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The 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on Vocational Education and Technology (IConVET) Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha - Bali | 7<sup>th</sup> November, 2020

#### THE CHAIR'S SPEECH

# THE 3<sup>rd</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON VOCATIONAL AND TECHNOLOGY

November 7th 2020

Om Swastiastu, Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh, Namo Buddhaya, Shalom. May peace be with us all.

First of all, let us send our profound gratitude upon Ida Sang Hyang Widhi Wasa, the Almighty God, for His blessings of the opportunity to have this international conference. As the chair of the committee, I feel honored and delighted to welcome you all in the 3<sup>st</sup> International Conference on Vocational and Technology (IConVET) which has a theme: "Future of TVET Graduates: Developing Talent for Industry 4.0 and The New Normal".

This conference is an international forum organized by the Faculty of Engineering and Vocational, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha to bring together academics, researchers, and professionals to present their ideas, experiences, and research in a scientific event. It brings together state of the art research in vocational education and technology. To support the Indonesian government's efforts in preventing the spread of the Covid-19 virus, this year IConVET is being held in a new format with the concept of virtual conference. Virtual conferences are held without reducing the benefits of this internasional event and hope that all of us will always be given health.

#### Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on Vocational and Technology is attended by participants from more than 40 different university and institute, who represent four different countries, namely Indonesia, Taiwan, Iraq, and Netherlands. We received 105 submission of full papers and through a quite tough review process, the

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conference finally accepted 86 papers for presentation. Therefore, on behalf of the committee and the Research Institute of Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, let us extend our greatest appreciation to all of you who have supported us and contributed your manuscripts to our conference, as well as to the panel of reviewers who have helped us in the selection process.

#### Ladies and Gentlemen,

in our beloved international conference, we are proudly address that we have 3 honorable keynote speakers: Prof. Dr. Thomas Kohler from Dresden University of Technology, Germany, Prof. Dr. Drs. Putu Sudira, MP. from Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia, and Ferry Jie, Ph.D. from Edith Cowan University, Australia. On this blessed occasion, let us express our heart-felt thanks and appreciation for all of our keynote speakers and panelists.

#### Ladies and Gentlemen,

This conference would not be possible if there were no encouragement and support with its various forms from many parties. Therefore, let us acknowledge, first, the Ministry of Education and Culture also the Ministry of Research and Technology/National Research and Innovation Agency, for the supports that have been given to our University in Indonesia through its research funding so that our researchers could conduct their research. Second, the Rector of Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha for his endless commitment and encouragement to the organizing committee so that we can make this event a reality. The local government of Bali and Buleleng Regency for their commitment to maintain sustainable cooperation with Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha in conducting joint research pertinent to local societal issues. And last but not least, the Research and Community Service Institute of Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha and all the organizing committee members for the hard work and never ending cooperation tomake this event come true.

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and its application in vocational schools to help our nation face Industrial Revolution 4.0, Society 5.0, and also New Normal Era.

Our theme for IConVET this year is "Future of TVET Graduates: Developing Talent for Industry 4.0 and the New Norma?". This theme has a vision on the importance of the latest TVET education, which is to prepare TVET graduates to compete in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0. As we all know, the Industrial Revolution 4.0 integrates cyber technology and automation technology. The impact of the Industrial Revolution era 4.0 is that it no longer empowers the human workforce in its application because everyone has applied the concept of automation. Of course, this is a challenge for TVET graduates, which is to be able to survive and contribute to it. The challenges in TVET education also increase when we are faced with a new normal era, which has emerged due to the Covid-19 virus outbreak. But we must be confident, with our sharder moles and the right education, we will be able to create the best TVET graduates for the future.

I congratulate the committee for choosing a very state of the art theme and for organizing this event from the scratch, until today, and also all the post-conference activities in order to get the articles published by an esteemed publisher, through which our discussions today can create ripple effects that reach the intended audience across the world.

#### Valued Scholars,

Allow me to extend my congratulations to all the participants and presenters in this 3rd International Conference on Vocational and Technology, for taking the forerunner positions in Industrial Revolution 4.0 and Society 5.0. Thank you for your contributions to this conference and the development of education, technology and vocational education.

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Last but not least, I wish you a very productive conference and God Bless you.



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Om Shanti, Shanti, Shanti, Om, Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullah Wabarakatuh, Namo Buddhaya, Shalom, Salam Kebajikan.





Prof. Dr. I Nyoman Jampel, M.Pd. NIP. 19591010986031003

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via their data-based representations. For an effective implementation of development processes, the roles must be recognized and mapped in a suitable way. It remains an open question whether such a theorization has to focus even more on the perspective of knowledge genesis [=research], which clearly goes beyond the perspective of knowledge transfer [=education].

Based on the above-mentioned theoretical considerations, the following didactic basic questions are to be concluded by the theory-based derivation of specific education design approaches:

(1) For didactic media design a theoretical approach from the field of connectivist theory would have to be added to any knowledge processing theory in order to model design variants of digitally supported modes of co-construction in knowledge generation and processing (cf. Köhler 2005) (2) For understanding differentiated roles in educational practice versus support a theoretical approach toward the mode of action and the expectations of impact for such roles in virtual educational communities should be applied (cf. Köhler et al., not published)

There is a stronger need for socio-technical guidance than ever before as the development and deployment of complex, networked, digital systems poses ethical challenges. These challenges differ in terms of both their scope and the level (individual, organizational and societal) at which they can occur and must therefore be reflected and addressed in each individual case. Since the educational guidelines/models/theories currently already in use have a high degree of abstraction and therefore often have little power of orientation in practice due to a lack of transfer to the individual case, instrumental support needs to be co-constructed which provides assistance in the ethical formation of judgement and thus orientation. Furthermore, the construction of the knowledge intense production systems of industry 4.0 is complicated by the fact that those bring together different perspectives of complex, socio-technical arrangements, which are not well aligned.

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#### Keynote 2: Prof. Dr. Drs. Putu Sudira, MP **TVET's New Paradigm For Talents Development In The** Era Of Industry 4.0



The Industrial Revolution 4.0 (IR 4.0) requires new intelligence in develop the talents. Gardner typology of multiple intelligences (spatial, linguistic, intra-personal, interpersonal, logical-mathematical, musical, bodhykinesthetic, and naturalist) used a biological perspective. Gardner multiple intelligences is useful to understand individual's cognitive competence in terms of a set of basic abilities or "intelligences" (Cheng, 2005). When we want to develop a new generation of leaders or professionalis workers to lead the community in Industries 4.0 this perspective may be too "basic" and limited and does not have a strong relevance to TVET in

such a complex context (Cheng, 2005). The biological typology of multiple intelligence may be useful to design curriculum and pedagogy for early children education or lower primary education to develop their basic abilities or talents, but it is not so sophisticated enough for TVET (Berman, 1995; Guild & ChockEng, 1998; Guloff, 1996; Mettetal & Jordan, 1997; Teele, 1995, Sudira, 2020). Human intelligence for IR 4.0 can be contextualized and categorized into the nine Contextualized Multiple Intelligences (Wiweka Sanga; CMI-WS), including (1) learning intelligence, (2) emotional-spiritual intelligence, (3) social-ecological intelligence, (4) body-kinesthetic intelligence, (5) arts & cultural intelligence, (6) intellectual intelligence, (7) technological intelligence, (8) political intelligence, and (9) economic intelligence.

CMI-WS develop a new generation of leaders and professionalis workers for IR 4.0 in the aspect of emotional-spiritual, social-ecology, body-kinesthetic, arts & culture, intellectual, technology, politic, economy, and learning. CMI-WS equip citizens with a broad mindset or multiple intelligences to deal with the diverse challenges in the new era IR 4.0. CMI-WS was facilitating intelligence transfer, talent & creativity development. CMI-WS can be used for talent development to educate leaders or

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professionalis workers who are humanist-spiritual, social and environmental, healthy, fit, passionate, smart workers, have the art of leadership, are innovative, skilled in developing and applying technology, builders of networks of cooperation and communication, and resilient lifelong learning.

TVET should put emphasis on developing students' ability to persistently learn how to learn systematically, creatively, and critically via web. Learning Intelligence as core of eight intelligence should be maximize the opportunities for the CMI-WS development via individualization, localization, nationalization, and globalization (Quarter-lization). The Industrial Revolution 4.0 requires the new intelligence talents of CMI-WS. There are nine CMI-WS talents, namely: learning talents, emotional-spiritual talents, social-environmental talents, body-kinesthetic talents, intellectual talents, economic talents, technological talents, political talents, and arts-cultural talents. The nine talents of CMI-WS are built in individual, local, national, global dimensions. TVET in the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 requires a new paradigm of curriculum and learning. The new TVET curriculum characterized by CMI-WS focused curriculum, quarterlized curriculum structure, world-class and globalized curriculum, localized curriculum, individulized curriculum, facilitatingstudents' lifelongself-learning, multiple sources of learning and teaching, globally and locally networked learning and teaching WS theory. The new TVET learning characterized by self-learning, self-actualizing process, focus on how to learn, self reliant, self, directing, self determine, peeragogy-cybergogy, self rewarding, multiple sources of learning, networked learning, lifelong and every where, unlimited opportunities, world-class learning, local and international outlook.



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Keynote 3: Ferry Jie, Ph.D Developing Competencies for Industry 4.0 and the New Normal



According to World Economic Forum's Future of Jobs Report, due to the adoption of technology increases, there are around 50% of all workers will require reskilling by 2025. There are two top the list of skills employers will grow by 2025: critical thinking and problem solving.

Critical thinking and problem-solving top the list of skills employers believe will grow in prominence in the next five years. Newly emerging this year are skills in self-management such as active learning, resilience, stress tolerance and flexibility.

There are a lot of definitions about competency, such as:

- Describes what people need to be able to do to perform their jobs well (Armstrong, 1998)
- Demonstrated ability including knowledge, skills, and attitudes to perform a task successfully according to the standards (Porasmaa and Kotonen, 2010)
- A combination of resources and capabilities within an organisation (Hitt et.al, 2005)
- Refer to skills or knowledge that leads to superior performance (Richey et.al, 2007)

In the previous research (Sangka, B., Rahman, S, Jie, F., (2019), we proposed the competency framework for operations managers in logistics providers:

 Management dimension, which has 5 different competencies (leadership, people management, teamwork and communication, change management and negotiation)

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# Validity testing of blended learning based on android smartphones in computer device maintenance course

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## Validity testing of blended learning based on android smartphones in computer device maintenance course

#### I Wijaya<sup>1,a</sup>, R Sefriani<sup>1,b</sup>, Menrisal<sup>1,c</sup>

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**Abstract.** This study aimed to determine the validity level of blended learning media to support the blended learning process. This was a Research and Development (R&D) using the 4D development model. The model involved four steps, namely: 1) Define, 2) Design, 3) Development, and 4) Assessment. Based on the research that has been done, the average value of the test assessment for Android media to support the learning process through Blended Learning is 94.28% which level of validity can be interpreted as very valid. Based on the assessment and input from material experts, Android application software experts and multimedia experts, it can be concluded that the blended learning media is suitable for learning the maintenance of computer devices in the Informatics Engineering Education Department.

#### 1. Introduction

The non-optimal learning media for Blended Learning based on Android Smartphones in the Computer Device Maintenance Course in the Informatics Engineering Education Department has an impact on the achievement of student learning outcomes. This causes the learning process to be ineffective for students. Media plays an important role in the world of education. Hamalik, as quoted by [1], states that the use of instructional media in the teaching and learning process can generate new desires and interests, generate motivation and stimulation of learning activities, and even bring psychological influences towards students. The same thing is also conveyed by [2], who states that communication and information technology has a very important impact on learning, especially in increasing learning outcomes and student attractiveness and satisfaction in learning.

Variations in learning are not optimal due to the absence of Android Smartphone-based Blended Learning media and the rare use of Android-based learning media by utilizing smartphones owned by students in delivering subject matter. Educators are at the forefront of the learning process, because they help students to get good learning resources. Moreover, in today's development, educators must be creative and innovative in choosing good learning sources, so as to create conducive teaching and learning activities. The creation and innovation in teaching are expected to make learning activities to be more active, creative, innovative, and fun so that there are multi-interactions between educators and students, students and educators, students with learning media and learning resources, and students with other students so that they get good learning results.

Android-based learning media with the use of smartphones are expected to be additional learning sources that can help foster student motivation in learning. CepiRiyana (Guidelines for Interactive Multimedia Development: page 3) writes "In many cases, manual materials or modules are not able to solve the learning problems faced by training participants to easily and quickly achieve the competencies

to be achieved, for that it is necessary to develop alternatives. The available alternatives for such condition are among others by using the Video program and the Interactive Multimedia Module. Research by Rian Vebrianto and Kamisah Osman also states that the teaching and learning process using a variety of constructive learning media has increased the achievement of SPS and Science among students (2011).

This Android-based learning media uses the blended learning method in the learning process. According to Semler (2005), "Blended learning combines the best aspects of online learning, structured face-to-face activities, and real-world practice. Online learning systems, classroom training, and on-the-job experience have major drawbacks by themselves. The blended learning approach uses the strengths of each to counter the other weaknesses. Blended learning is an ease of learning that combines various ways of delivery, teaching models, and learning styles, introducing various media choices for dialogue between the facilitator and the person being taught. Blended learning is also a combination of face-to-face teaching and online teaching, but more than that as an element of social interaction".

Android-based learning media with the use of this smartphone includes learning animations, video tutorials, practice questions and tests, which are related to the Computer Device Maintenance course. This Computer Device Maintenance course is a compulsory subject in the Informatics Engineering Education study program. This course contains material on Hardware Maintenance, Software Maintenance, Computer Installation and Assembly, Personal Computer (PC) disassembly materials which often result in component damage caused by frequent dismantling. For this reason, Android-based learning media are used with the use of an Android smartphone as another reference for this Computer Device Maintenance course. With this Android smartphone students will be guided through interesting animations that can be tried out as a substitute for direct practicum.

The purpose of this study is expected to produce an interactive blended learning module which provides 1) a simulation program to replace the direct practicum which can reduce the risk of equipment damage and reduce costs arising from the damage. 2) Solutions as creative and innovative learning media to improve student learning outcomes. 3) Teaching materials for the Computer Device Maintenance course.

#### 2. Theoretical

#### 2.1 Interactive Learning Media

According to Flemming (1987: 234) in AzharArsyad (2011: 3)[3],"... the media is often referred to as a mediator, namely a cause or tool that intervenes in two parties and reconciles them. The term media mediator indicates its function or role, namely to regulate the effective relationship between the two main parties in the learning process". "Interactive concepts in learning are most closely related to computer-based. Interactive means having the influence of each other. Computer learning will give students the opportunity to use learning materials that can interact better"[4].

Indra Wijaya [5] suggests that interactive media has the following characteristics :

- 1) Combining several media elements such as text, images, audio, and video.
- 2) Ability to accommodate user responses.
- 3) Being independent, in the sense of providing ease and completeness of the content in such a way that users can use it without the guidance of others.
- 4) Fulfill the function to strengthen user response as soon as possible and as often as possible".

"Based on the characteristics of interactive media, it can be seen that interactive learning media must fulfill its function as a learning medium that is able to accommodate user responses through interaction and generate actions and reactions between the media and its users, so as to strengthen the user response as quickly and as much as user wants when giving action"[6].

According to Flemming (1987: 234) in AzharArsyad (2011: 3)[3],"... the media is often referred to as a mediator, namely a cause or tool that intervenes in two parties and reconciles them. The term media mediator indicates its function or role, namely to regulate the effective relationship between the two main parties in the learning process". "Interactive concepts in learning are most closely related to

computer-based. Interactive means having the influence of each other. Computer learning will give students the opportunity to use learning materials that can interact better"[4].

#### 2.2 Blended Learning

According to Semler (2005) [3], "Blended learning combines the best aspects of online learning, structured face-to-face activities, and real world practice. Online learning systems, classroom training, and on-the-job experience have major drawbacks by themselves. The blended learning approach uses the strengths of each to counter the others' weaknesses."

Semler (2005) also explains that "Blended learning is learning that is supported by an effective combination of delivery methods, different teaching methods and learning styles and is found in open communication between all parts involved in the training". As for the advantages of using blended learning as a combination of direct (face-to-face) teaching and online teaching, it is more than that as an element of social interaction, namely:

- a. There is an interaction between teachers and students.
- b. Teaching can also be online or face to face
- c. Blended Learning = combining instructional modalities (or delivery media),
- d. Blended Learning = combining instructional methods



Figure 1. Blended Learning Method (sevima.com 2019).

The benefit of using e-learning and blended learning in education today is that e-learning provides flexibility in choosing the time and place to access lessons. Students do not need to travel to where the lessons are delivered, e-learning can be done from anywhere, whether they have access to the internet or not.

Blended learning provides the best opportunity to learn from the transitional classroom to e-learning. Blended learning involves classroom (or face-to-face) and online learning. This method is very effective at adding efficiency to classroom instruction and allowing for increased discussion or review of information outside the classroom.

#### 2.3 Definition of Android

SugengPurwantoro, HeniRahmawati and AchmadTharmizi (2013: 177) [7] said "Android is a software that is used on a mobile device (running device) which includes the operating system, middleware, and core applications". Android, according to Satyaputra and Aritonang (2014: 2)[8], is an operating system for smartphones and tablets. The operating system can be illustrated as a bridge between a device and its use, so that users can interact with their device and run applications available on the device. ArifAkbarul Huda (2013: 1-5) [9] argues that Android is a Linux-based operating system specifically for mobile devices such as smartphones or tablets.

This Android operating system is open source, so a lot of programmers have flocked to create applications or modify this system. Programmers have a very big opportunity to be involved in developing Android applications because of the open source reasons. Most of the applications on the Play Store are free, while there are also some paid applications.

## 3. Method

The design of Blended learning based on Smartphone android in the Computer Device Maintenance Course was a research and development (R&D). According Sugiyono[10], "Development research method is a research method used to produce a particular product, and test the effectiveness of the product. The resulting product is not always in a form like books, stationery, and other learning tools. But it can also be in the form of software". The learning media of of Blended Learning Based on Android Smartphones in the Computer Device Maintenance Course is developed using the following four-D models developed by Thagarajan, (1974) in Trianto (2007)[11]:



Figure 2. 4D Models.

### 4. Results and Discussion

#### 4.1 Design Results

The results of the design and appearance of the product can be explained in the sections below:

4.1.1 Home Screen Page and Main Menu Page. This home screen page is the initial loading of the product display overview and the main menu page is the main page on Android media. The main menu consisted of instructions, competencies, material, training. These instructions are display usage of Android Media. The picture of the Home screen and main menu page for Use are as follows:





Figure 3. Home Screen.

Figure 4. Main Menu

4.1.2 Basic Competency and Learning Material Pages. The page of Basic Competency and Learning Material Pages contains Competency Standards, Basic Competencies and learning objectives from Basic Programming Subjects. Material 1 is about determining user requirements. In the first material, there are several components, namely, a) Explaining the meaning and types of data types, b) Explaining the meaning of identifier, c) Explaining about the kinds of basic operations. The picture of the Competency page and the Learning Material Page can be seen below :



Figure 5. Basic Competence.



Figure 6. Learning Material Page.

## 4.2 Analysis of Validity.

Android-based media validation from the validator was carried out to assess the design, material, and effectiveness of the media. The validator provided ratings, comments, and suggestions on the android media design by filling the questionnaire provided. This android media validation was assessed by 3 assessors. Data from the validity test results can be seen in Table 1 below:

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1	Harkamsyah Andriayanof, M.Kom	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	94	8836
2	Yuliawati Yunus, M.Pd.T	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	96	9216
3	Widia Marta Sds, M.Sn	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	93	8649
Total						8	- 8		- 8		3	8	3	š	8	2						283	26701
Valid	ity Value	93.33	93.33	86.67	93.33	93.33	93.33	100.0	100.0	93.33	86.67	93.33	93.33	93.33	93.33	93.33	100.0	100.0	93.33	100.0	93.33	4	
∑ Av Valid	verage Value of ity	1886.67																					
Aver: Valid	age Value of ity	94.33																					
			No		Ir	iter	val (	Clas	S		f0			%f	0								
		1 93						1			33.3	3	-										

Table 1. Th	e results o	of the	data	validity	questionnaire.
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The following is an explanation of the results of the validity test to find class intervals and class lengths can be seen in the graph below:

1

1

3

33.33

33.33

100



Figure 7. Graph of Questionnaire Validity

The average value of the 3 validators were 94.33%, and looking at the interpretation criteria table, it can be concluded that the validation of Blended Learning Media Based on Android Smartphone is very valid. The validity through the evaluation of the validator test for learning media based on android was 94.28%, so the level of validity can be interpreted as very valid to be used in the Computer Device Maintenance course for the UPI YPTK Padang Informatics Engineering Study Program. With the use of Android-based learning media, it is hoped that it can improve learning outcomes in blended learning. It refers to research conducted by Sefriani, R., & Sepriana, R. (2020) which resulted in the finding that e-learning helps improve learning outcomes of students in the Technology and Vocational Education curriculum. Research from Sefriani, R., Wijaya, I., Menrisal, M., & Dewi, M. (2020) [12] on Interactive learning module for Creative Learning and Entrepreneurship obtained the level of validity 91.92%, so that the level of validity used is very valid. Thus, the research conducted by IndraWijaya [13] had a better validity level than the research conducted by Rini Sefriani. Thus Android-based learning media in blended learning in computer maintenance courses.

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#### 5. Conclusion

The design and production of Android-based learning media follows the procedure and development (Research and Development). Based on the description, data analysis, and development of Android-based learning media, it can be concluded that the media of Android-based blended learning is very valid to be used in the Computer Device Maintenance course to UPI YPTK Padang Informatics Engineering Education study program with the 94.28% validity value through the validator test assessment of Android-based learning media.

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