Kata Kunci: hak asasi manusia; amar ma'ruf; nahi mungkar

State Responsibility in Enforcement of Environmental Law Based on The Law of The Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2020 Concerning Job Creation

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Abstract. The good and healthy environment is a basic right for the interests of all citizens by the state. Likewise in Indonesia, constitutional protection includes legal norms that provide protection to the community for a good and healthy environment as regulated in Article 28 (h) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia so that the state always provides environmental quality in accordance with norms. In any development activity, industrialization and development will have positive and negative impacts. Development that is not followed by environmental protection measures will cause damage that is not only harmed for the lives of the present generation but also across generations. The purpose of this writing

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is that the government is obliged to protect the environment in its rules and policies. In this study, the statute approach and conceptual approach were used. This study uses two (2) variables, namely, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation and Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. The results of the research analysis show the responsibility of the state principle used, on the utilization of natural resources and must be beneficial to both present and future generations. Achievement of state responsibility is linked to the duties and functions of all officials in running good governance and involving community based management.

Keywords: environment, job creation, state responsibility

Accountability of State Finances for The Use of The Health Budget After The Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract. The large number of health budgets that have not been spent by the relevant ministries and agencies is a problem in itself for various reasons. In the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, several new regulations provide space in managing the Health budget without accountability, whereas it contradicts the spirit and principles of state finances. This can become a loophole in committing acts of corruption due to weak supervision and accountability. The purpose of this research is to build the concept and flexibility of accountability for the health budget in the midst of an emergency and to elaborate various regulations related to state financial accountability. This study uses normative legal research methods with a statutory approach in analyzing and providing future views regarding existing problems. The research results show regulatory loopholes that can be used in committing acts of corruption. Flexibility is meant by strengthening the supervision and budgeting side instead of the budget report. Due to various factors, reports are also an obstacle in itself when in a pandemic emergency.

Keywords: accountability; state finances; health budget

Human Right Protection on Financial Technology

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Abstract. Protection of citizens is part of the obligations of the state in ensuring it. One of the safeguards related to human rights is technology. In the current use of technology, it is not only part of communication, but is also used in work and even reaches out to business aspects. In the era of 4.0 and especially on the Covid19 pandemic situation, financial technology has become an option that bridges the need for access to economic activities. The purpose of this paper is to answer the extent reach of the law to protect access to financial technology as part of upholding human rights. The results of the research analysis show that the legal protection related to financial technology is still weak with the emergence of cases of violations, especially those related to consumer protection and other criminal acts. This writing will examine and review the protection that can be described in the case of financial technology and especially the issue of human rights.

Keywords: human right, financial technology, consumer protection

The Legal Protection of Mixed Marriage According to Indonesian Law

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Abstract. The rapid development of technology and science in the era of globalization does not only affect the ease of communication. Apart from business relations, it also extends to the private domain between citizens of the world. One of the consequences of the relationship between citizens of this country is marriage between them, especially marriages between Indonesian citizens and foreign citizens, which are called mixed marriages. Mixed marriages and marriages outside Indonesia are differentiated in the Indonesian Marriage Law. Mixed marriages use the Indonesian legal system because they are carried out in Indonesia, even though the person who will marry the marriage is between an Indonesian citizen and a foreign citizenship. Meanwhile, marriages outside Indonesia are marriages whose formal requirements must be subject to the legal system in which the marriage takes place. Mixed marriages in Indonesia result in 3 things, namely to the couple who is married, to the offspring of the couple and to the couple's marital assets. The research method used is legal research methods and the results obtained are mixed married couples starting to use the marriage agreement to solve problems arising from the result of their marriage.

Keywords mixed marriage, legal protection, foreign citizenship, marriage agreement

Family Resilience Statutory Plan through Pancasila Lenses: A Coercion of Religious Law and Positive Law

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Abstract. "A strong country shall be started from a great family", is an adage that a country often aspires to. Family is the smallest structure of a State, but has a substantial role in the formation of the State. Family as the smallest unit in a social group needs to be regulated and controlled in such a way as to be able to achieve comprehensive national resilience. Highlighting on this, some government legislators voiced their support through the formation of the Bill on Family Resilience with the aim of being the foundation for creating state resilience. Understanding the formation of legislation both in

terms of principles, material content, aspects, Pancasila is genuinely as an element of *staatsfundamentalnorm* (a fundamental principles of State) is the spirit, the principle of spirituality for all regulations, a special position, which by even means of law cannot be changed by anything. Pancasila is objective-universal, a solid harmony of spiritual dimensions and values that acknowledge the existence of material and vital values within the framework of God Almighty values. Clearly seen in the systematic-hierarchical order of Pancasila principles, starting from the first principle of "God Almighty" to the fifth principle of "Social Justice for All Indonesian People". This hierarchy is an embodiment of the value of "God Almighty" as the axis and animates all values, norms (rules); which is further manifested in the form of laws, constitution, and other regulations. Indeed, the cultivation of law by any human (legislator) must be oriented towards the pleasure of God Almighty as a source of absolute justice; not for personal or certain group interests, can be carried out and accountable solely to God Almighty.

Keywords: family resilience; state resilience; national resilience; statutory plan; family; basic legal formation; statutory principles; marriage; Pancasila; religious law; Indonesian family

Legal Frameworks and Civil Society: A Proven Catalyst Mixture on Suppressing Money Politics Practice

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Abstract. Money politics is basically how politics is financed. It is including how the money raised and spent by parties during the process of political competition/election. Since the early times of representative democracy, politicians have struggled to develop ways of financing political competition that enhance democratic process without putting at risk key values of democracy. Money politics practice, however, will always cause an undermines legitimacy and governance. Money is a necessary evil as driven force of all political activity and money politics practice could not be

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overcome comprehensively. “Solus publica suprema lex”, public interest is beyond everything, beyond the Law. Legal and regulatory frameworks that go beyond regulating finances may be a partial solution. But the civil society as well, should serve as a “watchdog” and took a serious part as legal and regulatory frameworks, legally enforceable. Independent media, civic organization, think tanks, expertise – as leading element on civil society, many times have proven as a catalyst–agent of reform in many countries by revealing such political corruption and state power abuse. Money politics may not be avoided, yet may be detected earlier within the strong mixture both of precise legal frameworks and civil society role. The more money politics may be suppressed; the more agents of reform are needed. At some point, political democracy will eventually, recognize that the supreme state power is in the hands of the society.

Keywords: money politics, election, corruption, political corruption, legal frameworks, bribing, vote buying

Shari'ah Banking Business Dispute Resolution Model According to Indonesian Law

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Abstract. Dispute resolution is an important thing in the shariah banking business, because it is the final solution for resolving the problems of the parties. The research objective was to analyze the dispute resolution model and analyze the ideal model for the disputes resolution of shariah banking business. This research was a normative legal research using a conceptual and statute approach, which used primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials, which are collected through document studies for qualitative analysis to get deductive conclusions. The results of this study; Firstly, the shari'ah banking business dispute resolution model was carried out through a litigation mechanism, namely through the Religious Courts based on Article 49 of Law 3/2006 and Article 55 paragraph (1) of Law 21/2008, and can also be resolved through the District Court. The dispute resolution model through a non-litigation mechanism based on Article 55 paragraph (2) was resolved through deliberation, banking mediation, BASYARNAS and BANI. The Second, the ideal regulation model for resolving Shari'ah banking business disputes by revising Article 55 of Law 21/2008, namely restoring the authority of the Religious Courts in accordance with Article 49 of Law 3/2006, so that was necessary to revise Article 55 of Law 21/2008 in which the authority for dispute resolution of shari'ah banks was the authority of the Religious Courts and especially for non-Muslim shari'ah bank customers who are given the legal choice to settle the dispute in accordance with the contents of the contract agreed by the parties.

Keywords: dispute resolution, shari'ah banks, litigation and non-litigation

The Performance Analysis of The CPO Supply Chain (Crude Palm Oil) Industry of Palm Oil From PT. XYZ to Bitung With Scor Approach (Supply Chain Operations Reference) Version 10.0

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Abstract. The Indonesian palm oil industry has grown significantly in the last forty years. In addition, Indonesia is currently the largest producer of palm oil in the world, controlling more than 50% of the market. This study aims to assess supply chain performance in a palm oil industry to determine whether the company meets performance assessments such as during the production process or during the distribution process. The concept used as a tool to measure the output of the supply chain is the SCOR version 10.0 approach. This study used a survey method with data collection techniques through interviews and questionnaires. The results of the study are: (1) Based on the results of measuring supply chain performance using the SCOR version 10.0 approach at PT. XYZ shows that the company is in the Excellent category with a value of 92.42 out of 100; (2) Out of the 13 KPIs, 1 KPI is included in the red category, as for the proposed improvement to PT. XYZ are: (1.) To schedule when the season is lacking; (2.) PT. XYZ can add 1 pipe with a diameter of 6 inches in the process of moving CPO to ship in order to save time.

Keywords: supply chain, performance, AHP, snorm de boer, traffic light system

Depolymerization of Natural Rubber Molecule in Latex Phase to Produce Liquid Natural Rubber Using TiO₂ Catalyst and UV Irradiation

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Abstract. The catalytic depolymerization of natural rubber polymer molecule can produce a low molecular weight and liquid phase product called Liquid Natural Rubber (LNR). The molecular weight can be further reduced if the depolymerization process uses photocatalytic technology. This study aims to determine the effect of NaNO₂ content with TiO₂ catalyst accompanied by UV irradiation on the molecular weight of LNR product. The LNR samples were made through a UV irradiation process for 8 hours, with H₂O₂ and NaNO₂ degrading agents and TiO₂ catalyst. The natural rubber latex used contains 20% rubber component with an initial molecular weight of more than 1,300,000 grams/mole. The content of NaNO₂ was varied by 0, 4, 8 and 12 phr (per hundred rubber) and the TiO₂ content of 0, 1, 3 and 5 phr. The results showed that the content of NaNO₂ and TiO₂ catalyst affect the molecular weight of LNR. The lowest molecular weight (Mn) of LNR obtained is 2.913 gram/mole, which is obtained at 4 and 5 phr of NaNO₂ and TiO₂, respectively.

Keywords: depolymerisation, liquid natural rubber, natural rubber latex, molecular weight, photocatalytic

Recombinant Mycobacterium bovis BCG VPM1002 Vaccine on Gene CD4 T-cell Expression on Infected Covid-19

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Abstract. Currently the world is being horrendous with the emergence of a new virus known as Covid-19. This virus is transmitted through inhalation or direct contact with body fluids of patients with a virus incubation period ranging from 7-14 days. Typical symptoms experienced by patients exposed to this virus are fever, cough, sore throat, shortness of breath and fatigue. There are some people who show no symptoms at all. Treatment given to patients is asymptomatic according to the symptoms suffered. Until now there has not been found a vaccine that can prevent the outbreak of this virus and the number of patients continues to grow almost everywhere in the world. The general objective of this study was to investigate the effect of recombinant Mycobacterium bovis vaccine VPM1002 on expression of CD4 T-cell genes and soluble Tumor

Necrosis Factor Alpha (TNF-a) mice infected with Covid-19 mice. This research is purely experimental (True-Experimental Design) using a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) conducted in the laboratory. The design of this study used a review of randomized design with a Matching Posttest Comparison Group Design. Experimental animals were divided into four treatment groups namely the control group and the intervention group. Conclusion The response mediated by the VPM1002 vaccine after injection had a similar reaction when administering the BCG vaccine, namely the local reaction at the injection site. The profile of cytokine-producing cells similar to BCG and VPM1002 vaccines also shows the pattern of cytokine production (for IFN-, IL-2, and TNF-a) by CD4 T-cells always consistent. In other words, the administration of VPM1002 vaccine can stimulate the increased expression of CD4 T-cells and TNF-a to control inflammation, including those caused by viruses.

Keywords: BCG; VPM1002 vaccine; gene CD4 t-cell; covid-19

The Effect of Red Sirih Leaf Drinking (Piper Crocatum) Towards Resin Violencecomposites of Nanofiller in Laboratory of Makassar Working Center

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Abstract. In dentistry, the term composite resin refers to polymer systems in hard tissues such as enamel and dentin in which composites are also commonly used to improve dental and aesthetic contours. Currently, the latest type of composite resin, nanofiller containing nano-sized particle fillers, has been developed. The acidity pH of red betel leaf broth was around 6 and experienced the release of H + in small amount and broke the bond of siloxane. Besides, the presence of phenol in red betel leaf broth also reduced

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the surface hardness of composite resins. Objective: To determine the effect of soaking red betel leaves against the hardness of nanofiller composite resins. Method: The research applied True Experimental Laboratory method with one group pretest posttest. The 18 samples of nanofiller composite resin were obtained through purposive sampling. The samples were light cured then soaked in red betel leaf solution for 28 minutes. Then, the hardness measurements were performed using VickerHardness Tester. Results: The results of paired sample t-test indicated the effect of soaking red betel leaf ($p 0.002 < 0.05$) and sterile aquadest ($p 0.026 < 0.05$) on the surface hardness of nanofiller composite resin. Conclusion: The effect of soaking red betel leaves on the surface hardness of nanofiller composite resin was obtained.

Keywords: nanofiller composites, composite surface hardness, red betel leaves

The Antioxydant Effect of Ajwa Dates (Phoenix dactylifera L.) to Inhibit the Progression of Preeclampsia Threats on Pregnant Women through Mallondyaldehyde (MDA) as Prooxidant Serum Marker

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Abstract. Hypertension in pregnancy, including preeclampsia, is still a major problem worldwide and is one of the top three causes of maternal death in Indonesia. The pathophysiology of the disease is unclear yet, but vascular dysfunction due to oxidative stress is thought to play a role. Ajwa dates are known for their antioxidant effects due to their higher phenol and flavonoid content compared to other types of dates. It also contains several minerals that play a role in activating endogenous antioxidants. **Objective.** The aim of the study was to determine the effect of consuming seven Ajwa dates each day on the progression of preeclampsia as assessed by changes in MDA levels. **Method.** Forty pregnant women with gestational age ≥ 20 weeks were randomly assigned into two groups, the control group (n= 10) who were encouraged to consume lots of fruits and vegetables and the intervention group (n= 30) who consumed seven Ajwa dates every day for 8 weeks. MDA measurements were carried out pre- and post-intervention. **Result.** The intervention group showed significant reduction in MDA levels following the 8-week intervention period. **Conclusion.** Consumption of seven Ajwa dates every day can reduce MDA levels significantly, thus, has the potential to inhibit the progression of preeclampsia in pregnant women who are at risk of preeclampsia.

Keywords: Ajwa dates, preeclampsia, malondialdehyde

Chemical Characteristics of Sucker Mouth Catfish *Pterygoplichthys Pardalis* (Castelneau 1855)

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Abstract. Sucker mouth catfish is an invasive alien species in Lake Tempe. The Population is increasing because these fish are able to adapt well to the lake environment; have no predators; not consumed by the community and not used for any other purpose. This study aims to analyze the chemical characteristics of cattle fish including: protein, fat, crude fiber, ash, water, amino acids and essential fatty acids in order to use them as a source of artificial feed protein. Cattle fish are caught using gill nets, cleaned and dissected to extract the meat and then tested for chemistry / proximate. The results of the analysis showed that cattle fish contained 15.20% protein; fat 6.27%; crude fiber 2.14%; ash 4.74%; water 67.19%. The essential amino acids are: leucine 5.78%; arginine 5.30%; lysine 4.55%; phenylalanine 4.45%; threonine 3.97%; isoleusine 3.44%; valina 3.39%; methionine 2.42%; histidine 2, 09%; and tryptophan 0.67%. The essential fatty acids consist of the omega-3 fatty acid group: decosacexanoic acid (DHA) 0.23%; eicosapentanoic acid (EPA) 0.06% and linolenic acid (HUFA) 0.09%; omega 6 fatty acid group: linoleic acid (LA) 0.10% and arachidonic (AA) 0.15%. Sucker mouth Catfish has good nutritional content, complete essential amino acids and essential fatty acids, so it can be recommended as a source of protein for fish, shrimp and other livestock feed.

Keywords: Sucker mouth catfish; protein; amino acids; fatty acids; essential

Suitability and Land Support in Increasing Shrimp Production in Pasangkayu District, West Sulawesi

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Abstract. Shrimp farming is growing rapidly compared to other commodities, it encourages the clearing and conversion of land into bigger shrimp ponds, sometimes ignoring the suitability and carrying capacity of the land, causing cultivation is cannot sustain due to decreased environmental quality and disease attacks. The cultivation practices applied rely on habits and practices adopted from other places which are not necessarily suited. Based on this, Pasangkayu Regency, which makes shrimp farming a superior in coastal areas,

seeks to evaluate the suitability and carrying capacity of its cultivated land with desire in making a concept of implementing profitable and sustainable cultivation. The research aim is to obtain data on suitability and carrying capacity of land related to technology which is possible to be applied. Land suitability data was identified using satellite imagery, earth map, global positioning system (GPS), and field inspection, while the carrying capacity of the land was analyzed based on data on water quality, soil, macro climate, microclimate and descriptive analysis of shrimp farming using local wisdom approaches. The materials and equipment used consist of measuring instruments for water quality, soil, cameras and some secondary data. The results showed an increase in pond area from 2010, which was 3,291 ha, to 3,948.18 in 2018, which increased by 657.18 ha or around 9.1%. The results of the analysis of land suitability for shrimp pond cultivation are very suitable for 732.95 Ha, corresponding to 1,589.12 Ha and quite suitable for 247.83 Ha with a total area of 2,569.9 Ha. The total carrying capacity of the pond cultivation land has an area of 732.95 hectares, respectively, 1,589.12 hectares of semi-intensive cultivation technology and 247.83 hectares of intensive cultivation technology. The total area of intensive, semi-intensive and traditional technology pond cultivation is 2,569.9Ha. The pond production consists of vannamei shrimp (Vannamei shrimp) of 3,492.30 tons with a production value of Rp. 247,704,000 and 225.30 tons of fire shrimp with a value of Rp. 6,759,000.

Keywords: cultivation, shrimp, land suitability, carrying capacity, Pasangkayu

Storage of Sweet Corn (*Zea Mays Saccharata* L.) on Various Temperatures and Its Effects on Save Age and Physicochemical Quality

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Abstract. Sweet corn is classified as a horticultural commodity that is very easily damaged. Damage quickly occurs after the harvest which causes a decrease in quality. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of cooling temperature on shelf life and the physicochemical quality of sweet corn. The study used a Randomized Block Design (RBD) with cold storage temperature treatment namely: 1°C, 5°C, 9°C, and room temperature 27°C. Each treatment was repeated three times as a group. Sweet corn that has been stored is then observed: shelf life, weight loss, starch content, total dissolved solids, and reducing sugar content. The results showed that storage of sweet corn at 1°C was the best cooling temperature treatment based on decreasing weight loss, 2.68% lower, the longest shelf life of 80 days, total dissolved solids of 23.33 obrix, higher reducing sugar content of 5.18%, and the lowest starch content is 2.49%.

Keywords: cold storage, reducing sugar, starch, sweet corn, total dissolved solids

Analysis of Cultivation Business and Value-Added Processing of Oyster Mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*) (Case Study on Ukm Celebes Mushroom in Simbang Village, Simbang Sub District, Maros District)

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Abstract. The purpose of this study: 1) knowing the process of the cultivation of oyster mushrooms on UKM Celebes Mushroom, 2) analyzing the advantages and feasibility of oyster mushroom cultivation on UKM Celebes Mushroom, 3) knowing the process of oyster mushroom processing into a nugget on UKM Celebes Mushroom and analyzing the value added, 4) advantages and feasibility of processing oyster mushroom into a nugget of mushrooms in UKM Celebes Mushroom. The location of this research was determined intentionally in UKM Celebes Mushroom and was carried out in January-March 2020. Respondents in this study were head of the UKM Celebes Mushroom and 6 employees consisting of

each of 1 employees from the field of raw materials, the production of bag logs, sterilization, inoculation, maintenance and processing of mushroom. The analyzes used are: descriptive analysis, revenue analysis, feasibility analysis and value added analysis of the Hayami method. The results showed that the benefits of oyster mushroom cultivation per month amounted to Rp. 171.478.000 and a year of Rp. 514.434.000. Oyster mushroom cultivation is worth the effort because it has R/C-Ratio > 1 , with the value of R/C-Ratio 3,33. The added value gained from oyster mushroom into a mushroom nugget is Rp. 56.478 with a value added ratio of 56,47% which means greater than 50% hence the value added high processed products. The advantage of processing nugget is Rp. 2.143.548 per month with a production amount of 132 kg nugget per month while the annual profit of Rp. 25.722.576, the processing of oyster mushroom into a nugget is worth the effort because it has R/C-Ratio > 1 , with the value of R/C-Ratio 1,48

Keywords: revenue, business feasibility, value added

Effect of Fish Eel-Purple Sweet Potato Biscuits on Total Antioxidant Levels in Pregnancy with Anemia in Primary Health Care Services Centre of Pampang Makassar

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Abstract. The prevalence of anemia is still quite high in women of reproductive age, especially during pregnancy. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of biscuits eels and purple sweet potato to the total antioxidant levels in pregnant women anemia in Primary Health Care Services Centre of Pampang Makassar. This research used experimental research (Experiment Research) Randomized Control Trial design with pretest-posttest with control group. The study was conducted in Primary Health Care Services Centre of Pampang Makassar. The number of samples of the 20 pregnant women who were divided into 2 groups: the control group and the comparison group. Analysis of the data used, among Wilcoxon, Mann Whitney, paired T-test and Independent T-test. Mann Whitney test results showed no significant effect on total antioxidant levels among pregnant women in the state after the intervention group ($p = 0.496 > 0.05$). However, Wilcoxon test results showed a significant effect either the intervention group ($p = 0.005$) or the control group ($0.018 < 0.05$). Concluded that biscuits eels and purple sweet potato can increase total antioxidant levels in pregnant women with anemia in Primary Health Care Services Centre of Pampang Makassar.

Keywords: fish eel, sweet potato purple, antioxidant total, albumin

Proximate Composition of Endemic Fish from Lake Towuti, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Abstract. Endemic fish found in Lake Towuti have specific and economically important value as consumption fish for the people around Lake Towuti because they are not found anywhere else in the world. The endemic fish species used as food sources from Lake Towuti such as the local name is called "*Pangkilang*". To date, information regarding the content of the proximate composition of endemic fish from Lake Towuti has not been reported. Proximate Analysis at the Research Center for Brackish Cultivation Fisheries and Fisheries Extension, Maros, South Sulawesi. Proximate analyzed according to the AOAC International. Method in this study, five endemic fish species from the family Telmatherinidae that have been collected from Lake Towuti are as follows: *Telmatherina bonti*, *Telmatherina celebensis*, *Paratherina striata*, *Tominanga sanguicauda*, *Oryzias marmoratus*. The results showed that the lipid content of fish samples was as follows: *O.marmoratus* (7.34%) > *T.bonti* (6.75%) > *T.celebensis* (6.31%) > *P.striata* (5.23%) > *T.sanguicauda* (4.52%). While the protein content is as follows: *T. sanguicauda* (69.31%) > *O.marmoratus* (68.15%) > *P.striata* (67.76%) > *T.celebensis* (59.94%) > *T.bonti* (56.93 %).

Keywords: endemic fish; lake towuti; protein; fat; telmatherinidae

The Effect of Adding Sugar Dosage on The Quality of Seaweed Powder

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Abstract. Powdered ready-to-eat food products are food products that are in powder form, have a crumb structure, are easily dissolved in cold or hot water, are easy to serve, are easily dispersed and do not settle at the bottom of the container. The crystallization process is one of the most important solid-liquid separation techniques in industry, because it can produce a product purity of up to 100%. The aim of this research was to determine the effect of the amount of sugar on the quality of seaweed powder by crystallization method, and to get the best amount of sugar as crystallization to produce the best seaweed powder. This research was conducted from February to March 2019 at IKM LARS Takalar Regency. Chemical and organoleptic analyzes were carried out at the Makassar Plantation Products Industry Center. The research method used was a completely randomized design with 4 treatments 3 times repetition. The treatments consisted of: A 100 g/l, B 150 g/l, C 200 g/l, and D

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250 g/l. The research was carried out in two stages, the first stage was washing the seaweed, while the second one was cooking and making seaweed powder (using the crystallization principle). The test parameters for chemical content include water content, carbohydrate, and crude fiber content, while the organoleptic test parameters include color, taste, aroma, texture, which were assessed by 7 panelists. The addition of the amount of granulated sugar as a crystallizer in chemical testing did not affect the water content, while the carbohydrate and crude fiber content had a significant effect. Organoleptic testing the color, taste and aroma of seaweed powder drinks. The amount of sugar as a crystallizer that produces the best seaweed powder drink is obtained by adding 200 g/liter of seaweed juice with an average color, taste, and aroma of 7.0.

Keywords: seaweed powder, granulated sugar, quality

Design of An Antiseptic Chamber Using QFD Method

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Abstract. New normal must be balanced with the application of health protocols to reduce transmission rates and anticipate a surge in new cases due to various activities outside the home. The corona virus (Covid-19) not only spreads through interactions with sufferers, but is also susceptible to spreading through objects used by the community as personal protective equipment (PPE) or objects around when doing activities outdoors. The community needs antiseptic spraying as one of the handling of the threat of the corona virus. The purpose of making the antiseptic chamber is to sterilize the whole body before entering a public place by using an antiseptic liquid that is safe to spray directly on the human body and according to the recommendations of health workers and pharmacologists. The antiseptic chamber is able to spray the liquid evenly, and the operating time can be done for 5 seconds. This research was conducted to design an antiseptic chamber with the quality function deployment (QFD) method in meeting the needs of consumers and designed with due regard to ergonomic aspects to ensure safety and comfort of movement when used. The method of collecting data in the field uses a questionnaire system, processed with QFD, and house of quality (HOQ). With this research, the results of the design of the antiseptic chamber design can be used with a long life and in accordance with the needs of the general public in facing the new normal. This new product design can be used to be developed by stakeholders as an effort to prevent the spread of the corona virus (Covid-19).

Keywords: new normal, covid-19, QFD, chamber

Supply Chain Risk Analysis in KUB-IK Mataram Macoa with House of Risk (HoR)

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Abstract. Kelompok Usaha Bersama Industri Kecil (KUB - IK) Mataram Macoa is a cocoa industry. The cocoa industry can produce chocolate with a cocoa material capacity of 87 kg per month or 1.0444 tons per year. Based on data from the Polewali Mandar Regency Statistics Agency, in 2018 the chocolate industry has a prospect that is still less proven with the data from BPS Polewali Mandar Regency, there is only 1 group of cocoa industry centers and the number of business units is 1 unit (BPS Polewali Mandar Regency, 2018). The company does not currently have a structured risk management to identify and mitigate risks that occur, especially in the supply chain function. By using the House of Risk method, the risks that may arise and their causes can be identified to simultaneously find ways to mitigate these risks to improve the operational quality of the Kelompok Usaha Bersama Industri Kecil Mataram Macoa and open opportunities to detect profitable business opportunities for the company. The purpose of this paper is to determine the causes of the dominant risk and design response measures in the Kelompok Usaha Bersama Industri Kecil Mataram Macoa. The basic method of writing is descriptive method and is implemented by using a case study method through a quantitative approach. The selection of respondents was carried out using purposive sampling technique. Methods of data collection by observation, in-depth interviews, questionnaires and literature study. The results of this paper indicate that in the activity plan there are 2 risks, in source activity there are 5 risks, in make activities there are 5 risks, in delivery activities there are 3 risks, and in return activities there is 1 risk. The risk treatment plan is designed to reduce the risk status for each risk event using a risk matrix.

Keyword: Supply Chain Risk, Analysis, KUB-IK Mataram Macoa, House of Risk

Re-Design of Medical Personal Protective Equipment (Face Shield) with The Triz Method Approach

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Abstract. The Covid-19 virus outbreak around the world since the end of last December has resulted in many deaths, in this case medical personnel are at the forefront of treating patients, and a factor that needs special attention is the use of personal protective equipment. Personal protective equipment (PPE), which is the primary need for medical personnel, must provide functional and accurate aspects and provide comfort when handling patients, especially the windshield. The face shield serves as a cover for the face and respiratory tract from the spread of the virus through air and droplets. This windshield redesign aims to remove broken features and develop enhancement features. This research includes research on the development of the type of PPE that is widely circulating among medical personnel, using the TRIZ method for the Face shield redesign stage, namely the theory of problem solving in a product. The data collection stage was carried out by studying the literature, the data obtained were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively using the TRIZ method. The results showed that after the analysis was carried out at this re-design stage the aspects that were removed were weight, dimensions, non-reusable materials, costs, and design that obstructed the view. Aspects developed from the results of the analysis are light weight, environmentally friendly frame material but have good durability, relatively lower manufacturing costs, more comfortable use and do not obstruct the view and cause new problems for users.

Keywords: covid-19, paramedic, PPE, face shield, re-design

Utilization of Seaweed (*Eucheuma Cottoni*) and Avocado Seeds (*Persea Americana*) for Making Capsules

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Abstract. Capsules are solid preparations consisting of the drug in a soluble hard or soft shell. Capsules are generally made of gelatin, it can also be starch or other suitable ingredients. The manufacture of capsules can be derived from seaweed in terms of its abundance which can be used as raw material for making natural and halal capsules. Polysaccharide-based seaweed contains sodium, magnesium and calcium which are bound to sulfate ester groups. In addition, avocado seeds also have the potential with 80.1% starch content. The stages in the research were processing seaweed into carrageenan, making avocado seed flour and making capsules. The stages of making carrageenan included preparing raw materials, extraction using 8% KOH and KCL 1%, purification, drying and shading, while avocado seeds consist of preparation of raw materials, extraction, deposition, drying and shading. The carrageenan produced is tested and has met FAO (Food Agriculture Organization) standards including moisture, ash, viscosity, compressive strength and heavy metals. This study has combined the ratio between avocado seeds and seaweed with a ratio of 1: 1; 1: 2; 1: 3, 2: 1; 2: 2; 2: 3; 3: 1, 3: 2; 3: 3. The obtained capsules had a moisture content of 14-31% while the ash content was in the 9 -15% range. On testing. Total Plate Figures (ALT) indicate the number of microbes in a product in accordance with SNI 7388: 2009. Thus, the raw material for capsules from seaweed and avocado seeds can be used in making natural and halal capsules as a substitute for gelatin.

Keywords: seaweed, avocado seeds, capsules

Supply Chain Sustainability Risk Management Tools- A Classification Scheme

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Abstract. Managing sustainability risk within the supply chain context is important and hence, there is a need for the classification scheme of engineering tools dealing with sustainability risk management. However, literature focusing on the effort to classify engineering tools to improve manageability of sustainability risks in supply chain context is rarely available. Driven by this research gap, our study proposes a classification scheme of engineering tools to manage supply chain sustainability risks. We present a categorization of the hard and soft engineering tools to improve manageability of sustainability risks. The study also potential research areas for further investigation.

Keywords: supply chain, sustainability, risk, engineering tools, FMEA.

Reduction of Free Fatty Acid (FFA) in Crude Palm Oil (CPO) using coconut foot adsorbent

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Abstract. The quality of crude palm oil (CPO) is determined by the amount of free fatty acid (FFA) content. The high FFA in palm oil are not good for consumer health. The method used to absorb free fatty acids is the adsorption method. Adsorbent can be made from gelatin derived from pork, it can also be from abundant biomass such as natural and halal coconut coir charcoal. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of bioadsorbent mass (5, 10, 15 grams) and the effect of stirring time (40, 80, 120, minutes.) coconut husk charcoal bioadsorbent without being activated and by being activated and cpo using NaOH and HCl to decrease FFA levels. This research was started from making coconut coir. The coir charcoal used was unactivated and activated using NaOH and HCl. 150 ml Cpo was put into a three-neck flask and 5, 10, 15 grams of bioadsorbent was added while stirring with a magnetic stirrer, the temperature was measured using a thermometer to a temperature limit of 40°C and the stirring speed of 300 rpm. The adsorption process lasts for 40, 80, 120, minutes. Furthermore, the FFA level, viscosity and water content were tested. From the test results, it was obtained that the best conditions were the use of coconut coir adsorbent with activation using NaOH activator, with a mass of 15 grams at 120 minutes showing a decrease in FFA levels, namely 51.92%, viscosity 2.65 s / mL and 0.07% moisture content.

Keyword: Free Fatty Acid (FFA), Crude Palm Oil (CPO), coconut foot

Utilization of Red Dragon Fruit Extract on The Dye Sensitized Solar Cell (DSSC) Application with The Touchscreen Capacitive Layer

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Abstract. The development of development and technology greatly affects the demand for electricity. Dye Sensitized Solar Cell (DSSC) is a solution to the problem of meeting electricity needs. Research in this field has been carried out with various developments. One of the developments that has been done is the use of natural dyes (dye) and the use of a capacitive touchscreen coating. In the capacitive touchscreen layer, there is an ITO layer which can continue the flow of electricity. The presence of ITO on the capacitive touchscreen layer can be used in DSSC applications. Replacing the ITO substrate with a capacitive touchscreen layer is quite promising, in addition to being economical, the resulting efficiency reaches 0.8596%. When compared to the DSSC efficiency in general, namely 2-3%, then the efficiency value resulting from the substrates change is not bad. The concept of environmentally friendly, easy, and inexpensive research

becomes a reference for future research, so this research will use red dragon fruit extract which is currently being cultivated as a dye base and capacitive touchscreen coating at an economical price as a DSSC substrate. Red dragon fruit extraction uses the maceration method with distilled water and the addition of citric acid, while for TiO₂ deposition, the slip casting method is used which is the easiest and cheapest method compared to other methods in TiO₂ deposition. The results showed that the red dragon fruit extract was positive for anthocyanins as seen from the results of observations on the phytochemical screening test, UV-Vis spectrophotometer and FTIR. The characterization of TiO₂ deposition used SEM and XRD tests which showed the size of TiO₂ particles and the distribution of anthocyanins in the TiO₂ layer. The efficiency resulting from the use of dragon fruit extract and the capacitive touchscreen layer is 0.985%.

Keywords: DSSC, dragon fruit, anthocyanins, capacitive touchscreen, dye

Risk Analysis of Microplastic in Green Mussels (*Perna Viridis*) in Communities in The Coast Area of Tamasaju, Galesong Takalar

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Abstract. Plastic waste has become one of the most serious threats to the marine environment. Among the plastic waste of special concern is microplastic because of its small size. This study aimed to analyze the level of risk of microplastic exposure through Green Mussels consumption in communities in the coastal area of Tamasaju Village, North Galesong District, Takalar Regency. Microplastic abundance found as many as 18 particles, microplastic types found are the shape of a line or fiber with different color and size variations. Blue fiber dominates at 77.77%. The average microplastic concentration

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(C) in Green Mussels is 0.2 mg/kg. The respondents interviewed were 30 people and mostly fishermen. Average intake rate (R) \pm 155 grams/day, Average frequency of exposure (FE) of Green Mussels consumption \pm 190 days/year, Average duration of exposure (Dt) of Green Mussels consumption \pm 39 years and. Average respondent's weight (Wb) \pm 58 kg. The average Non-Carcinogenic Intake Rate in Green Mussels consumption is 0.004754 mg / kg / day and the average Carcinogenic Intake Rate in Green Mussels consumption is 0.009328 mg / kg / day. The results of calculations with one-way ANOVA obtained P-Value = 0.009867 <value α = 0.05, then there is a strong relationship with microplastic concentration, intake rate, frequency of exposure, and duration of exposure to Intake Rate or Risk (RQ).

Keywords: risk analysis, microplastic, coastal areas, green mussels

Analysis of Water Quality Parameters in Vannamei Shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) Pond in Tanete Riattang District, Bone Regency, South Sulawesi Province

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Abstract. Water quality monitoring is very important to support the aquatic organisms. This research aims to study the status of water quality based on physical, chemical and biological parameters in a vaname shrimp pond which is managed by an intensive system in Tanete Riattang District, Bone Regency, South Sulawesi Province. Sampling for water quality parameters was carried out from August to September at the ponds in three villages, namely Waetuo Village (station A), Panyula Village (station B) and Toro Village (station C). These three stations are located along the coast of the Tanete Riattang District, Bone Regency, South Sulawesi. The results of the samples were tested in the laboratory of the Center for *Brackish*

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Water Aquaculture Development Takalar, South Sulawesi. The results of parameters of water quality were compared with seawater quality standards for marine biota based on KEPMEN-LH No. 51 of 2004. The results showed that temperature parameters ranged from 26 C to 30 °C, salinity ranged from 25 ppt to 35 ppt, pH 5.5 to 7.0, dissolved oxygen ranged from 5.5 ppm to 7.0 ppm, with vibriosis populations still around 3.5×10^1 to 2.1×10^3 , the range of water quality parameters is still in the suitable range for vannamei shrimp life. While the ammonia parameter was obtained in the range 1.7 to 1.8 ppm, the ammonia parameter value had exceeded the normal range for vannamei shrimp life cycle.

Keywords: water quality, ponds, vannamei shrimp (*litopenaeus vannamei*)

Adaptation Action Plan to Reduce the Risk of The Impact of Climate Change

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Abstract. This research was conducted in Bantaeng Regency, South Sulawesi, where, considering the possible consequences of climate change, it is important for the government and the PDAMs who are the managers of the drinking water supply, to consider how temperature fluctuations and changes in rainfall patterns will affect the drinking water supply system. and subsequently integrate adaptation efforts into planning mechanisms and documents to anticipate future risks linked to climate change. The research aims to analyze and implement adaptation measures that can be taken to reduce risks, both under current climatic conditions and under conditions of climate change in the future. The research method is an observation method with a cross-sectional approach using qualitative descriptive analysis. Based on the research results, several adaptation options that can be implemented are the protection of water resources in terms of quality and quantity, monitoring of the land use process, especially in the basin pouring, and management of water needs. Adaptation action must be taken to anticipate the conditions of climate change. Adaptation action does not always mean something complex and massive. Support from all stakeholders and cooperation in various sectors is absolutely necessary to realize that the need for clean water for the community is the main one.

Keywords: adaptation action, climate change, cross-sectional, Bantaeng

Analisis of Land Suitability and Environmental Carrying Capacity for Brackish water Fish ponds at area Minapolitan in Regency Pinrang of South Sulawesi

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Abstract. The coastal areas of Pinrang Regency owning the high nature resource potency, one of them is brackish water ponds. The problems in development of brackish water ponds prawn is loading of organic substance and nutrient from brackish water ponds, can influence the energy support the environment. This matter, can be overcome with searching model of exploiting of optimal farm brackish water ponds. The aim of this research conducted in coastal area of Pinrang Regency, is to optimize the utilization of coastal area for the development of sustainable fishpond cultures based on land suitability and carrying capacity. Primary data collected use the survey method and secondary data related to this research area collected from different sources and rehearing institutional. The methods are based on land suitability using GIS, and carrying capacity analysis. Results of land suitability show that only 1.189,33 hectares are suitable for brackish water ponds, with allocation of 146,91 hectares for traditional culture and 624,07 hectares for semi-intensive and 418,35 hectares for intensive cultures. According to carrying capacity analysis, the areas allocated for intensive, semi-intensive and traditional cultures consecutively as follows 154,82 hectares, 409,28 hectares, and 1.966,18 hectares.

Keywords: land suitability; carrying capacity; brackish water ponds culture

Contribution of Islamic Management in Building Ethics in Organizations

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Abstract. Business scandals and ethical misconduct caused millions of dollars in losses, left behind damaged organizations, forced them to close their business and left thousands employees jobless without any future guarantee or security. This incident has left scholars and managers asking what role they might have played to curb these ethical scandals and what role they can play in the solutions. Scholar and managers collectively have responded to the ethical challenges that we face in organizational life. Some scholarship assesses the current state of ethics in management education, helping us to diagnose and tackle the realities of unethical behavior. Part of the solution to this problem is to design and develop courses and programs in a better way, integrate business and management learning with ethical conduct. Scholars should focus on which standards should be advanced. Indeed, what connects these diverse discussion is a clear recognition that educational components designed to solve the ethical quandaries we face will require a multifaceted and comprehensive approach. Religions and philosophical schools of thought have always played a significant role in the development of human values and behavior which has a great impact to business and corporate management. Research also suggests that the encouragement of religious principles in business can lead to benefits in the areas of creativity, honesty and trust, personal fulfillment, and commitment, which will ultimately lead to increased corporate and business performance. It is where Islamic Management come into place where the foundations,

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principles, and practices will give impact in developing ethical standard to organizations. Islamic Management will bring students and managers back to basic where they cannot put aside the role of religion in safeguarding management practices in organization.

Keywords: islamic management, islamic ethic, honesty, professional, curriculum

Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Tourism In Lake Toba Area (Lesson Learned from The Existence of BPODT)

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Abstract. This study aims to measure the socio-economic aspects of the implementation of the tasks and functions of the Lake Toba Authority Implementing Agency (BPODT), especially for communities around Lake Toba (Simalungun Regency, Toba Samosir Regency, North Tapanuli Regency, Humbang Hasundutan Regency, Dairi Regency, Karo Regency, and Regency Samosir). The information contained in the present study has been collected from both primary and secondary data sources. Preliminary data involved tourist location data and sample survey data of the region. The social and economic impact is taken with the Human Development Index (HDI) and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) around the Lake Toba area using secondary data. The analysis was carried out by five years of non-spatial data collected from BPS Publication Data for each District. Changes in HDI and GRDP values in administrative areas around Lake Toba before and after BPODT has been formed. The results showed how if it was involved with the Authority that manages the Lake Toba area, it could indirectly increase the HDI in 7 districts that administratively have the Lake Toba area. This matter represents the government's efforts to pay attention to the Lake Toba Tourism Area management to improve community welfare.

Keywords: BPODT, HDI, GRDP, socio-economic impact, tourism development

Effect of Promotional Strategies, Prices and Service Quality on Consumer Purchase Interest (Case Study of Hotel Giszella During the Corona Virus-19 Pandemic)

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Abstract. In this study, the authors conducted research at one of the hotels located in the Pesisir Selatan area, West Sumatra, namely Hotel Giszella. Hotel Giszella is one of the hotels frequented by local people and outside the region. However, due to the corona virus pandemic, Hotel Giszella experienced several problems. The purpose of this study was to determine and analyze how promotional strategies, prices, service quality and consumer purchase interest at Giszella Hotel during the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as to determine the influence of promotional strategies, prices and service quality simultaneously and partially on consumer buying interest. Hotel Giszella at the time of the COVID-19 pandemic. This research uses quantitative methods with descriptive and causal research types. Sampling was done by using a non-probability sampling method with purposive sampling type. Data collection using a questionnaire with as many as 250 respondents and interviews. The data analysis technique used descriptive analysis and multiple linear regression analysis. Based on the results of the descriptive analysis of the promotional strategy variables, price, service quality and consumer purchase interest in Giszella Hotel during the COVID-19 pandemic, overall are in a good category. The results of the multiple linear regression analysis technique, promotion strategy, price and service quality simultaneously have a significant effect on consumer purchase interest in Giszella Hotel during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Partially, the promotion strategy, price and service quality have a significant effect on consumer buying interest in Hotel Giszella during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: promotion strategy; price; service quality; consumer purchase interest

Analysis of Islamic Entrepreneurs Knowledge, Motivation and Social Support on Interest of Business of College Students Moslem in Semarang

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Abstract. The era of the ASEAN Economic Community (MEA) present a difficult challenge for the people of Indonesia. Opportunities and competition Faced by its People will be increased exponentially. In this era where the opportunity to get a job will of course also be competitively increased, will create a fairly high unemployment rate. One way to reduce the unemployment is to create an independent business or entrepreneurship. This study aim is to measure the extent to which Islamic entrepreneurial knowledge, motivation and social support have an influence on the interest in entrepreneurship. The type of research used is quantitative research using a sampling technique called simple random sampling. The sample in this study amounted to 120 respondents with 117 questionnaires used. The Processing Software used in this research are SPSS Version 21.0. Based on the results of statistical tests with multicollinearity analysis, shows that Islamic entrepreneurial knowledge had the highest influence and contribution to the interest of student moslem entrepreneurship at 79.1%, Motivation had an influence and contribution to the interest of student moslem entrepreneurship in Semarang by 69.4% while social support had almost no influence on entrepreneurship interests as it only has a very small contribution of 14.3%.

Keywords: Islamic, knowledge, motivation, social support, enterpreneurship interest

The effect of E-Service Quality on E-Customer Loyalty in Linkaja Applications Through E-Customer Satisfaction as Intervening Variable

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Abstract. In the business service, the main focus lies in the quality of service. Good quality service can give rise to the highest satisfaction from consumers to create an emotional bond of consumer loyalty to a product. Based on the reviews contained in the Appstore, the quality of service on LinkAja application is considered still not good, seeing that there are many complaints about failed application login access, features can't be used, difficulty in upgrading full-service, difficulty in withdrawal features. However customer service who should be able to help users' difficulties is felt to be less helpful thus users feel abandoned. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of the variable e-service quality, e-customer satisfaction, e-customer loyalty on LinkAja application users in Indonesia. The research used descriptive with a quantitative approach using purposive sampling, given to 100 respondents. This study uses structural equation modeling (SEM). The data was collected by distributing online questionnaires and then processed using the SmartPLS 3.0 software. The results obtained in this study are e-service quality has a positive and significant effect on e-customer satisfaction, e-customer satisfaction has a positive and significant effect on e-customer loyalty, and e-service quality has an indirect effect on e-customer loyalty through e-customer satisfaction. For this reason, LinkAja should consider improving the quality of electronic services because it will affect customer satisfaction and loyalty.

Keywords: e-services, e-customer, satisfaction

The Effectiveness of The Hybrid Learning Model Based on The Learning Management System in Analysis and Design of Information System Subject

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Abstract. Hybrid Learning is a combination of the learning excellence that is performed face-to-face with a virtual approach (virtual learning) by utilizing E-Learning as an interaction medium. The goals of hybrid learning development are first, helping students to develop better in the learning process, secondly, providing a realistic practical opportunity for lecturers and students to study independently, rewarding, and evolving. Thirdly, fostering a passion for student learning with a modern concept that combines live

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learning and online learning. The study used a quantitative approach to collecting data using tests and questionnaires. The sample of this study was 40 students from two classes who were enrolled in this study. The results showed that the average difference in pre-test and post-test scores was -29.03175. Whereas the test-T test $H_0: \text{pre-test} = \text{post-test}$ gives the value $T = -33,890$ with degrees of freedom was 39. While the value p for two-sided tests 0.000 was smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$. This data proves that the statistical hypothesis of $H_0: \text{pre-test} = \text{post-test}$ is rejected, meaning that the average pre-test and post-test scores differ significantly. The findings of this research can be used to recommend for implementation of effective learning and teaching process using hybrid learning models, therefore that it can improve students' learning outcomes in higher education. The implications of this research recommendation are to encourage them to use e-learning technology and to facilitate students in improving academic learning outcomes.

Keywords: hybrid learning, distance education, computer technology, higher education, design and evaluation

Online Tax Payment in The Island Region

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Abstract. This study aims to discover how the taxpayer of island region of Pangkep Regency using e-billing to process their tax payment. This study was conducted by interviewing 5 participants registered as tax payer at Maros Tax Office and were willing to explain their ways to use e-billing in processing their tax payment. The result of the interview showed that the online tax payment using e-billing has not been implemented effectively in the island region of Pangkep Regency. Some of the participants still think that e-billing is not an easy system to use. The level education of people in island region become the main reason for this result. Furthermore, this study also showed that the limitations to internet services and the absence of payment office in the island region become the reason e-billing has not been implemented effectively in island region of Pangkep Regency.

Keywords: online text; pangkep; internet services

The identify antioxidants constituent of cemba leaves (*acacia rugata* (lam.) fawc. rendle)

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Abstract. Cemba (*Acacia rugata* (Lam.) Fawc Rendle), is an endemic plant of Enrekang district and belongs to the Fabaceae family that was empirically used as spicy and could protect from hypertension and diabetic diseases by Enrekang society. Standardization of cemba leaves (*Acacia rugata* (Lam.) Fawc Rendle) was reported the chemical constituents involved flavonoids, tannins, terpenoids, and alkaloids. This research aims to isolate a compound that has a function as antioxidants. The leaves of about 300 g were extracted by using maceration and collected 38.751 g crude extract. The isolation of the compound was performed by using vacuum liquid chromatography with a gradient mobile phase (n-hexane: ethyl acetate and ethyl acetate: methanol). The crystal constituent was isolated and identified by using UV-Vis spectrophotometry. The chemical constituent measured the antioxidant with the IC₅₀ 94.039 mg /mL.

Keywords: *acacia rugata* (lam.) fawc. rendle, antioxidant, cemba leaves

Hubungan Kebiasaan Menyirih dengan Kejadian Karies Gigi pada Mahasiswa Papua Dikota Makassar

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Abstract. Caries is a universal disease that can happen to anyone, any age, races and any places in the world. The effort to resolve this has not shown real results. Betel chewing habits have effects on the teeth, gingiva and oral mucosa. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship betel chewing habits on the incidence of dental caries in papua's college student at Makassar city. The study was analytic research with cross sectional design. Population in this research is papua's college student at Makassar city. This study uses a sample of the total population, as many as 54 respondents. Methods of data collection using primary data and secondary data by conducting direct examination and interview using a questionnaire. Data were analyzed using chi-square at the level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$). Results of the study habits of betel chewing relationship with the incidence of dental caries in papua's college student at Makassar city views of old betel chewing with the Pearson Chi-Square test obtained by value $p = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$), which means there is a significant relationship, the frequency of betel chewing gained significance $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$) and the composition of betel chewing gained significance $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$), from the habit of betel chewing three variables showed a significant association with the incidence of dental caries. Conclusion from this research there is a relationship betel chewing habits on the incidence of dental caries in papua's college student at Makassar city.

Keywords: betel chewing habits, dental caries

Potentials of N-Heksan, Aseton and Ethanol Fraction Extract in Palmyra Fruit (*Borassus Flabellifer* L.) as Antioxidant

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Abstract. Potential of n-Hexane, Acetone and Ethanol Extract Fractionation in Palmyra fruit (*Borassus flabellifer* L.) as antioxidant have general aims to testing the antioxidant activity of the extract fractionation Palmyra fruit (*Borassus flabellifer* L.) using diphenylpicrylhydrazyl (DPPH). Especially, this study aims to determine the value of IC 50 antioxidant activity contained in extract fractionation Palmyra fruit (*Borassus flabellifer* L.) using DPPH method. Related contributions from research conducted is then expected to be used as a source of information and can be used as a reference to the use of palm fruit (*Borassus flabellifer* L.) as a good antioxidant and one of the sources used in medicine. In this study, Palmyra fruit (*Borassus flabellifer* L.) is made in the form of extracts fractionation using solvent n-hexane, acetone, and ethanol and maceration to obtain the purified extract using DPPH. The method used in the form of laboratory experimental method, where the first stage of sample preparation, maceration and extraction of n-Hexane, Acetone and

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Ethanol Fractionation of Palmyra fruit (*Borassus flabellifer* L.) test the antioxidant activity using DPPH method. Determination of antioxidants to make DPPH solution first, then made a stock solution of each extract n-hexane, acetone, and ethanol is purified Palmyra fruit (*Borassus flabellifer* L.) by dividing the five concentrations in a matter of dilution, having obtained the maximum results . Based on the results of this research, it can be concluded that the higher the concentration of 1, 2, 4, 8 ppm obtained $IC_{50} = 2,965 \mu\text{g} / \text{ml}$ (very strong category), while for the antioxidant activity of extract n-hexan, ethanol and acetone of Palmyra fruit respectively of $7.789 \mu\text{g} / \text{mL}$, $23.961 \mu\text{g} / \text{mL}$ and $9.857 \mu\text{g} / \text{mL}$. In this research it is expected that Palmyra fruit (*Borassus flabellifer* L.) can be used as an antioxidant.

Keywords: palmyra fruit, borassus flabellifer l, antioxidant, DPPH

The Antibacterial Activity of Papaya Leaf (*Carica papaya* Linn) Extract Against *Staphylococcus Aureus*

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Abstract. *Staphylococcus aureus* is a human pathogen causing nosocomial and community-acquired infections. The infection can be treated with antibiotics. The use of synthetic drugs such as antibiotics has many side effects including allergies and indigestion, so the use of herbal-based medicines is more recommended. Papaya leaf is widely used by people as traditional medicine. It contains antibacterial compounds such as tannins, alkaloids, flavonoids, terpenoids, saponins, and karpain alkaloids. The purpose of this study was to determine the antibacterial effectiveness of Papaya leaf extract (*Carica papaya* Linn) on the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria. This is a laboratory experimental study by using papaya leaf extract (*Carica papaya* Linn) at concentrations of 50%, 75%, 100%, 200%. This study revealed the growth inhibition zone at those concentrations were 17 mm (intermediate), 19mm (sensitive), 21mm (sensitive), and 27mm (sensitive), respectively.

Keywords: staphylococcus aureus; papaya leaf extract (*carica papaya* linn)

The Effect of Chia Seed (*Salvia hispanica* L.) on Histologic Features of Bone and Blood Calcium Levels on Osteoporotic Model Rats

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Abstract. Estrogen hormone deficiency can cause a decrease in bone density called osteoporosis. An imbalance in the bone remodeling process is the cause of osteoporosis, where the resorption process by osteoclasts is greater than the formation process by osteoblasts, so that bone density will be reduced. Chia seeds contain high phytoestrogens and calcium, both play an important role in the process of bone remodeling. This study aimed to determine the effect of chia seeds on osteoporosis based on histological features of bone and blood calcium levels. Method: 20 female wistar rats were

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selected using the non-probability sampling technique, and then the rats were divided into 5 group: unovariectomized healthy control 1, unovariectomized healthy control 2 plus chia seed extract, ovariectomy negative control, ovariectomy positive control and sodium alendronate treatment, ovariectomy treatment and chia seed extract given daily through sonde (dose of 13 mg / 100 gr BB) for 60 days. On day 61, blood samples were taken for measure the calcium levels, and then in euthanasia in order to take the samples of tibia bone tissue. The research results indicates the density of trabeculae had become soloid and the blood calcium levels in rats had decreased compared to the control rats ($p = 0.006$). Conclusion: Chia seeds can reduce osteoporosis event in ovariectomy model rats.

Keywords: osteoporosis, ovariectomy, tibial trabeculae, blood calcium levels

Risk Identification Efforts in Maternal and Infant Health Services in Puskesmas Maiwa of Enrekang district South Sulawesi

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Abstract. The stunting case is a real impact of the low status of maternal and child health. Data for the last three years (2016-2019) show quite a high number of stunting cases in the province of South Sulawesi and West Sulawesi (profile of the Sulawesi Barat Province Health Office, 2018). The research design includes a qualitative research with a phenomenological approach. Informants in this study were maternal and child health service officers (doctors, nurses, and midwives) as key informants, namely the head of the primary health care. The research location was carried out in the working area of the Maiwa Public Health Center, Enrekang Regency. Based on the research results, it was known that there still some staff who didn't understand in terms of risk assessment efforts, although in real terms there were efforts in the field. Document in the form of a screening card for those at risk. There was a note in the form of a book at the primary health care, when the data was collected. There was a flag label as a sign of risk pregnant women and a note in the patient book. Risk detection efforts were part of accreditation activities at primary health care. There were efforts to identify risks carried out by primary health care towards pregnant women, but they have not been carried out in a structured and systematic manner. The needed for primary health care management assistance, especially for the implementation of patient safety in a structured and systematic manner.

Keywords: risk identification, maternal and infant, health services

Patient Compliance of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Medication at General Hospital in Maros South Sulawesi.

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Abstract. Background of the problem: Patient compliance is an important factor to achieve treatment outcomes, especially for long term medication such as in diabetes mellitus. Objective: The objective of this study is to provide an overview of patient compliance at general hospital in Maros South Sulawesi. Methods: This research is a clinical study (non-experimental) research using descriptive research. The sampling technique was purposive sampling. Thirty participants who meet criteria were enrolled in this study. Data were obtained prospectively. Participants were interviewed using MARS (*Medication Adherence Report Scale*) questionnaire. Statistical analysis used: Analysis of patient characteristics data based on descriptive methods with the T-Test method for groups with 2 variables and the Kruskal-Wallis method for groups of more than 2 variables. Research Results: The results showed that Low level compliance were 43,3%, Moderate 33,3%, and high 23,3%. Age and duration of Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 were given significant result between compliance level ($p < 0,05$). Other factors like Gender, Education level, Work, Diet status, Sport Activity, comorbidity, and drug regimen were no influence in compliance ($p > 0,05$). Conclusions: The majority compliance among participant were high (43,3%). Age and Duration of DM Type 2 were the factor influenced in compliance.

Keywords: medication compliance, diabetes mellitus type 2, MARS

Screening in silico the activity of chemical compounds inhibitor α -glucosidase from brotowali (*Tinospora crispa* L.) using the pyrx program

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Abstract. One way of treating diabetes mellitus is the inhibitor of the α -glucosidase enzyme to reduce the increase level. The research aimed to determine the chemical compound of Heartleaf Moonseed (*Tinospora crispa* L.) having the potential as an α -glucosidase inhibitor by receptor used were downloaded from Protein Bank Data (GDB) database by 1LWJ code and the ligand test was downloaded from Zinc and KNApSAcK databases with the positive control of acarbose. The validation of docking method showed RMSD value 0.901Å. the results showed that of the 35 chemical compounds of Heartleaf Moonseed (*Tinospora crispa* L.) having the value of free bond energy (ΔG) with the range of -5.2 kcal/mol to -11.6 kcal/mol, 4 compounds had the potential to be developed as α -glucosidase inhibitors with a better ΔG value than acarbose (ΔG -9.8kcal/mol), namely N-acetylanonaine -11.6 kcal/mol, Stigmasterol -10.7kcal/mol, N-Formylanonaine -10.6 kcal/mol, and Berberine -10.3 kcal/mol.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, in silico, inospora crispa l.

Identification of Types and Colors of Microplastics in Salt Circulating in The Market ATN Makassar City

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Abstract. Garbage pollution in the waters has an impact on the presence of the smallest microplastic particles, one of which is salt. The purpose of this study was to identify the type and color of microplastics in salt circulating in the Makassar city market. This type of research is observational with a descriptive approach. This research was conducted at the Terong Market in Makassar City. The number of samples was 4 types of salt sources in the form of coarse and most labeled in the city of Makassar. Testing samples at the Marine Ecotoxicology Laboratory, Presentation in tabular form accompanied by descriptive narrative. The results showed that the types of microplastics found were Jeneponto salt (line = 9, fragment = 2), maros salt (line = 7, fragment = 0) Makassar salt (line = 8, fragment = 1) tamarind salt (line = 9, fragment = 0) whereas based on the color of salt found, 11 microplastic black color, 5 microplastic red color, 14 blue color microplastic and 1 microplastic green color. Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the salt circulating in Makassar City contains 100% microplastics from the entire salt sample. The most common types of microplastics found were lines with 28 microplastic particles and only 3 fragment microplastics. It is hoped that the public should be careful in consuming salt which already contains microplastics because it can have an impact on health.

Keyword: microplastics, salt, fragments, line

Identification of Hazards and Factors Related to Risk Management Implementation to Workers at PT. Makassar Tene

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Abstract. Occupational health safety risk management is an effort to manage risks to prevent unwanted accidents in a comprehensive, planned, and structured manner. From the data on accident cases that occurred in 2018-2019 at PT Makassar Tene, there were 25 accidents, including electric shocks, being hit by heavy equipment, slipping and being exposed to dust in the power plant department. The purpose of this research is to identify hazards and factors associated with the implementation of risk management for workers at PT. Makassar Tene. This type of research is an analytical survey with a cross sectional study approach, while the sample in this study were 58 workers at PT Makassar Tene. Data processing using SPSS, data testing using the chi-square test. Presentation of data in tabular form and accompanied by narration. The results showed that there was no relationship between hazard identification and risk management at the Power Plant Department of PT. Makassar tene. By using chi-square, the value of $p = 1,000$ is obtained. There is a relationship between risk analysis and risk management at PT. Makassar tene using the chi-square value obtained $p = 0.004$. There is no correlation analysis of exposure risk (exposure) with risk management using chi-square value obtained $p = 0.343$. There is no analysis of risk consequences (consequences) with risk management where the results of statistical tests using the chi-square value obtained $p = 0.177$.

Keyword: risk management, hazard identification, consequences of exposure.

The Effectiveness of The Extract Kelor Leaves Comfort of Blood Cholesterol in Animals Tested Mice

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Abstract. Cholesterol is a fat-containing metabolite that functions as a precursor for steroid hormones and bile salts and is a component that stabilizes the plasma membrane. Cholesterol is an important fact, but if excessive in the blood can be dangerous to health. In Indonesia, cardiovascular disease, especially coronary heart disease and stroke, is a concern because deaths from both diseases are expected to increase to 23.3 million by 2030. The objective is to determine the effect of Moringa Oleifera leaf extract in reducing blood cholesterol levels in mice (*Mus musculus*). The method in this study was a pre and post-test control group design. Subjects were divided into 4 groups: group 1 giving equates as a negative control, group 2 Moringa leaf extract dose of 20.8 mg/kg body weight, group 3 Moringa leaf extract dose 41, 6 mg/kg body weight, and group 4 giving simvastatin as a positive control. The results the number of

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samples in this study was 26 samples of mice divided into 4 groups, in each group, there were 6 samples of mice (*Mus musculus*). The results of this study are seen that the treatment group was given equates did not experience a decrease in cholesterol ($p > 0.05$) while Moringa leaf extract at a dose of 20.8 mg/kg bb, decreased by 15.83 ($p < 0.05$), at a dose 41.6 mg/kg bb decreased cholesterol levels by 17.83 ($p < 0.05$), and in the positive control group given simvastatin suspension decreased cholesterol levels by 19.67 ($p < 0.05$). Based on ANOVA test obtained $p < 0.05$, post hoc test (LSD) obtained simvastatin against a dose of 20.8 mg / KgBB $p < 0.05$ (average difference of 3.83 mg / dl) simvastatin against a dose of 41.6 mg / KgBB $p > 0.05$ (average difference of 1.83).

Keywords: cholesterol, moringa oleifera, mus musculus, simvastatin

The Effectiveness of Dragon Fruit (*Hylocereus polyrhizus*) to Red Blood Glucose Levels in People with Prediabetes

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Abstract. Dragon fruit contains a variety of antioxidants namely flavonoids, vitamin E, vitamin C, and beta carotene which have the ability to reduce oxidative stress and reduce ROS (Reactive Oxygen Species) so that they can have protective effects on pancreatic β cells and increase insulin sensitivity. Vitamin C, which acts as an antioxidant, can reduce insulin resistance by increasing endothelial function and reducing oxidative stress. This study aims to identify the effectiveness of red dragon fruit juice (*Hylocereus Polyrhizus*) on blood glucose levels in patients with prediabetes. This research was conducted at the Faculty of Medicine of UMI 2016 in October 2019. This study used a quasi experimental design method with a control group design pre-test post-test design. There were 27 samples that experienced prediabetes where 9 people in the intervention group 1, 9 people in the intervention group 2 and 9 people in the control group, because they used 2 treatment groups namely the intervention group and the control group. Blood glucose is measured directly using a glucometer. Statistical test results used were paired sample t-test. The conclusion of the paired sample t-Test results showed a decrease in blood glucose in the intervention group ($p = 0.000$) and, in the control group there was a decrease in blood glucose where ($p = 0,000$). Based on the conclusion, there is an effect of red dragon fruit (*Hylocereus Polyrhizus*) on the decrease in blood glucose.

Keywords: red dragon fruit (*Hylocereus Polyrhizus*); decreased blood glucose levels

The Relationship Using KB Implant and Gingival Hyperplasia of Women at Kassi-Kassi Subdistrict Makassar 2018

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Abstract. The presence of hormonal changes greatly affects the state of the oral cavity, one of which is inflammation of the gingiva. The content of estrogen and progesterone contained in contraception can affect the tissue response to the gingival and increase inflammatory mediators especially in prostaglandin (PGE2) because the hormones estrogen and progesterone are very sensitive to periodontal tissue. The Aim: To determine the relationship between using Implant KB and Gingival Hyperplasia of women at Kassi-Kassi Subdistrict in 2018. Material and method: This research is analytical observation using cross sectional method. The study population was women who used KB Implant. By filling out questionnaires and examining Gingiva Hyperplasia using the Hyperplasia index which is aimed directly at women who use Implants. The results: Analysis by chi-square test results obtained p value = 0,000 which means p value less than $\alpha = 0.05$. This is accepted which means that there is a meaningful relationship of family planning users with Gingival Hyperplasia of women. **Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between using KB implant and Gingival Hyperplasia.

Keywords: KB implant, gingival, hyperplasia

The Implementation of Hypnobirthing Effect on Pain Relief in the Intrapartum Period at Klinik Pratama Rakyat Hospital Makassar

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Abstract. The pain of childbirth is one of the factors that causes a mother to become anxious even to the point of despair, so mothers tend to choose a shortcut to speed up their childbirth, either by requesting an operation, or by taking a remedy to relieve the pain by taking an analgesic drug, whereas pain caused during childbirth is pathological because of the effects of changing uterus that creates pathways or openings. Childbirth pangs can be reduced by very natural action and can have the excellent effect of *Hypnobirthing*. *Hypnobirthing* is a new devoted method to pregnant women by taking of deep relaxation aimed at preparing painlessly comfortable natural birth process. The research was made with the intention of analyzing *Hypnobirthing* effect of pain prevention on Primigravida's childbirth at Klinik Pratama Rakyat Hospital. The type of research is experimental

quantitative research using *Quasi Experimental* method, namely experimental design with the observation design (measurement pain intensity) before and after *treatment (Hypnobirthing treatment)* which consists of the two group, namely the intervention group (*Hypnobirthing*) and the control group. Sampling was taken from June to August 2020 with the number of samplings intervention group (*Hypnobirthing*) as many as 20 respondents and the control group as 20 respondents. Data analysis method uses Univariate and Bivariate with t-test using SPSS Computer Program. The results were obtained with the average of pain intensity in childbirth after being given *Hypnobirthing* had a decrease in pain while the control class was upgraded. The results of statistical test are presented p value by 0.000 at the mistaken rate of (α) 5% or 0,05 (trust 95%) so value is $p < \alpha$. The data indicated that there was a significant (apparent) of *Hypnobirthing* treatment in childbirth relief. The conclusion of this research was that there was a significant *Hypnobirthing* effect on the treatment of childbirth at Klinik Pratama Rakyat Hospital. That was expected for midwife duty at Klinik Pratama Rakyat Hospital to adopt the method of *Hypnobirthing* to assist the mothers with normal childbirth.

Keyword: pain, normal childbirth, intrapartum, hypnobirthing

Contraception in Medical, Bioethic and Islamic Perspective

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Abstract: Objectives: Contraception is all methods which used for women to prevent or manage pregnancy within a certain time such

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as pills, injections or others. Contraception can control growth rates of population and reduce the risk of maternal death by enabling women to prevent unwanted pregnancies or unsafe abortions. These techniques also protect themselves from sexual transmitted diseases. Method: Case report. Result: A 38 year old woman had fifth labor with history of hypertension. Based on the patient's condition, educable contraceptive counseling was carried out. Patients and families were very doubt, but finally decided to choose tubectomy (permanent contraception). Conclusion: Tubectomy was the proper option and procedure which appropriate with the medical aspects and basic bioethics principles (beneficence nonmalefecence, justice and autonomy). In islamic perspective, tubectomy was permissible, as long as performed on clear medical indications.

Keywords: contraception, medical perspective, bioethics, Islam

The Effects of Olive Oil (Extra Virgin Olive Oil) and Fish Oil (Omega-3) on Blood Glucose Levels in Hyperglycemic White Rats (*Rattus norvegicus*)

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Abstract. Background: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a complex chronic disease that results in complications and increases mortality. According to the American Diabetes Association (ADA), non-pharmacological therapy for patients with DM are intakes of monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA) and omega-3 that play the role as antidiabetic, antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory. It has been reported that olive oil comprises a high content of MUFA. Meanwhile, fish oil contains omega-3. Objective: This study was aimed to determine the effects of olive oil (Extra Virgin Olive Oil) and fish oil (Omega-3) on blood glucose levels in hyperglycemic rats (*Rattus novergicus*). Methods: This was a true experimental study using a pretest-posttest control group design. A total of 24 rats were divided into 4 groups, the control group (CG), the olive oil group (OO), the fish oil group (FO), and the combination group of olive oil and fish oil (OO+FO). The intervention was carried out for 14 days. Results: Following 7-day intervention, mean changes of blood glucose levels tended to be highest in the FO group (93.50 ± 37.47 mg/dL) compared to OO (84.17 ± 25.31 mg/dL), OO+FO (84.00 ± 23.82 mg/dL) and CG (43.67 ± 11.41 mg/dL). However, on day 14 post intervention, the highest changes were observed in OO group (197.83 ± 47.30 mg/dL), followed by FO (178.83 ± 58.76 mg/dL), OO+FO (172.00 ± 64.84 mg/dL) and CG (100.67 ± 35.93 mg/dL). The significant differences of blood glucose levels were observed between groups on day 7 ($p=0.017$) and day 14 ($p=0.000$) post intervention. Conclusion: Olive (Extra virgin olive oil) and fish oil (Omega-3) can lower blood glucose levels in hyperglycemic rats (*Rattus novergicus*).

Keywords: diabetes mellitus; olive oil (extra virgin olive oil); fish oil (omega-3); hyperglycemic

Determinants of Non-Adherence to ARV Therapy Among People Living With HIV/AIDS in One of The Hospital Depok

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Abstract. The success of the HIV/AIDS treatment is determined by adherence to antiretroviral therapy. ARVs fight against the infection by slowing down the production of HIV in human body. Use of long-term antiretroviral drugs requiring high adherence to achieve success and prevent loss to follow up. The existence of non-adherence of ARV can have a drug resistance effect sothat the drug cannot work or fail. This study aimed to determine the relationship between certain factors and non-adherence to Antiretroviral treatment among people living with HIV/AIDS in one of the hospital Depok. This study used quantitative analytic with cross sectional methode. The study was conducted in August 2020, 172 respondents at Care Support Treatment (CST) clinic in one of the hospitals in Depok. Data was analyzed using chi square and logistic regression test. Chi square test showed the relationship between gender (P-value:0,0017) age (P-value:0,000), marital satus (P-value:0,001,) education (P-value:0,000), duration of being enrolled in ART (P-value:0,000), change ARV regimen (P-value:0,000), adverse effects (P-value:0,003) knowledge (P-value:0,000) and new normal behavior (Covid 19) (P-value:0,015) to antiretroviral treatment non adherence. The logistic regression analysis indicated that duration of being enrolled in ART the most dominant factors influenced antiretroviral nonadherence with an OR of 0.179.

Keyword: ARV, non-adherence, HIV/AIDS, duration of being enrolled in ART

Adaptation Action Plan to Reduce the Risk of The Impact of Climate Change

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Abstract. This research was conducted in Bantaeng Regency, South Sulawesi, where, considering the possible consequences of climate change, it is important for the government and the PDAMs who are the managers of the drinking water supply, to consider how temperature fluctuations and changes in rainfall patterns will affect the drinking water supply system. and subsequently integrate adaptation efforts into planning mechanisms and documents to anticipate future risks linked to climate change. The research aims to analyze and implement adaptation measures that can be taken to reduce risks, both under current climatic conditions and under conditions of climate change in the future. The research method is an observation method with a cross-sectional approach using qualitative descriptive analysis. Based on the research results, several adaptation options that can be implemented are the protection of water resources in terms of quality and quantity, monitoring of the land use process, especially in the basin pouring, and management of water needs. Adaptation action must be taken to anticipate the conditions of climate change. Adaptation action does not always mean something complex and massive. Support from all stakeholders and cooperation in various sectors is absolutely necessary to realize that the need for clean water for the community is the main one.

Keywords: adaptation action, climate change, cross-sectional, Bantaeng

Potential, and Strategy for The Utilization of Raw Crab in Pasangkayu District West Sulawesi

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Abstract. The coastal and marine areas of Pasangkayu Regency, which have 10 coastal districts stretching from the border of Central Sulawesi to Central Mamuju Regency, have the potential for fish and non-fish resources with a high level of diversity, including mangrove crabs, which have not been utilized optimally. The research aims: 1) to determine the potential types and exploitation levels of mud crabs; 2) knowing the distribution and feasibility of mud crabs; and 3) studying crab utilization strategies. This research was conducted in Pasangkayu Regency, March to June 2020. The materials used consisted of a map of the Earth, Global Positioning System (GPS), camera; and digital scales and rulers. Types of data collected include primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected by survey and field observation while secondary data were collected from various related institutions. Data were analyzed descriptively, tabulation and quantitatively. Furthermore, a biological analysis includes the relationship between length (L) and weight (W) of the mangrove crab. For the feasibility of the mud crab business, a business analysis and strategic policy analysis are carried out using a SWOT analysis. The results of identification of mangrove crabs found 2 dominant species caught by fishermen; *Scylla*

serrata and *Scylla olivacea*. The distribution of mangrove ecosystems that have abundant potential for mud crabs are Sarude and Letawa (Sarjo); Pangiang (Bambalamotu); Pasangkayu (Pasangkayu); Tikke and Jengeng Raya (Tikke Raya); Bambakoro and Singgani (Lariang); Sarasa and Dapurang (Dapurang); Ako, Sarudu and Doda (Sarudu). Mangrove crab production is not yet optimal. Mud crab production in Baras District, in November-December 2019 and January 2020 was 4785.5 kg. The production of mud crab from November 2019-January 2020 based on the collector in Pedongga District was 537.8 kg, using folding traps. Fishing rate (F) 48% and exploitation rate (E) 15%. Based on indicators that the cultivation of mud crab is still rational and sustainable. E value <0.5% or the highest at E value of 0.5% is still considered sustainable. For *Scylla olivacea* mangrove crabs, catch rate (F) 7% and exploitation rate (E) 4%. The utilization of both species is still very low, and the catch rate is still very minimum. The catch that is done by fishermen is only secondary, even some fishermen catch mud crabs if there is market demand. The rate of exploitation is very slow because it is very dependent on the market and local wisdom which does not consume mud crabs. The results of the BC-ratio analysis of the fishing gear for folding traps, the BC ratio was 1.8 or each expenditure was Rp. 1 mud crab fisherman gets a profit of Rp. 1.8. The results of the SWOT analysis, formulated alternative policy strategies: 1) mangrove crab management based on local wisdom; 2) Use of environmentally friendly fishing gear; 3) Capital assistance for the development of fishing gear for fishermen; 4) Development of alternative livelihoods; 5) Strict enforcement of tradition laws and regulations; 6) Development of mud crab cultivation.

Keywords: potential; development; mud crab; coastal areas; Pasangkayu

Biological Aspects of Shortfin Scad Fish (Decapterus Macrosoma) Caught with Purse Saline in Barru Sea Waters, South Sulawesi

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Abstract. Shortfin Scad Fish is a pelagic fish that has a role in the economic sector of fishermen in South Sulawesi waters. Besides being consumed by the public, it is also used as bait for tuna fishing companies and is exported frozen. The last five years there has been a decrease in the catch as a result of uncontrolled exploitation. However, there is no control instrument on the exploitation of flying fish to date, so there is a concern that the sustainability of flying fish resources is threatened. This study aims to determine the biological aspects of shortfin scad fish, sex ratio, the level of gonad maturity, the first size when the gonads ripen and growth patterns. The research was conducted in the waters of Barru Regency, South Sulawesi. Direct observation method with survey. Fish samples came from the catch of fishermen landed in the Barru Regency Fish Landing which

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were caught with purse seine. Fish sampling was conducted from early April to early August 2017. The results showed that the sex ratio of flying fish was not balanced between male and female ratios, but the results of ANOVA analysis were not significantly different ($p < 0.05$). Male and female shortfin scad fish dominate the young and immature gonads (gonad maturity level I, gonad maturity level II). Male shortfin scad fish reach gonad maturity for the first time at an average fork length ranging from 21.1537 cm - 21.7933 cm and female flying fish 18.9194 cm - 19.4157 cm. The growth pattern of male flying fish is negative allometric with a value of $b < 3$, while the female is positive allometric with a value of $b > 3$. Efforts to manage shortfin scad fish in Barru sea waters are by adjusting the size that can be caught, the first size when gonad ripens and after spawning.

Keywords: biological aspects; shortfin scad fish; Barru

Population Dynamics and Exploitation Rate of Squid (*Sepioteuthis lessoniana*) in Spermonde Islands, South Sulawesi

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Abstract. Squid *Sepioteuthis lessoniana* is a sought-after fisheries commodity, leading to a high exploitation rate. This affects the sustainability of Squid (*S. lessoniana*) resources in wild, especially Spermonde Island. The aim of this study was to determine the population dynamics and the exploitation rate of Squid (*S. lessoniana*) in the Spermonde Islands of South Sulawesi. The results of the study are expected to provide information on the level of utilization of Squid and as a basis for sustainable management of squid in Spermonde Islands. The present study was conducted from March to July 2019 in Spermonde Islands, South Sulawesi. A survey was performed by direct measurement of the fish captured by local fishermen and merchants. Data collected on length and weight of squid were carried out for 3 or 4 times a week. The results showed length of squid ranged from 06 to 28 cm, the relationship between the length of the weight was negative allometric, the age group consisted of 4, the growth rate (K) of 0.37 per year, the maximum length (L max) of 31.5 cm, the total mortality rate (Z) of 2.85 per year, the natural mortality rate (M) of 0.95 per year, the capture mortality rate (F) of 1.90 per year and the exploitation rate is classified into over-exploitation.

Keywords: squid *sepioteuthis lessoniana*, spermonde islands, population dynamics

The Effect of Gibgro Growth Stimulant Dosage on The Growth of Sea Grass (*Eucheuma Cottonii*) by in vitro

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Abstract. This study aims to determine the effect of the dose of growth stimulant Gibgro on the growth of *E. cottonii* in vitro. The experimental method used was a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) treatment with Gibgro dose of 0 ppm (control), 5 ppm, 10 ppm, 15 ppm. The results showed that the highest weight growth rate (RGRW) was obtained at 10 ppm ZPT dose which is 1.27% per day, meanwhile, the highest length growth rate (RGRL) was obtained at a dose of 10 ppm which was 1.72% per day, and the highest RGRL was significantly different from the control (0 ppm) and 5 ppm but was not different real ($P < 0.05$) with 15 ppm treatment. Using Gibgro at doses of 5, 10, and 15 ppm, however, doses of 10 and 15 ppm show higher length growth.

Keywords: seaweed, *e. cottonii*, dosage of gibgro, growth stimulating substance

Suitability and Carrying Capacity of Larearea Island Marine Tourism in Sembilan Island Area Sinjai District, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

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Abstract. The area of Sembilan Island, especially Larearea Island, has natural resources of coral reefs, seagrass beds and the beautiful white sands of the islands which can be developed as a marine tourism area so as to improve the standard of living and welfare of the local community. The coral reef ecosystem is still in a good category and the sea grass ecosystem was the same, so that the island of Larearea can be developed as a marine tourism destination in Sinjai Regency. This study was aimed to determine the suitability and carrying capacity of the island of Larearea in the island of Sembilan as marine tourism and to determine the parameters of water quality in supporting the development of marine tourism in the island of Sembilan. The results of this study were expected to provide useful ideas for policy makers and decision makers in determining marine

tourism development and can be used as a reference in the development policy of the Sembilan island area. This research was conducted from October to November 2019 on the island of Larearea in the area of the island of Sembilan, Sinjai Regency, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. Sampling was carried out around Larearea Island at 3 stations, namely station 1 at coordinates: 05 ° 04 '15,88 "S and 120 ° 23 '36,98" E and Station 2 at coordinates: 05 ° 04 '15,88 "S and 120 ° 23 '36,98 "E and station 3 at coordinates 05 ° 04' 16.25" S and 120 ° 23 '03 .75 "E. The data that will be observed were coral reefs, sea grass, current velocity, water depth, brightness, dangerous biota and diversity of coral fish species. From the results of the suitability indicator assessment, it can be seen that the suitability index value for diving tourism in the Sembilan Island area (Larearea Island) is 69.32% or in the S2 category (quite appropriate). The suitability values and categories obtained indicate that coral reefs, sea grass and other biota in the Sembilan Island area are still suitable for diving tourism activities. As for snorkeling, from the results of the suitability assessment, it can be seen that the value of the suitability index for snorkeling tourism in the Sembilan Island area was 71.11% or in the S2 category (quite appropriate) The value or category obtained is of course influenced by real conditions in the field. Where the advantage of Island Sembilan's coast is that it has a fairly wide stretch of flat reef (> 100 m) at several points, with very bright (clear) water conditions and an average depth of 3-10 meters with a current speed of <5 cm / s. Meanwhile, the carrying capacity obtained from the results of data analysis on Larearea Island in the area of Sembilan Island is for the use of marine tourism with the diving tourism category as many as 18 person every day and snorkeling tours as many as 36 person every day.

Keywords: suitability; carrying capacity; marine tourism; larearea island; Sinjai regency

Exploring the Concept of Planning and Organizing the City of Medina in the Time Rasulullah Muhammad Sallallahu 'Alaihi Wasallam

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Abstract. The city of Medina, like other cities, is a large house and the buildings in it are artifacts (historical objects) as representatives of cultural and civilization values. The orientation of a city can be seen from the experience and history of the city. How to find out the history or origin of a city by finding the marking elements of the city. The city not only expresses a specific geographic area (place), but also a set of activities (work) and the dynamics of the population (folk) that are constantly moving. This research generally aims to explore the concept of urban planning and structuring in the era of the Prophet Sallallahu 'Alaihi Wasallam and also aims to formulate the concept of planning and structuring the city of Medina which can be used as input in planning and structuring an Islamic city. In conducting research, historical research methods are used combined with the time series method. The historical research method is used to study the life history of the Prophet, especially as it relates to the development of the city of Medina, while the Time series method is used to trace the development of the city of Medina and to analyze the factors behind the development of the city architecture. The results of this study contribute to the development of science in the field of architecture, especially urban planning and planning with an Islamic concept. Besides, the results of this study can also be used as a reference in urban planning and structuring in Indonesia.

Keywords: structuring the city of Medina, the concept of Islamic city, city architecture

Application of Inorganic and Organic Fertilizer on Edamame Cultivation (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill)

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Abstract. Edamame is a vegetable (green soybean vegetable) which is consumed by the middle to upper class people. People are starting to realize the importance of healthy food that is safe for consumption and environmentally friendly. The transition from conventional farming to organic farming needs to be done gradually, by reducing the use of inorganic fertilizers. The aim of this research was to obtain the optimum dose of inorganic fertilizers and organic fertilizers / compost which were optimal for the growth and production of edamame soybeans. This study used a randomized block design (RBD) consisting of 7 combinations of inorganic fertilizers (Urea 150 kg / ha, Sp-36 150 kg / ha, KCl 100 kg / ha) and compost, namely: (1) 100% inorganic fertilizers (control), (2) inorganic 75% + compost 10 t / ha, (3) inorganic 50% + compost 10 t / ha, (4) inorganic 25% + compost 10 t / ha, (5) inorganic 75% + compost 20 t / ha, (6) 50% inorganic + 20 t / ha compost, (7) 25% inorganic + 20 t / ha compost. Each treatment was repeated 3 times and there were 30 plants per plot. Data were analyzed based on analysis of variance and further test of BNJ. The results showed that the combination of inorganic fertilizers and compost increased pod weight per plant compared to only inorganic fertilizers. The application of inorganic fertilizers 50% and 75% of Urea 150 kg / ha, Sp-36 150 kg / ha, KCl 100 kg / ha combined with compost 10 t / ha increased pod weight to 29.04% and 53.79%, respectively.

Keywords: green soybean, compost, inorganic fertilizers, pod weight

The Tests of Organic Waste as Propagation Medium of *Bacillus Cereus* Atcc 14579 and The Tests of Formulations Dosage on Corn Growth

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Abstract. This study aimed to find the best organic waste as propagation medium of *Bacillus cereus* Strain ATTC 14579 and the best formulation dosage on corn growth. The study consisted of two phases: (1) Selection of organic waste as propagation medium (as carriers) in the form of: coconut water waste, rice washing water, and molasses, for *Bacillus cereus* Strain ATTC 14579 based on spectrophotometer method, (2) tests for the affectivity of *Bacillus cereus* Strain ATTC 14579 in material formulation dosage on corn growth. It was conducted base on group randomized factorial design, consisting of two factor, the first factor, namely: Anoman variety and Bima URI 19 variety, the second factor consisting of six treatments, namely: 20 ml/1 kg of seed, 40 ml/1 kg of seed, 60 ml/1 kg of seed, 80 ml/1 kg of seed, 100 ml/1 kg of seed and control (without formulation dosage). Each treatment was repeated three times, so that there were 18 experimental units. The result showed that the best organic waste as propagation medium was a medium of rice washing water. the dosage formulation of 60-80 ml/1 kg of seed was an efficient dose that can increase the growth of Corn Anoman and Bima URI 19 variety.

Keywords: organic waste, propagation medium, *Bacillus cereus*

Response to Maize Growth and Production from Seeds of Different Ear Lengths and Pruning Leaves under The Ear

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Abstract. The growth and production of plants, including maize, are strongly influenced by the potential of the seeds used and the utilization of photosynthetic products during their growth and development period. Therefore, seeds from long ears are needed as an indicator of high production. In addition to maximizing the results of photosynthesis and efficient use of water and nutrients, leaf pruning is carried out under the ears. This study aims to determine the response to the growth and production of maize from different ear lengths and pruning the leaves under the ears. This research was conducted at the Maros Cereal Research Institute, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, which took place from August to December 2019. The materials used in this study were maize seeds of genotype BC2F1, saromil, urea and NPK fertilizer. This study used a randomized block design method in factorial form with 2 treatment factors. As the first factor is the seeds from different ear lengths consisting of three levels of treatment, namely: short ear measuring <10 cm, medium ear measuring 10-15 cm, long ear measuring > 15 cm. The second factor was pruning which consisted of two levels, namely: without pruning and pruning the leaves under the ear, so that 6 treatment combinations were obtained with 3 replications so that 18 experimental units were obtained. The results of this study indicated that the treatment of seeds from the longest ear (> 15 cm) increased ear length, seed weight per ear, seed weight per plot and seed production per hectare. Pruning the leaves under the ear and the interaction between treatments had no significant effect.

Keywords: maize; seed; ear lengths; pruning leaf

Performance Effectiveness of Response Time and Inhibition of Enzymatic Biosensor for Organophosphorus Pesticides Analysis

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Abstract. The large quantities of pesticides used in industrial agriculture have impacts on the environment and health, so a fast and accurate analysis of pesticide residues is essential. Enzymatic biosensors are an alternative solution for the analysis of Organophosphorus pesticides (OPPs) through inhibition of the enzyme acetylcholinesterase (AChE). An effective, sensitive, relatively fast and cost-effective method was developed to determine three types of OPPs, namely chlorpyrifos, profenofos and diazinon in agricultural samples through the application of AChE immobilization on aurum (Au) electrodes coated with cellulose acetate (CA) membrane with a composition of 5%; 10% and 15% and glutaraldehyde (GA) 25%. The potentiometer-based AChE biosensor as a pesticide detector showed an inhibition value of 13.61-51.74%; 19.67-73.01% and 13.56-80.01% for chlorpyrifos pesticides, 24.5-77%; 6.25-64.90% and 2.41-54.07% for profenofos pesticides and 11.07-81.27%; 13,37-72,85 and 2,10-78,44% for diazinon pesticide. The response time for all biosensor electrodes was 10 minutes. The use of an AChE-based biosensor with a potentiometer is a very sensitive device for efficient and fast detection of pesticide residues.

Keywords: biosensors, inhibition, organophos-phorus, response time

The Addition of Moringa Leaf Flour in The Feed on The Macroscopic Quality and Spermatozoa Motility of Bantam Roosters (*Gallus bantam*) Semen

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Abstract. One of the high nutrient feed containing primarily role in meeting the reproductive needs are the leaves of Moringa (*Moringa oleifera*). This study aims to determine the macroscopic quality and spermatozoa motility of bantam rooster (*Gallus bantam*) semen after offering Moringa leaf flour. This type of research is descriptive quantitative with the method used, namely the treatment consisting of control (T0), commercial feed 95% + moringa leaf flour 5% (T1), and feed commercial 90% + 10% moringa leaf flour (T2) with 6 roosters. Semen was collected using the massage method in twice a week. The parameters are observed in this study were volume, color, consistency, power of hydrogen (pH) and motility of spermatozoa(%). The results of this study indicated that the addition of moringa leaf flour to the feed had no significant effect ($P > 0,05$) on the volume and pH of bantam roosters semen, had a very significant effect ($P < 0,01$) on color, and significantly effect ($P < 0,05$) on consistency of semen and spermatozoa motility. The best treatment was at T1 (addition of 5% Moringa leaf flour) with an average value of volume, color, consistency, pH and spermatozoa motility(%), respectively 0.21 ± 0.06 ml, 2.75 ± 0.50 , 2.75 ± 0.50 , 7.75 ± 0.50 and $85,17 \pm 5,13\%$.

Keywords: semen, moringa leaf flour, bantam rooster

Construction of therapeutic for children education with special needs (people with autism) using approach of qur'anic method

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Abstract. Basically education is like an experiment that is never finished at any time, as long as there is human life in this world. There have been many therapies carried out by many experts in dealing with people with autism, ranging from traditional to scientific and technological as well as spiritual methods such as yoga. However, the therapy and treatment of autism with the teachings of Islam based on the Qur'anic Method has not been studied much while it is known that Islamic teachings are universal. The presence of autistic children as a challenge for the world of education, especially Islamic education, of course, is not only intended for normal children but also for children with special needs, such as the increasing number of autistic children. Educational experts, especially Islamic educators, are responsible for finding construction treatments and therapies that must be applied to those children with special needs such as children with autism. This paper aims to present the basic construction of education and therapy for Islamic education based on the Qur'anic Method for children with autism. It is hoped that it can become a pattern of education for children with autism to seek, reduce, and eliminate the autism syndrome they carry. In addition, it can introduce children with autism to the teachings of Islam based on the Qur'anic Method according to their ability to worship to Allah

Keywords: education construction; therapy; children with special needs and Qur'anic method

Improving teacher professionalism in madrasah ibtidaiyah negeri salomallori, sidrap district

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Abstract. Teachers as the “spearhead” in education and learning activities at madrasah, have a big responsibility for their professional duties. Teachers do not only focus on the transfer of knowledge to students but have the task of developing students’ personalities to be more mature and independent. Madrasah Ibtidaiyah as a basic educational institution is the foundation for strengthening the values and intellectuals of students. If at the madrasah ibtidaiyah level experiencing obstacles and failures, it will have a major effect on the development of students when entering the next level of education. Therefore, the problem of education in madrasah ibtidaiyah is needed by professional teachers to overcome these various problems. Madrasah Ibtidaiyah is considered urgent to develop the competence and skills of its teachers so that they can become a “locomotive” for the transformation of higher quality education. The existence of teachers in madrasah ibtidaiyah requires competence and competence to be able to contribute significantly to improving the quality of education. Professional teachers at madrasah ibtidaiyah if they have competence, namely pedagogic, professional, personality, social, and mastery of information technology (IT).

Keywords: teacher, competence, professionalism, assignment, quality

The Use of Islamic Animation Movie in the Teaching of Writing Descriptive Text

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Abstract. The aims of this research are to know how Islamic animation movies are used to teach writing descriptive text and to know what perceptions students have about the use of Islamic animation movies to learn writing descriptive. A case study was the approach used in this study. The subject of this research was carried out at one of the Islamic Boarding Schools in Bogor in the third grade of junior high school and five students were selected for this study. The data was obtained through observation and interview. The result of this study shows that the teacher has well-prepared descriptive text material used Islamic animation movie to teach writing descriptive text. The activities were interesting and made the students appreciate and enjoy the teaching and learning process. In the meantime, students' perceptions of using Islamic animation movies to learn writing descriptive text; they felt joyful, interested, and had new vocabulary. The students also could know more about the story of Prophet Muhammad SAW. This media is useful for junior high school students to learn how to compose descriptive texts. It is also good for teaching and learning, since it contains pictures and sounds that help students visualize what they are going to write. Hence, Islamic animation is suitable media in teaching and learning writing descriptive text.

Keywords: descriptive text, Islamic animation, and writing

Female Genital Mutilation in Medical, Bioethical, and Islamic Perspectives

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Abstract. Background: According to the World Health Organization (WHO), female genital mutilation (FGM) comprises “all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons”. This procedure still can be found in some countries in Africa, Middle

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East, and Asia. In society, FGM is still a matter of debate. Thus, a study from various perspectives is needed. Method. Case study. Result. A 7-year-old girl was escorted by her parents to undergo an FGM procedure. On physical examination, the patient was compos mentis and vital signs were within normal limits. FGM was carried out according to the Bugis tradition which was by slowly scratching/scraping the clitoris using a small knife. This FGM procedure did not involve any removal of the clitoris and did not cause severe pain. Conclusion. The FGM procedure in our case has fulfilled the medical aspect and basic bioethic principles (beneficence, non-maleficence, justice, and autonomy). From an Islamic perspective, the implementation of FGM in the case was a form of worship and the procedure was also accordance with the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad.

Keywords: female genital mutilation; medical; bioethical; Islamic perspectives

The Use of Snowball Throwing Teaching Method to Improve The Student's Learning Outcomes in Islamic Teaching Education Subject at Faculty of Letters UMI.

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Abstract. Universitas Muslim Indonesia (UMI) has been requiring Islamic Teaching Education subject in all faculties to produce graduates with *Insan Kamil* characters so that they can implement islamic values in their daily lives. One of the main challenges of teaching the subject at UMI is to develop teaching methods which can improve the student's learning motivation. One of the teaching methods that can improve the student's cognition, psychomotor and learning outcome is Snowball Throwing. This research aimed to find out the difference of the teaching and learning of Islamic Teaching Education before and after the use of Snowball Throwing at Faculty of Letters, Universitas Muslim Indonesia (UMI). Therefore, the result of the study would describe the learning process before and after using Snowball Throwing and describe the effectiveness of the method in increasing the student's learning outcomes of students at Faculty of Letters. This research is a classroom action research with 4 steps: planning, action, observation, and reflection. The data collection was carried out with test, observation, and documentation. The obtained data will be analysed by using descriptive analysis to explain the improvement in each cycle and the improvement of the students by using Snowball Throwing. The result of the research indicated that students of Faculty of Letters are more active, creative, motivated, and cooperative in studying Islamic Teaching Education subject. In addition, the students show a significant learning progress.

Keywords: snowball throwing, outcomes of islamic teaching education, faculty of letters universitas muslim indonesia

Development of Agricultural English Teaching Materials at Universitas Muslim Indonesia

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Abstract. A development design was conducted to explore the Agricultural English teaching materials at the Faculty of Agriculture UMI. This paper aimed at producing a type of Agricultural English teaching material suitable for the students of the Faculty of Agriculture UMI and discovering why the students were learning English. To produce the appropriate topic materials, a total number of 42 topics were selected, and to discover why the students were learning English, the closed questions were provided. The research site was at the Faculty of Agriculture UMI with 50 respondents. The results indicated that based on the student responses, 12 out of 42 topics occupied the highest percentage required for the Agricultural English teaching materials: rice, tomatoes, chili, shallots, eggplant, papaya, rambutan, coconut, coffee, land, disease pest, and seeds. For the students learning English, two major groups were categorized, namely to anticipate competition in the workplace where the ability to communicate both oral and written needed and to prepare themselves in the academic field both to complete an undergraduate degree and to continue their studies at master degree.

Keywords: agriculture, english teaching, materials

Analysis of Fat Content of Salted Duck Eggs with Soaking Sweet Orange Juice (*Citrus sinensis L*)

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Abstract. This experiment to know determine the fat content of salted duck eggs using sweet orange juice (*Citrus sinensis L*) immersion medium. In this experiment is used 50 duck eggs that were less than 7 days old. Egg immersion was carried out in a saturated salt solution with the addition of sweet orange juice (*Citrus sinensis L*) using different concentrations, namely concentrations of 80%, 90% and 100%. Design of experiment is used was a completely randomized design (CRD) consisting of 4 treatments and each treatment was repeated 5 times so that the total experimental unit was 20 units. Each test consisted of 2 eggs. The parameters observed were the fat content of salted duck eggs. The results showed that soaking eggs in a saturated salt solution with the addition of sweet orange juice (*Citrus sinensis L*) can reduce the fat content in salted duck eggs.

Keywords: salted duck eggs, sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis L*), egg fat

Optimizing The Function of Zakat in The Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Alleviating Poverty: A Case Study at The National Zakat Agency of Sidenreng Rappang Regency

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Abstract. Zakat is an important instrument in the Islamic economic sector and promotes the progress and prosperity of Muslims around the world. Thus, zakat institutions need to be regulated and managed effectively and efficiently. Management under the authority established by the state will be much more effective in carrying out its functions and impacts in building the welfare of the people who are the goal of zakat itself, compared to zakat collected and distributed by institutions that run independently without coordination. Sidenreng Rappang Regency is one of the districts with considerable zakat potential because most of its people work as farmers. In addition, the National Civil Service Officers in Sidrap Regency also have a high awareness of paying zakat. The data that the researchers got from Baznas shows that the income of zakat in Sidenreng Rappang Regency every month is at least one hundred million rupiah. The potential for zakat is very effective if it is utilized for the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in an

effort to alleviate poverty. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises in Sidenreng Rappang Regency need special attention considering the productivity of MSMEs is still quite low. This was conveyed by the chairman of the Sidrap cadre at the 2019 Sidrap Expo. Zakat as a means of raising funds can be used productively for the development of MSMEs. The number of compulsory zakat in Sidrap district is more than one hundred thousand people. This potential can be used to alleviate poverty and improve community welfare. Departing from the above, the purpose of this research is to determine the potential for zakat in Sidenreng Rappang Regency, the development of MSMEs through zakat funds and increase the welfare of the community who receive zakat. The urgency of this research is an effort to optimize the use of zakat in the development of MSMEs and poverty alleviation in Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The method used in this research is a qualitative method through three stages, namely the invention, discovery, and explanation stages and the data collection techniques using in-depth interviews. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the amount of zakat collected at the Zakat Agency of Sidrap Regency during 2020 was Rp. 1,044,526,024 and donations of Rp. 1,199,318,100. Zakat and donations are distributed through several programs according to their respective asnaf, namely the needy, 15%, 20% poor, 12.5% Amil, 7.5% converts, 2.5% shackled people, people owing 10% 20%, people who struggle in the path of Allah and foreigners who do not have the cost to return to their original place 12.5%. Apart from being intended for the asnaf-asnaf above, the results of the Baznas collection are also intended for social assistance through several programs such as educational assistance (smart sidrap), independent s i drap (empowerment assistance for small entrepreneurs), fire assistance, basic food assistance.

Keywords: zakat umkm; poverty alleviation

Asas Penyelenggaraan Sistem Jaminan Sosial Nasional Oleh Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial (BPJS) Kesehatan di Kota Jambi

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Abstract. This article is the result of research with the aim of analyzing and examining the principles in the implementation of the National Social Security System by BPJS Kesehatan in Jambi City. Then it aims to study and analyze the problem and efforts to overcome the problem. The research conducted is a type of empirical research, by focusing on primary information, which is obtained directly from the main source. sampling technique, namely by using accidental sampling method. The results of the provisional research state that the humanitarian principle and the principle of benefit have been largely implemented in BPJS services at the Hospital in Jambi City. Only the principle of social justice for all Indonesian people is still vague and its implementation has not been seen in the implementation of health services by BPJS at Jambi City Hospital. Furthermore, there are still problems in the implementation of the BPJS in Jambi City, namely some of them are deficits in the implementation of the National Health Insurance, unfair claims by participants in certain groups, unequal facilities and health workers in Hospitals.

Keywords: principle, national social security system

Anthropometric Measurement and Growth Trend Analysis for Elementary School Student (A Case Study from Inpres Batua 1 Elementary School)

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Abstract. The age of elementary school student needs special attention in terms of nutritional adequacy according to their needs. Childrens with low level of nutrition mostly have a lower IQ than children without nutritional problems. Recently, problem of nutrition for school age children is not only the problem of malnutrition but also the increasing prevalence of overweight. Therefore, it is necessary to assess the trend of child development with anthropometric measurements in elementary school students. This research aims to develop the anthropometric standard and growth trend for elementary school students. Accordingly, the school can find out the growth level of their students and have a strategic if there are some students with under or excessive nutrition category.

Keywords: students, elementary school, anthropometry

The Development of Design Dry Cake Packaging at the SME-Scale Industry using Kansei Engineering

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Abstract. The packaging is an important factor for food products because of its function and uses in improving product quality and product selling power. The problem in this study is the existence of consumer complaints about the packaging used is very simple which causes the texture of the product to change, the short shelf life, the packaging is easily damaged and torn easily, it can not protect the product. The research objective was to develop a dry cake packaging design using the Kansei Engineering method combined with the Quality Function Deployment (QFD) method. The application of Kansei Engineering by translating the image (image) or consumer feelings into a real design component. The findings of this study are packaging design based on the attributes desired by consumers in the form of red, round, labeled packaging containing complete information, packaging made from safe materials so as to protect the product.

Keywords: packaging, kansei engineering, QFD, dry cake

Analysis of causes of musculoskeletal disorder (msds) injuries using the entire assessment method (reba)

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Abstract. Lifting and hauling work is one example of the many working conditions that still need attention. As a result of improper manual material handling (MMH) activities, one of them is Musculoskeletal Disorder (MSDs). This study aims to analyze the causes of the risk of musculoskeletal injury in pelvic workers in Makassar Port using the Rapid Overall Body Assessment (REBA) method approach. Based on the results of the research, it was found that pelvic workers in the Port of Makassar had complaints of muscle injury / musculoskeletal disorders as seen from the results of the questionnaire with an average score of 8-10 with a risk level of complaints of severe muscle injury. Then the need for precautions and giving temporary rest to workers. in the condition of workers lifting several bags of passenger luggage it was found that the worker's body posture was assessed in the REBA score at a very high-risk level with a score of 15. This condition is very serious and requires corrective action as soon as possible to avoid the occurrence of musculoskeletal disorder to workers.

Keywords: rapid entire body assesment (REBA), muskuloskeletal disorder (MSDS), nordic body map (NBP)

An integer programming approach for single truck routing-and-scheduling problems to islands with time-varying ferry schedules

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Abstract. This study aims to develop a solving model for the single trucks routing-and-scheduling problems to islands with variations in ferry schedules. In this problem, the travel time is asymmetric and the truck routing is based on the sequence of island visits, known and unknown. The models are developed using an integer programming approach. Integer non-linear programming is formulated to solve problems where the sequence is unknown, whereas integer linear programming for the sequence is known. Besides, a delivery day scenario is built to determine the optimal route and schedule with minimum total travel time on each departure day. Numerical experiments were carried out on the case of a small distribution of a small industry in Central Moluccas, Indonesia. The results showed that the model developed could provide solutions to solve problems.

Keywords: routing, scheduling, island travel, intermoda

Growth and Accumulation of Green Mustard (*Brassica rapa* L.) on Nickel-Contaminated Soil

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Abstract. The waste produced by nickel mining has the potential to reduce soil fertility, which causes plants not to grow normally and produce optimal production. In fact, due to the high content of Ni in the soil, it will be absorbed into the plants so that these plants cannot be used as food. This study aims to determine the growth and absorption of nickel in mustard greens through the application of compost and liquid fertilizer on nickel contaminated soil. The research used a randomized block design (RBD) with the application of liquid fertilizer (LF) and compost: (1) control (without LF + without compost); (2) Without LF + 75 g/plant compost; (3) Without LF + compost 100 g/plant; (4) Without LF + 125 g/plant compost; (5) PC 10 cc/liter + Without compost; (6) LF 10 cc/liter + compost 75 g/plant; (7) LF 10 cc/liter + compost 100 g/plant; (8) LF 10 cc/liter + compost 125 g/plant, which were repeated 3 times and consisted of 3 plants in each treatment. The data obtained were processed by ANOVA and further with Tukey's test 0.05. The results showed that the mustard plant was able to grow normally without inhibition symptoms on nickel-contaminated soil. Application of 125 ml LF and 125 g of compost resulted in the number of leaves and fresh weight of mustard plants which were significantly different from the control and other treatments. Mustard greens are able to absorb and accumulate nickel either given LF and compost or without LF and compost on mustard plants which accumulated both on the roots and on the leaves, namely 410-460 mg/kg plant dry weight.

Keywords: mustard greens, liquid fertilizer, compost, polluted soil, nickel

Efforts to Increase The Productivity of Local Varieties Cassava of North Maluku

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Abstract. The increase in cassava production is aimed at increasing yields that remain high according to needs and demand, therefore the target of increasing the weight of fresh tubers needs to be achieved with the method of development of cultivation technology. This research aims to examine the influence of cuttings sliced models and the number of shoots on the growth and yield of cassava crops. The study used local variety cassava cuttings from Tobelo, North Maluku. The study was arranged in factorial Randomized Block Design, as the first factor is the cuttings sliced model, consisting of 3 levels namely flat slice, one-sided sliced, and two-sided sliced, and the second factor is the number of buds consisting of 3 levels namely one bud, two buds, and three buds. Each treatment is repeated 3 times so there are 27 trial units. The results showed the treatment of the two-sided sliced model provided the highest average value on all observation parameters, while in the treatment of the number of buds, the number of buds one tended to provide the highest average value. The highest cassava production result was obtained in the combination of two-sided sliced model treatment with the number of buds one which is 15.96 tons ha⁻¹.

Keywords: Cassava cultivation; Cuttings sliced model; Buds; Production

A Study of Ectoparasites on Lobster (*Panulirus* sp.) in Jikumerasa Village, Buru Regency, Maluku Province

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Abstract. Lobster (*Panulirus* sp.) is special interest in aquaculture because higher demand and expensive. Development of lobster aquaculture in Indonesia was started in early 2000 when attachment puerulus was found in Lombok bay. However, lobster aquaculture always fail because high mortality is caused by disease. This study aims to make inventory ectoparasite on lobster (*Panulirus* sp.). This research was conducted in Jikumerasa Village, Liliili district Buru Regency, Maluku Province, from January to February 2019. Twelve samples of lobster were examined, seven of them were infected ectoparasites. Type of parasites in lobster infected were *Haliphthoros* sp, *Neobenedenia* sp and *Rhexanella* sp. Those parasites are order Lagenidiales, order Isopoda and order Monogenea. *Haliphthoros* sp. was the most parasites with prevalence 25% and infection intensity 3.33 parasites in a shrimp, while the lowest ectoparasite was *Neobenedenia* sp with prevalensi 16.66% and infection intensity 4 parasites in a shrimp. All water quality. Parameters such as temperature, salinity, current velocity, and pH were normal range for lobster (*Panulirus* sp.) life.

Keywords: ectoparasite, lobster, disease

Assessment of the Quality of Rice Straw Compost and the Role of Bio activators in Composting

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Abstract. Compost can be made from a variety of organic materials including rice straw. The application of compost to the soil can improve the physical properties of the soil such as aggregate formation or soil granulation as well as increase permeability and soil porosity. Therefore, increasing rice productivity needs to be stimulated by the addition of organic materials such as straw compost and other crop residues. Organic matter is a buffer and functions to improve soil physical, chemical and biological properties. This research was conducted to determine how to use various types of active ingredients in the manufacture of rice straw compost at SMKN 1 Bone-Bone and Soil Laboratory of Hasanuddin University Makassar. Data were collected using a randomized block design (RBD) consisting of 3 treatments B0, B1, and B2 which aims to determine the increase in straw compost using various kinds of bio activators by means of data analysis. From the results of research on improving the quality of rice straw compost and the role of bio activators in composting at SMKN 1Bone-Bone and Soil Laboratory of Hasanuddin University Makassar, the results showed that B1 treatment using Promi gave the best effect with pH and H₂O content of 6.71, C 23.19, N 1.29 C /N 18.15 CaO 2.32, MgO 1.85, P₂O₅0.07, and K₂O 2.29.

Keywords: active Material; rice straw, compost

The Implementation of Redd + Social Safeguards (The Opportunity and Challenges of Indigenous Peoples within REDD+ Program)

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Abstract. The Cancun Agreement in 71st paragraph in part d requests developing country Parties to develop a system for providing information concerning implementation of REDD+ Social Safeguards to ensure the safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout implementation of REDD+. However, the REDD+ program can be a threat to those living around the forest. This is caused by the uncertainty of society's limit in managing or cultivating the lands (tenurial) since most of the lands are governed

by the Country. Moreover, the rights of cultural society have not been recognized in formal law. The purpose of this study is to analyse law instruments and the settings of REDD+ program in national and Aceh level, and the harmonization of the settings with international instruments regarding rights protections of indigenous peoples. The research methodology used normative juridical research method which emphasizes to secondary data. The data analysis was conducted using qualitative juridical method by analyzing the legal rules associated with this research study. The result of this research showed that the national REDD+ legal framework does not have a clear provision to address tenure issues. Thus, potentially to marginalize and criminalize indigenous peoples. The free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) concept has not been implemented in Aceh's REDD+ Programs which should be understood as one integral process and mechanism that applies specifically to indigenous peoples. The concept of benefit sharing in REDD+ projects is strongly influenced by the land tenure based on formal law, because it helps determine which actors have the right to carry out activities and claim benefits from a particular area of land and its associated natural resources.

Keywords: indigenous peoples rights, REDD+ Program, natural resources

The Status of Disease White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV) on Culture Shrimp in Pinrang Regency

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Abstract. White Spot Syndrome Virus (WSSV) is a deadly pathogen that mostly infected shrimp ponds in many countries. This virus can cause severe damages on shrimp organs and followed by one hundred percent death for 3-10 days rearing time. Pinrang regency is known as one of shrimp producers in South Sulawesi Province which supplied some kind of shrimps to local and national industries. However, the presence of WSSV in ponds and fish disease quarantine as basic data for better management are still lack. The objective of the study is to make an inventory of WSSV presence through molecular detection approach. Samples were collected in three sampling sites which are Duampanua, Mattirosompe, Lanrisang. Laboratory works were conducted i.e. DNA extraction and purification using testkit IQ2000™ Detection and Prevention System (DTAB-CTAB), PCR amplification, and gel electrophoresis. The physics and chemicals of water quality parameters were measured including

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temperatura, salinity, pH, and dissolved oxygen. Some others supported factors were observed such as stress level, malnutrition, feed overdoses, and toxicity. Results showed that whole Vannamei shrimps have negative mark means no WSSV attacked to the body, while tiger shrimps have positive mark which categorized as very light infection. The clinical symptom are described as red carapace and white spots. Shrimps were found die on surface wáter ponds. The observation of fish disease quarantine demonstrates that WSSV together with EHP (Enterocytozon hepatopenaei) and AHPND (Acute Hepatopancreatic Necrosis Diseases) were three major diseases found in traditional until intensive cultured ponds. The water quality is properly condition, and other factors (stress, nutrition, toxicity) were low levels. Therefore, Pinrang regency is still eligible to be chosen as shrimp aquaculture location for the future. Water and soil management are assuredly conducted to prevent disease attacks.

Keywords: molecular detection, WSSV, vannamei shrimp, pinrang regency

Liquid Organic Fertilizer and Vegetable Waste on Cowpea Growth

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Abstract. Wasted vegetable waste can be used as liquid organic fertilizer in an effort to reduce the use of inorganic fertilizers which can damage the environment. This study aims to study the effect of dose and time of application of liquid organic fertilizer from vegetable waste on cowpea plants. This research was conducted in Antang Village, Manggala District, Makassar, South Sulawesi. This research was arranged in the form of a randomized block design (RAK), a factorial pattern consisting of 2 factors, the first is the dose of liquid organic fertilizer which consists of 4 levels, namely: Control, 5 cc, 10 cc, and 15 cc, the second factor is the time of applying organic fertilizer. liquid which consists of 2 levels, namely: spraying in the morning and spraying in the afternoon. The results showed that the time of application of liquid organic fertilizer from vegetable waste had an effect on cowpea production. Meanwhile, dose and dose interaction with the time of administration did not affect the growth and production of cowpea plants.

Keyword: vegetable waste, liquid organic fertilizer, and cowpeas

Effects of Climate Variables (Rainfall, Temperature, Humidity and Wind) to rain patterns

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Abstract. The impact of climate change in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, efforts will increase the threat to food security human health, air figures, biodiversity and water level rise sea, the temperature rise will be in the range 2 – 4 °C which will spread across the land evenly, the highest temperature occurs evenly during the day reaching 3 – 4 °C higher than temperature on average in the Southeast Asian region, these changes also result prolonged dry season and flooding when the rainy season comes. The results of these studies illustrate that the rain pattern is formed Rain pattern recorded at the station, but the effect of its formation between single climate variables (T, RH and W) are very weak in comparison simulation of two variable climates (T-RH, T-W and RH-W) and simulation 3 climate variables at once (T, RH and W). The design rain pattern that is formed with a single variable simulation of the design rainfall pattern of rainfall Rain station rated: T vs CH = 56.64%, RH vs CH = 51.28%, W vs CH = 31.357%, while for the simulation two variables give; TRH vs CH = 39.29%, T-W vs CH = 28.56% and RH-W vs CH = 31.38%, for 3 the climate variable that works simultaneously gives a value = 17.81%.

Keywords: rainfall (CH), temperature (T), humidity (RH) and wind speed (W), simple and multiple linear regression

Abundance of maleo diet (macrocephalon maleo) in a natural tourism park towuti lake, east luwu.

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Abstract. Maleo birds (*Macrocephalon maleo*) have a habitat in the forest near the beach or the middle of the forest near a hot spring, but in Pekaloa Village, Luwu Timur Regency, maleo birds are found on the shore of Towuti Lake. This indicates that the habitat of Maleo bird differs from its habitat in general. This study aims to determine the species composition and the abundance of the Maleo diet. This research was conducted from September to October 2019. The primary data were obtained from direct measurements in the field, by using sample plots measure 25 m² and 400m². It is found that 22 species with 1859 individuals. Data analysis uses an abundance index. The highest abundance index in the sleeping site is *Ficus benjamina* with a value of 31,08% and in nesting ground is *Imperata cylindrica* with a value of 35,15%. From these results, it is felt necessary to enrich Maleo diet in Tominanga Forest.

Keywords: diet, maleo (*macrocephalon maleo*), abundance, towuti lake

Analysis of Food Access and food Absorption Level of Farmer Households in Ricefield Agroecosystem (Case Study of Farmer Households in Sapanang Village, Binamu District, Jeneponto Regency)

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Abstract. Access to food and absorption of food are the more dominant factors affecting food security than the factor of food availability in an area. Identification for an area capable of achieving food security is not only seen from the factor of food availability, but also by factors of access and absorption of food. This study aims to (1) Analyze the food access of farmer households in the ricefield agroecosystem; (2) Analyze the food absorption level which consists of energy, protein, vitamin A, iron sufficiencies and food diversification of farmer households. This research was conducted from February to march 2020 in Sapanang Village, Binamu District, Jeneponto Regency, South Sulawesi. The food absorption level is calculated based on the level of consumption of food consumed by households for indicators of energy, protein, vitamin A, and iron sufficiencies, while for the component of food access consists of 5

variables, namely the income of the head of the family; income of the wife; income of family members; allocation of income for food and allocation of income for non-food items. The results showed that access to food for farmer households in Sapanang Village is in the Food Insecure category with a score of 2.87. The level of food absorption of farmer households in Sapanang Village is in the Highly Food Secure category where the energy sufficiency level has a percentage of 31.25%, the protein adequacy level 78.12%, the vitamin A sufficiency 93.75%, and the iron sufficiency has a percentage of 100%. The food diversification of farmer households in Sapanang Village is in the Food Insecure category and it has a percentage of 46.87%.

Keywords: food access level, food absorption level, food diversification, farmer households, ricefield agroecosystem

The Effect of Promotion Endorsement to Purchase Intentions Consumen in Makassar (Case Study at Aa Dessert Box)

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Abstract. The purpose of this study: 1) Describe the types, amount and price of AA Dessert Box product. 2) Describe endorsement promotion system that has been made by AA Dessert Box. 3) Analyzing the effect of endorser credibility (attractiveness, expertise, trustworthiness) to purchase intentions at AA Dessert Box product. This research start from July-August 2020. The respondents in this research were 100 peoples of followers AA Dessert Box Instagram and 1 owner and 1 employee. The analyze method used are: Descriptive analysis and reggresion linear. The results showed that there are three types of product at AA Dessert Box, there are choco regal pudding, cheese regal pudding and banoffe. The number of choco regal pudding is 3.100 box, the number of cheese regal pudding is 2.550 and the number of banoffe is 2.000 box. The price of AA Dessert Box product is 35.000 IDR. The results showed that AA Dessert Box did promotion endorsement since 2019 with rent Makassar's selebgram and celebrity to promote their product. The results showed that the level of significance of endorsement variable is $0,000 < 0,05$, it means endorsement variable had the effect to purchase intentions. The level of significance of attractiveness is $0,003 < 0,05$, the level of significance of expertise is $0,027 < 0,05$ and the level of significance of trustworthiness is $0,019 < 0,05$ it means attractiveness, expertise and trsustworthiness give a parsial effect to purchase intentions.

Keywords: marketing, endorsement promotion, purchase intentions, consumen

Analisis Pengaruh Kepuasan Kerja dan Komitmen Organisasi terhadap Turnover Intention di PT. Triangle Motorindo Semarang

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Abstract. This study aims to determine the effect of Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment to Turnover Intention on employees at PT. Triangle Motorindo Semarang. This research is based on the high level of employee turnover intention. It attracts researchers to find out what causes the problem to formulate the right strategy in lowering the turnover intention level. Population in this research is employees of PT. Triangle Motorindo Semarang. The sample of research as many as 80 employees is selected by using the census method where the sample in the study using purposive sampling is the way of sampling where there are provisions set out in the study. The method of analysis used to test the research hypothesis is multiple linear regression. The result of research at 5% significant level showed that: (1) job satisfaction had significant negative effect to employee intention turnover proved by beta coefficient (b) -0.313 with $p = 0.000$; (2) Organizational commitment has a significant negative effect on employee turnover intention proved by beta coefficient (b) -0.472 with $p = 0.000$; (3) The coefficient of determination (Adj.R2) is 0.689, which means that job satisfaction variable and organizational commitment influence 68.9% to intention turnover and the rest 31.1% is explained by other factors outside the precise variable.

Keywords: job satisfaction; organizational commitment; turnover intention

Determination factors among women Toward the using of financial service institutions

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Abstract. This study aims to identify the factors of individual determination among women in acting as users of financial services institutions or not. The research method used is descriptive analysis and binary logit analysis or logistic regression. Descriptive analysis seeks to reveal the characteristics, demographics and economic data of respondents and binary logit analysis seeks to determine the individual probability factors among women in taking an action which in this study aims to determine the probability of these individual respondents acting as users of financial services institutions. The results show that the determinant factor that influences the individual decisions of women as users of financial services is the status of women who work / careers and status as users of payment fintech is 86.08%, while the probability of not being users of financial services institutions is 13.92 %. The advice given is to increase the number of users of financial service institutions among women, financial service institutions need to carry out the intensity of financial literacy socialization, especially in the segmentation of women who are housewives and female students. In addition, financial service institutions must work together in marketing their financial products with fintech payment companies. Then the Government can encourage cooperation between financial service institutions and payment fintech companies in providing inclusion channels for financial service products.

Keywords: financial inclusion, financial service institution, determinant factor, women community logit binary

Corporate governance, Bank-specific, and non-performing loans: evidence from Indonesian Banking Sector

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Abstract. This study examines the relationship between corporate governance and bank-specific factors and the non-performing loan using the sample of all banking sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period of 2015 to 2019. The data analyzing method used panel data regression which was processed by the 9.0 version of EViews. The results show that corporate governance measured by institutional ownership has a significant positive impact on the non-performing loan. However, this study cannot prove the significant relationship between board size and the non-performing loan and between the independent board and non-performing loans. Then, bank-specific factors measured by inefficiency show a significant positive impact on the non-performing loan ratio while return on equity has a significant negative impact on it. However, this study cannot prove the significant relationship between bank size and the non-performing loan.

Keywords: corporate governance, bank-specific, non-performing loan, Indonesian banking sector

The effect of promotion endorsement to purchase intentions Consumen in Makassar (Case Study at AA Dessert Box)

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Abstract. The purpose of this study: 1) Describe the types, amount, and price of AA Dessert Box product. 2) Describe endorsement promotion system that has been made by AA Dessert Box. 3) Analyzing the effect of endorser credibility (attractiveness, expertise, trustworthiness) to purchase intentions at AA Dessert Box product. This research starts from July-August 2020. The respondents in this research were 100 peoples of followers AA Dessert Box Instagram and 1 owner and 1 employee. The analyze method used are: Descriptive analysis and reggresion linear. The results showed that there are three types of product at AA Dessert Box, there are choco regal pudding, cheese regal pudding and banoffe. The number of choco regal pudding is 3.100 box, the number of cheese regal pudding is 2.550 and the number of banoffe is 2.000 box. The price of AA Dessert Box product is 35.000 IDR. The results showed that AA Dessert Box did promotion endorsement since 2019 with rent Makassar's selebgram and celebrity to promote their product. The results showed that the level of significance of endorsement variable is $0,000 < 0,05$, it means endorsement variable had the effect to purchase intentions. The level of significance of attractiveness is $0,003 < 0,05$, the level of significance of expertise is $0,027 < 0,05$ and the level of significance of trustworthiness is $0,019 < 0,05$ it means attractiveness, expertise and trsustworthiness give a parsial effect to purchase intentions.

Keywords: marketing, endorsement promotion, purchase intentions, consumen

Comparative Study of Production and Marketing Systems of Certification and Non-Certification Cocoa in East Kolaka District South Sulawesi Province (Case Study of Cocoa Farmers, Traders and Certification Companies of PT. tanah Mas Celebes Indonesia (TMCI))

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Abstract. This study aims to: (1) Describe the certification process for certified cocoa products, (2) Describe the differences in the quality of certified and non-certified cocoa, (3) Analyze the comparison of production and income between certified and non-certified, (4) Analyzing the comparison of the marketing system (marketing channels, marketing margin, farmer share and marketing efficiency) of certified and non-certified cocoa. The research was carried out from April-June 2020. The sampling method used in was the causal

comparison and the snowball method. This research uses descriptive analysis, analysis of production and income, t test and marketing system (marketing channels, marketing margins, farmer share and marketing efficiency). The results showed that certified quality cocoa had cocoa beans that were brown in color, smelled sour, had no purple or slaty when split. The moisture content of certified cocoa is 7.5%, the dry weight of certified cocoa beans is more than 1-gram, uniform bean size and unbroken bean shells. Meanwhile, non-certified cocoa beans are not completely dry, purple and slaty when split. Certified cacao moisture content exceeds 7.5%, resulting in mold growth. The form of seeds that are flat, small, and cracked and smell of smoke. There is no difference in production between certified and non-certified cocoa because the significance value is greater than 0.05 (Sig. 0.078 \geq 0.05), the income of certified and non-certified cocoa farmers is different because the significance value is smaller than 0.05 (Sig. 0.000 <0.05). Certification marketing channels consist of farmers, PT. TMCI and exporters. Meanwhile, non-certification marketing channels consist of farmers, collectors, wholesalers, and local factories. The certified cocoa margin is IDR. 2.500 and a non-certification margin of IDR. 2.500. Farmer share of certified cocoa is higher, namely 92.06% and non-certified cocoa 91.52% so that the farmer share of cocoa is more efficient because the farmer share received by farmers is larger and the efficiency of certified cocoa is 0.19% and non-certified cocoa is 0.10%, so the channel for certified and non-certified cocoa is equally efficient because it is smaller than 50%.

Keyword: production systems, marketing and certification cocoa

Factor Affecting On Performance Of MSMEs During The Covid 19 Period In South Sulawesi

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Abstract. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak has greatly affected the global economy in the world, including in Indonesia, a especially Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). This study aims to examine factors such as business capability, digital technology, and social capital that influence MSMEs Business Performance. Design & Research Methods used are quantitative methods with multiple regression equation models. Sampling was carried out using a purposive sampling model by taking 200 MSMEs that were still surviving during the Covid19 era and using digital technology. The findings of the research show that the independent variables of Business Capability (X1), Digital Technology (X2) and Social Capital have a significant positive effect on MSMEs business performance as the results of multiple regression testing which fulfill the following equation: $Y = 1,911 + 0,330 + 0,297 + 0,312 + e$.

Keywords: business capability, digital technology, social capital, business performance

Does Job Crafting Matter to Increase Employee Engagement during the Pandemic Covid-19?

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Abstract. The spread of the Covid-19 virus has made adjustments to work by implementing strict health protocols. Thus, the aim of this study was to analyze the effect of job crafting, meaningfulness of Work and job engagement during the pandemic. This study uses SEM PLS 3.0 to examine the relationship between constructs. We collected data using an online questionnaire that distributed to employees who work in the public and private sectors in Indonesia. The sampling technique used purposive random sampling involving 202 respondents with the criterion of employees who working from office with the applied health protocol. The results of the study state that all hypotheses are accepted which will then be described in the paper. This research provides theoretical and practical contributions which will also be discussed further in this paper.

Keywords: employee engagement, job crafting, meaningfulness of work, pandemic covid-19

Moving Object Detection Using Pixel Block Algorithm

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Abstract. Digital video is a representation of information through a set of acquisition images and displayed in accordance with the scanning system standards, frame rates and frame sizes used by the video technology. Digital video images can be obtained using digital video camera or a device equipped with a digital video camera or a computer equipped with a webcam can be used to record digital video images. Detection and object recognition is an important role in computer vision. In this study, we detected the moving objects in real-time on computer vision using a computer equipped with a digital video camera and using a pixel block algorithm. The pixel-block matching algorithm will perform the separation process between moving objects and stationary objects. A stationary object will be displayed in black color while a moving object will be displayed as the object.

Keywords: object motion detection, digital video, pixel block, computer vision

The Effect of Giving Bajakah Wooden Tea (*Spatholobus littoralis* Hassk.) on Blood Sugar Levels of Wistar Rush

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Abstract. Background: Bajakah (*Spatholobus littoralis* Hassk.) is an herbal plant that can be used as a medicinal ingredient. Bajakah is able to stop bleeding in wounds and is positive on the phenolic, flavonoid, tannin, and saponin tests. Flavonoids are secondary metabolites of polyphenols that can reduce blood glucose levels by stimulating insulin secretion by pancreatic β cells. Objective: to determine the effect of giving bajakah wood tea (*Spatholobus littoralis* hassk.) on blood sugar levels of wistar rats (*Rattus norvegicus*). Methods: this study used a control group method of pre-test-post-test with a sample of 15 individuals. Results: there was a significant effect with the administration of the Bajakah wood where the tea with a concentration of 1.5% showed a significant value in reducing blood sugar levels $p = 0.000 < (\alpha 0.05)$. Conclusion: the application of Bajakah wood tea has an effect on reducing blood sugar levels.

Keywords: bajakah wood, tea bags, blood sugar

Compatibility of Rapid Immunochromatography Test of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Antigen Region of Deference 1-3 (TBAg) and acid-fast smear sputum of suspected Tuberculosis Patients

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Abstract. Background: Tuberculosis (TB) is a communicable disease that is one of the top 10 causes of death worldwide. Accuracy of TB diagnostic is urgent for faster WHO's End TB Strategy. Conventional acid-fast smear has many limitations and lack of sensitivity. Rapid Test *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* specific antigen (TBAg) with immunochromatography method could be an alternative of accurate TB diagnostic test. Objectives: This study aims to assess the compatibility between Rapid Immunochromatography test of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* TBAg test that detecting Antigen Region of Deference 1-3 and acid-fast smear sputum of suspected TB Patients. Methods: This cross-sectional design analytical study was

conducted at Ibnu Sina Hospital, Makassar, Indonesia. A total 31 fresh sputum samples collected from suspected TB Patients who sent by clinician to Clinical Microbiology Laboratory. Both TBAg Rapid Test kit, using immunochromatography method and acid-fast smear using Ziehl–Neelsen staining method, were performed and analysed by Kappa coefficient. Results: There were 7 (22,6%) positive, 24 (60,9%) negatives with TBAg rapid test, and 6 (19,4%) positive, 25 (80,6%) negative with acid-fast smear. Both TBAg rapid test and acid-fast smear positive were 3 (9,7%) and both of them negative were 21 (19,4%) Kappa coefficient of agreement between M. Tuberculosis antigen rapid test and acid-fast smear is 0,320 ($p=0,074$) with fair agreement interpretation but statistically not significant. Conclusions: There is poor agreement between M. tuberculosis antigen rapid test (TBAg) and acid-fast smear.

Keywords: rapid immunochromatography (ICT) test, antigen M. tuberculosis (TBAg), acid fast smear, agreement test, sputum, tuberculosis

The Effect of Giving Kelakai Extract (*Stenochlaena palustris*) Against Anemia Young Women In Sembung Village Narmada District West Lombok Regency West Nusa Tenggara

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Abstract. One of the nutritional problems faced by adolescents is anaemia. World Health Organization (2013) states that the prevalence of anaemia is distributed in various regions of the world, namely around 40-88%. Approximately 25-40% of young women in Southeast Asia suffer from anaemia. This study aimed to analyse the effect of giving kelakai extract (*Stenochlaena palustris*) on the incidence of anaemia in adolescent girls. This research is Quasi-Experimental research with the research design used is the non-equivalent pre and post-test control group design. The sampling technique in this study was purposive. The number of samples in this study amounted to 30 respondents. Hypothesis test used the Paired T-test and independent t-test. The results of the paired t-test study showed that there was a significant difference in the increase in haemoglobin levels in adolescent girls before and after treatment with a p-value of 0.000 (<0.005). In contrast, the independent t-test showed that there was a significant difference in haemoglobin levels with a difference the mean is 2.283 and from the statistical test results obtained p-value 0.030 which can be concluded that there is a significant difference in the increase in haemoglobin levels in adolescent girls between the control and treatment groups. The conclusion in this study is that there is an effect of giving kelakai extracts on increasing haemoglobin levels in teenage girls. The suggestion in this research is to use kelakai as an alternative to preventing anaemia in adolescent girls.

Keywords: Kelakai (*Stenochlaena palustris*), Anaemia, Young Women, Haemoglobin.

Xerostomia and Quality of Life of HIV Infected Prisoners in Prison X in Jakarta

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Abstract. HIV AIDS has been one of the greatest health problems in the world. HIV AIDS places an increasing burden on the health of the population, and causes further socioeconomic problems for individuals, families, communities, and governments in many countries. HIV AIDS patient has lower quality of life compare to non HIV patient. Related to oral cavity, HIV AIDS patients have some oral health problems such as hypo salivation, xerostomia, oral lesion, etc. The objective of this study was to determine factors related to quality of life among HIV AIDS patient lived in prison. A cross sectional study was done among 68 HIV AIDS person in prison in Jakarta, but only 54 could be analyzed because of incomplete data. We used the xerostomia inventory questionnaire to assess xerostomia, while the saliva flow rate was measured by using the spitting method without stimulation. Quality of life was assessed using questionnaire of the Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP14). The average age of HIV AIDS patients was 30.9 years, with a minimum age of 22 years and the oldest age of 45 years. Based on the xerostomia inventory questionnaire, 53.7% were classified as xerostomia and 66.7% had low salivary flow rate. Quality of life of HIV AIDS patient, only 55.6% was good. There was a significant relationship between xerostomia and quality of life with Prevalence Ratio 3.16. From 11 questions regarding xerostomia there were 4 questions that were significantly related to quality of life ($p < 0.05$), namely dry mouth when eating, need water when swallowing food, dry eyes, dry nose. In conclusion many HIV AIDS patient experienced xerostomia which affects their quality of life.

Keywords: HIV AIDS, saliva flow rate, xerostomia, quality of life

Good Practices of ANC in Yogyakarta Reduced Maternal Mortality Rate as Compared to ANC in West Java Provinces, Indonesia

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Abstract. Background: Maternal health during pregnancy and childbirth greatly contribute to neonatal death. Data RISKESDAS 2010, pregnancy complications in West Java and Yogyakarta provinces where was 6.5% and 13.9 percent. Although the rate of pregnancy complications in Yogyakarta province was quite high compare to West Java province, maternal mortality was only 1.1%. Methods: The objective of this cross-sectional study was to determine factors associated with pregnancy complications by analyzing Basic Health Survey data (RISKESDAS) 2010 in West Java and Yogyakarta provinces and conducting qualitative research in Karawang city and Yogyakarta city done from April to November 2012. The number of samples of mothers in West Java was 2868 while in the province of Yogyakarta was only 247 mothers. Results: Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that informing of danger symptoms of pregnancy complication during first ANC visit

was significantly associated with pregnancy complications (OR 2.9, 95% CI 1.2 - 7.0) in Yogyakarta. Factors significantly associated with pregnancy complications in West Java were number of child under five years, BMI, desire pregnancy and danger signs of pregnancy be notified when ANC. Information from qualitative research showed that the implementation of ANC in Yogyakarta was very good with coverage of K1 (first visit in trimester 1) in 2011, i.e. 99.98% for the whole Yogyakarta Province and 100% for Yogyakarta city, while in West Java the coverage of K1 was only 75.5%. In Yogyakarta there was no more mothers going to traditional birth attendance. MMR in 2011 was only 125 per 100,000 live births. This success can not be separated from the government and community support. Regulation of mayor (Bupati) in Yogyakarta city on the utilization of Jampersal (labor insurance) for pregnant women include not only ANC, but also laboratory test, dental health and counseling. Important role of special cadres for pregnant women (*kader ibu hamil*) and standby husbands (*suami siaga*) for always reminding their pregnant women to do ANC and to take medication regularly were very critical to the success in reducing maternal mortality. High rate of early detection of pregnancy risk by community (157.88%) might have caused the low of MMR in Yogyakarta. Conclusions: Implementation of MCH program has been very good in Yogyakarta. It is recommended that midwives always inform risk of pregnancy since first ANC. This can prevent complications of pregnancy, especially in provinces with high mother mortality rate. In addition, the success of pregnant woman's cadres and the role of standby husband need to be applied across the provinces.

Keywords: complications of pregnancy, ANC, symptom of pregnancy, MMR, standby husband (suami siaga)

Relationship of Eating Patterns with Cholesterols and Adolescent Blood Glucose Students of State Vocational School 2, Majene District

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Abstract. Background; This study aims to determine the relationship between diet and cholesterol and blood pressure in obese adolescents. The research is an analytic survey research with cross sectional study by using 77 samples who are willing to become samples. Results & Discussion : The results of the study showed that there was a significant correlation between diet with cholesterol ($p = 0.001$) and blood pressure ($p = 0.000$). It is recommended that health education and nutrition education activities for adolescents, especially for middle and high school students or equivalent, need to be carried out on the importance of maintaining a healthy diet in order to have an ideal and healthy body. Health education needs to be done by related parties about obesity and the dangers that can be caused by obese or overweight body. Further research needs to be done on the factors associated with obesity in adolescents and their relationship with diet and other socioeconomic status.

Keywords: adolescent, diet, cholesterol, blood pressure, obesity

Combination ethanol extract of salam leaf with guava leaf as antiobesity in rat

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Abstract. Obesity is a condition of the individual there is an imbalance between intake of energy and expenditure of energy in the long term, so that the storage of energy to be increased. This study was determined the effectiveness of the combination ethanol extract of salam leaf (*Syzygium polyanthum*) with guava leaf (*Psidium guajava* Linn) (EESLJB) orally in preventing weight gain (obesity) on male rats were fed a High-Carbohidrat and Lipid Diet (HCLD). Twenty Four male Wistar rats were divided into 5 groups, naive, obesity, medicine Orlistat and treatment group with EESLJB at 150 mg/kgBW, 300 mg/kgBW or 450 mg/kgBW. Condition of obesity was induced by DTKL for twenty-eight days. Measurement of body weight and abdominal circumference rat taken before and after treatment, while measurement of abdominal fat taken after treatment. The result show that EESLJB can prevent obesity. Treatment with EESLJB at different doses (150, 300, or 450 mg/kg) for fourteen days significantly decrease body weight, abdominal circumference and abdominal fat with significant value $p < 0,05$.

Keywords: salam leaf, guava leaf, obesity, body weight, abdominal circumference, abdominal rat

Mental Disorder Recurrence Prevention with Patient Therapy Education Program (PEP) and Therapy Family Psycho Education (FPE)

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Abstract. People with serious mental disorders such as schizophrenia often have episodes of recurrence. If the client has undergone treatment at the hospital and shows a decrease in signs and symptoms, the client will be returned to the family and the treatment process can be continued at home. However, often clients cannot stay at home for long and experience recurrences. The aims of study to determine the effect of giving Patient Education Program (PEP) therapy to clients and Family Psycho Education (FPE) therapy in families on mental disorders recurrence. This research is a quantitative study with a quasi-experimental design with pre and posttest nonequivalent control group. Data analysis using paired T-test showed that there was a difference in the average recurrence score before and after being given PEP and FPE therapy in the intervention group with p value of 0.000 ($p < \alpha$; 0.005). Whereas for the control group, the results showed that there was no difference in the average recurrence score before and after PEP therapy with p value of 0.604 ($p > \alpha$; 0.005). Providing PEP and FPE therapy to people with mental disorders in the community has an impact on reducing recurrence, so that the nurses in charge of mental health activities at the health center are expected to be able to provide education to patients and families as care givers in optimizing the care process for mental health patients in the community.

Keywords: recurrence, mental disorders, patient education program (PEP) therapy, family psychoeducation therapy (FPE)

Antibacterial Activity of Peel Off Gel Mask from Senggani Leaf Extract (*Melastoma malabathricum* L.)

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Abstract. Acne is the most common skin problem. Various factors can cause acne, one of which is the colonization of organisms, such as *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and *Propionibacterium acne*. Anti-acne preparations are increasingly on the market, but their safety is not guaranteed. In addition, the side effects of irritation and antibiotic resistance factors lead to the need for alternatives to treat acne. The Senggani (*Melastoma malabathricum*) plant was empirically used for the treatment of bacterial infections in the upstream part of West Kutai. The presence of phenolic compounds, flavonoids, saponins and tannins in Senggani (*Melastoma malabathricum*) was thought to have antibacterial activity. This study aims to test the antibacterial activity of the peel off gel mask of senggani (*Melastoma malabathricum* L.) leaves against *Staphylococcus Epidermidis* and *Propionibacterium Acne* bacteria. This research was experimental and descriptive by testing three peel off gel mask formulas (10%, 20%, and 30 %). The results of this study found that the three formulas showed antibacterial power, and the formula with the best results was formula 3. The conclusion of this study with a small concentration of peel of gel mask formulation was able to inhibit bacteria.

Keywords: antibacterial, peel off gel mask, senggani leaf (*melastoma malabathricum* L.)

Review Article: The Anticancer Prospect Of Water Clove Plant (Marsilea SP)

Hasnaeni¹, Asni Amin², Faizah Sapsuha³ (Times New Roman, 10)

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Abstract. Objective: Semanggi or water clove (Marselia sp) is a plant of pterydophyta has anti inflammatory and antioxidant activity. The purpose in the research was known anticancer activity from marselia sp with toxicity, and antioxidant assay with literature study. Methods: This research was using narrative review with included criteria is a journal in Indonesian or English, Subjects; plants of the marseliaceae family especially Marselia crenata and M. quadrifolia, type of journal; original research articles (not research reviews) available in full text and has ISSN Journal, and theme : toxicity and antioxidant activity of Marselia sp. Result :The anticancer activity of Marselia sp showed data of cytotoxicity assay with BSLT that the petroleum ether extract of

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Marselia quadrifolia herb was 50 46.9312 ppm, Chloroform extract was 49.4049 ppm and ethyl acetate extract was 50,1053 ppm. In the MTT essay cytotoxic test on breast cancer cells (MCF 7 cells) the methanol extract was 39.06 ppm, the aquadest extract was 187.5 ppm, and the ethyl acetate extract was 47.825 ppm. And MTT essay test on ovarian cancer cells (PA-1 cells) and lung cancer cells (A549 cells) aquadest extract of marselia quadrifolia herb were 45.88 ppm and 52.01 ppm, respectively. In the cytotoxic test of Inhibitory assay of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) activation showed that the methanol extract of the herb Marselia crenata was% IE => 70% (strong). Antioxidant activity M.crenata performed percentage inhibition values (IC50) toward DPPH was 27.644 (strong antioxidant type). Conclusion : Marselia sp include M. crenata and M. quadrifolia have been anticancer activity. The abstract includes the background of the problem, objectives, methods, and research results, as well as conclusions. The abstract is written in English using Times New Roman Font 10 spacing 1,0)

Keywords: marselia sp, anticancer, toxicity and antioxidant assay

Relationship between Emotional, external and restrained eating behavior and Body Mass Index in Adolescents at SMPN 12 Makassar

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Abstract. Undernutrition and overnutrition problems often occur in adolescence, an imbalance in the provision of food and changes in eating behavior. Changes in eating behavior in adolescents because they want to have a positive body image. Young women want to be thinner, while boys want to be bigger, taller, and muscular. The purpose of this study is the relationship between eating behavior and body mass index in adolescents at SMPN 12 Makassar. This research used cross sectional study from September-November 2018. The data were collected using a questionnaire on 60 students of class XI at SMPN 12 Makassar using stratified sampling sampling technique. Data analysis used the chi-square test with a significance level of $\alpha < 0.05$. The results showed that The results showed that the majority of adolescents had poor emotional eating (56.7%), poor restraint eating (60%), and poor external eating (58.3%). There is a relationship between Emotional Eating ($p = 0.003$), Restraint Eating ($p = 0.001$), External Eating ($p = 0.002$) with body mass index in adolescents. The eating behavior in students at SMPN 12 Makassar needs to be further improved, because it can have an impact on nutritional status..

Keywords: eating behaviour, body mass index, adolescent

Analysis of the relationship of the health services quality and satisfaction of bpjs participants in mamuju regional public hospital

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Abstract. The benchmarks for the success of the service are determined by the level of satisfaction of the service recipients in getting the type of service they expect and need. Thus, the needs of service recipients must be met as much as possible in order to obtain satisfaction. This study aims to analyze the relationship between service quality and satisfaction of BPJS participant inpatients at the Mamuju Regional Public Hospital. This type of research is a quantitative study with a cross sectional approach, with a total of 90 respondents. Data obtained using a questionnaire. Data analysis was performed by univariate and bivariate using the chi-square test. The results of the chi-square test analysis with $\alpha = 0.05$ indicate that the p-value for technical competence $p = 0.281$, access to information $p = 0.129$, convenience $p = 1,000$, human relations $p = 0.021$, timeliness $p = 0.021$ with patient's satisfaction. From the results, it can be concluded that human relations and timeliness are related to patient satisfaction. Meanwhile, technical competence, access to information and convenience are not related to patient's satisfaction.

Keywords: service quality, patient satisfaction, bpjs, regional public hospital

Analysis relationship between information access factors, the role of health officers & family / husband support on the utilization of early detection program of cervical cancer with iva of bpjs participants in bara-baraya public health center

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Abstract. According to data from the International Agency for Research on Cancer in Indonesia, in 2019 there were 32,469 cervical cancer sufferers or 9.3% of the prevalence of cancer cases in Indonesia which reached 348,809 people. While the death rate from cervical cancer reached 18,279 people. One of the efforts to prevent cervical cancer is to carry out an early detection program with the visual acid inspection (IVA) method. The measure of the success of the cervical cancer early detection program is the use of IVA examination services by women of childbearing age. This study aims to determine the relationship between information access factors,

the role of health workers and family/husband support on the use of cervical cancer early detection programs for BPJS participants at Bara-baraya Health Center. This type of research used a cross sectional study design. The population in this study were women of childbearing age in the working area of Bara baraya Health Center. The sampling technique was purposive sampling with a sample size of 264 respondents. Methods of data analysis using univariate test and multiple linear regression test. From the research results, it was found that there was no effect between access to information ($p = 0.990$) and support from husband/family ($p = 0.543$) on the use of cervical cancer early detection programs with IVA. Meanwhile, the role of health workers has a significant effect on the utilization of the early detection program for cervical cancer with IVA, namely $p = 0.000 (<0.05)$. The conclusion of this study is that there is a significant influence between the role of health workers on the utilization of cervical cancer early detection program with IVA. For this reason, it is expected that health workers should play a more optimal role in encouraging the public to better understand the risk factors for cervical cancer and the importance of early detection of cervical cancer as an effort to prevent.

Keywords: information, role, family, cervical, cancer, IVA

Study Nutritional with Quantitative Helmint Assessment (QHA) For Elementary Students SD Bangkala III in Macassart City 2020

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Abstract. Worm infection are more because many childree play outside the home and interact with soil media and work in the garden. Mass Index (BMI) can be used to evaluate the nutritional status of children aged 5 years to adolescence. The aim study to analyze the relationship between the Quantitative Helmint Assessment with nutritional student status. This type of research is analytic observational using cross sectional design. Location This research was conducted at SD Bangkala III, Bangkala Village, Manggala District, Makassar City. 63 samples were taken using proportional stratified random sampling technique and simple random sampling. The measurement results of the helmint assessment for the mild category with nutritional status of thin, normal and obese knees as many as 5 (23.8%), 13 (62.0%) and 3 (14.2%) . In the measurement results, the medium category with nutritional status was thin, normal and obese as much as 7 (35%). 12 (60%) and 1 (5%), while the measurement results for weight categories with thin, normal and obese nutritional status were 1 (25%), 2 (50%) and 1 (25%), respectively. There is a significant relationshipbetween QRA and nutritional status in elementary school students with p value (0.003), there is a significant relationship between QRA and the incidence of stunting with p value (0.022).

Keywords: QHA, Worm infection, Nutritional Status, Elementary student

A Model for Shariah Dental Clinic Accreditation Tools

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Abstract. The growing population of muslims in Indonesia is followed by a higher awareness of the need for halal products and services, including in health services. The concept of Shariah Hospital which prioritizes the quality of service and patient safety, as well as halal certified medicines, has been developed first. Meanwhile, regulations and certification bodies for dental clinics in providing services to patients in accordance with shariah principles, are not yet available. From the background of the need and the absence of institutions that specifically focus on certifying the quality of dental and oral care providers in accordance with the shariah principles, the Global Halal Center (GHC) Unissula is trying to develop an assessment instrument through the rating system approach for dental clinics. The instrument is prepared in reference to the Dentist's Independent Practice Accreditation Standards and uses the sources of the Qur'an and Hadith. It emphasizes on a muslim friendly concept. This Muslim Friendly Dental Clinic (MFDC) rating system can be used by all dental clinics in Indonesia and abroad.

Keyword: muslim's need for halal product and services, dental clinic, muslim friendly

The Influence of Extract Safron To Histopathology Gaster of Mice Induced Absolute Ethanol

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Abstract. Gastric ulcers are defined as impaired gastric mucosal integrity which causes local defects or excavations due to active inflammation. According to WHO the death rate due to gastric ulcer in Indonesia reaches 0.99% of the total deaths, endoscopic data from 1615 patients with chronic dyspepsia in hospitals in Makassar, showing 5% of cases of gastric ulcer. Ethanol or commonly known as alcohol in the community has become a social problem, ethanol can damage the gastric mucosa barrier. Since ancient times, the

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Indonesian people have known treatment using traditional medicines made from nutritious plants. Turmeric has long been used as a mixture of traditional medicine. Turmeric is known for its curcumin efficacy, showing anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, antioxidant, anti-intestinal and gastroprotective properties. This study aims to assess the effect of yellow turmeric extract administration on the histopathological picture of the rat's stomach induced by absolute ethanol. This study shows a significant difference between the treatment group with negative control with a value of $p = 0.001$, in the treatment group with positive control found a significant difference with p value = 0.013 , and positive control group with negative control found a significant difference with $p = 0,000$. There is an effect of yellow turmeric extract on the histopathological picture of the stomach induced by absolute ethanol.

Keywords: turmeric extract, gastric microscopi, absolute ethanol

Educate Elementary Students to Become Smart Consumers in Choosing to Eat Halaland Healthy

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Abstract. Halal and healthy street food for students plays an important role in influencing the health of school children. In general, school children, especially elementary school students, pay more attention to attractive appearance and delicious taste compared to the healthy and halal elements contained in street food sold in the school environment. BPOM data shows the number of poisonings according to the level of elementary school education (SD) of 872 (14.05%) of a total of 6,205 cases based on poisoning reports in Indonesia during 2019, consisting of (549 male and 323 female). The purpose of this service activity is to provide education on food and beverages that are healthy, halal and good for consumption to increase students' knowledge regarding this matter. The method used is in the form of socialization of halal and healthy food ingredients, and the formation of a cadre of smart consumers involving 48 students and 5 teachers. The results achieved were an increase in students' knowledge of the types and characteristics of healthy and halal foodstuffs to be consumed. This can be seen at the time of socialization in classes, the cadres of Smart consumers can provide insight into the characteristics of healthy and halal foodstuffs consumed directly to their friends as well as changes in behavior when buying snacks food. It is recommended that schools continue to educate students regarding the selection of halal and healthy snacks.

Keywords: halal food, student, education, knowledge, behavior

Downstream and business feasibility of ginger (*zingiber officinale*) processed products

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Abstract. Changes in the back to nature lifestyle encourage people to change their consumption patterns to pay more attention to the nutritional content of food ingredients and their health benefits. This has resulted in increased consumption of herbal drinks. Downstreaming of processing from fresh ingredients to instant products is necessary to increase the shelf life of herbal products. This study aims to analyze the input of raw materials and other inputs, revenue and profit, and to analyze the added value of ginger products as herbal drinks. The processed ginger products analyzed were "Sarabba" syrup drink and "Habbatussauda" spice syrup. The research was carried out at the Ballaratea micro business in Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi Province, which took place from June to

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August 2020. The business analysis method used included cost, revenue, profit and R / C ratio analysis. Value added analysis uses the Hayami method. The results of the analysis show that the business of processing ginger into "Sarabba" syrup and "Habbatussauda" spice syrup is profitable because every Rp 1 spent to produce Sarabba syrup gives an income of Rp 4.0, so a profit of Rp 3.0; and every Rp. 1 costs incurred to produce the "Habbatussauda" spice syrup will give an income of Rp. 3.37 so that the profit earned is Rp 2,37. The results of the value added analysis showed that the Sarabba syrup product provided an added value of Rp. 449,382 / kg where every Rp. 100 the value of the sarabba syrup product contained an added value of Rp. 70.58. The added value of the "Black Seed" spice syrup is Rp. 548,116 / kg, where every Rp. 100 the value of the "Black Seed" spice syrup contains an added value of Rp. 91.35.

Keywords: value added, ginger, business feasibility

The Implementation of Halal Tourism in Taiwan: Strategies to Attract Muslim Tourists from The Muslim World

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Abstract. Taiwan is a home for approximately 23.3 million people. Taiwan has become one of Asia's big traders and has achieved an economic miracle. In May 2016, Taiwan has adopted a "New Model for Economic Development" that seeks to boost the nation's growth by promoting innovation, increasing employment and ensuring the equitable distribution of economic benefits. Under this model, Taiwan is striving to strengthen its global and regional connections through initiatives socalled "New Southbound Policy (NSP)," which aims to diversify the nation's international markets by expanding links with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as well as countries in South Asia, Australia and New Zealand. Taiwan is

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seeking a mutual-benefit from bilateral or multilateral relations and expand exchanges of personnel, capital, technology, tourism, healthcare, culture and education with NSP countries. In tourism sector, Taiwan puts more efforts at transforming the island into one of the region's top Muslim-friendly travel destination. Halal tourism is one of the most lucrative and rapidly growing market segments in the travel industry and several studies have revealed that Halal Tourism can attract the Muslim tourists from Muslim countries. Taiwan as a non-Muslim country must embark on various strategies to profit from this lucrative niche market. The aim of this study is to discuss the strategies in attracting Muslim tourists' mobility to Taiwan. In another word this study aims to determine the motivation and the factors that affect the decision on service consumption of a halal tourism in Taiwan. In addition, the concept of "Halal Tourism" in Taiwan and analysis of current conditions of Islamic practices in Taiwan travel and tourism providers will be portrayed, respectively. This study tries to analyze Taiwan's Halal Tourism industry using competitive advantage theory (Porter's Diamond Framework), to identifying the various sources of competitiveness or the lack of it thereof. The results of this study attempt to identify key areas for improvement based on the above analysis and suggests solutions for the same.

Keywords: Halal Tourism, Diamond Model, Taiwan, Competitiveness.

Implementation of Hygiene and Sanitation Practices for Culinary Services in GoFood

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Abstract. GoFood as one of GoJek's services, provides information to make it easier for consumers to choose food, one of which is healthy food. Various studies have stated that culinary delights that are not processed based on the hygiene and sanitation aspects are responsible for many poisoning and diarrhea cases. This research aimed to provide information about the implementation of hygiene and sanitation practices for culinary services in GoFood. The research is a descriptive-analytic type with an observational approach. The samples are 41 restaurants with a minimum four-star reputation registered on the GoFood service as of August 7, 2019. The variables measured in this study are 33 variables, based on the Indonesian Minister of Health Decree No. 1098 of 2003, with modifications to measuring the quality of bacteriology and chemistry. The results showed 60% of culinary service providers at GoFood in Samarinda had met the hygiene requirements, with an average score of 789.10. Meanwhile, 40% did not meet the sanitation hygiene eligibility requirements, with an average value of 565.87. This showed that most culinary service providers had implemented proper and correct hygiene and sanitation practices.

Keywords: culinary, gofood, hygiene, sanitation

The effectiveness soursop leaf extract (Annona muricate Linn) compares to simvastatin in reducing the level of lipid fraction in male white rats (Rattus norvegicus)

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Abstract. Objective: Dyslipidemia associated with a high mortality rate from cardiovascular disease. Soursop leaves is one of the traditional medicines that can lower blood cholesterol levels. This study aimed to compare the effectiveness of soursop leaf extract and simvastatin to changes in lipid fractions levels in male rats. **Methods:** This study is an experimental laboratory to design one group pre-test post-test on 15 male rats were divided into 3 groups. The first group was given soursop leaf extract, the second group were given simvastatin and the third group was given a placebo. **Results:** The mean total cholesterol level at baseline was 182.4 mg / dL, triglycerides 107.4 mg / dl, LDL 94 mg / dL, and HDL 24 mg / dl. After being given a soursop leaf extract obtained average total cholesterol of 136.2 mg / dL ($p = 0,05$), Triglycerides 90.40 mg /dL ($p = 0.028$), LDL 81.00 mg / dL ($p = 0.040$), HDL of 28.8 mg / dL ($p = 0.015$). When compared with the simvastatin group found no significant difference in total cholesterol reduction ($p = 0.003$) and triglycerides ($p = 0.016$). As for the levels of LDL ($p = 0.186$) and HDL ($p = 0.085$) no significant difference. **Conclusion:** Soursop leaf extract has the effect to improve blood cholesterol levels even though its effectiveness is lower than simvastatin

Keywords: cholesterol, LDL, triglycerides, HDL, leaves of the soursop, annona muricate

Neurological Assessment to the Cosmetics Whitening Cream User from the Workers Hospital Hasanuddin University, 17)

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Abstract. Whitening products are commonly being discussed worldwide, not only are the products flooding the market but also because of the impact of using these products. Consumers must be careful in choosing whitening cosmetics because not all circulating whitening products are safe to use. The purpose of this study was to analyze the neurological symptom assessment to cosmetics whitening cream user from the workers Hospital Hasanuddin University. The design study is a correlation analytic study with statistical analytics in the Spearman test. The population is 40 women who are workers at Hospital Hasanuddin University. Samples in this research are the same amount as the population. The results showed that there was an effect of frequency on Hg levels with a value of $p = 0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$, there was an effect of duration on Hg levels with a value of $p = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$, there was an effect of volume on Hg levels $p = 0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$. there was no effect of the cosmetic form on the levels of Hg Makassar Unhas with a value of $p = 0.601 > \alpha = 0.05$, there was no effect on the area of cosmetic use on Hg levels with $p = 0.692 > \alpha = 0.05$, there was no effect on the Hg level with p value = $0.310 < \alpha = 0.05$, there is an influence between neurological symptoms assessment of Hg levels with a value of $p = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$. This study concludes that there is an influence of age, there is an influence of frequency, there is an influence of duration, there is an influence of volume, there is an influence on the form of cosmetics, there is an influence on the use area, there is an influence of neurological symptoms assessment.

Keywords: levels of hg urine; frequency; duration; volume; form area symptoms

Perception of halal awareness genetic and behavior perspective

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Abstract. Awareness is a state of conscious about something. It was a process of perception through education and involving the genetic, environment, behavior and community. Halal awareness is a state conscious about halal. The rising of demand and economically halal industry in every sector has made halal awareness becoming a key challenge. How people behave about halal is being rise through education and dissemination of information. Behavior usually refers to three overlapping fields, cognitive psychology, social psychology, and behavioral economics. Cognitive psychology explore how the human mind work and achieve things. Decades of research have identified genetically human are vary one to another. Genes implicated in more specific neurocognitive processes such as memory, processing speed, and attention/working memory. To rise the awareness, human mind need to being nudged. Nudge is important as an intervention from private or public institution that affect people behavior while fully maintaining their freedom of choice. There are two type of cognitive operations in the human mind, fast and slow. Fast thinking is rapid, automatic, emotional and intuitive. Slow thinking is slow, calculative and deliberative. This two type of thinking will respond to a nudge that being exposed and automatically rise the awareness. Understanding this mechanism would improve and rise the halal awareness. The purpose of this paper is how to see process of perception through education involving genetic and behaviour science to rise the awareness about halal.

Keywords: Halal awareness, genetics, behavior, neurocognitive

Anti-Inflammatory Activity of *Vernonia amygdalina* Extract as a Source of Halal Natural Product

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Abstract. Halal pharmaceuticals products are gaining awareness and increasing demand among the 2.4 billion Muslim consumers worldwide. The use of plant extracts in pharmaceutical products is one way to avoid haram products that are generally derived from human body parts, blood, pig, and predatory animals. In this study, we aimed to determine the total phenolic as well as flavonoid contents and anti-inflammatory activity of the *Vernonia amygdalina* leaves extract. The total phenolic content and total flavonoid content were measured by ultraviolet (UV)-Vis spectrophotometry. The in vitro anti-inflammatory assay consisted of assaying the effect of the extracts against the denaturation of protein and measuring the absorbance. The ethanolic extract of *Vernonia amygdalina* leaves contains total phenolic of 21.47 mg gallic acid equivalent (GAE)/g extract, while the flavonoid content was 25.62 mg quercetin equivalent (QE)/g extract. The in vitro study showed that the extract has anti-inflammatory activity with the IC₅₀ 346.23 µg/ml. These results indicated that the ethanolic extract of *Vernonia amygdalina* leaves has the potential to be developed as halal sources of phenolics and flavonoids which can be used as a natural anti-inflammatory.

Keywords: halal, extract, phenolic, flavonoid, denaturation

Relationship between Sexual Abuse and Psychological Conditions in Adolescents at SMK Analis Kimia Makassar

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Abstract. Sexual harassment is an unpleasant treatment that leads to sexual relations. such as exposing genitals, hugging, kissing, patting, caressing someone without permission and causing discomfort and male friends giving gifts to female friends but expecting sexually charged rewards. A psychological condition is a psychological or mental health disorder, in which adolescents are not confident, have low self-esteem, have excessive anxiety, are offended, are hopeless, avoid environmental interactions, are depressed, often daydream and others. This study aims to determine the relationship of sexual abuse with psychological conditions in adolescents at SMK Analis Kimia Makassar. This research used cross sectional study from Oktober – November 2019. The data was collected using a questionnaire to 152 students of class X and XI at SMK Analis Kimia Makassar using a proportional stratified random sampling technique. Data analysis used the chi-square test with a significance level of $\alpha < 0.05$. This

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research used cross sectional study from June-July 2019. The data were collected using a questionnaire on 48 students of class XI at SMA Negeri 6 Baubau using consecutive sampling technique. Data analysis used the chi-square test with a significance level of $\alpha < 0.05$. The results showed that 58.3% of severe sexual abuse occurred and 41.7% experienced psychological disorders. The conclusion of this study is that there is a significant relationship between acts of sexual abuse and psychological conditions in adolescents at SMK Analis Kimia Makassar (p -value = 0.045). Punishment for perpetrators of sexual harassment are mandatory and provide support for victims to remain strong and motivate them to dare to fight acts of sexual harassment by offering case resolution measures. Instead of moving away and blaming the victim.

Keywords: sexual abuse, psychological conditions, adolescents

Marketing mix relationship strategy with purchase decisions for ornamental plant products at Kembang Djawa Store in Makassar City

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Abstract. The purpose of this study: 1) Knowing the types of products and the production process at Kembang Djawa Florist, in Makassar. 2) Analyzing the marketing mix strategy by the Kembang Djawa Florist in Makassar. 3) Analyzing the correlation between marketing mix and consumer decisions in purchasing ornamental plant products at the Kembang Djawa Florist in Makassar. 4) Analyzing the business profits of products at Kembang Djawa Florist in Makassar. This research located in Kembang Djawa Florist, Jl. Sultan Hasanuddin, Makassar. This research start from February 2020 and end on March 2020. The respondents in this research were six employee of Kembang Djawa Florist and 30 consumer. The analyze method used are: Descriptive analysis, Chi-Square statics and profit analysis. The results showed that there are three types of product at Kembang Djawa Florist, in Makassar, there are correlation between product, price and product with consumer decision, there is no correlation between promotion and consumer decision. And the profit gained by Kembang Djawa Florist in February 2020 is Rp. 65,258,000 and R / C-Ratio of 2,41 > 1 then the business is said to be feasible to run because it is profitable.

Keywords: marketing mix; purchase decisions; ornamental plant product

Torajan People's Perceptions on Halal Food Tourism in Toraja South Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Abstract. The goals of this writing were going to find out the perceptions of Torajan people on halal food as the tourist destination area in South Sulawesi. Toraja is one of the most popular tourist visits in South Sulawesi Indonesia. This place is coming to the tenth most visited place in Indonesia besides Raja Ampat, Bali, Bunaken, Jogja, Lombok, Bromo, Komodo, Toba Lake, and Wakatobi. Toraja is located in the highland of the northern area of South Sulawesi province. This area had been recognized by Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) as the tourist destination area on April 4th, 1970. Toraja is the land of the highlanders which is called Torajan tribe. Majority of people are Christian (75%) and the others are Aluk Tudolo (15%) (like Animism) and Islam (10). South Sulawesi's Government would have a plan to make and to have the halal food in Toraja since 2019, but yet, it is not implemented due to the Torajan people's different perceptions. The method of getting the data of this writing was interviewing few Torajan people from different professions. The data was qualitative descriptive by categorizing the different perceptions of Torajan

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people of halal food tourism in Toraja which is not the Muslim area. But the number of Muslims visit this area were getting more and more, the domestic and foreign tourists like from Asean, Asian, American, Australia, and European. The results could be seen in the categorizing of different perceptions the agreed and the not. The results of this writing could be seen in the table of categorizing, where mostly the Torajan people; (1) disagreed to make and to have the halal food tourism in Torajabecause of their misperceptions of the halal food in the area of the non-Muslim people living. (2) Their lack of information of the government plan that halal food was being implemented in the whole areas of Toraja, (3) There were banned to have the Pork as the main meat consumption in that area. These perceptions had become the obstacles in implementing the halal food tourism in this area. But in actual plan there would be more government extension of halal food in the area of tourist destination where many Muslim tourists visit to make the area more familiar with Muslim tourists.

Keywords: halal food; Toraja; perception

The Loss of Sirik Culture in Berutallasa Village Gowa Regency South Sulawesi

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Abstract. This research suggests two problem statements there are, what causes the loss of Sirik in Beruttallasa village and how does the impact of the loss of sirik on the development of society in Berutallasa Village. The research objective of this research are to analyze the causes the loss of sirik in Beruttallasa village and To find out the impact of the loss of Sirik on the development of society in Berutallasa Village. The type of research is qualitative research. This research is a form of social research that uses a qualitative descriptive format. The location of this research is located in Berutallasa Village, Biringbulu District, Gowa Regency. The data in this study are sourced from primary and secondary data, while the data collection uses observation, interviews and documentation. Furthermore, the data obtained in the field will be processed and analyzed in order to get a conclusion. Through this research, the writer concludes that Sirik culture began to disappear in our society. The cause of the loss of Sirik in Berutallasa village is in the form of a lack of government socialization in terms of reinforcing sanctions to deviant parties. so that deviant behavior such as silariang also easily occurs, where silariang has become a new culture in life of the rural society. This is supported by the lack of society understanding of the importance of education and what impacts will be caused by the silariang behavior. This is very worrying considering that Sirik should teaches morality in the form of moral advice, prohibitions, rights and obligations. Sirik is a shame that is broken down in the dimensions of human dignity.

Keywords: sirik, culture; berutallasa village gowa regency

Consumption halal food and its effect on intelligence (Comparative study of students with farmer backgrounds and civil servants) in Kabupaten Maros

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Abstract. This research be entitled "Consumption halal food and its effect on intelligence (Comparative study of students with farmer backgrounds and civil servants) in Kabupaten Maros". Type of research is quantitative research with data collection techniques consisting of observation, questionnaires, interviews and document studies. Sources of data obtained from a sample of a total population of students in Kabupaten Maros with a purposive sample of locations consisting of elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools. The questionnaire was distributed randomly as was the case with interviews. The results showed that level of intelligence as evidenced by learning outcomes of students compared to those with farmer backgrounds and civil servants was relatively same, even in some cases in schools that were research locations, student achievement was achieved brilliantly from students with farmer backgrounds (underprivileged). The strong indicators of impact of this achievement are hard work, self-effort and carefulness in consuming food for farmers (underprivileged).

Keywords: halal food, intelligence; consumption

Determinants of halal food purchases: evidence from muslim students in bandung

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Abstract. Bandung city is one of the destinations for students from various regions to study. Many Muslim students study and have to stay for several years. With all their limitations, they often have to choose and buy their own food for consumption purposes. The purpose of this research is to know what factors influence Muslim students in Bandung in deciding to buy halal food. The research was conducted through a survey method by distributing questionnaires to Muslim students in the city of Bandung. Data analysis was carried out through the SEM-PLS approach and the tool used was WarpPLS. The results showed that religiosity, satisfaction, halal awareness, and the halal logo were the dominant factors influencing Muslim students to buy halal products. This is a good signal for providers of halal food products to highlight evidence of the halalness of the products they sell.

Keywords: purchasing decisions, halal food, muslim student

Methodology for Determining the Halal of Medicinal and Food Products in Maslahah Perspective

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Abstract. Medicine and food are the two primary commodities needed for humans. Both are very important for maintaining human survival and also the environment. With the rapid development of science and technology (saintec), including the production of food and medicine, there have been many product innovationsthat utilize natural resources optimally or reprocess existing resources. It is undeniable that advances in science and technology are able to produce various products that not only make optimal use of resources, but are able to answer the various human needs for medicine and food. With the obligation, especially Muslim consumers, to only consume Halal medicines and foods, problems arise related to the halal status of medicinal and food products. Even

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though there have been many writings from scholars regarding the methodology of stipulating halal law or the prohibition of something, it will be, but with the phenomenon of the very wide variety of medicinal and food industry products, this methodology is still very important to be reviewed again. The aim of this paper is to produce a specific methodology for the determination of halal medicinal and food products from a Maslahah perspective. This paper is a literature study using an analysis of the istimbath process using the Maslahah perspective on medicinal and food products. The results of this study are a methodology that can be used as a basis for determining the halalness of medicinal and food products from the Maslahah perspective as well as practical instructions for non-Sharia communities to assess whether a product is Halal or not.

Keywords: halal, medicine, food, istimbath, maslahah, methodology

Dropship Model on Tokopedia.com and Bukalapak.com Viewed from Sharia Perspective

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Abstract. This present research seeks to determine the performance of dropshipper on Bukalapak.com and Tokopedia.com sites viewed from the sharia perspective. This research deployed the qualitative method using the *fiqh muamalah* point of view. The approach was selected to enable the researchers to investigate dropshipper behavior and the case from Islamic law. The results of this research show that the existence of Tokopedia.com and Bukalapak.com is very obliging as it eases the way people carry out transactions, provides security in online transactions, and dropshipping model used by the two platforms is a solution for those who want to open a business with less capital. However, the dropshipper must also understand the types of transaction models to avoid the prohibited transaction. Items sold through the system must not change either in size, shape, or nature, and the dropshipper must be a guarantor when complaints arose. If all criteria are fulfilled, the business system is deemed relevant and appropriate to develop viewed from sharia perspective.

Keywords: dropship, sale and purchase, online, transaction, sharia

Halal standard certificate labelization in the mazhab priestly (Study on the halal export and import products in indonesia)

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Abstract. Every Muslim country that exports and imports products must pay attention to the standardization of halal labels. The halal label aspect of a product is an obligation for Muslim consumers in a country. However, the halal brand of products in each state has different standards from other countries. This study discusses how the mechanism for standardization of halal label certificates for products in a state based on the flow of schools and fatwas of the council of ulama and how mashlahah considerations in determining halal labels' standardization are universally recognized. Therefore, researchers used qualitative methods with a grounded theory approach. Research is conducted based on scientific paradigms that try to reconstruct a theory on a fact that occurs in the field. The results show that the difference in the mechanism of standardization of halal labels in a country is different based on the flow of mazhab and fatwas of the ulama council and can be neutralized through mashlahah considerations.

Keywords: halal standardization, halal label, export-import

The organizational dimensions as a determinant of village apparatus knowledge sharing, impacting community participation in Kerinci Regency

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Abstract. The rationale for village regulation is diversity, participation, genuine autonomy, democratization, and community empowerment. One of the main determinants of the above efforts' success is community participation in the entire village development process. This study aims to determine the organizational dimensions as a determinant of village apparatus knowledge sharing, impacting community participation in Kerinci Regency. We conducted this research in Kerinci Regency, Jambi Province. We Started the research from March 2020 to September 2020. The population in this study were village officials in Kerinci Regency. This study's sampling method in this study was cluster sampling by grouping samples by region with a total sample size of 108 respondents. The data used in this study are primary data through interviews and a list of questions with a questionnaire. Analysis of the data in this study using a structural equation model with the analytical tool used is using AMOS. The results showed that the coefficient of determination of Knowledge Sharing's influence could explain by the organizational dimension variables of organizational culture, organizational structure, and training is 9.4%. Meanwhile, the coefficient of determination for the magnitude of community participation's influence, which can be explained by the organization's variable dimensions of organizational culture, organizational structure, training, and knowledge sharing, is 33.7%. This study resulted from testing the hypothesis that training positively and significantly affects Knowledge Sharing. Organizational

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structure, training, organizational culture, and knowledge sharing influence community participation.

Keywords: organizational dimensions; knowledge sharing; community participation, village apparatus, rural development

Development of Mobile Learning Media for Islamic Studies at Universitas Negeri Jakarta

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Abstract. Nowadays, in the digital era, a lot of products of technology about mobile learning have been launched. Mobile learning applications are designed for a practice-based learning or a visual learning. On the other hand, a lecture with a theoretical approach is equipped with a recorded video to support student's understanding on materials like in the subject of Islamic Studies (PAI). This study is to develop mobile learning for PAI and to assess the success of users at Universitas Negeri Jakarta. This study applies the research and development method by undertaking procedures in the mobile learning development model in the ADDIE (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation and Evaluation) model. Android-based mobile learning for PAI subject in this study is called m-PAI. The m-PAI application is using the Android Studio 4.0.1 software which can be accessed and operated in the android-based smartphone with specification of Android 5.0 Lollipop and 3G/4G connection. This m-PAI application is connected with the dashboard system web for an editor to update some contents such as semester learning plans RPS, teaching materials, mid-test and final test. The result of an assessment in using the m-PAI consists of 90,26% of lecturers and 84,28% of students. It concludes that m-PAI is an appropriate mobile application for the subject of PAI.

Keywords: ADDIE, android, mobile learning, m-PAI, Islamic

The revitalization character education through unsupervised examinations

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Abstract. Although many researchers have studied the evaluation of teaching based educational characters, few scholars who have been focusing on the revitalization of character education through unsupervised examinations. To fill the gaps, this study aims to examine the role of unsupervised examination in revitalizing character education through a case study of Arabic lessons in Islamic Senior High School Athirah Bone, South – Sulawesi. This study deploys observation and depth – interview. The study found that: (1) character education can be succeeded with the unsupervised examination in Arabic, this case was supported by unsupervised examination systems. (2) the characteristics of the students consist of five aspects namely independence, honesty, hard-work, responsibilities, and discipline. (3) In revitalization of character education values through an unsupervised system was ideal to be applied for all subjects including Arabic. Therefore, this study implies the empirical, contextual, and policy findings.

Keywords: learning evaluation, arabic lesson, character education, unsupervised examination

Partnership the Government with Muslimat NU (NGO) in Pulmonary Tuberculosis Control

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Abstract. Tuberculosis is a disease of global emergency proclaimed by WHO. This study aims to analyze the form synergy partnerships government with the Non Government Organizations (NGOs) in the control of pulmonary tuberculosis in the city of Makassar This type of research is qualitative design phenomenology. Determination of informants with criterion base selection as 17 informants. Data in the form of information gathered through indepth interviews, observation documentation. Analysis of the data by examining all the data, reduction, then understanding, checks the validity of data and interpretation. The results is that the principle of equity and increased case detection of TB patient's recovery. Transparency is the number of cadres and openness reward for finding the number of cases reported and mutual benefit for the public sector is the increasing case detection (discovery suspected SSR Muslimat NU), and profit NGOs are the Award as well as the name of the organization will be

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known to the public. Partnership form the coordination of mutual communication through coordination meetings every quarte. Form of comprehensiveness is also held every three months monitoring and evaluation, cadres also active case finding visiting from house to house as well as the involvement of community leaders, religious leaders. Sustainability forms the government continue to provide support for the management and treatment while NGO Muslimat NU TB control programs continue to focus on finding a partner or donor as well as a group of community concerned TB. To reduce the risk of incidence of TB in the community then conducted outreach and counseling included testimonials form patient who have recovered. Conclusion is coordination, comprehensiveness, continuity can support for case detection and reduce transmission TB in community.

Keyword: Muslimat NU, Pulmonary, Tuberculosis, Control

Stakeholder Perceptions about Stunting in Majene District

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Abstract. The high incidence of stunting in Majene district is inseparable from a misperception among stakeholders that can influence policies on prevention and control of stunting in an integrated manner. This study aims to analyze and study in-depth the perceptions of stakeholders about stunting in Majene Regency, West Sulawesi in 2020. This study uses a Quasi-Qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data collection was carried out using in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and documentation. Stakeholders for stunting control in Majene Regency were selected based on purposive sampling, namely from the Health Office, Education Office, Women Empowerment and Child Protection

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Service, Ministry of Religion, Regional development planning agencies as the Stunting Handling Task Force, and Sendana I Primary Health Care, Majene Regency. The results showed that there were differences in perceptions among stakeholders regarding stunting. Stakeholders have the perception that stunting is a condition of failure to thrive due to chronic malnutrition for a long period, the impact of stunting is that children experience impaired growth and development, have no competitiveness, and have low catching power. Each stakeholder has different views regarding the prevention and management of stunting based on their respective job duties. This study concludes that there are differences in perceptions among stakeholders regarding the causes, impacts, and prevention and handling of stunting, which are not only based on their knowledge but also based on job duties. It takes a common perception among stakeholders to maximize efforts to control stunting in a convergent manner

Keywords: perception, stakeholders, stunting

Implementation of Indonesian Law Policy No. 33/2014 on Halal Product Guarantee (JPH) in Makassar City

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Abstract: Development in Indonesia has had a significant impact on society. Along with that, changes in the welfare of the community both increased and decreased have also impacted on lifestyle changes and the way people view, especially in terms of food and beverage consumption. The purpose of this research is to review the implementation of the Law Policy, No. 33/2014 on Halal Product Guarantee. The research method used is a combination of riview literature and long observation on the implementation of the Law policy, No. 33/2014 on Halal Product Guarantee. With the enacting of the Act, it is expected that all products circulating in Indonesia can have halal certificate. Makassar is a metropolitan city with a population of more than 1.6 million people. They are the majority of Muslims. The city is a multi-ethnic or multicultural type with various ethnic groups that live in it including Bugis, Makassar, Toraja, Mandar, Buton, Java, and Chinese. Halal awareness is rated still low this in the first evidence, entrepreneurs do not care. Second, customers arenot very concerned about the absence of halal certification in the culinary businesses they visit. Third, the management of certificates issued by the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) is quite expensive. Fourth, the lack of socialization and information has led to a lack of knowledge and awareness of businesses. Data every year that shows halal certification is still very minimal.

Keywords: policy implementation, halal product guarantee

Critical Study on Indonesian Criminal Law: Articles Related to Religious Protection in the Perspective of Maqashid Syari'ah

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Abstract. This research is aimed to criticize four articles in Indonesian Criminal Law (KUHP) which have relation to religious protection using qualitative research method and maqashid syari'ah analytic theory. This analytic theory is considered fit and proper to be used as critical study on articles in the criminal code. The result of this research shows that among the articles related to the religious guardian, some are still relevant to be applied in the law, some need clearer provisions and limitations, longer imprisonment period, and some need to be adjusted to current values. It is necessary that the criminal code have more active roles in establishing stability and harmony among different religious believers, maintaining the unity of the country in the frame of religious diversity. All those things are the actualization of why religion or maqashid syari'ah is taught.

Keywords: critical study, KUHP, religious protection, maqashid syari'ah

New formulation for determine billing cost of the medium voltage customers that accordance with the provisions in Islam

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Abstract: Islam as a religion that regulates all aspects of humanlife makes various transactions or business activities through the existence of regulations that are able to create a sense of justice andwelfare in society. Particularly in the electricity sector, the main issuein the electric power transaction is the determination of the electricity tariff in accordance with the actual amount of power flow and the quality of the electric power supplied. Currently, the transmission system has used several method formulations in determining the cost of transmission rates based on the power flow according to theload characteristics. However, this method has never been applied in determining electricity tariffs in distribution systems. Besides,this method also does not reflect the actual utilization of electrical energy from electricity customers. Consumers such as industrial andbusiness customers pay for electrical energy consumption when operating at a low power factor under the operator's provisions, so that the determination of energy consumption costs, especially for Medium Voltage (MV) customers, does not reflect Islamic sharia because in electrical energy transactions there are still parties who are

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disadvantaged, especially users who has a power factor that is better than the standard (reference). Therefore, this paper proposes a new formulation for the determination of electrical energy consumption by modifying the transmission rate method by considering the characteristics of electricity distribution network customers, especially industrial and business customers, by adopting a correction factor (*CLF*). Furthermore, this method will be applied to the 20 kV distribution system (MV customers) with a simulation using customer data of MV distribution system. The results of this study have proven that by using the power factor correction factor (*CLF*) method, the use of electrical energy in industrial / business customers is in accordance with the utilization because it is based on actual power consumption by considering the quality of the power factor and the reference from the operator (electrical energy provider). This method can be a new scheme in determining the cost of using electrical energy because it is considered fairer and fulfills the Islamic religion.

Keywords: electricity rates, energy consumption, distribution network, medium voltage customers, islamic

Comparison of the nutritional value of macronutrients on skeletal bone heads and catfish meat (*Clarias Gariepinus*)

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Abstract: Background: Catfish is one of the types of fish that has a high nutritional content. National consumption of catfish reached 30.17 kg per capita per year. Fish processing in the form of waste such as head, bone innards, scales, and fins has not been utilized optimally. Catfish heads have the main components in the form of protein, fat, calcium salts, and phosphate and have not been utilized optimally. Purpose : Know the comparison of macronutrient nutritional values on the head, skeletal bones and catfish meat (*Clarias gariepinus*). Method: This research is Descriptive, a method that serves to describe or give an idea of the objects studied through the collected data or samples as they are without performing analysis and making conclusions that apply to the public with cross sectional research methods. Result : Based on table 5.1 above seen that obtained Carbohydrates on the head of catfish 0 % , protein 12.51 % , fat 0.29 % and Carbohydrates from the skeletal bones of catfish 0%, protein 10.36 % , fat 2.08 % while carbohydrates in catfish meat 0.5035 % , protein 13.35% , fat 0.12 % . Conclusion: The nutritional content found in the head of catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) namely protein and fat nutrient content found in the skeletal bones of catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) namely Protein and fat nutrient content found in catfish meat (*Clarias gariepinus*) namely Protein, Fat and Carbohydrates.

Keywords: nutritional value of macronutrients; heads; skeletal bones; meat; catfish (*clarias gariepinus*)

Application of Arc Gis System Technology in Determining Flood and Safe Zone for Flood Mitigation

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Abstract: Flood is a common problem in several big cities, such as Makassar City which is the Capital City Center of South Sulawesi Province. The tragedy of the flood disaster on January 21, 2019, which has hit most of South Sulawesi Province, especially Makassar City, and Gowa Regency, still leaves deep grief and also enormous losses for the flood victims. Today, computer-based technology has penetrated almost all sides of human life. Various scientific disciplines have used computer-based technology to develop theories and applications through various information systems. One type of computer-based system that is very popular in use is Geographical Information Systems (GIS) technology. The research method used is the application of the ARC GIS 10.5 system technology. The results of data analysis and mapping of flood areas in Panakkukang District, there are 4 villages which are flood-prone areas that are included in the alert zone, namely Pampang, Tamamaung, Sinri Jala, North Karuwisi. Rappocini Subdistrict, which is part of a vulnerable area, namely Bantabantaeng Village, is 1,985 Ha and 145,709 Ha is included in Karunrung, Gunung Sari, Bontomakkio, Tidung, Kassi-Kassi, Mappala Villages. Manggala District, which is included in the vulnerable areas, namely some areas of Manggala, Bangkala, and Borong. Tamalanrea sub-districts that are in vulnerable areas are Kelurahan Tamalanrea Indah, Tamalanrea Jaya, and Tamalanrea.

Keywords: Arc GIS; flood zoning; mitigation; Makassar City

The design evaluation mechanisms for teaching by bridging actual theories and practices in higher education

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Abstract: In the context of IR 4.0, communication, critical and creative thinking, and technical skills that promote innovation, entrepreneurship, and collaborative competencies are essential. It also demands a diverse and sustainable form of education. The study aims to design evaluation mechanisms for teaching by bridging actual theories and practices in the context of higher education. This study uses qualitative approaches. The primary data employs eleven universities located in Bandung and Depok City, West Java. Preliminary data is also obtained through the Forum Group Discussion (FGD) process facilitated by the samples. The secondary data are from literature, journals, related studies results, and various types of regulations and policies related to mechanisms, theories, and evaluations of teaching quality. The result shows that the evaluation curriculum starts with changing the curriculum from competency-based education to outcome-based education. The difference in this new curriculum is education; there are skills, knowledge, and competency. With these abilities, the students are ready to compete after they graduate. There is an advisory board in each study program, where the stakeholders are in it. This committee will be invited to advise on the quality of teaching, curriculum, and facilities needed to be ready to face the Industrial Revolution 4.0. This evaluation is conducted ongoing on the basis so that the revision can be done as soon as required.

Keywords: design evaluation; higher education; quality improvement; quality teaching

Use of the Type of Binder for Chemical Test and Hedonic Test on Dragon Leg Using Milkfish (*Chanos Chanos*)

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Abstract. Dragon leg is processed fishery products that come from a mixture of ground fish meat with a little flour and spices. The purpose of this study was to determine the protein and fat content to analyse the response and level of preference for the panelists to the type of binder. This research was conducted from 26 September to 30 October 2019 at the Entrepreneurship Laboratory of the Faculty of Fisheries, Universitas Muslim Indonesia (UMI) Makassar and at the Biochemistry Laboratory, Department of Fishery Product Processing Department, Pangkep State Agricultural Polytechnic. The method used in this research was experimental method with 2 (two) types of binder and 3 (three) replications. The study was conducted to determine the chemical content, particularly the protein and fat content of the milkfish dragon leg products, by conducting a protein test and fat test using sample codes A1: tapioca flour and A2: wheat flour, then carried out the conventional hedonic test and questionnaire filled by google forms. The results of the analysis of dragon leg protein content were still acceptable according to the quality required by Indonesian National Standard or *Standar Nasional Indonesia* (SNI) with at least 5% with samples of A1 (tapioca flour) was 9.53% and A2 (wheat flour) was 12.97%. Dragon leg products with a fat content test have levels that are still acceptable according to the SNI quality requirements of a maximum of 15%. The fat test content in sample A1 (tapioca flour) was 8.3% and sample A2 (wheat flour) was 8.28%, While the hedonic test, it was found that the panellists preferred sample A1 (tapioca flour) than sample A2 (wheat flour).

Keywords: Hedonic test, milkfish, dragon leg

Marshall Characteristics of Crepe Rubber Modified Asphalt

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Abstract. Natural rubber can be used as an asphalt additive in latex, cup lump, and solid rubber. This study aimed to explore the effect of crepe rubber and antioxidant 1,2-dihydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-quinoline (TMQ) addition on the marshall characteristics. Raw natural rubber in the form of cup lump was treated to obtain dry rubber content > 95%, then the crepe masticated. The crepe rubber was melted first at 200 °C before mixed. The crepe rubber content was varied on 8, 10, and 12% w/w. TMQ was added with levels of 1%, 2%, 3% w/w. The samples were tested using ASTM D6927 standard. The results showed that crepe rubber to asphalt could increase the stability of asphalt in holding loads. The results were optimum with 10% crepe rubber, 2% TMQ, and 5.50% asphalt. Stability 1403.96 kg, VFA 75.90%, VIM 3.07%, VMA 15.34%, Flow 3.370 mm and MQ 416.605 kg/mm.

Keywords: antioxidant 1,2-dihydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-quinoline, crepe rubber, marshall stability, rubber asphalt

A Comparison Study of Online and Conventional Transport Characteristics in Makassar City

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Abstract. There are several means of transportation available in Makassar City, namely: city transportation (Pete - Pete), Bus Rapid Transport (BRT), Conventional taxis, online taxis, pedicabs, bentor, and many more. In this case the number of transportation available in the city of Makassar thus making several problems that arise such as one of them is the characteristics of the users on each transportation. This study is to determine the characteristics of users of public transport, especially online transportation and conventional transportation such as pete-pete, BRT, and conventional taxis. This type of research is descriptive data analysis which provides an overview of the characteristics of respondents made in the form of tables and graphs so that it is more easily understood, the data used in this analysis are sourced from the results of interviews about public transport users using questionnaires that have been prepared beforehand, the selection of samples is carried out randomly and incidentally. The results of the study include: Age, Gender, Occupation, Level of education, Strata in the family, number of dependents of private vehicles, origin and destination of travel, intensity of use of public transportation, income

Keywords: characteristics, online transportation, conventional transportation

Demographic and Behaviour Clustering on Chicken Meat's Seller Using K-means Method

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Abstract. The supply chain for halal chicken meat in Indonesia is a unique and more complex than in other countries because there are so many actors who take a part in each chain. Study behaviour for breeders, distributors, sellers, and customers become essential to be carried out to get a comprehensive understanding of the critical point of halal chicken supply chain. The common study only discusses segmentation behaviour on the customer's side, while the critical point of halal lies more crucially on the sellers. Therefore, reviewing sellers becomes important in the halal chicken meat supply chain. This paper presents a computational segmentation of halal chicken meat's sellers using a clustering method. The clustering is based on demographic and behavioural attributes. The essential attributes of demographic cover gender, age, education, selling location, selling quantity, selling duration, and source of chicken while behaviour attributes are adapted from Theory of Planned Behaviour framework

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involving knowledge, attitude, intention, and action. Data were collected through a quantitative questionnaire from 249 chicken meat's sellers in Yogyakarta province in Indonesia. K-means cluster is used to group seller with the same interest in attributes and the number of clusters is optimized using the Elbow Method. From the calculation of Elbow Method, there is a dramatical sharp decrease and shapes an angle between $k=2$ and $k=3$, so chicken meat sellers are grouped into three clusters. The composition shows that about 23.2% is included in the rationalist cluster, 45.7% belongs to religious, and 31.1% appropriates to apathetic. Cluster 1 and 3 have no significant difference in halal behaviour but not with cluster 2. Based on demographic and behavioural characteristics, the selling period and action are significantly different between clusters with F 89.519 and 91.425.

Keywords: clustering, chicken meat, sellers, halal, k-means cluster, behavior

A Training to Increase the Motivation of Waste Scavengers to Recycle Styrofoam Waste in Palopo City, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

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Abstract: The 3R (Reuse, Reduce, Recycle) behaviour is still not commonly practised by the community. The percentage of the recycled waste was only 0.19%, making as the compost was 0.53%, and used for animal food was 0.26%. Thus, in total, they were still less than 1%. Meanwhile, around 54,65% of households mostly have waste disposal by incineration process. From the 282.654 tons of household waste, only 36.8% of them was properly managed, while 63.2% was still not managed properly. **Objective:** To identify the effect the training on recycling and processing the styrofoam waste into bricks in increasing the motivation of the scavengers in processing the styrofoam waste. **Methods:** This is a pre experimental research with one group pretest-posttest design. The pretest was administered, then the treatment in the form of training and the practice of recycling styrofoam into hollow bricks as the building materials was given. After that, two months after the treatment, the

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posttest was administered to measure the self-efficacy, knowledge and skills of processing and recycling the styrofoam waste into a valuable brick. The research was conducted in Palopo city, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. The respondents were a group of scavengers in total of 83 people. The data was analyzed by using SPSS program and performed the Wilcoxon test. **Results:** Training of recycling and processing the styrofoam waste significantly influenced the improvement of the motivation of waste scavengers in Palopo city to recycle styrofoam waste into bricks with the p-value= 0.000. **Conclusion:** There was an effect of the training on recycling and processing the styrofoam waste into bricks in increasing the motivation of the waste scavengers in processing the styrofoam waste.

Keywords: training, waste, styrofoam, motivation

Indonesia Islamic Fintech Applications Landscape

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Abstract. Information technology has changed the world towards a digital system including the digital economy and payment technology. The COVID-19 outbreak has forced all parties to accelerate and expand IT-based and digital services. The lack of studies related to Islamic FinTech in Indonesia is the main reason for writing this article. Continuing previous research, it is known that Indonesia in general has followed the times with many FinTechs and startups growing. However, there are still very few Sharia-based services. After conducting online surveys with a number of agencies such as OJK, FinTech Islami Indonesia, it is known that 12 out of 158 FinTechs operate or serve sharia schemes. They provide financial services for: SMEs & MSMEs, general or consumptive financing, Umrah and Hajj trips, property projects, education, and health. In the future, it is hoped that more Indonesian Islamic FinTechs include those serving other sectors such as Agriculture, Forestry, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, etc.

Keywords: digital economy, e-commerce, islamic fintech, information technology, shariah

Livestock Monitoring Using IoT Technology System

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Abstract. Theft of livestock is an experience that often happens in the community especially in Indonesian countries with Moslem populations who consume the beef. The anticipation of theft is not enough just to build a good cage and a lot of guards, but also need to equip this livestock with a monitoring system which can be monitored at any time. Livestock such as cows, buffaloes, and horses are very expensive and they need regular attention so that livestock owners reduce risks of a lot of losses. The use of technology such as GPS (Global Positioning System) can be useful to realize this monitoring system and it can be used in livestock farming. The device system must be attached in an object and the device can be monitored remotely. The use of embedded systems could be an option to be implemented in monitoring objects remotely because it saves power and uncostly. The implementation of a remote livestock monitoring system in this study applies an IoT (Internet of Things) tool using Raspberry Pi 3 Model B, GSM modem, GPS USB

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VK-172 Glonass, and DC relay. The IoT device will be equipped with an application connected to the Firebase server and it then is attached to the bell (Klontong) hung up on the livestock's neck and the livestock, finally, will be monitored. If the cattle are released, the alarm system is activated and the IoT tool will send the livestock's position data from the GPS satellite to the Firebase server. The use of the Firebase server was chosen because it supports socket programming which has a complete library for various web platforms and mobile devices. The software can also be combined with various frameworks and provides DbaaS (Database as a Service) services. As a result, Object position data received by the server will be displayed directly (realtime) via the web of the monitoring system with Google Maps visualization display and the alarm system will be activated as well.

Keywords: internet of things; monitoring; raspberry pi; firebase

Sustainability Management Server to Determine The Virtual Server Machine (Kernel-Based Virtual Machine or Container Virtualization)

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Abstract. Nowadays, Information technology is rapidly developing including computer network technology. One technology that plays an important role in the field of computer networks is server virtualization. Server virtualization technology will be highly supportive in IT development in an organization considering the potential for a processor with more than one core in a server that can be utilized to run applications and services simultaneously using virtualization techniques on a computer server. The application of server virtualization technology will increase efficiency and optimize the utilization of more than one core processor. The implementation of server virtualization will also save on electricity costs because it uses only one or fewer servers. This study performs a comparison analysis of server virtualization using Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM) and Linux Container (LXC) on PROXMOX. Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that the performance of the LXC-based virtual servers is more superior than KVM either in terms of running server time, time duration of virtual servers creating, or the usage of hardware resources. The implementation of LXC-based virtual servers is highly recommended to be implemented in the local network of an organization.

Keywords: sustainability; server virtualization; kernel-based virtual machine; container virtualization; comparison

Comparison of the nutritional value of macronutrients on skeletal bone heads and catfish meat (*Clarias gariepinus*)

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Abstract. Background: Catfish is one of the types of fish that has a high nutritional content. National consumption of catfish reached 30.17 kg per capita per year. Fish processing in the form of waste such as head, bone innards, scales, and fins has not been utilized optimally. Catfish heads have the main components in the form of protein, fat, calcium salts, and phosphate and have not been utilized optimally. Purpose : Know the comparison of macronutrient nutritional values on the head, skeletal bones and catfish meat (*Clarias gariepinus*). Method: This research is Descriptive, a method that serves to describe or give an idea of the objects studied through the collected data or samples as they are without performing analysis and making conclusions that apply to the public with cross sectional research methods. Result : Based on table 5.1 above seen that obtained Carbohydrates on the head of catfish 0 % , protein 12.51 % , fat 0.29 % and Carbohydrates from the skeletal bones of catfish 0%, protein 10.36 % , fat 2.08 % while carbohydrates in catfish meat 0.5035 % , protein 13.35% , fat 0.12 % . Conclusion: The nutritional content found in the head of catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) namely protein and fat nutrient content found in the skeletal bones of catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) namely Protein and fat nutrient content found in catfish meat (*Clarias gariepinus*) namely Protein, Fat and Carbohydrates.

Keywords: nutritional value of macronutrients, heads, skeletal bones, meat, catfish (*clarias gariepinus*)

Physical Activity and Obesity Prevention (School-Based Interventions): A review of the Recent Evidence

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Abstract. Background: Obesity in childhood and adolescence has increased dramatically. An organized intervention program among school students might prevent obesity. This literature review purposed to describe and summarize the available evidence on school-based obesity intervention program related on physical activity among children and adolescents. Methods: A literature search was conducted using three major databases; PubMed, Google scholar and SAGE journals. All study methods included in this review. Results: Among 226 journal articles, only 7 met all inclusions criteria. These articles reported that an integrated sport and active school intervention program decreased body mass index of students. As well as an intervention of physical education and activity together with nutritional advice to students may prevent the obesity. Conclusion: An integrated and well-organized school-based intervention program of physical activity can be preventing obesity among children and adolescents.

Keyword: Physical Activity, Obesity Prevention, School-Based, Interventions

Formulation of Nanoencapsulated Torbangun (*Coleus amboinicus* Lour) leaf Extract with Chitosan as Encapsulation Material

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Abstract. Nanoencapsulation is defined as the technology of packaging nanoparticles of solid also known as the core or active, within secondary material, named as the matrix or shell, to form nanocapsules. Torbangun (*Coleus amboinicus* Lour) leaf extract contains the flavonoid quercetin which is useful as an antioxidant and reduces glucose levels in the blood. Quercetin flavonoids in the extract have low solubility and were less stable to moisture. This study aims to increase the bioavailability of active substances and protect external influences. This research will be encapsulated Torbangun leaves extract with chitosan polymer using a spray drying method. The three formulas were made with extract: chitosan ratios, such as 1: 1 (F1), 1: 2 (F2), and 1: 3 (F3). Nanocapsules were characterized by the observation of particle size, moisture content, zeta potential, polydispersity index, absorption efficiency, and their shape /morphology. The results of this research showed that the good nanocapsules formula of Torbangun leaves extract was the extract: chitosan ratio 1: 2 (F2). These nanocapsules have a particle size of 221.6 nm, moisture content 7%, zeta potential value +25.10, a polydispersity index of 1.0, an absorption efficiency of 86.98%, a spherical morphological shape but it has poor stability.

Keywords: Nanocapsule, spray drying, Torbangun leaves, chitosan

Capacity Building for Nurses in Health Services at Hospitals

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Abstract. Nurses are at the forefront of health services and even have a major influence in determining the degree of quality of health services in hospitals. So that the knowledge, skills and attitudes of nurses need to be improved, especially in the professional aspects

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of health service delivery. The purpose of this study was to describe and analyze the capacity building of nurses in health services in hospitals. Method; This research is qualitative with a case study approach. The focus of the research is the extent to which the steps of the nurse capacity building process in health services in hospitals. The instrument used in this study was the researcher himself. Data collection by interview, observation and literature review. Data analysis using; condensing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions or verification. The results showed that the capacity building process carried out by the hospital had gone well, but it needed to be improved in terms of spiritual and technological abilities for nurses so that it would improve the quality of health services. Conclusion; that in improving health services, capacity building for nurses is needed by adding the concept of a spiritual and technological approach. This study can contribute concepts to nursing management in developing the capacity of nurses in improving the quality of public services in the health sector

Keywords: capacity building; nurse; service quality

Potential of Johar Leaf (*Cassia Siamea Lamk*) as Anti-diabetic, Antihypertensive, and Medicine of Kidney Stones

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Abstract. *Cassia Siamea Lamk*, often referred to as Johar is a plant that can be used as an anti-diabetic, anti-hypertensive and medicine for kidney stones. This plant is well known in various South and Southeast Asian countries. Diabetes and hypertensive are known to be the leading causes of death in Indonesia. Due to rapidly developing technology and science, various studies have been conducted to develop a cure for these diseases. Johar leaf has been used in Indonesia, as a traditional medicine for various diseases, such as diabetes, hypertensive, malaria, arthritis, and nephrolithiasis. Johar leaf contains compounds such as polyphenols, flavonoids, isoflavonoids, quercetin, and phenolic acids, thus it is important to assess the hypothesis that there is anti-diabetic and anti-hypertensive activity. In addition, there are flavonoids (flavone

derivatives) that have the potential to treat kidney stones. This is strongly supported by the theory of flavonoid compounds which are high in antioxidants, may reduce oxidative damage to renal tubular, renal tissue, and increase xanthine oxidase inhibitors. The hypothesis is formed that these ingredients may destroy kidney stones. This research was carried out to understand further the potential of Johar leaf as a traditional medicine for diabetes, hypertensive and kidney stones based on correlational research and literature studies. From the research that has been done, 70% ethanol extract from Johar leaf has anti-diabetes and anti-hypertensive activity which shows that Johar leaf extraction has potential as a traditional medicine that can be developed in the future.

Keywords: cassia siamea lamk, anti-diabetic, anti-hypertension, kidney stones flavonoids

Effect of Photoprotective Cream of Mangosteen Pericarp Extract (*Garcinia Mongostana* L) Against MMP-1 Expression After UVB Exposure on Albino Mice

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Abstract. Background: Chronic reactions from sun exposure can cause skin texture disorders, photoaging) and skin cancer. Damage caused by UV rays can be seen both clinically, histologically, anatomically, and functionally. Exposure to UV radiation from sunlight causes skin damage through several mechanisms, including the formation of burn cells, the triggering of an inflammatory immune response, the formation of thymine dimers and the production of collagenase (Metalloproteinase Matrix). Objective: The aim of the study was to determine the effect of the application of mangosteen pericarp extract cream (*Garcinia Mangostana L*) on levels of MMP-1 on the skin of mice after exposure to UVB. Method: This study used 25 mice albino selected randomly and were divided into 5 treatment group consisting of 5 group: UVB alone, UVB with base cream, UVB with mangosteen pericarp extract cream with concentration of 1 %, 3 % and 5 %. After treatment performed of MMP-1 expression by PCR. Result: The group uvb with mangosteen pericarp extract cream showed a significant difference in MMP-1 expression levels after treatment. Conclusion: The increasing concentration of mangosten pericarp extract cream showed decreased MMP-1 expression levels.

Keywords: mangosteen pericarp extract, mmp-1, mice skin, ultraviolet b

Literature Review: Level of Patient Satisfaction Towards the Quality of Service in Hospitals

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Abstract: Background: Patient satisfaction depends on the quality of services provided. A service is said to be of quality by patients if the

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services provided can match the patient's needs. The quality of service in a good hospital can not only be measured by the luxury of facilities, complete technology and physical appearance, but from the attitude, behaviour and actions of medical personnel must reflect professionalism and have high credibility. Hospital managers need to regularly evaluate the quality of services provided in order to achieve optimal health services. Objectives: Knowing the level of patient satisfaction with the quality of service at the hospital. Methods: This study uses the narrative review method based on literature or research that has been conducted and published in accredited international and national journals from the Clinical Key, Google Scholar, UMI Medical Journal. Results: The quality of health services based on the dimensions of Service Quality (SERVQUAL) from some literature shows that the tangible dimensions (direct evidence), assurance, and empathy have the highest level of satisfaction compared to the dimensions of responsiveness, and reliability. Conclusions: Most patients are quite satisfied with health services. Even though it has not met the patient's expectations, the services provided are good enough.

Keywords: patient satisfaction; quality of service; hospital

Relationship between Vulva Hygiene Behavior and Leucorrhoea Incidence at SMA Negeri 6 Baubau

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Abstract. Leucorrhoea is all discharge from the genitalia which is not blood but is a clinical manifestation of various infections, malignancies or benign tumors of the reproductive organs. Vulva hygiene behavior is the behavior of maintaining the cleanliness of the reproductive organs, especially the vaginal area, so that it is one of the factors that influence the occurrence of vaginal discharge. This study aims to determine the relationship between vulva hygiene behavior and the incidence of vaginal discharge in students at SMA Negeri 6 Baubau. This research used cross sectional study from June-July 2019. The data were collected using a questionnaire on 48 students of class XI at SMA Negeri 6 Baubau using consecutive sampling technique. Data analysis used the chi-square test with a significance level of $\alpha < 0.05$. The results showed that the vulva hygiene behavior was less than 60.4% and the incidence of vaginal discharge was 79.2%. The conclusion of this study is that there is a significant relationship between vulva hygiene behavior and the incidence of vaginal discharge in XI students at SMA Negeri 6 Baubau (p -value = 0.0001). The vulva hygiene behavior in students at SMA Negeri 6 Baubau needs to be further improved, because vulva hygiene behavior greatly affects the health of the genitalia.

Keywords: vulva hygiene behavior, leucorrhoea, students

The Utilization Of Household Waste (Grey Water) By Using The Concept of Ecotech Garden In Kodingareng Lompo Island Makassar

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Abstract. The problem of waste is a problem that follows community activities and has an impact on people's lives. Even mentioned by Dr. Sri Murni Soenarno, M.Si (Indonesian Wildlife Conservation Foundation) that the increase in waste is directly proportional to community consumption which is also directly proportional to the increase in welfare. Therefore, the waste problem cannot be ignored. Untreated household liquid waste can cause environmental and health problems. Island Kodingareng is one of the islands in the Spermonde Archipelago. Kodingareng Island has two Kodingareng Keke and Kodingareng Lompo. Kodingareng Keke is an uninhabited island, while Kodingareng Lompo is an island with a large population. Kodingareng Lompo Island has a fairly dense population of around 4526 consisting of 2276 men and 2250 women 1081 families with a land area of 14 hectares, the number of RT: 16, RW: 6. Based on the population, the need for clean water depends on groundwater. So those efforts are made to neutralize groundwater contamination. This study aims to provide input on how the wastewater treatment method for the convenience of domestic wastewater treatment for the people of Kodingareng Lompo Island

Keywords: wastewater, grey water, ecotech garden

The Development Of Ecotourism In Samalona Island Makassar Based On Environmental Carrying Capacity

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Abstract. Each region has its own ecotourism potential that can be developed and will have a big impact on the progress of a region. Seeing the opportunities and potential for tourism in Indonesia which is growing rapidly, however, it is not yet fully a competitive advantage for Indonesia that can contribute to the national economy. One of them is Samalona island in Makassar. Natural resource potential which can be seen as the coast with white sand, the sea with marine life and coral as well as panoramic sunrise and sunset. But in fact, the current efforts have caused many negative impacts on the environment of Samalona island itself due to the activities of tourists who do not pay attention to the preservation of the environment and marine biota, causing an impact on the damage to the physical condition of the environment. The purpose of this research is to obtain the potential and carrying capacity of the environment in order to formulate a direction for the concept of developing the area as an ecotourism area. This research uses a spatial approach and environmental carrying capacity approach to make the island sustainable.

Keywords: ecotourism, environmental carrying capacity, samalona

Chemical and Physical Properties of Plastic Fuel from Waste High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) and Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) Produced by Pyrolysis Method

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Abstract. In the present paper, High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) and Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) plastic wastes were pyrolysed in the temperature range of 450-550 °C, heating flow rate of 15 °C/min. Effects of pyrolysis temperature on products fractions and physical characteristic were investigated. Fuel-oil quality analysis includes density, viscosity, calorific value, and hydrocarbon compounds using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS). Pyro-catalytic process at temperatures of 450 °C did not produce fuel-oil, while at 550 °C it was produced wax, so that the analysis of the quality of fuel-oil was not carried out. At pyrolysis temperatures of 475, 500 and 525 °C on LDPE plastic obtained: yield 8.4; 26.3; 46.8%; viscosity 0.81; 0.75; 0,84 cP, density 0.750; 0.764; 0.756 g/mL and the caloric value of 11,403; 11,421; 11,338 kcal/kg. While on HDPE plastic fuel-oil yield 37.8; 70.5; 64.6%; viscosity 0.631; 0.694; 0.765 cP, density 0.777; 0.783; 0.784 g/mL and the caloric value of 11,224; 11,119; 11,188 kcal/kg. The results of the composition analysis using GC-MS HDPE plastic showed that the composition of the gasoline fraction (C₈-C₁₂) was almost equal to heavy fraction (> C₁₂) and fuel-oil from LDPE plastic the composition of the gasoline fraction was more dominant.

Keyword: Pyrolysis; HDPE; LDPE; Plastic Fuel; Analytical physics; py-GC-MS.

Industry 4.0 is changing the food Processing Sector

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Abstract. The breakneck speed of new technological advancements has turned the traditional manufacturing industry on its head in short order. This study aims to see how developments in the field of food processing are towards industry 4.0. The research method used is descriptive, with a survey method. Researchers conducted a survey to several food industries, since the food industry has integrated industry 4.0 into the food processing sector. While today, food manufacturing is still handled in a centralized manner, in the future, machines and raw materials will independently organize the manufacturing process and communicate with one another over corporate divisions in a manner to social media networks. The four cornerstones of Industry 4.0 - vertical networking of intelligent manufacturing systems, horizontal integration through the coordination of manufacturing and logistics, virtualization and integration along the entire supply chain, exponential technologies - are uncovering new pathways to the manufacturing plant of the future for the food and beverage industry.

Keywords: industry 4.0; food processing; technologies

Sustainability on Halal Entrepreneurship and Tourist Destination in Dakwah Perspective at Cairo-Egypt

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Abstract. This article describes about halal entrepreneurship and tourist destination in Cairo-Egypt which are more likely to discover sustainable development opportunities the greater knowledge of natural and communal environments in Cairo Egypt. Halal Entrepreneurship can be a transformational driver, offering the scaffolding for both attaining and delivering the SDGs whilst fueling economic growth led by the principles of sustainable development. Meanwhile dakwah invites people in doing goodness and prevents evil. That is why several countries, including Egypt are making an effort to become halal sustainable entrepreneurship and tourist destinations which making it easier for tourists to interact with their environment while at the same time improving the quality of life for local people, especially in Cairo. Moreover, the relationship between entrepreneurship, tourism and sustainable development turns strongly positive in the presence of high levels of innovation and institutional quality. The article aims to study the benefits of being a Muslim-friendly entrepreneurship and tourist destination. An exploratory study was therefore carried out, including a bibliographical review of over a mount secondary source. We analyze the Muslim-friendly online services provided by some destinations in Cairo, and one of our principal conclusions is that these online services are of the greatest importance for a destination to be truly Muslim-friendly for halal entrepreneurship and tourism in Cairo. We also conclude that such services allow companies or any institutions

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to design tailored proposals and promote them through digital channels aimed at Muslim people.

Keywords: sustainability, halal entrepreneurship, halal tourist destination

Mineralization Study of Volcanic Rocks in Colo Volcano Tojo Una-Una Central Celebes

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Abstract. Colo Volcano is an active volcano located on Una-Una Island, Tojo Una-Una Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. Volcanism and magmatism of Mount Colo are still in progress, and this has certainly triggered mineralization in volcanic rocks which is interesting for study. This research aims to reveal the mineralization characteristics of volcanic rocks in the study area. This research was conducted through investigative methods in the form of field observations and laboratory through petrographic and rock chemistry (X-Ray Defraction analysis) to reveal the presence of alteration minerals as a characteristic of mineralization. The results of this study indicate that the volcanic rocks present are tuff and volcanic breccia in the form of pyroclastic deposits associated with alluvial material and andesite rocks. Identification of alteration minerals through XRD test shows the presence of hydrothermal alteration minerals with a formed temperature of <math><300\text{ }^\circ\text{C}</math> such as Quartz, Calcite, Clinocllore, Albite, Dickite, Andesine, and K-Feldspar which are classified into Argillic and Propylitic alteration types.

Keywords: colo volcano, hydrothermal alteration, mineralization, volcanic rocks

Material defects identification by Non-Destructive Test (NDT) – thermography method

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Abstract. This study aims to determine the level of sensitivity and effectiveness of thermography (based on image temperature colors) in the application of Non Destructive Test (NDT) methods for material defect's identification in several types of engineering materials. The basic principle of this test is to utilize the temperature response (on a color scale) of various specimen through observation on thermal camera images (thermography). Each material has a specific difference in heat conduction on material surface, then should give a different color effect when viewed with a thermal camera, even though it has been covered with a layer of additional layer of putty on the defect surface of specimen. The difference in color images then provides information about the defects (which are covered with putty) on the surface of the specimen. The thermal gun used is FLIR E5 with six types of engineering materials as specimens, namely ST37 steel plate, rubber, glass, polyethylene, white teak wood, and plywood with dimensions of 15 x 20 x 0.5 cm with additional two holes as artificial defects with diameter of 60 cm. One of the circles

was covered with putty and smoothen over the surface with contrast paints, black and white. The research was carried out by heating the specimens under direct sunlight for a while before a thermography image was carried out for each specimen. The results of the study provide color images that illustrate the sensitivity and effectiveness of thermography in identifying defects of different types of materials, where some materials appear defective without the effect of solar heating, but in shading are. The black and white contrast color in the covered defect area does not have a different effect on the thermal image because the difference in reflection temperature of the material is relatively small by the color difference. With the results obtained, it can be concluded that the identification of surface defects in various types of materials can be done more quickly and easily without damaging the specimens by using the Non Destructive Test (NDT) - Thermography method, by heating under direct sunlight.

Keywords: material-defects, NDT, thermography

Land Quality and Productivity of Organic and Conventional Rice

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Abstract. Rice field is the primary source of food, mainly to society, so that the disruption of ecological and economic balance due to improper management of rice fields can lead to disruption of the quality and productivity of rice fields. The decrease of rice fields' quality results in the lack of land productivity, the outcome of production cost is high for farmer and government so that it influences the rice field economics as well. This research aims to : (1) To analyze the quality of conventional rice field and the organic rice field, (2) To analyze the rice farming productivity of conventional and organic rice fields farming systems. The result of the research showed that the quality of conventional and organic rice field was significantly different. This is due to higher soil bounding factors in conventional rice fields. Besides, soil organic materials content, the availability of N and P compounds as nutrient found in a low rate. Grain productivity of conventional and organic rice fields differ significantly. The productivity of grain from conventional rice field was lower than that of organic rice fields. The average productivity of conventional rice field was 5,535 kg ha⁻¹, and the average productivity of organic rice field was 6,285 kg ha⁻¹. This is due to the low fertility of the soil in the conventional field, it also as an effect from the use of fertilizers without additional organic fertilizer.

Keywords: land quality, grain productivity, conventional rice field, organic rice field

Sustainable Urban Farming Development Potential: A Case Study In Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province

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Abstract. Urban farming system became a phenomenon in major cities as part of the structure forming a sustainable city. It can maintain the integrity and quality of the environment, as well as reducing the impact of socio-economic development of the city. Potention identification and characterization of factors dimensions of sustainability and constructs forming people's behavior is important information in the study of the development of urban farming. This study was aimed to analyze the level of sustainability as well as the critical factors affecting the sustainability of urban farming development. The survey research conducted by the object of study analyze of the index and sustainability status of the urban farming development, base on five dimensions, namely: economic, social, ecological, technological, and institutional. The attributes that affect sensitively on index and sustainability status using leverage factor. The analysis used were Multi-dimensional scaling (MDS) method, called Rap-Maks-Urfarm (Rapid Appraisal for Makassar Urban

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Farming). The results show that the value of sustainability index is a multidimensional with 48.52 percent (i.e., less sustainable status). Partially the index values of ecological and technology dimensions respectively 42.66% and 44.69% (i.e, less sustainable status). While the index values of economic, social, and institutional dimensions respectively 50.69%, 51.29%, and 51.04% (enough sustainedstatus). Of the 55 attributes analyzed, there were 31 are sensitive attributes affect the index and sustainability status of urban farming development. Policy for sustainable urban farming development in The city of Makassar has to approach with consideration of seven key factor of urban farmin sustainability, namely: (1) contributions to the needs of households, (2) behavior of urban farming, (3) plant productivity, (4) agricultural extension activities, (5) the role of NGOs, (6) prices of urban farming inputs, and (7) spatial arrangement policy.

Keywords: potential, urban farming, sustainability, development, sustainability status

Status of Infectious Hypodermal and Haematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHHNV) Disease of Vannamei Shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) Culture in Pinrang District

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Abstract. Shrimp is one of the mainstay commodities in the fisheries sub-sector which is expected to increase the country's foreign exchange. In Indonesia, white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) is traditionally and modernly cultivated by Indonesian people. However, shrimp production has declined again in recent years as the emergence of the disease. Infectious Hypodermal Haematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHHNV) is one of the diseases which is the main cause of the decrease in vaname shrimp production. This study aims to: 1) detect IHHNV in vanname shrimp with the Poymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) method; 2). Knowing the status of Infectious Hypodermal and

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Haematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHHNV) Disease That Infects Vannamei Shrimp Cultivation in Pinrang Regency; 3). IHHNV Virus Disease Control Strategy in Vannamei Shrimp Culture activities. Total samples taken were 252 samples from 14 pond in two sub-districts. Organs observed were swimming legs. Stages of research include sample preparation and DNA extraction, DNA extraction of samples using DTAB-CTAB. Furthermore DNA amplification and PCR product detection. To see the amplified PCR product, further analysis through electrophoresis is needed. The results showed that swimming leg organs in vanname shrimp were not infected with IHHNV virus. Based on PCR Test Results using KIT Primer (IQ2000TM IHHNV Detection and Prevention System) shows that all samples of Vannamei Shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) are not infected with IHHNV Virus.

Keywords: vannamei shrimp, ihhmv, pcr assay

Conceptualization of agro ecology environmental accounting based in Jeneponto District

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Abstract. Environmental issues have been widely discussed in the last decade, which requires business entities to adapt to environmental issues. The form of adjusting business activities to environmental issues is accounting. Accounting science related to the environment is called green accounting or environmental accounting. The concept of sustainable development (sustainable development) emphasizes the importance of meeting the needs of the present generation without reducing the rights of future generations, adopted in the development of agro-ecotourism. Agro-ecotourism is motivated by awareness or responsibility for the area visited in conducting tourism activities. We took this research site in the Jeneponto area, because there are several variants of interesting tourist attractions to be visited by local or foreign tourists. The tourism potential of this area, if managed properly and with an

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environmental perspective, can be a source of local revenue, helping the surrounding community to improve economic welfare and preserve the environment. This study aims to conceptualize the agro-tourism environment in Jeneponto Regency as a tourist destination and conceptualize environmental accounting as a means of communication to the public. This research was conducted with a phenomenological approach. The research location is in Jeneponto Regency and the key informants are those who know the problem to be researched and then develop according to the data needs to be extracted so that the sample is snowball (enlarges as the required information goes on and deepens, until a situation is reached where there is no additional information (saturation point)). This study uses primary data, namely data originating from original sources in the form of opinions, observations. Data obtained from respondents by means of in-depth interviews with competent parties. Secondary data is obtained indirectly through intermediary media or obtained and recorded by conducting document analysis and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The data analysis techniques used are: a) data reduction; b) Data Display; c) Data Validity and Reliability; and d) Triangulation.

Keywords: environmental accounting, agro ecotourism, conceptualization

Analysis of tomatous trading system in Takalar District, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

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Abstract. The trading system is one of the important components for farming, farmers need to allocate farming costs as efficiently as possible in order to get big profits, because good or bad the trading system will determine the high or low income of farmers. The research objectives are: 1). To identify channels, institutions, and functions of tomatous trading system; 2). Analyze the structure and behavior of the tomatous farming market; 3). Analyzing trading margins, farmer's share, and profit ratios; and 4). Analyzing the efficiency of tomatous farming. The research was carried out in Takalar Regency from September-December 2018. The determination of farmer respondents was carried out by the simple random sampling method and the merchant respondents used the snowball sampling method. The results showed: 1) There are 6 (six) marketing channels in the tomato farming marketing process. In marketing tomatoes, farmers and traders do not fully carry out trade functions such as exchanges and facilities: 2) The market structure shows imperfect market competition and good market behavior. 3) The best marketing margins are in marketing channel I because farmers' acceptance is greater. The highest marketing channel is Marketing Channel I with a value of 100%, this is considered the best because it benefits the position of farmers; 3) The π / c ratio in Marketing Channel I is 18.89, this is the best channel: 4) The marketing tomato trading system have efficient.

Keywords: trading system, tomatous farming, efficiency

Social media as a Marketing role from Authenticity of Social Media and Trust in Melenial Purchase Intentions

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Abstract. Business people must follow the times in the era of Digital Marketing 4.0 in order to survive in business competition. This study aims to look at the influence of influencer-driven social media marketing variables, social media authenticity and trust on melenial buyer intentions. The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative method. The instrument used was a questionnaire totaling 10 statements given to 153 people in Bantul. The sample was taken by using the convenience sampling technique. The research data were analyzed using SPSS 26. The results showed that social media marketing was significant towards authenticity of social media ($p < 0.05$), authenticity of social media had a significant effect on trust ($p < 0.05$), trust had no significant effect on buyer intention melenial ($p > 0.05$), authenticity of social media was significant towards the intention of buyers of melenials ($p < 0.05$). Further research is expected to add independent variables to increase social media authenticity and trust.

Keywords: social media marketing, social media authenticity, trust, intentions of melenial buyers

Performance analysis of the random forest algorithm on E-nose to classify formalin tofu foods.

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Abstract. This study applies the Random Forest algorithm on the E-nose to learn and be able to recognize if the food contained by formalin, especially Tofu. Tofu is a food that contains high protein, the level of consumption of tofu in Indonesia reaches 0.152 kg/capita/week. the water content of tofu reaches 85% makes it does not last long. Soaking tofu in water with formalin will make tofu tougher and chewy, so it is not easily destroyed and resistant to microorganisms. The E-Nose is a device that emulates the workings of the human nose, it uses a gas sensor that can respond to certain aromas. Random forest (RF) is an algorithm used in the classification of large amounts of data. Random forest classification is carried out by merging trees by conducting training on the data samples. The results of the analysis of this study show that the performance of the RF method on 12k rows balanced dataset of aroma records and applying cross-validation k=5 obtained 98% accuracy, 93% precision, 94% recall, 93% f1 score, and no outlier values.

Keywords: e-nose, random forest algorithm, formalin, tofu, food plot of study include 6 phases start from define sistem requirement

Child Under Five Growth Monitoring Information System in Order To Support Community Nutrition Surveillance (Case Study: SMS Based Child Under Five Growth Monitoring Software Testing in Working Area of Puskesmas Balangnipa District Sinjai)

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Abstract. Background.The employing of information technology in health services include monitoring the growth of children under five as one of a series of activities such as nutrition surveillance have an opportunity to develop because it still done manually which give implications to the quality of the information whereas both hardware and software such as short message service (SMS) technology is needed to overcome the constraints of distance, time, and availability. Objective.The aim of the study is to propose a monitoring the growth of children under five software application based on SMS. Method.The method is the method of application design with the waterfall method. The study was conducted at the Puskesmas Balangnipa District Sinjai involve staceholders as responden. The

until maintenance. Feasibility assesment by internal test applying for black box method and eksternal test applying for simulation. Due diligence performed by internal testing using the test function black box software and external test results delivery through simulations infant growth monitoring activities in posyandu by 22 volunteers to the district server phone number. Result. The results of this study indicate that infant growth monitoring activities in terms of aspects of the fulfillment of the principles of information management is still not optimal. All recipients expressed a need for software applications. Needs that must be met by the software is functional and functional requirements are translated into an encoding. Building a database describing a relationship in an entity nutrition surveillance regions within the district. The results show that all the functions in the software runs well and is able to send SMS posyandu accordance with the format and not exceed the specified time limit. Conclusion. The conclusion of this study is software application monitoring the growth of children under five deserved to be nominated as a tool in community nutrition surveillance activities.

Keywords: growth monitoring, under-five children, sms, software

Relationship of eating patterns with cholesterol and adolescent blood glucose students of state vocational school 2, majene district

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Abstract. This study aims to determine the relationship between diet and cholesterol and blood pressure in obese adolescents. The research is an analytic survey research with cross sectional study by using 77 samples who are willing to become samples. Results & Discussion: The results of the study showed that there was a significant correlation between diet with cholesterol ($p = 0.001$) and blood pressure ($p = 0.000$). It is recommended that health education and nutrition education activities for adolescents, especially for middle and high school students or equivalent, need to be carried out on the importance of maintaining a healthy diet in order to have an ideal and healthy body. Health education needs to be done by related parties about obesity and the dangers that can be caused by obese or overweight body. Further research needs to be done on the factors associated with obesity in adolescents and their relationship with diet and other socioeconomic status.

Keywords: adolescent, diet, cholesterol, blood pressure, obesity

The Impact of Multisector Intervention to Accelerate Derivation of Child Stunting: A Systematic Review

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Abstract. Stunting is considered a major concern for children worldwide in public health. Around 149 million children under the age of 5 were affected by stunting in 2018. The purpose of this article is to evaluate health and nutrition programs to identify context-specific intervention packages that may help prioritize the implementation of stunting programs. Methods: Using electronic databases, the literature published between 2009 and 2019 was systematically reviewed. It identified programs in which nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions for children under 5 years of age were implemented. Results: 11 programmes identified where nutrition specific approaches had been implemented, Nutrition education and counseling, growth monitoring and promotion, immunization, water, sanitation and hygiene, and social security networks were the most common interventions. Programs combining nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions, especially those with strong access to health and safety net components, are most effective in reducing stunting.

Keywords: stunting children, stunting program, nutrition, counseling

The effect of pumpkin seeds biscuits supplementation and moringa capsules on hemoglobin (hb), ferritin, C-Reactive Protein (CRP), and birth outcome for pregnant women

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Abstract. Background: According to WHO data, 40% of maternal deaths in developing countries are related to anemia during pregnancy. Most anemia in pregnancy is caused by iron deficiency and acute bleeding, sometimes even the two interact. The incidence of anemia in pregnancy in Indonesia is quite high, which is around 67% of all pregnant women, with variations depending on each region. About 10-15% of pregnant women are classified as severe anemia which of course will affect the growth and development of the fetus in the womb. Most of the anemia in pregnant women occurs due to malnutrition. Objective: To review journals related to the effect of pumpkin seed biscuits and moringa capsules on hemoglobin, ferritin, and C-Reactive Protein (CRP) levels in pregnant women and also the prevention of stunting. Method: Study of literature by collecting relevant literature using online journal data base on PUBMED, Google Search, ELSEVIER, MDPI, DOAJ (Direct Directory of Open Access Journals) or from the bibliography of the articles being searched. Results: Supplementary food was given to pregnant women by giving zinc biscuits and pumpkin seeds and Moringa leaf extract capsules impact on improving nutritional status, hemoglobin, ferritin and C-Reactive Protein (CRP) levels in pregnant women, as well as preventing adverse pregnancy outcomes such as low birth weight. Conclusion: The provision of zinc biscuits and

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pumpkin seed capsules to pregnant women can affect hemoglobin, ferritin, and C-Reactive Protein (CRP) levels and can affect maternal nutritional status and affect pregnancy outcomes.

Keywords: biscuits, pumpkins, moringa, pregnant women, and pregnancy outcomes

Larvacide activities of extract and essential oil from sunkist orange peel (*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck)

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Abstract. Orange peel (*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck) contains flavonoids and saponins potentially to be larvicides. The research aimed to compare between the activities of extract and essential oil in orange peel against *Aedes aegypti* mosquito larvae determined by LC₅₀ value. First, the orange peel was extracted by maceration using ethanol while the essential oils were obtained by water distillation with aquadest at 70°C. The larvacide was assayed at the concentration of 1000 ppm, 500 ppm and 250 ppm also with a negative control (DMSO 1%) and a positive control (Abate®). Five samples of *Aedes aegypti* larvae were added into the vial containing solution and store for 24 hours. Next, the dead larvae were observed and replicated 3 times. The result showed that the ethanol extract of orange peel had effective larvicidal activity with LC₅₀ value of 562.34 µg/mL compared to essential oils with LC₅₀ value 1047.12 µg/mL.

Keywords: orange peel (*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck), extract, essential oil, larvacide, *aedes aegypti*

Childbirth Problems Were the Impact of Early Marriage on Buton Tribe Girls

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Abstract. Until now, early marriage is still a phenomenon that is often found in Indonesian society, especially in rural areas or known as traditional society. Based on the preliminary results, it was found that two informants experienced the worst impact of early marriage when the baby died at birth and at the age of 1.5 years. The purpose of this study was to obtain information, study and analyze in depth the impact of early marriage on childbirth problems of Butonese teenage girls in Simi Village, Waisama District, South Buru Regency. This type of research is qualitative with a case study approach is the research method used. Qualitative research was used with the intention of examining the impact of early marriage on the health of Butonese teenage girls through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation during the study. The results of this study found that most of the ordinary informants in this study had performed the posuo ritual (pingitan), but most of the informants still felt the health effects of getting married at a young age. Of the 7 regular informants, most of them experienced health problems, namely labor problems, prolonged labor and infant health problems at birth, and death in infants and low birth weight (LBW) and not exclusive breastfeeding. The conclusion of this research is that early marriage has a negative impact on the problem of childbirth for young women of the Buton tribe, both adolescents who do the posuo ritual or those who do not.

Keywords: pusuo culture, early marriage, Buton tribe, girl

Analysis of hope of breastfeeding continuity on working mothers at kassi-kassi Primary Health Centre(PHC) in Makassar

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Abstract. Introduction: Breast milk has an important role in maintaining the health and survival of babies, because babies who are exclusively breastfed have a better immune system than babies who are not (Bahriyah et al, 2017). Low breastfeeding is one of the triggers for the low nutritional status of infants and toddlers (RI Ministry of Health 2013). There are several reasons that influence mothers to not exclusively breastfeed their babies. The most common reason is that the women have to work. The results of a preliminary study which interviewed 15 working women, there were 10 respondents (66.7%) stated that long working hours was an obstacle to breastfeed. Objective: To analyse the hope for the continuity of exclusive breastfeeding for working mothers at the Kassi-Kassi Primary Health Center in Makassar. Result: The results suggested that the distance between house and workplace, work pressure, adequate breastmilk, a breastfeeding room and breastfeeding facilities are the contributing factors of low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding especially for working mothers. Their hopes, they can breastfeed exclusively when they are working, they have time to breastfeed both at home and workplace, there is available App so that they donot need to leave the workplace, couriers are available to deliver

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breast milk to the house. Conclusion: Working mothers expect that they can breastfeed exclusively although they are working.

Keywords: exclusive breastfeeding; hope; working mothers

Effectiveness of computer-based nursing documentation in nursing care

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Abstract. Background: Nurse population in hospitals has a greater proportion than other health workers. Nearly 60-70% of the total human resources available, occupied by nurses. In fact, 90% of the health services provided are a form of nursing service. Therefore, nursing service is a form of professional service that is the biggest indicator in realizing the quality of hospital services. One of the duties of nurses in providing nursing services in accordance with standards is to document all nursing care provided. Objective: To review journals about documenting computer-based nursing care in hospitals for the effectiveness of the preparation of nursing care. Methods: Quantitative, mixed-methods, and qualitative reviews that aim to evaluate the influence of computerized nursing documentation (eg, management, computerized decision support systems and information systems) on nursing care were included. We used the nursing care performance framework as an extraction grid and analytical tool. This model illustrates how the interplay between nursing resources and nursing services can produce changes in patient conditions. The primary outcomes included nurses' practice environment, nursing processes, professional satisfaction, and nursing-sensitive outcomes. The secondary outcomes included satisfaction or dissatisfaction with computerized nursing documentation according to nurses 'and patients' perspectives. Reviews published in English, French, or Spanish from January 1, 2000 to December 15, 2019, were considered. Results: A total of 5515 titles or abstracts were assessed for eligibility and full-text papers of 72 articles were retrieved for detailed evaluation. It was found that 22 reviews published between 2002 and 2015 met the eligibility criteria. Many nursing care themes (ie, indicators) were influenced by the use of computerized

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nursing documentation, including time management; time spent on patient care; documentation time; information quality and access; quality of documentation; knowledge updating and utilization; nurse autonomy; intra and interprofessional collaboration; nurses' competencies and skills; nurse-patient relationship; assessment, care planning, and evaluation; teaching of patients and families; communication and care coordination; perspectives of the quality of care provided; nurses and patients satisfaction or dissatisfaction with computerized nursing documentation; patient comfort and quality of life related to care; empowerment; and functional status.

Keywords: nursing documentation, computerized nursing documentation, effectiveness of nursing care documentation

Endophytic Fungi Isolated From *Portulaca Oleracea* L and Antibacterial Activity

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Abstract. *Portulaca oleracea* L is an annual grassy plant that is distributed in many parts of the world, especially the tropical and subtropical areas. *Portulaca oleracea* L has some pharmacological properties such as analgesic, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and a radical scavenger. Endophytes represent a complex community of microorganisms colonizing asymptotically internal tissues of higher plants. Several reports have shown that endophytes enhance the fitness of their host plants by direct production of bioactive secondary metabolites. This study investigated the antibacterial activity of extracts of endophytes isolated from *Portulaca Oleracea* L. The antibacterial activity test showed that all the isolated fungi displayed some inhibitory activity and the largest inhibition zones was in isolates code IFK6. Endophytes were isolated from surface-sterilised leaf tissue, grown as pure cultures and identified by sequencing of Internal Transcribed Spacer (ITS) regions of the ribosomal DNA for PCR and molecular data analysis along with morphological observations. The fungal isolates IFK6 were identified as ***Aspergillus vesicolor***.

Keywords: *Portulaca oleracea* L., antibacterial activity, Endophytic fungi

Stunting and Learning Achievement in Elementary School Students

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Abstract. The low nutritional status of children will have numerous negative impacts on improving the quality of human resources. Children who were stunted (short) caused by malnutrition were more likely to be late to enrol in school, absent more frequently, and not graduating. This study aimed to determine the relationship between stunting and student achievement of students in SD Inpres Balinappang Bontoramba, Pallangga District, Gowa Regency. The type of research used was quantitative with a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique used was proportional random sampling with total 84 student. Stunting data was collected by measuring height and a questionnaire was used for student characteristics and learning achievement was estimated using the middle test scores obtained from the school. Data analysis was bivariate analysis using the chi-square test. The results of the univariate analysis showed that there were 32 stunting students (38.1%) and 52 normal students (61.9%), 42 students with moderate and high achievement (50.0%) and the results of bivariate analysis revealed that there was a significant relationship between stunting and student achievement with p-value = 0.001 ($p < 0.05$). The conclusion of this study that there was a significant relationship between stunting and student achievement and it was suggested that students have to be attentive to a balanced nutritious diet, so that it can improve their nutritional status.

Keywords: elementary school, learning achievement, stunting

Irritation Test of Seaweeds (*Eucheuma Cottonii*. Doty) Powder Cream Formulation as Sunscreen in Vivo

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Abstract. Over sunlight exposure in long periode may cause skin damage, premature aging and skin cancer possibilities. Sunscreen can protect the skin from negative effect of sunlight, it can reduce the negative effect of UV radiation. The objective of this research is making sunscreen cream from seaweed powder *Eucheuma cottonii*. Doty by reducing the particle dimension, irritation test and set SPF value by in vivo way. This research begins with milling and seiving of seaweed particle through the process of cutting and grinding using a ball mill. Produced seaweed powder with size nano micrometer, and its characterized the particle size, polydispersity index, and morphology of the particles. The particle size is $532,73 \pm 34,28$ nm, and polydispersity index is $0,29 \pm 0,07$. Formulation using water- in-oil base cream consisted of cetomacrogol 1000, propylene glycol, VCO, and cetostearyl alcohol. Cream evaluation included organoleptic, pH, viscosity, irritation test and determine SPF value in vivo. Based of the result evaluation, the formula cream consisted of 1% cetomacrogol 1000, 15% propilen glikol, 56% VCO and 3% cetostearyl alcohol was recommended. The result of skin irritation test on rabbit's back skin was negative. The first step SPF value was determine of Minimal Erythema Dose (MED). The minimal erythema dose (MED) that could caused erythema in albino rabbits of New Zealand strain $1,494$ J/cm². The SPF value of in vivo test is 3,36.

Keywords: seaweed powder, water in oil base cream, sunscreen, skin irritation test, sun protective factor (SPF)

The Influence of the Principles of Good Hospital Governance on the Performance of Nurses in Inpatient Rooms at RSUD Labuang Baji Makassar City

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Abstract. Hospital is a service company in the field of health services, and has a direct influence on society. Indonesian Constitution No. 44 of 2009 concerning hospitals Article 36 concerns that the hospital must manage hospital governance and good management governance. This shows the urgency of implementing a hospital governance system in each hospital to serve the very important public health needs. Labuang Baji Hospital's performance achievements in the last two years are still below standard. One of the causes of this condition is that the implementation of hospital governance is still low, this has implications for the low quality of service. The service providers who contribute the most in the hospital are nurses, with the largest quantity and frequency of providing services to patients, it is important to further analyze the hospital governance in its environment with

the performance achievements of nurses at Labuang Baji Hospital, Makassar City. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the principles of hospital governance (Good Hospital Governance) based on transparency (openness of information), accountability (accountability), responsibility (responsibility), independence (independence) and fairness (fairness) on the performance of nurses in inpatient room of Makassar City Hospital Labuang Baji. This research is a quantitative study with a cross sectional study approach. The subjects of this study were nurses who worked in the Inpatient Room of the Labuang Baji Makassar Hospital. The sample is nurses in the inpatient room of RSUD Labuang Baji Makassar with a total population of 170 nurses. The sampling technique was stratified random sampling with a sample size of 114 respondents based on the Harry King Nomogram table with an error rate of 5%. Data were collected using a questionnaire. Data analysis was performed by using multiple regression analysis using SPSS software. Based on the research results, it is known that there is no significant relationship to the principles of hospital governance (Good Hospital Governance) based on transparency (information disclosure), accountability (accountability), responsibility (responsibility), independence (independence) and fairness (fairness). on the performance of nurses in the inpatient room of the Makassar City Hospital Labuang Baji. It is hoped that the hospital will improve the hospital management system related to the principles of Good Hospital Governance.

Keywords: good hospital governance, transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence fairness and performance

Relationship between family support and anxiety facing chemotherapy in breast cancer patients at makassar kindergarten hospital

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Abstract. Breast cancer is the cancer that attacks most women. Chemotherapy is one of the many methods of paperwork that can be done in breast cancer patients. Chemotherapy can have a physical side effect on the psychological impact of anxiety. Family support is an important factor in one's dealing with health issues and a preventive strategy in reducing anxiety. The study aims to find out the correlation between family support and anxiety about chemotherapy in breast cancer patients at pelammonia kindergarten. Research methods using analitic descriptive correlation with a sectional meeting approach. The sample in this study numbered 48 respondents using a total sampling with data retrieval instruments using a questionnaire sheet. Statistical analysis of this study USES the alternative test of chi square. Research shows that there is a correlation between family support and anxiety over chemotherapy in breast cancer patients (p value = 0.025), where p value is less than $\alpha = 0.05$, and H_a is accepted and $h_0 =$ rejected. The conclusion of the study is that there is a correlation between family support and anxiety about chemotherapy in breast cancer patients, which means that the better support the family will be, the less anxiety. It is therefore expected that nurses offer positive feedback to the patient's family about the importance of supporting or supporting the patient in order to reduce her anxiety about chemotherapy in breast cancer patients.

Keywords: family support; anxiety; breast cancer

Correlation between Mental Workload and Working Time with Work Fatigue of Office Workers in the Production Division of PT. Semen Tonasa

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Abstract. Occupational Safety and Health is a program created by a company to prevent occupational accidents and diseases. Work fatigue contributes to 50% of workplace accidents. This study aimed to determine the correlation between mental workload and working time with work fatigue. This is an analytical study with a cross-sectional design using 43 office workers in the Division of Production Planning and Control, PT. Semen Tonasa. Total sampling was used and primary data was collected by using interviews with the questionnaire. Three workers were observed with a light mental workload. Meanwhile, moderate mental workloads were shown in 35 workers. The other five workers were identified with a heavy mental workload. Shift-I, shift-II, and shift-III working time were observed in eleven workers, respectively. The other ten workers reported dayshift working time. Chi-square test showed no relationship between mental workload and work fatigue ($p=0.140 > [=0.05]$). However, a significant correlation was observed between working time and work fatigue in office workers ($p=0.002 < [=0.05]$). This study concluded that working time was related to work fatigue, not the mental workload.

Keywords: mental workload, work fatigue, working time

Contraceptive Abuse Among Adolescents in Makassar City

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Abstract. Using contraception is one way to prevent pregnancy. Condoms are the easiest contraceptives to be found and bought and sold freely on the market. Although contraceptives are actually intended for married couples, nowadays, contraceptives, especially condoms, are also commonly used by unmarried adolescents whenever they want to have sexual intercourse with their partners to prevent pregnancy or to prevent transmission of sexually transmitted diseases. This study aims to obtain in-depth information about the abuse of contraceptives (condoms) among teenagers in Makassar City. This was a qualitative study with descriptive approach. Information obtained through in-depth interviews, documentation and observation. The number of informants in this study were 12 people, consisting of 9 regular informants and 3 key informants. The results showed that the main factor of contraceptive abuse among adolescents was influenced by curiosity and their desire to have sexual intercourse with their partner without having to worry about the impact of future pregnancies, as well as the ease of obtaining the contraceptive device. It is recommended for parents to always establish communication and provide understanding as early as possible regarding the negative impact of free sexual behavior and to build good emotional bonds with their teenage children. Stores or pharmacies that sell contraceptives are expected to provide age-related rules for consumers who want to buy contraceptives at their place.

Keywords: contraceptive, adolescents, sexual behavior

Analysis spatial Identification of Microplastic at the Sedimen in Tallo River in Macassart

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Abstract. Indonesia is one of the largest sources of plastic waste in the Oceans. However, the abundance of data measured directly from sea in Indonesia is still lacking⁴. This aims of the studi to identify spatial microplastic pollution sedimen in the Tallo River Makassar City. The analysis technique used in this research is statistical analysis technique and microplastic spatial distribution. Statistical analysis using the average abundance of microplastics is presented in tables and graphs, then analyzed descriptively quantitatively at each station. Data showing the mean \pm standard deviation were analyzed using SPSS software. The number of microplastics found in sediments in the Tallo River was 289 particles. The number of microplastics found in the sediment samples at station 1 was 2 MP with an average abundance of 0.67 ± 0.577 MP / kg. The sediment samples at station 2 were 13 MP with an average abundance of 4.33 ± 3.512 MP / kg. While the sediment samples at station 3 were 274 MP with an average abundance of 91.33 ± 47.480 MP / kg. The microplastic forms identified were fragment, foam, film and line. The colors of microplastics identified were white, red, transparent, green, blue, black, brown and pigmented colors. The microplastic sizes ideentified were <1 mm and $1.00-4.75$ mm and > 4.75 mm. It is hoped that a special policy is needed in formulating policies for the management and handling of plastic waste in Makassar City.

Keywords: microplastic, sediment, tallo river

Analysis of Total Flavonoid Content of Ethyl Acetate Fraction of *Agaricus bisporus* by UV-Vis Spectrophotometry Method

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Abstract. *Agaricus bisporus* is a plant usually used for cure. They have many functions such as antioxydant, anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory, anti-tumor, and the body's immune system. The previous study stated that phytochemical screening tests from bioactive compounds and ethyl acetate extract of *Agaricus bisporus* contained flavonoids, coumarin and penoid triter. The research aimed to determine the flavonoid content in the ethyl acetate fraction of *Agaricus bisporus*. The simplicia was extracted by maceration using 96% ethanol for 3x24 hours and partitioned with 96% ethanol mixture – aquadest ratio (2:3) and ethyl acetate. Determination of flavonoid content applied UV-Vis spectrophotometry method at the maximum wavelength of 435 nm. The result showed the flavonoids in ethyl acetate fraction of *Agaricus bisporus* was 0,0152 mgQE/g fraction in average.

Keywords: *Agaricus bisporus*, total flavonoids, ethyl acetate , UV-Vis spectrophotometry

Analysis of Total ALT and MPN Content on some food processed Cassava Chips in Makassar

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Abstract. The aims this study to analyze the microbiological quality on food processed cassava chips. The parameters that analyzed was aerobic plate count, mold yeast count and coliform. The samples of cassava chips analyzed were processed food products in Makassar. The results shown that the sample of processed cassava chips has a aerobic plate count sample A 2.5×10^2 CFU/g, sample B 2.0×10^2 CFU/g, sample C 3.5×10^2 CFU/g and mold yeast count sample A 2.5×10^1 CFU/g, sample B 6.0×10^1 CFU/g, sample C 7.0×10^1 CFU/g, has fulfilled the requirements he criteria the Indonesian National Standard (SNI). And the results of coliform bacteria testing obtained the MPN value of sample A 2.3×10^1 MPN/g, sample B 2.3×10^1 MPN/g and sample C 4.3×10^1 MPN/g. Whereas MPN value Coliform do not fullfill the requirements the criteria national standards Indonesian National Standards (SNI) Number 01-4305-1996.

Keywords: cassava chips, microbiological analysis, indonesian national standard

Profile of paracetamol solubility in propylene glycol, glycerin and sorbitol mixed solvent Tittle Research

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Abstract. The use of the alcohol-water (mixed solvent) system in various ratios has been widely used because it has excellent solvent properties for drugs with poor water solubility. However, the use of alcohol as a cosolvent is often undesirable for solutions that are generally intended for pediatric patients and is a problem in consuming drugs for some people, especially Muslims because alcohol is haram. This study aims to determine the concentration ratio of other cosolvents, namely propylene glycol, glycerin and sorbitol which can provide optimal solubility of drugs with poor water solubility and paracetamol is used as a marker because it is poorly soluble in water. This research was conducted in three experiments, namely the first to determine the solubility of paracetamol in a single solvent. Second, the determination of the solubility of paracetamol in a binary mixture of water: propylene glycol, water: glycerin, and water: sorbitol mixed solvents. Third, the determination of the solubility of paracetamol in various comparisons of solvent mixtures based on the three-phase diagram method. Based on the results of the research conducted, it can be concluded that the solubility of Paracetamol can be increased by using the cosolvency technique (mixed solvent). The highest level of paracetamol solubility of 30.475 mg / mL was found in the proportion of water: propylene glycol (75: 25).

Keywords: propylene glycol; glycerin; sorbitol; paracetamol; cosolvent

Determination Alpha-Glucosidase Inhibitory of Methanol Extract of Avocado Seed (Persea Americana Mill) as Antidiabetic Drug Candidate

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Abstract. Type 2 Diabetes mellitus, elevated blood glucose levels, and to delay it, can be done by delaying glucose absorption by inhibition of enzymes α -glucosidase in the digestive tract. The aim its research was to determine IC₅₀ methanol extract of avocado seed (Persea americana Mill) in inhibisi the α -glucosidase enzyme, so it can be an antidiabetic drug candidate. The basic principle of this research was the measurement of enzyme activity based onthe absorbance of p-nitrophenol which is the result of hydrolysisof p-nitrophenyl- α -D-glucopyranose (PNP) substrate which is a model that represents carbohydrate in the body. The extractionwas performed by maceration method using methanol solvent. The extract obtained was tested for its inhibitory activity using an ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbant Assay) reader at a wavelength of 405 nm with a comparison of Acarbose tablets. The IC₅₀ obtained in this study is 11.3139 μ g / mL which is included in the category very active in inhibiting enzyme α -glucosidase.

Keywords: Avocado seed (Persea americana Mill), Antidiabetic, Enzyme α -glucosidase, ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbant Assay) reader, IC₅₀, Type 2 Diabetes mellitus

Comparison Antimicrobial Effect Lime Extract with Gentamicine Cream and Clindamycine Solution Towards the P. Acnes and S. Epidermidis that Acne Vulgaris Causes

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Abstract. Introduction: Akne vulgaris is a chronic inflammation disease in pilosebacea follicle unit that to involve microba P. Acnes and S. Epidermidis within etio-pathogenesis sign and symptom so that can manifestation likes a pustule and abces. Lime juice is known can control sebum level and free fatty acid that have roles in acne vulgaris arising. The womb various ingredients and active material within lime extract actually have function as antibacterial. Purpose : To measurement the antimicrobial effect lime extract towards the P. acnes dan S. epidermidis that acne vulgaris causes and comparison with gentamicine cream and Clindamycine solution. Method: This study was conducted in Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia with using para clinic trial research design and disc diffusion methods for analysis antimicrobial effect from lime extract each level 50%, 70% and 100% at Medium Saboroid Agar through measurement the diameter of Minimal Inhibition Zone that formed and compared that with MIZ gentamicine cream and Clindamycine solution. Results: There was a significant result in the size of diameter MIZ lime extract 100% level compared to MIZ gentamicine cream and Clindamicine solution. The size of diameter MIZ also showed significant result in P. acnes compared S. epidermidis. Conclusion: This study showed that lime extract have antimicrobial effect towards P. acnes and S. epidermidis the acne vulgaris causes compared gentamicine cream

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and Clindamicine solution. The effect that more stronger according to extract level that use. This result more be supporting the evidence that lime extract can be using as care material and treatment acne vulgaris. The future study should be conducted to examine this effect in real acne patients.

Keywords: lime extract, acne vulgaris, gentamicine cream, clindamicine solution

Characteristic Analysis for Prediction of Flood Debit in Bili-Bili Kab. Gowa

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Abstract. Extreme rain is one of the natural phenomena that can cause flooding in rivers due to increased runoff. By knowing the patterns of extreme rainfall, the impact of these extreme rain events can be anticipated as early as possible. The characteristic of extreme rain is very necessary in calculating the flood discharge plan, especially it is used for planning water infrastructure. As is the case, the problems that occurred in Gowa district in early 2019 where there was extreme rain which caused the submerging of the area around the Jeneberang river, especially the area around the Bili Dam watershed Bili. From these problems, a research was carried out aimed at obtaining the characteristics of extreme rain against the planned flood discharge with various times at the Bili- Bili Kab dam. Gowa. This research was conducted in Gowa Regency, precisely in the

area around the Bili-Bili Dam watershed. In penelitian this, using rainfall data hourly intervals of 4 hours and 48 hours of rainfall station Bili-Bili, the Malino rainfall station and the Kampili rainfall station from 2017-2018. Apart from that, inside analyzing extreme rainfall data, selecting the type of distribution using the Log Person Type III method, and for the distribution of the hourly rain itself using the mononobe method for various times birthdays ranging from 2 years, 5 years, 10 years, 25 years, 50 years to 100 years so The rainfall intensity will be generated, and will form an IDF (Frequency Duration Intensity) curve for 4 hours and 48 hours, respectively. Then, to determine the depth of rainfall on the duration of the bentuk hyetograph using the ABM (Alternating Block Method), as well as in determination of flood discharge maximum using the HSS Nakayasu method. From the results of this study, the maximum discharge value was obtained for various birthday periods ranging from 2 years, 5 years, 10 years, 25 years, 50 years to 100 years for 4 hour and 48-hour intervals, respectively. So, it is hoped that later, the results of this study can provide information about the maximum flood discharge due to extreme rainfall with various times of return in the area around the dam Bili-Bili Kab. Gowa, and can be used as reference material in preventing banjir in the surrounding area, especially the area around the river Jeneberang Bili-Bili dam watershed district. Gowa.

Keywords: extreme rain; ABM method; HSS nakayasu; Floods.

Study of Seaweed Farming Settlement Area in Air Bajo Village, Central Buton District

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Abstract. One of the areas in Central Buton Regency with the main activity as a seaweed cultivator is located in Air Bajo Village. This village is the main orientation of the community in terms of cultivating seaweed so that it affects the increase in the number of seaweed cultivators and the number of settlements in the village. This development was not followed by an increase in facilities and infrastructure to support seaweed cultivation. As a result, seaweed farmer settlements on the coast develop uncontrollably and irregularly causing a decrease in environmental quality, which is one of the factors affecting the selling value/quality of the seaweed. This study aims to identify productive residential areas in terms of geography and topography, the need for facilities and infrastructure to support the cultivation of seaweed farmers, as well as institutions and communities of seaweed farmers. The method in this research uses descriptive qualitative and quantitative methods. The results of this study are in the form of a settlement structuring concept approach that is in accordance with the characteristics of residential areas as well as an approach to structuring the conditions of settlement facilities and infrastructure.

Keywords: area arrangement, productive settlement, seaweed farmers

The Use of Moringa Leaves Extract and Boron Application Time to Improve Yield of Maize (*Zea Mays L.*)

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Abstract. Macro and micro nutrients are important in increasing maize production. Moringa plants contain the hormone zeatin and are rich in nutrients, such as P, Ca, K, Mg, Fe, Cu, Zn and Mn which are essential for plant growth and production. boron (B) is a micro nutrient that is important in flowering and yields of maize. A field experiment was carried out at the Maros Balitserial Experimental Garden in 2019 to study the effect of Moringa leaf extract (MLE) and boron (B) application time on maize production. The experiment used a randomized block design with three replications. Foliar spraying of MLE were done every week at the age of 2 to 10 weeks after planting at a rate of 0, 2, 4, and 6%, and Foliar spraying of B was carried out in the vegetative phase (Bv) and the vegetative and generative phases (Bv+g). The results showed that application 6% of MLE significant increased in the number of seeds per row of cob by 8.51%, the weight of 100 seeds was 14.86%, the seed weight per plant was 17.26% and the production of shelled seeds was 18.65% from treatment of without MLE. Application Bv+g gave significantly better results than Bv which was indicated by an increase in the weight of 100 seeds (2.94%), seed weight per plant (9.79%), and the production of shelled seeds per hectares (7.73%). Foliar spraying of MLE and the B application in the vegetative and generative phases can be considered as an alternative to increase maize production.

Keywords: moringa leaf extract; boron; maize; vegetative phase; generative phase

Growth and Yield of Soybean Plants Grown in Different Agroecosystems

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Abstract. Soybean is a type of food crop, which is cultivated in various agro-ecosystems such as rice fields and dry land with different soil types, soil fertility, climate and cropping patterns. This study aims to determine the growth and production of soybean plants grown in different agro-ecosystems. This research was conducted in the form of an experiment in the Takalar district of South Sulawesi. This study was designed with a randomized block design consisting of four treatments, namely cultivation of soybeans in the dry land of Galesong District (A), cultivation of soybeans in rainfed lowland of Galesong District (B), cultivation of soybeans in the dry land of South Galesong District (C) and cultivation of soybeans in rainfed lowland of South Galesong District (D). Each treatment was repeated three times, in order to obtain 12 experimental units. The results showed that soybean cultivation in rainfed lowland after rice in Galesong and South Galesong obtained better growth and higher soybean yields than soybean plants grown in dry land.

Keywords: soybean, agroecosystems, dry land, rainfed lowland

Comparison of Knowledge Outcomes from Flipchart and The Snake-and-ladder Dental Health Education Method

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Abstract. Health education of school children is an important part of prevention of oral health problems. For many years, school-based health promoting programmes have been implemented using traditional health education models such as a single lecture and demonstration through flash cards, flipcharts, or models. However, these had a minimal or short-term effect on the children. Education and entertainment can be well integrated to make the process of learning a joyful activity for children. In a school environment, playing board games has many benefits for children of all age groups. From helping to develop their visual alertness, to increasing their attention span and assisting with memory strategies and reasoning. Study used quasi experiment design with pre and post experiment tests. Total sampling method was adopted in recruiting the subjects at an elementary school. Thirty-six children were then divided into 2 groups, one group received method of dental health education using flipchart and second group received method of dental health education using the snakes-and-ladders board game. Data were analyzed by paired and independent t-tests. There was a difference between the score of knowledge before and after education using flipchart and the score of knowledge before and after education using the snakes-and-ladders board game. There was no significant difference on the effectiveness between education using flipchart

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and the snakes-and-ladders board game on the score of knowledge. Flipchart and the snakes-and-ladders board game were equally effective in educated elementary school students on dental health.

Keywords: dental health education, knowledge, flipchart, the snakes-and-ladders board game

Diagnosing Children's Language Acquisition Through Main Length of Utterance (Analytical Study at A Child With Initial "N")

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Abstract. Children's utterance length or also known as Main Length of Utterance (MLU) is used to diagnose speech at a child with the initial "N". Achievement of the MLU index for a child shows that the language mastery of a child is higher, because the child's language mastery and development are obtained gradually. Utterance diagnosis through MLU is carried out with the aim of knowing the productivity of the length of utterance and determining the stages of children's language acquisition more objectively. This research is a qualitative descriptive study by focusing on one child, namely the child with the initial "N". The method applied is descriptive method, by using interview and conversation with a child by recording the utterance as a means of collecting data. In this study, the data that has been obtained from respondents in the form of recordings of child's utterance, then be transcribed and analyzed descriptively by determining how many morphemes were spoken by the children in each utterance. Based on the results of the analysis, the completeness of the meaning of each utterance in the Two-Word Utterance (UDK) and the Three-Word Utterance (UTK) that are spoken has formed certain sentence patterns but sometimes it is imperfect. The form of sentences spoken, namely declarative, imperative, and interrogative sentences have not yet formed a complete sentence structure, but what children say can be understood well by the interlocutors. The length of speech for children with the initials "N" achieved an average speech length of 2.193 morphemes with an age of 2 years

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and 3 weeks. At this age the achievement of the child's language acquisition stage index exceeds the age limit, which is between 1.5 - 2.0 words per utterance.

Keywords: mlu, language mastery, children

The Concept of Personalistic Treatment of patients with Suspected Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Bajeng Community of Gowa Regency

Andi Asrina¹, Sri Astuty Mashuri², Arman³ (Times New Roman, 10)

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Abstract. When an individual is sick, various treatment-seeking behaviors are carried out in an effort to overcome the health problems they suffer. Every individual or community has various forms of belief that they can be cured, among others by utilizing traditional or personal remedies. The purpose of this study was to analyze in depth the concept of personalistic treatment of patients with suspected pulmonary tuberculosis in Bajeng, Gowa. The research method is qualitative with Quasi qualitative with in-depth interview techniques, observation and documentation during the study. The research informants were 9 people consisting of one tuberculosis disease management coordinator as key informants, 6 patients with

suspected pulmonary tuberculosis as regular informants and 2 patient families as supporting informants. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the concept of treatment carried out by the informants tended to be traditional, because there were still many people who thought that the pain experienced by coughing with blood was more believed to be magic. It was also found that, even though the patient had received medical treatment, the patient still combined it with personalistic treatment, namely by drinking herbs or water obtained from a shaman. The conclusion of this study is the seeking behavior of patients with suspected pulmonary tuberculosis in Bajeng in Gowa Regency believes more in traditional medicine even though at the same time receiving medical treatment. So it is suggested to the health officers to increase education to change public knowledge, especially about infectious diseases such as pulmonary tuberculosis.

Keywords: personalistic; suspect; pulmonary tuberculosis

The Call for Economic Students to Be Introduced with Mediation Course as to Encourage The Usage of Mediation as The Alternative Dispute Resolution in Resolving Issue Relating to Halal Industries in Future

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Abstract. Halal industry incorporates almost everything like medicines cosmetics, tourism, banking and finance, and etc. The industry is growing fast globally. This paper will look at a different angle of halal industry i.e., dispute resolution with the aim of educating students about mediation through a course at university level. Mediation is one of the ADR process. It involves an impartial third party who uses his skills and knowledge in assisting disputants to communicate and negotiate, so they would come with solutions for their problems. The increment of the usage of mediation in various field including banking and finance calls for this subject to be introduced to students at university levels. In Malaysia, ADR is a compulsory subject for law students. However, the non-law students have no opportunity to learn and acquire knowledge about this process. This paper discusses about alternative dispute resolution in

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general and in Islam. It also discusses about mediation and Islamic banking and finance in Malaysia. The current litigation system might not able to understand some Islamic elements in certain Islamic products such as in Islamic banking and finance. This paper proposed to introduce mediation as one of the course offered to the students at School of Business and Economics, Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM). It is important to equip them with the knowledge before they embark on the working environment in economics fields. The objective of this paper is to examine the understanding of students about mediation and their opinion in proposing mediation as a subject. This paper adopts qualitative research method alone. The findings show that the majority of the students support the idea. This paper also suggests a simple module for the course to be offered to the students.

Keywords: education, mediation, halal industry, economics students

Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran VAK Terhadap Kemampuan Siswa SMP Muhammadiyah 17 Ciputat-Tangerang Selatan dalam Menulis Naskah Drama

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Abstract. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui adanya pengaruh hasil belajar menulis naskah drama dengan menggunakan model pembelajaran Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic (VAK) pada siswa kelas VIII SMP Muhammadiyah 17 Ciputat-Tangerang Selatan, semester 2 tahun ajaran 2019-2020. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah, Eksperimen Quasi dengan bentuk desain Pretest-Posttest Control Group Design dengan teknik simple random sampling. Uji validitas dilakukan dengan menggunakan SPSS versi 26, sebanyak 30 butir soal dalam bentuk angket, 18 butir soal yang valid dan 12 butir soal tidak valid. Uji reliabilitas dilakukan menggunakan perhitungan IBM SPSS Statistic Versi 26 dan diperoleh $r_{hitung} = 0,620 > r_{tabel} = 0,600$, maka data tersebut memiliki instrumen yang reliabel. Selanjutnya, data dianalisis dengan uji persyaratan yaitu uji normalitas dengan menggunakan uji Liliefors, pada kelas eksperimen diperoleh $L_o = 0,1155$ dengan $L_{kritis} = 0,1401$. Artinya, sampel berasal dari populasi yang berdistribusi normal, sedangkan, pada kelas kontrol diperoleh $L_o = 0,1196$ dengan $L_{kritis} = 0,1437$ yang artinya sampel berasal dari populasi yang berdistribusi normal. Uji homogenitas dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji Bartlett, diperoleh X^2_{hitung} pada kelas eksperimen lebih kecil dari X^2_{tabel} yang artinya, populasi memiliki varians yang sama atau homogen yaitu $0,655 < 0,95$ ($H_0 = diterima$). Sedangkan, pada kelas kontrol X^2_{hitung} lebih kecil juga dari X^2_{tabel} yang artinya, populasi memiliki varians yang sama atau homogen

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yaitu $0,718 < 0,95$ ($H_0 =$ diterima). Dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan, data dari kelas kontrol dan kelas eksperimen memiliki varians yang homogen karena nilai $X^2_{hitung} < X^2_{tabel}$. Uji hipotesis digunakan uji-t diperoleh $t_{hitung} = 2,936 > t_{tabel} = 2,042$ maka H_0 ditolak artinya adanya pengaruh yang signifikan pada siswa yang diterapkan model pembelajaran Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic (VAK) terhadap hasil belajar menulis naskah drama pada kelas VIII SMP Muhammadiyah 17 Ciputat-Tangerang Selatan.

Kata kunci: Model Pembelajaran, VAK, Kemampuan Siswa, Naskah Drama

Digital Information on Mapping of Agro-Industry Vocational School and Food Industry

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Abstract. Vocational school mapping is one way that can be optimized to support link and match programs by utilizing technology. The strong relationship between vocational schools and industry is still the basis for the success of vocational education. The implementation of vocational education is not based on the trend of enthusiasts, but is adjusted to regional potential and industrial needs. This study aims to develop a website for mapping vocational schools with relevant industries. The competency applied in this research is agribusiness, in line with the superior potential in West Java. The research design uses the waterfall development model. The four main stages that are implemented are need analysis, system design, system implementation, and system testing. The needs analysis stage produces data on the availability of agribusiness vocational school, food industry, and superior potential in each district in West Java. There is a gap between these three aspects. System design produces use case diagrams and flow diagrams. The design implementation consists of digitizing school and industrial locations into maps in ArcGIS online. System testing uses a system usability scale. The acceptability in the category is acceptable and good. User responses are discussed in this study.

Keywords: school mapping, industrial mapping, vocational education, agro-industry; link and match

Public Determination Factors toward Investing Decision in the Islamic Capital Market Sector

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Abstract. This study aims to identify the factors of individual determination in acting as an Islamic capital market investor or not. The research method used is descriptive analysis and binary logit analysis or logistic regression. Descriptive analysis seeks to reveal the characteristics, demographics and economic data of respondents and binary logit analysis seeks to determine the individual probability factor in taking an action which in this study aims to determine the probability of individual respondents acting as investors in the Islamic capital market. The results of the study show that the determinant factor influences individual decisions to invest in the Islamic capital market is the marital status, education level and Islamic bank user status. The probability value of an individual investing in the Islamic capital market with a status of being unmarried, having a bachelor's degree and being a user of a sharia bank is 86.68%, while the probability of not being an Islamic capital market investor is 13.32%. The advice given is to increase the number of sharia capital market investors, an intensity of Islamic financial literacy socialization needs to be carried out, especially Islamic capital market literacy to the community so that Islamic capital market institutions can synergize with Islamic banks to market Islamic capital market instruments to Islamic bank customers and provide digital applications. Islamic banks that are connected to Islamic capital market investment products. Then the Government can encourage cooperation between Islamic banks and Islamic capital market institutions in increasing the number of Islamic capital market investment players.

Keywords: islamic capital market; investor; determinant factor; community; logit binary

Virtual and religious tourism business innovation for covid-19 patients who implemented independent isolation

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Abstract. The Covid-19 pandemic is a big shock to the global economy including Indonesia. The economy has been in decline since the first half of this year and it may take longer if containment measures for the Covid-19 outbreak are not effective. The Covid-19 pandemic caused disruption to global, domestic supply chains, financial market volatility, shocks to consumer demand and negative impacts in key sectors such as travel and tourism. This study aims at describing how virtual covid-19 tourism and religious tourism can provide a sense of pleasure which in turn can increase the body's immune system of Covid19 patients. This type of research is included in exploratory research using a qualitative approach. The research method used is literature study. The data used comes from secondary data. The data collection method used are documentation studies such as articles and journals. The results of this study indicate that virtual Covid-19 Tourism is able to provide a sense of joy and enthusiasm for Covid-19 patients who carry out independent isolation, so that they can increase the patient's body immunity and eventually recover gradually. The virtual tour provider company lists religious tourism, namely virtual umrah. This method has been done by several countries, such as Egypt, which provides virtual tours through 3D photos on archaeological sites with this Virtual Reality Tourism In this new normal era.

Keywords: virtual, travel, covid-19, religion, independent isolation

Potential Development of Friendly Tourism Muslim in North Sumatera Province

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Abstract. The tourism sector is very important for a country's economy because this sector has a large potential income for the community. However, the economic sector is currently experiencing a crisis due to the impact of Covid-19. Over the past eight months, the number of arrivals of domestic and foreign tourists to Indonesia has dropped dramatically, creating an unexpected crisis. This research aims to be able to help develop the business potential of Muslim Friendly Tourism in North Sumatra Province. Data collection methods by interview and documentation study. In fulfilling the validity of this research data triangulation was carried out with the source. Data analysis technique. This research is a descriptive study, with more descriptive characteristics from the results of interviews and documentation studies. that has been obtained will be analyzed qualitatively and described in descriptive form. The data analysis technique used in this study is to use data steps such as the data collection. Reduction, Data Display and Verification and Confirmation of Conclusions. The results of this study indicate that North Sumatra Province with the largest number of Muslims has very significant potential, especially since there are many new tourism objects which are very attractive potential. Moreover, there are many places of Islamic historical heritage and culinary places that are quite famous and halal. However, the problem of halal certification needs to be fixed, many products and services are not certified yet.

Keywords: potential, muslim friendly tourism, halal certification

Protection of Human Rights for Persons with Disabilities (Respecting the Promotion and Fulfillment of the Rights of Women with Disabilities)

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Abstract. The universal declaration of human rights and in the international covenant on human rights has proclaimed and agreed that everyone has the right to all rights and freedoms as regulate. reaffirming the universality of inseparability into the interdependence and interrelation of all human rights and the freedoms of fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed the exercise of their rights without discrimination. The world recognizes that disability is an evolving concept and that disability is the result of interactions between persons with disabilities and attitudes and an environment that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. The problems of persons with disabilities are very complex, not only a matter of data collection, but also limited physical and non-physical accessibility. Discrimination against persons with disabilities Until now there are still many companies that employ persons with disabilities. Not only that, even transportation policies in both the national capital and Makassar and other major capitals in Indonesia have not accommodated their interests. The law on persons with disabilities that was passed by the DPR has not been able to answer their needs. Their problem is physical accessibility, non-physical activity, a problem in education, a problem in the field of employment. Legal education is related to the importance of cooperation between government, society and people with

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disabilities. Establish a good environment for guidance to persons with disabilities and legal counseling to the community that persons with disabilities are not community trash but they are Human like other.

Keywords: human rights, disabilities, women

Relationship between breakfast and snack habits at school and nutritional status students of SD Negeri 94 Kampiri, Citta District, Soppeng Regency

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Abstract. The habit of not having breakfast and consuming high calorie snack foods can lead to obesity in children. Not only obesity, but other problems that arise due to unhealthy breakfast and snacks can also cause other problems such as stunting and wasting. The purpose of this study is the relationship between breakfast and snack habits at school and nutritional status students of SD Negeri 94 Kampiri, Citta District, Soppeng Regency. This research used cross sectional study from Juli-Agustus 2019. The data were collected using a questionnaire on 37 students using total sampling technique. Data analysis used the chi-square test with a significance level of $\alpha < 0.05$. The results showed that The results of research on the relationship of students' breakfast habits with This nutritional status indicates that 60% of students do not eat breakfast at school, and only 40% of students eat breakfast. The relationship between students' snack habits and status This nutrition shows that, almost all students have the habit of every snack days at school (91.9%), and only a small proportion do not snack (8.1%). There is a relationship between habits breakfast with the nutritional status of students, and there is a relationship between snacks and status nutrition of students at SD Negeri 94 Kampiri, Citta District, Soppeng Regency. the school pays attention to every snack sold in schools, and parents pay more attention to a good breakfast for child.

Keywords: nutritional status, breakfast, snacks

Is It Possible to Actualize Consumption Based on Religious Morals

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Abstract. Consumption is often done for gratifying a need and individual desires alone without paying attention to the interests of other parties. The materialistic aspect is prioritized. Islam has guidelines for its believers in doing various activities, including consumption activities. Islamic principles guide Muslims in satisfying their needs and desires. The purpose of consumption in Islam is not only to fulfill individual needs and desires but also to pay attention to social and environmental aspects. The highest goal in consuming is to gain the pleasure of Allah SWT. This study aims to provide a reference to educate people in consuming in a moral frame according to Islamic guidance. This study used a qualitative approach with descriptive case study methods. The population of this study is the Muslim community of Makassar. The informants of this study are Muslim academics or lecturers who are members of the organization of sharia economic activists in Makassar who are considered to know and understand consumption sharia according to Islam. There are some challenges and opportunities faced in the application of consumption based on religious moral insight. This requires the seriousness of many related parties for its implementation.

Keywords: consumption, morals, Islamic principles

Arabic Learning Strategy Through the Empowerment of Understanding Mind and Their Effect on Student Learning Achievement

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Abstract. This study aims to reveal the system and strategy of learning Arabic language through the empowerment of the subconscious mind and its influence on student's learning interest using NLP-based approach. The steps taken in producing effective learning through the empowerment of the subconscious mind are: pace the state, pace the ongoing reality, stacking ongoing reality, lead to the desire state, fire the anchor, nested loop, and future pacing. Results show that students could absorb lesson more quickly, and they felt happy and comfortable in doing all learning activities so that they become more enthusiastic to learn Arabic (high absorption rate of 86.6%). The respondents who received the NLP technique were compared in terms of their experience before and after learning. There was an increase by 60% in the score. The respondents who did not receive NLP also showed an improvement, but only by 18%. Thus, the technique proved to be effective for learning and interesting to the students. In addition, the technique promotes positive, active, skillful, creative, and productive personal attitudes.

Keywords: Strategy, Empowerment, Subconscious Mind, Interest in Learning, Learning Arabic.