



## UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JAKARTA

### KEPUTUSAN REKTOR UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JAKARTA

NOMOR : 124 TAHUN 2018

TENTANG

#### PENETAPAN DOSEN-DOSEN UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JAKARTA PENERIMA HIBAH PENELITIAN INTERNAL TAHUN AKADEMIK 2017/2018

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,  
Rektor Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta

- Menimbang :
- a. bahwa dalam rangka meningkatkan kuantitas dan kualitas penelitian dosen-dosen di lingkungan Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, maka proposal-proposal yang telah lulus melewati seleksi desk evaluasi dan paparan proposal perlu ditetapkan sebagai penerima dana penelitian internal;
  - b. bahwa dosen-dosen Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta yang namanya tercantum dalam lampiran keputusan ini telah ditetapkan sebagai penerima hibah penelitian internal Tahun Akademik 2017/2018;
  - c. bahwa untuk itu perlu ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Rektor.
- Mengingat :
1. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
  2. Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005, tentang Guru dan Dosen;
  3. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012, tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
  4. Undang-undang Nomor 18 tahun 2002 tentang Sistem Nasional Penelitian, Pengembangan, dan Penerapan Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi;
  5. Undang-undang Nomor 20 tahun 2013 tentang Pendidikan Kedokteran;
  6. PP Nomor 4 Tahun 2014 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;
  7. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 37 Tahun 2009 tentang Dosen;
  8. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;
  9. Permen Ristekdikti No 44 Tahun 2015 Tentang Standar Nasional Pendidikan, dalam : Bab III Standar Nasional Penelitian;
  10. Pedoman Pimpinan Pusat Muhammadiyah nomor 02/KEP/B/I.O/ 2012 tentang Perguruan Tinggi Muhammadiyah;
  11. Statuta Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta;
  13. Keputusan PP. Muhammadiyah Nomor: 252/KEP/1.0/2014, tanggal 04 Rabiul Awal 1436 H/26 Desember 2014 M tentang Penetapan Rektor Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta Masa Jabatan 2015-2019.
- Memperhatikan : Surat Ketua LPPM tanggal 23 Februari 2018 perihal permohonan Penetapan Dosen-Dosen Penerima Pendanaan Penelitian Internal Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta Tahun Akademik 2017/2018.



## UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JAKARTA

### MEMUTUSKAN

- Menetapkan : **PENETAPAN DOSEN-DOSEN UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JAKARTA PENERIMA HIBAH PENELITIAN INTERNAL TAHUN AKADEMIK 2017/2018**
- Pertama : Menetapkan dosen-dosen Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta yang tercantum dalam dan merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari Keputusan ini, sebagai penerima Hibah Pendanaan Penelitian Internal Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta Tahun Akademik 2017/2018
- Kedua : Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan dengan sebaik-baiknya sesuai dengan mekanisme dan peraturan yang telah ditetapkan oleh LPPM Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta;
- Ketiga : Segala biaya yang timbul sebagai akibat dikeluarkannya keputusan ini dibebankan kepada Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja UMJ
- Keempat : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan, dan apabila dikemudian hari terdapat kekeliruan akan diadakan pembetulan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di : JAKARTA

Pada tanggal : 26 Februari 2018

Rektor



Prof. Dr. H. Syaiful Bakhri, SH, MH *SB*

Tembusan Yth.:

1. Ketua BPH Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta
2. Wakil Rektor I, II, III dan IV Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta
3. Dekan Fakultas Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta
4. Direktur Sekolah Pascasarjana

Lampiran Keputusan Rektor  
 Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta  
 Nomor : 124 Tahun 2018  
 Tanggal : 26 Februari 2018

Daftar Dosen Penerima Hibah Penelitian Internal  
 Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta Tahun Akademik 2017/2018

No	Nama	Fakultas	Judul Penelitian
1	Busahdiar, M.A.	Agama Islam	Ekspektasi Mahasiswa Terhadap Pelayanan Akademik Fai UMJ
2	Dr. N. Oneng Nurul Bariyah, M. Ag	Agama Islam	Sistem Ujrah Gacong Dan Muzara'ah Potret Mu'amalah Petani Dalam Kearifan Lokal (Studi Kasus Petani Kampung Taneuhbeureum Sukarapih Singaparna Tasikmalaya Jawa Barat)
3	Dr. Suharsiwi, M. Pd	Agama Islam	Sinergitas Lembaga Masyarakat Penanganan Kekerasan Pada Anak dalam Mewujudkan Lingkungan Ramah Anak di Wilayah Depok
4	Drs. Ayuhan. M. A.	Agama Islam	Profil Keluarga Berkemajuan dan Berkualitas
5	Nurhidayat, S. Ag., M. M.	Agama Islam	Pendekatan Dakwah Dan Marketing Dalam Pengembangan Wirausaha Lokal Dikampung Wisata Bisnis Tegal Waru Ciampea Bogor
6	Okta Rosfiani, M. Pd	Agama Islam	Literasi Kritis Di Lingkungan Akademik Mahasiswa Keguruan
7	Dr. Rabiatul Adawiyah, M.Pd	Agama Islam	Analisis Pengaruh Tingkat Pendidikan dan Pengangguran Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Tahun 2015 Di Parung
8	Hasanah, SE. M. M.	Ekonomi Bisnis	Pengaruh Kegunaan Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi Serta Keputusan Pembelian Terhadap Usaha Rumah Tangga Di Wilayah Tangerang Selatan
9	Nor Lailla SE, MM	Ekonomi Bisnis	Peranan Teknologi Terhadap Pendapatan Ibu Rumah Tangga (Studi Kasus Pada Usaha Keripik Tempe Di Kebayoran Baru)
10	Rifzaldi Nasri, S.E., M.M	Ekonomi Bisnis	Pengaruh Profesionalisme Terhadap Transparansi Serta Implikasinya Pada Kinerja Lembaga Amil Zakat
11	Pathorang Halim, S. H. M. H.	Hukum	Optimalisasi Sanksi Pidana Uang Pengganti Sebagai <i>Asset Recovery</i> Terhadap Tindak Pidana Korupsi
12	Sawitri Yuli Hartati, S.H., M.H	Hukum	Model Prekrutan CTKI di Luar Negeri Melalui Skema PTOP Pada Kota Serang Provinsi Banten
13	Ahmad Fadly, M. Hum.	Ilmu Pendidikan	Pengembangan Kamus Pemelajar Bipa Tingkat Dasar

No	Nama	Fakultas	Judul Penelitian
14	Aida Sumardi, M. Pd.	Ilmu Pendidikan	Media Buku Bergambar Dalam Mengenalkan Sapaan Kekebabatan Bahasan Minang Pada Remaja Nagari Duo Koto
15	Arlin Astriani M.Pd	Ilmu Pendidikan	Analisis Pola Asuh Orang Tua Terhadap Penggunaan Gadget Di Tinjau Dari Disiplin Belajar Peserta Didik SD Lab School FIP UMJ
16	Aswir, M. Pd	Ilmu Pendidikan	Persepsi Mahasiswa dan Dosen Terhadap Pengalaman Nilai Nilai al-Islam dan Kemuhammadiyah Dalam Pembelajaran Bhs. Inggris
17	Doby Putro Parlindungan, M. Pd.	Ilmu Pendidikan	Mengembangkan Gerak Dasar Lari Dan Lompat Dengan Pendekatan Permainan Beregu Pada Siswa Kelas V di SD Lab. School di UMJ
18	Dr .Anshrullah, M.Ag	Ilmu Pendidikan	Kecerdasan di dalam Nama-Nama Tuhan
19	Dr. Happy Indira Dewi, S.T., M.T	Ilmu Pendidikan	Analisis Efektivitas Metode Kreatif Dengan Biodrawing Studi Massa, dan <i>Mind Map</i> Untuk Belajar Disain Arsitektur
20	Dr. Muhamad Sofian Hadi., M. Pd	Ilmu Pendidikan	Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris Dengan Problem Based Learning Pada Jurusan Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta
21	Dr. Sri Imawati, M.Pd	Ilmu Pendidikan	Film Seri Teladan Untuk Membentuk Akhlak Terpuji Siswa Kelas V di Sekolah Dasar Labshool FIP UMJ
22	Dr. Zulfitriya, M. Pd	Ilmu Pendidikan	kebutuhan Media Belajar Untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan PsikoMotor Anak berkebutuhan Khusus di Lingkungan Rumah
23	Dr. R.Andi Ahmad Gunadi, M. Pd.	Ilmu Pendidikan	Perancangan Sumber Belajar Siswa Kelas Rendah Madrasah Ibtidaiyah
24	Hastri Rosiyanti, M. P Mat	Ilmu Pendidikan	Pengaruh Penggunaan Gadget Dan Lingkungan Keluarga Terhadap Motivasi Belajar Matematika Mahasiswa Al Jabar Liniar
25	Ismah, M. Si.	Ilmu Pendidikan	Pengembangan Perangkat Pembelajaran Mata Kuliah Statistika Pendidikan Berbasis Karakter Islami Pada Model Pembelajaran Penemuan Terbimbing
26	Khaerunnisa, M. Pd	Ilmu Pendidikan	Pengembangan Bahan Ajar Bahasa Indonesia Bagi Penutur Asing Tingkat Madya Berbasis Pendekatan Multikultural
27	Lativa Qurrotaini, M. Pd	Ilmu Pendidikan	Analisis Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Anggota Keluarga Terhadap Manajemen Bencana Banjir

No	Nama	Fakultas	Judul Penelitian
28	Lidiyatul Izzah. M. Pd	Ilmu Pendidikan	Efektifitas <i>Genre Based Approach</i> Dalam Mata Kuliah <i>Extensive Reading</i> di Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta
29	Lutfi Syauki Faznur, M. Pd.	Ilmu Pendidikan	Sikap Berbahasa Pada Siswa Paud Fip Umj
30	Mas Roro Diah Wahyu Lestari, M.Pd	Ilmu Pendidikan	Perbandingan Dampak Lokalisasi Prostitusi Terhadap Anak Pra Remaja Di Tangerang Selatan
31	Misriandi, M. Pd	Ilmu Pendidikan	Penyusunan Road Map Dan Pendampingan Anak Keberbakatan Non Akademik Bidang Seni Di Kota Tangerang Selatan
32	Viarti Eminita, M. SI	Ilmu Pendidikan	Persepsi Orang Tua Siswa Sd Labschool Fip Umj Terhadap Kecerdasan Majemuk Anak
33	Wika Soviana Devi, M.Hum	Ilmu Pendidikan	Ensiklopedia Sastrawan Indonesia Sebagai Sumber Belajar Mandiri Siswa Sma/Smk/Sederajat
34	Zaitun M. Pd.	Ilmu Pendidikan	Nilai-Nilai Keislaman Proses Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris
35	Amin Shabana S. Sos, M. Si	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Evaluasi Implementasi Sistem Jaringan (SSJ) Berdasarkan UU No.32 Tahun 2001
36	Dr. Endang Sulastri, M. Si	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Persepsi Pemilihan Pemula Terhadap Politik Uang Pada Pemilihan Gubernur dan Wakil Gubernur Banten 2017
37	Dr. Kurniasih Mufidayati, M. Si.	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Implementasi <i>Smart City</i> Dalam Pengembangan Inovasi Pelayanan Publik di DKI Jakarta
38	Dr. Muh Kadarisman, M. Si.	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Peranan Indonesia <i>Corruption Watch</i> Dalam Pemberantasan Korupsi di Indonesia
39	Dr. Nani Nurani Muksin, M. Si	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Kontribusi Media Sosial Dalam Komunikasi Politik Mahasiswa Jelang pemilihan Presiden 2019
40	Dr. Retnowati WD Tuti, M. Si	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Inovasi Pelayanan di Provinsi DKI Jakarta
41	Drs. Almisar Hamid, M. Si	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Pengaruh <i>Social Engagement</i> Lansia Terhadap Kualitas Hidup Lansia di Jakarta
42	Drs. Moh. Amin Tohari, M. Si.	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Inovasi Program Perlindungan Anak di Unit Layanan Terpadu Perlindungan Sosial Integratif : Studi Kasus Di Kabupaten Tulungagung Jawa Timur
43	Drs. Sumarno, M. Si	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Upaya Pemerintah RI Dalam Mengadapi Terorisme Lintas Batas di laut Sulawesi Utara Pasca Krisis Marawi (2017)
44	Muhammad Sahrul, S.Sos, M.Si	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Efektifitas Program Pendampingan Lanjut Usia Pada Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial. ( Studi Kasus Di Panti Werdha 1 Cipayang Jakarta Timur)

No	Nama	Fakultas	Judul Penelitian
45	Dr. Evi Satispi, M.Si	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Evaluasi Implementasi Program Rumah Tidak Layak Huni Pada Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Bogor
46	Izzatusholekha, M. Si.	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Perencanaan Tata Ruang Wilayah Pemukiman Di Kota Tangerang Selatan
47	Lilik Sumarni, S. Sos., M. Si.	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Evaluation Efectivenes Of Parenting Support Model Implementation (Studi Deskriptif pada Guru dan Orang tua Siswa dan Siswi di Taman Kanak-kanak Lalita Bintaro dan Mutiara Hikmah Pondok Sawah Indah)
48	Lusi Andriyani, SIP., M.Si	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Militerisasi Sipil Studi Kasus Front Pembela Islam (FPI) dan Forum Komunikasi Anak Betawi (FORKABI)
49	Mawar, SIP, MAP	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Upaya Peningkatan Kualitas Manajemen Pengaduan Dalam Pelayanan Publik Di Kecamatan Cibinong Kabupaten Bogor
50	Dr. Susilahati, M.Si	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Intervensi Pengembangan Kualitas Penyelenggaraan Taman Kanak – Kanak. (Study Kasus Di Taman Kanak – Kanak Aisyiyah 4 Tebet Timur Jakarta Selatan)
51	Muhammad Khairul Anwar, S. Sos., M. Si	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Pusat di Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal RI
52	Nida Handayani., S.IP, M. Si	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Penerapan Sistem Informasi Manajemen Puskesmas Dalam Meningkatkan Pelayanan di Puskesmas Sawangan, Depok
53	Oktaviana Purnamasari, S. Sos., M. Si	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Pola Komunikasi Pada Komunitas Virtual Untuk Mendukung Orang Tua yang Memiliki Anak Dengan <i>Sprektrum Autisme</i>
54	Tria Patrianti, S. Sos., M. I. Kom	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Analisis <i>Key Messages</i> Pada <i>Government Public Realtions Campaign "Halal Tourism"</i>
55	Velda Ardia Murdiana, S.I. Kom, M. SI	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Pola Komunikasi Keluarga Pada Ayah Asi
56	Sa'diyah EL Adawiyah, S.Sos, M.Si	Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik	Strategi Komunikasi Politik Tri Rismaharani
57	Mustakim, S.K.M., M.K.M	Kedokteran Kesehatan	Analisis Hubungan Gaya Hidup, Status Gizi, Durasi Tidur, Stres dengan Kebugaran Pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Dan Kesehatan Umj Tahun 2018
58	Dr. Tria Astika Endah P., S. KM, M. KM	Kedokteran Kesehatan	Konsumsi Makanan Kudapan Lokal Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Hipertensi
59	Dra. Chairunnisa, M. Kes.	Kedokteran Kesehatan	Faktor Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Praktik Kunjungan <i>Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT)</i> Pada Pekerja Seks Komersial
60	drh., Siti Riptifah Tri Handika, M. Kes	Kedokteran Kesehatan	Analisis Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Konsumsi Produk Tembakau Non Rokok Pada Siswa SMP di Indonesia

No	Nama	Fakultas	Judul Penelitian
61	Ernyasih, S. KM., M. KM	Kedokteran Kesehatan	Analisis Aktivitas Fisik, Pola Makan dan Status Gizi Pada Putri di SMP Yayasan Pendidikan Islam
62	Fini Fajrini, S. Km, M. Km	Kedokteran Kesehatan	Analisis Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Sikap Tindak Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga di Provinsi Banten
63	Munaya Fauziah, S.KM., M. Kes.	Kedokteran Kesehatan	Alur Dampak Kebijakan KTR dalam Perspektif Ormawa di UMJ
64	Rusman Efendi, SKM, M.Si	Kedokteran Kesehatan	Gambaran Pengetahuan dan Kebutuhan Mahasiswa Terhadap Informasi Triad Krr Melalui PIK-R/M di UMJ Tahun 2018
65	Sugiatmi, S.P. M. KM	Kedokteran Kesehatan	Hubungan Pola Konsumsi dan Aktivitas Fisik dengan Tekanan Darah Remaja di Tangerang Selatan
66	Dr. Ir. Elfarisna, M.Si	Pertanian	Pemberian Pupuk Organik untuk Meningkatkan Pertumbuhan dan Produksi Kedelai
67	Erlina Rahmayuni, SP., M.P	Pertanian	Respon Tanaman Kedelai Terhadap Pemberian Pupuk Hayati Sebagai Efisiensi Penggunaan Pupuk NPK
68	Ir. Rosdiana .M.Si	Pertanian	Penggunaan Media Tanam dan Konsentrasi Kitosan Berbeda pada Pertumbuhan Semai Pisang Raja Buluh
69	Ir. Sularno, M.Si	Pertanian	Pengujian Limbah Las Karbit Terhadap Pertumbuhan Dan Produksi Cabai Keriting
70	Ir. Helfi Gustia, M.Si	Pertanian	Respon Pertumbuhan dan Produksi Tanaman Cabe ( <i>Capsium annuum</i> L.) terhadap media tanam dan pemberian pupuk cair.
71	Alvika Meta Sari, ST, MChemEng	Teknik	Pemanfaatan Limbah Ampas Tahu Sebagai Bahan Baku Roti Kaya Serat
72	Ari Wdyati Purwantiasning, S.T, MATRP	Teknik	Studi Kesesuaian Pemanfaatan Ulang Bangunan Bersejarah untuk Masyarakat Madani
73	Dedi Hantono, ST., M.T	Teknik	Kajian Transportasi Umum dan Lingkungan Binaan Berorientasi Pengguna untuk Masyarakat Sehat, Prokduktif, dan Berkelanjutan
74	Dr. Ir. Ashadi, M. Si	Teknik	Analisis Bentuk Arsitektur Masjid Bersejarah di Jakarta Kasus Studi Masjid Jami'almukarromah Kampung Bandan
75	Fadlioni, B. Eng., M.Eng	Teknik	Peningkatan Arus Dan Tegangan Keluaran Modul Surya Dengan Metode Perendaman
76	Fadwah Maghfurah, ST, M. M., M. T.	Teknik	Optimasi Alat Penyiram Tanaman Bawang Merah Menggunakan Mesin Pompa Air DC Dengan Sumber Tenaga Akumulator

No	Nama	Fakultas	Judul Penelitian
77	Gema Fitriyano ST., M. T.	Teknik	Pengaruh Suhu Proses Cetak Terhadap Karakteristik Panel Backsplash dari Pemanfaatan Botol Pet Bekas
78	Haris Isyanto, S.T., M.T.	Teknik	Amplikasi Sinat Matahari untuk Peningkatan Arus dan Tegangan Keluaran Modul Surya
79	Hasan Basri, S.T., M.T.	Teknik	Analisa Perbaikan <i>Over Heating</i> dan Pembuatan <i>Tool Adapter</i> untuk Pengukuran <i>Fan Motor Hydraulic Pressure di Engine D1 551a-6</i>
80	Ika Kurniaty, S.T., M. T.	Teknik	Pengaruh Variabel Konstrasi Pelarut Dalam Proses Hidrolisis Protein Biji Kelor
81	Ir. Bambang Setiawan, M.T.	Teknik	Pengembangan Desain Model dan Prototipe Mesin Sikat Karpet Mekanik Dengan Penggerak Motor Listrik
82	Ir. Deni Almanda, M. T.	Teknik	Perancangan Prototype Pemilah Sampah Organik dan Anorganik dengan Menggunakan Solar Panel 100 Wp Sebagai Sumber Energi Listrik Terbarukan
83	Ir. Eka Budi Prasetya, M. M.	Teknik	Pengukuran Luas Kekayaan Suber Daya Alam Permukaan Bumi Menggunakan Citra Google Earth dengan Metode Linear Vector Quantization pada Pulau Untung Jawa Kepulauan Seribu
84	Ir. Erwin Dermawan, M. Sc.	Teknik	Peningkatan Efisiensi Generator Induksi dengan Beban Kapasitif
85	Ir. Leola Dewiyani, M. E.	Teknik	Perancangan Tata Letak dan Fasilitas Hunian Rukost Berdasarkan Kebutuhan Konsumen untuk Meningkatkan Pangsa Pasar dengan Menggunakan Aspek Ergonomi
86	Ir. Lily Mauliani M.Si	Teknik	Simulasi Pemeabilitas Blok Perkoantoran Jl. Mh Thamrin untuk Akses Pengguna Fasilitas <i>Mass Rapid Transit</i> Jakarta
87	Ir. Luqmanul Hakim, M.Si	Teknik	Penilaian Persepsi Kenyamanan Termal pada Ruang dengan Void dan Taman Interior Sebagai Acuan Hunian
88	Ir. Syawaluddin, M. M., M.T.	Teknik	Analisa Perhitungan Beban Kalor <i>Air Blast Freezer (ABF)</i> Berbasis Program Mycom
89	Jumail, M. Sc.	Teknik	Analisis Sistem Informasi Menggunakan UML dan <i>Rapid Develoment</i> Untuk Pengembangan Aplikasi Trade Centre Mini Maps
90	Nelfiyanti, S.T., M. Eng	Teknik	Analisa Perbaikan Kualitas Produksi <i>Black Tea</i> Ekstrak dengan Metode Six Sigma
91	Nurvelly Rosanti, M. Kom	Teknik	Penerapan Teknologi Informasi Untuk Manajemen Persediaan Barang Dan Keuangan



No	Nama	Fakultas	Judul Penelitian
92	Popy Meilina, M. Kom	Teknik	Analisa Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Keputusan Wisatawan Terhadap Wisata Halal Menggunakan <i>Principle Component Analysis</i> (PCA)
93	Priadhana Edi Kresnha, S. Kom	Teknik	Implementasi Kuman Detection Berbasis Gerak Tubuh Untuk Efisiensi Keamanan Rumah Indoor Menggunakan CCTV dan SMS Gateway
94	Rasma, ST, MT	Teknik	Perancangan <i>Special Tool Remove And Install Hoist Cylinder</i> pada Unit <i>Dump Truck</i> HD 1500-7
95	Ratna Dewi Nur'aini ST. M. Sc	Teknik	Analisis Perilaku Pengguna Masjid Jami Al Mukarromah Kampung Bandan Jakarta
96	Renty Anugrah Mahaja Puteri S.T. M.T	Teknik	Perancangan Ulang Kemasan Cup Minuman Instan <i>Aloe Vera</i> Dengan Metode <i>Value Engineering</i>
97	Rita Dewi Risanty, M. Si.	Teknik	Apliasi Trade Center Mini Maps Menggunakan Metode <i>Floyd Warshall</i>
98	Rully Mujiastuti, S. Kom., M. M.Si	Teknik	Analisis Teknologi Inbound Maketing Pada Umkm Kelurahan Penggilingan
99	Sugiartowo, M.Kom	Teknik	Simulasi Rangkaian Kombinasional Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Sistem Digital Pada Fakultas Teknik UMJ
100	Susanti, S. Pd., M. Si	Teknik	Metode Ekstrasi Daun Kelor Untuk Perolehan Aktivitas Antioksidan Terbaik Dan Kandungan Total Flavonoid Tertinggi
101	Dr. Tri Yuni Hendrawati, ST, M.Si	Teknik	Pemetaan Bahan Baku Dan Teknologi Bahan Bakar Nabati Untuk Energi Baru Terbarukan
102	Ummul Habibah Hasyim, S.T, M. Eng	Teknik	Pemanfaatan Batok Kelapa Sebagai Bahan Komposit Peredam Suara Kendaraan Bermotor
103	Wenny Diah Rusanty, SE. MT	Teknik	Pengaruh Penambahan The Lidah Buaya ( <i>Aloe Tea</i> ) Terhadap Sifat Fitokimia Minuman Thai Tea
104	Yana Adharani, S. SI., M. Kom	Teknik	Analisis Manajemen Pengetahuan Program Studi Teknik Informatika Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta



Rektor,

Prof. Dr. H. Syaiful Bakhri, SH, MH



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### Parenting Support Communication Model Development Using Whatsapp Messenger in TK Islam Mutiara Hikmah Dan Lalita Kita Bintaro

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#### Abstract

Parenting for early childhood should be prioritized due to the importance of both physical and psychological aspects of children's growth and development. A parenting model accompanied by parents, teachers and also psychological experts will result the balance oh physical and psychological health of the children. The development of social media like WhatsApp Messenger which has not been used optimally for parenting support socialization could be mentioned as an unfortunate chance. Due to that matter, the purpose of this research, thus: to describe the existing communication flow between parents and the school of TK Islam Mutiara Hikmah dan TK Lalita Kita Bintaro, to describe the result of parenting support model development in the teachers' and parents' behavior, and to find supporting and challenging factors to the communication development of the parenting model support that uses the WhatsApp Messenger. Methodology used in this research is descriptive methodology by the qualitative approach. Furthermore, the informants are invited by purposive and accidental methods. The informants consisted of two educators at TK Mutiara Hikmah, two psychologists from both schools, two educators at TK Lalita Kita Bintaro, eight students' guardians from TK Mutiara Hikmah and nine students' guardians from TK Lalita kita Bintaro. Data collection is conducted by doing in-depth interviews, documentations, and observation. The data analysis technique is conducted by using qualitative analytical method and descriptive method periodically since the beginning of data collection to the end of the research. To create the meaning of concluded data, researchers did the data analysis and the interpretation. The validity of data is tested by implementing source triangulation. Research output is to develop the communication model of parenting support by using WhatsApp Messenger. Theoretical basis used in this research is Osgood and Schramm's Circular Communication Model. This model of communication is laid on the understanding that communication is conducted by two sides. Osgood explains that communication exists circularly rather than in linear way. The research is done for 6 months from January 25–July 25 2018. The results show: 1. The description of communication flow between teachers and parents has not been carried out in significant way since there are many parents working. Thus, the researchers tried to develop the communication model for parenting support by using WhatsApp Messenger to ease the more interactive communication for working parents. Furthermore, the use of social media could also ease the delivery of parenting support materials such as, curriculums, school's subjects, and the announcements so that more dynamical communications with feedback can exist. 2. The result of parenting support model development is the coordination of the parenting support program can be done easier and optimally for those who already have the WhatsApp Messenger account. The delivery of materials and discussions via WhatsApp Messenger gives solution for parenting support problem. Significant results are as follow: a. Parents got helped by sharing activities via WhatsApp Messenger, b. Those materials shared via WhatsApp made children more independent and easier to control the psychological development, c. Children get braver at school and hyperactive children get calmer, d. Facilitating the problem solving process, e. Changing of children's behavior such as, communication skills, concern feelings, and getting more method of learning and playing based on the ages, f. Raising concern for parents about all aspects of children's

growth and development, g. Giving more knowledge of parenting to parents by visualizing it through videos and variative tutorials. Supporting and challenging factors to the development of communication model via WhatsApp Messenger are as follow: internet connection service, financial problem of parents to provide the facilities and phycologists, schools' poor facilities and infrastructures, and poor parents' role since they are working are the challenging factors. While supporting factors are parents' concern, internet connection, dynamic discussion between parents and teachers so that parents could easily implement the materials at home, and facilities provided by school, teachers' concerns to children's psychological development. Communication flow between parents and teachers has not been conducted optimally even though WhatsApp Messenger was already used by them, this model is positively reacted by the school and parents, and also, the benefits are considered directly. Furthermore, significant factors for the success of this model is human resources, facilities and infrastructure, and financial problems.

**Key words:** communication model, parenting support, whatsapp messenger

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## Introduction

The understanding of exchanging information is not limited by place and time anymore or, by the meeting of information sender and accessor in one same place and time. All of those have high possibility to happen since the development of communication technology is rapidly sped up. This thing becomes undoubted due to the more dynamical humans' needs. These dynamics is the reflection of humans' very complex dimension. One of them is that human as social animal who use media to establish the social relations (Suharsimi, 2017).

New media and technology have given us new tools and ways to gain information and ideas, interact with friends and foreigners, and to learn about the world, our identities and the future (Gamble, 2005 in Nursalim, 2017). Millions of people now are interacting through what is called cyberspace that is a world connected by mobile phones and the internet. By using the 'new' media, social media is introduced. Social media became one of the most important media since its presence that gives massive change into the process of sending messages. Nowadays, people are commonly using internet and social media to communicate (Nursalim, 2017).

Social media has positive functions, those are; a) to give information about events and the condition of the society; to ease the creation of innovation, adaption and progress, b) to give explaining and interpreting information, to comment the meaning of events and information; to create consensus by socializing, c) to give information related to continuation including the increasing and preservation of values, d) to entertain in order to ease social tension and to become a relaxation facility, e) to mobilize society in political and developmental field (McQuil, 1996 in Nursalim, 2017).

The amount of internet user in Indonesia during 2016 is 132.3 million users or about %51.5 out of the total of Indonesian population that is 256.2 million people (APJII, 2016 in Fernando, 2017).

Meanwhile, the role position of family as the smallest unit in the society has prior and main responsibility in maintaining children's growth dan development. A child will grow and develop optimally if the basic needs that become the child's rights can be fulfilled. Meanwhile the basic needs of children are physical needs (such as food and clothing) and psychological needs (such as, support, attention and affection) (Rohinah, 2016). The role of family in educating children gives positive impression to the development indirectly, one of the results is seriousness in learning activities besides showing off the better and balanced behaviors (Hayati and Mamat, 2016).

Thus, there are a big amount of negative impacts of the communication and information development which has changed the order of humans' life, making it far from local values caused by the inability to control the content of internet, in this case, social media. It is the time for parents to get involve directly in parenting not only leaving educating responsibilities to teachers at school. Social media is proven

significantly as communication tool which should be utilize as dialogic educating facility between teachers and parents to educate the children especially early aged – children.

Amini and Prastito (2013) said that to optimize the meeting of parents and teachers in educating the children it is needed a tool to facilitate the parenting program from different place and time. The characteristics owned by social media should help parents and teachers to connect each other by creating a group via social media account. It is shown that Whatsapp Messenger is easily accessible by the users to communicate mutually or discuss about the education or learning programs at school.

## **Methodology**

The methodology used in this research is descriptive qualitative that is implemented by creating a discussion group (focus discussion group) using social media account, that is, Whatsapp Messenger. Whatsapp Messenger is completed by media sharing features that allow teachers to send materials or information about happening activities or future activities at school. Furthermore, it is easily accessible by the parents.

Data analysis is conducted at the same time, that is by the collecting of raw data, for example, interviews, observation and literature review. In this stage, it was needed tools like voice recorder, camera and others. The data is recorded the way it is. It is not allowed to mix it with opinions or researchers' attitudes.

Data transcripts are also described as they were recorded in the interviews. Meanwhile triangulation is a rechecked finding by using validity checking techniques and extending research time by using triangulation technique. Triangulation that is used here is the source triangulation that is interviewing variative sources until the result is reaching the saturation point.

Premiere data source is gained by doing observation and interviews. Observation used by the researchers is open observation where researchers explaining openly to the sources that the researches is in the middle of conducting research. Therefore, the parties being dragged into the research know all the process since the beginning until the end of the research.

Secondary data source is gained by literature study and documentation study. The results of literature study are gained from different references such as textbook or scientific journals. Meanwhile the documentation study is gained from the official documents related to the matters of the research.

## ***Population and Sample***

The object in this research is the Implementation of Parenting Support Program at the School of TK Mutiara Hikmah and TK Lalita Bintaro in Ciputat. The information is gained by doing purposive sampling, that is a method to determine the samples based on certain characters related to the needs. To determine the informants in qualitative research is to get key informants based on the research focus. While, secondary informants are used as alternative way for researchers who could not determine participants directly. In this research, the informants are all parties involving in the Effectivity of Parenting Program Implementation at those two kindergartens. The key informants are the headmasters, teachers and students' guardians. The population of this research are parents having children under 5 years old who are included into Early Childhood Education Program (ECEP). In this research, researchers used accidental sampling that is based on findings by chance. Those are parents having children included in ECEP who already understand the technology of social media.

## **Results and Discussion**

### ***Communication Flow and the Result of Parenting Support Communication Model Development by Using WhatsApp Messenger***

The existing communication flow held by the schools was conducted by discussion and parents meeting, the usage of social media and phone is only as general informing tool. It was not used for materials delivery related to parenting support. The interviews showed that the communication flow between teachers and parents has not been conducted optimally. Nevertheless, the schools tried to hold meetings or discussions directly to talk with parents. Thus, researchers develop a method in communication model using social media that is WhatsApp Messenger. It is familiar to be used for communication between teachers and the parents. However, this development is wished to increase the utilization optimally.

The benefits of social media is not only for discussing problem solving, but also to share information related to socialization and updated parenting education by all the teaching staffs.

The materials about parenting methods shared in via social media, especially the solution recommended by psychologists in this case, help the accompaniment for children if they face difficulties to socialize and to adapt with the environment. That method helps parents to stimulate the children behaviors directly at home. It is show by variety of progress such as, more independent children; dressing up by him/herself; eating by him/herself; and the most important thing is children is not afraid to spent their days at school. Psychological aspects in educating children is important too since in early age children pass the stage of introduction and learning.

According to Henderson and Mapp (200) in Amini and Prastito (2013), it is proven that parents' engagement in educating children is linear to children's achievements, behaviors, cultures, ages and the school's quality. In achieving, the influence of parent's engagements are as follows: (1) when parents get engaged-without seeing socio-economic situation and status, background, race, or education-children tend to be having more achievements, (2) children will be more helpful to parents at home, and presence at school is higher. (3) achievements of children form needy family is higher, it is also getting higher to the standard of middle-class family, (4) children most likely to have decreasing of achievements if parents do not get engaged in school activities or relations with teachers.

The understanding of children's development is an important factor that parents should have to optimize the potential children. Catron and Allen (1999) in Hayati (2011), said that there are six aspects of children's development, those are, personal concern, emotional health, socialization, communication, cognition and motoric skills. The understanding towards children's developments can be concluded as cognitive aspects or intellectuals, physical-motoric, language, socioemotional, and moral values.

Epstein (1995) in Amini and Prastito (2013) identified six types of parents' involvement and strategy that teachers can do to develop cooperation with parents. They are *parenting, communicating, volunteering, learning at home, decision making, and collaborating with community*.

If these six strategies being implemented to the context of TK Mutiara Hikmah and TK Kita Lalita Bintaro, it is to develop the cooperation between school and parents. Firstly, *parenting*; introduces the parenting program and accompaniment to the children fitting the needs of the children based on the psychological aspects and understanding ability. Secondly, *communicating*; by using alternate communicative media that is social media so that communication between school and parents could be conducted dialogically and there would be direct feedback, so that harmonic communication can create emotional bonding.

Thirdly, *volunteering*, that is teacher and parents get engage into the communication without any force from any parties. The next strategy is *learning at home*, that is, giving support to the children and implement the education into behaviors or doing daily activities. After that is *decision making*, that is, training the children to be braver in making decision or taking choice so that children will be more confident. The sixth is *collaborating with community*, that is, parents can introduce environments to their children and teach how they should behave to those environments. Besides, parents can show children how to appreciate their own selves by being positive to others, and having empathies.

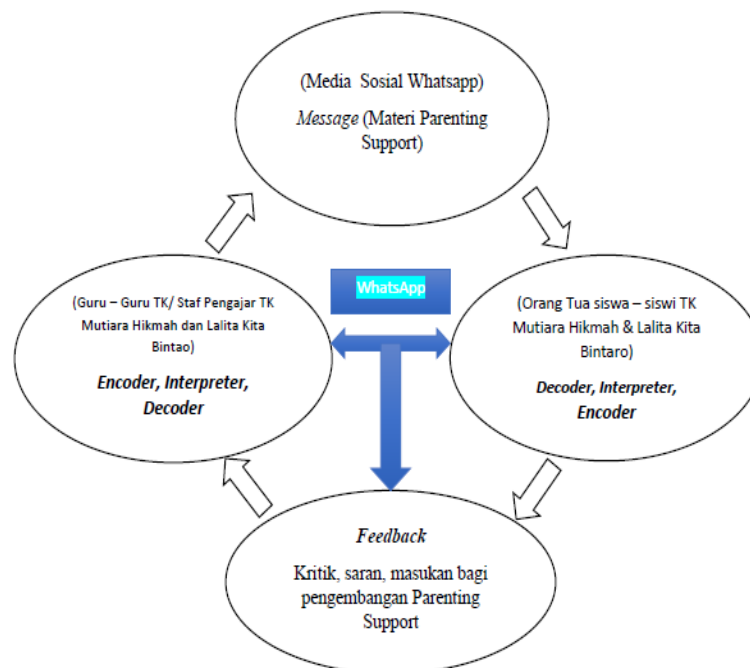
Some of ECEP (Early Childhood Education Program) based on family can be taken by the schools. One of them is periodically supported parenting class. Parenting class can be defined as a communication platform for parents or family to share information and knowledge in educating 0-6 years old children. The aim is to rise the awareness, knowledge, attitude and skills of parents to operate the ECEP in the family environments.

The types of parenting class activities are: sharing opinions, workshop, simulation, or learning certain skills. This kind of parenting class should be started by analyzing the needs including: the understanding of parents about children, parents' expectation to their children, parenting at home, children's nursing at home, nutritious feeding at home, education simulation and children protection (Dit. PAUD, 2012).

The material delivery by the schools should be procedural including started by collecting issues based on parents' claims. This kind of *problem solving* should involve psychologists as expert parties in the field. After the issues are identified well, parents could be invited. The meetings will be held in every beginning of academic year. Other time can be added to socialize the program.

Social media is understood as a group of online media, divided into 5 characteristics: (1) Participations. Social media encourages contributions and feedback (Suyuti in Arsyad, 2011). (2) Openness. Social media is open to feedback and participation, encouraging voting, comment and information sharing. (3) Conversation. Not like traditional media, social media allows us communicate mutually. (4) Community. Social media allows us to create community quickly and effectively communicate. (5) Connectivity. Social media uses link into other sites, resources and people inside it (Lester Voit in Sindang, 2014).

One of benefits in using Technology and Information tools to access social media is the ability to interact and share. Users are challenged to allocate times and energy to realize those things (Selwyn, 2009 in Sukmana 2016). If we implement into the analysis by using the theory above it will show that WhatsApp as one of media choices to connect parents and teachers in parenting program, it is because of its characteristics.



(Mulyana, 2002, Hal 141)

Figure 1. Parenting Support Communication Model by Using WhatsApp Messenger in TK Islam Mutiara Hikmah and Lalita Kita Bintaro.

In the message of implementation of Circular Communication Model by Osgood and Schramm, parenting support has resulted an interpersonal and dialogic communication flow simultaneously. In this case, teachers and parents are the communicators that encode messages and information in the form of news, materials and discussions to find solution. The media is social media, that is WhatsApp. It is implemented to the parents as the persons who decode the messages and information. They will respond and give feedback in the form of critics, suggestion and other contributions.

## Conclusion

Description of communication flow between parents and teachers in TK Mutiara Hikmah and TK Lalita Kita Bintaro has not been done significantly since there are a lot of working parents. Teachers already invite parents for meeting. Communications are also using WhatsApp Messenger. But this research is wished to have the development to the model of communication so that the utilization of the social media is optimal.

It is realized that the result of this model development is the well-coordinated programs for parenting. The social media is also easier to be used so that parents can access the materials quickly. Parents skills and knowledge about parenting is updated by this kind of communication.

Significant results are as follow: a. Parents got helped by sharing activities via WhatsApp Messenger, b. Those materials shared via WhatsApp made children more independent and easier to control the psychological development, c. Children get braver at school and hyperactive children get calmer, d. Facilitating the problem solving process, e. Changing of children's behavior such as, communication skills, concern feelings, and getting more method of learning and playing based on the ages, f. Raising concern for parents about all aspects of children's growth and development, g. Giving more knowledge of parenting to parents by visualizing it through videos and variative tutorials.

Supporting and challenging factors to the development of communication model via WhatsApp Messenger are as follow: internet connection service, financial problem of parents to provide the facilities and phycologists, schools' poor facilities and infrastructures, and poor parents' role since they are working are the challenging factors. While supporting factors are parents' concern, internet connection, dynamic discussion between parents and teachers so that parents could easily implement the materials at home, and facilities provided by school, teachers' concerns to children's psychological development.

Based on the findings in the field, researchers want to deliver these recommendations to both schools:

- i. Awareness and understanding is needed by parents to complete their roles for maintaining children's growth and development so that it is not only school's task.
- ii. Providing facilities and infrastructures.
- iii. The optimization of social media usages.
- iv. Human resources especially teachers should have better knowledge about parentings.
- v. Media literation is a significant factor for using social media. It is important to socialize how to use the social media carefully and for education purposes only. Workshop and training can be done periodically.

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