



CONFERENCE PROCEEDING

4th APTIK International Conference

Bridging the Gap:
Innovations for Poverty Alleviation
& Environmental Sustainability

Surabaya, 21-22 November 2025



asuransi
sinarmas

*Ladang
Lima*

SEVIMA

Welcoming Remarks

This conference is a witness to the enduring commitment of the Asosiasi Perguruan Tinggi Katolik (APTİK) to social justice and the well-being of our common home. Our theme, **"Bridging the Gap: Innovations for Poverty Alleviation and Environmental Sustainability"**, directly confronts the most urgent dilemma of our era, the intrinsic link between poverty and environmental degradation.

The challenges we face are compounded by the post-pandemic crisis, where short-term economic recovery often risks ignoring long-term ecological consequences. As a result, the most vulnerable—the poor—suffer the most, caught in a cycle where survival demands resource exploitation, yet environmental decline impedes development.

Our Collaborative Purpose

We believe that innovation—whether it is technical, economic, or policy-based—is the key to bridging the gap between our social and ecological agendas.

Our goals for this conference are clear. We aim to have a robust exchange of ideas, research findings, and best practices in poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability, to build strong communication networks across disciplines and institutions, also to encourage collaborative research that generates transformative solutions for poverty and the environment.

May this conference be a space for fruitful dialogue and the forging of partnerships that lead to meaningful, innovative change. Let us commit to building a synergistic development model that lifts our communities out of poverty without compromising the sustainability of our planet.

Thank you and welcome to the 4th APTİK International Conference!

Sincerely,
Conference Committee

Table of Contents

Welcoming Remarks.....	1
Table of Contents.....	2
About APTIK.....	3
4th APTIK	
International Conference.....	4
Keynote Speakers.....	5
Committee.....	6–8
Rundowns.....	9–10
Presentation Schedule.....	11–18
Abstracts Proceeding.....	19–55

About APTIK

Asosiasi Perguruan Tinggi Katolik (APTIK): 41 Years of Excellence

The Asosiasi Perguruan Tinggi Katolik (APTIK), or the Association of Catholic Higher Education Institutions, is a collaborative body for the foundations and management of Catholic universities across Indonesia. Established on 24 February 1984, APTIK has been dedicated for over four decades to enhancing the quality and competitiveness of Catholic higher education.

APTIK was founded by four major Catholic universities: Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya, Jakarta; Universitas Katolik Parahyangan, Bandung; Universitas Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta; and Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala Surabaya, Surabaya. Since then the association has grown substantially, welcoming new members over the years, including Unika Soegijapranata, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Unika Widya Mandira Kupang, and Unika Santo Thomas Medan in its early years. Currently, the association includes 24 foundations representing 25 higher education institutions.

The Vision is to be an association that initiates, maintains, and enhances collaboration among its members to ensure that Catholic HEIs are superior in quality and competitiveness nationally and internationally, while remaining committed to Christian values.

The Mission guides this contribution through specific values and actions:

- Promoting Tridharma Excellence: APTIK develops cooperation among all members to improve the Tridharma activities, upholding the core values of Excellence, Transparency, Solidarity, and especially the Option for the Poor.
- Strengthening Resources: It assists members in improving and perfecting the facilities and infrastructure needed to execute the Tridharma.
- Sustaining Identity: APTIK helps its members achieve sustainability, discover their unique characteristics, and maintain their strengths.
- Fostering Global Partnership: It develops cooperation with other national and international institutions to support its vision.
- Upholding Christian Spirit: APTIK ensures its member HEIs embody a Christian spirit, promoting love, multiculturalism, patriotism, discipline, justice, and a strong attention to the poor (option for the poor).

APTIK plays a crucial role in developing the quality of higher education in Indonesia and ensuring its members contribute meaningfully to society with an ethical and compassionate foundation.

4th APTIK International Conference

BACKGROUND

The 4th APTIK International Conference in 2025 is hosted by three APTIK members in Surabaya: Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala Surabaya, Universitas Katolik Darma Cendika, and STIKES Katolik St. Vincentius a Paulo. The conference takes place on 21-22 November 2025 at the Widya Mandala Hall, Surabaya.

This conference is motivated by the increasingly urgent global issue of the interconnectedness between poverty and environmental sustainability. A recurring dilemma in this context is the tendency of most countries to focus on short-term economic recovery, often resulting in policies that ignore environmental impacts. In this dynamic, poor communities are the most vulnerable. They are not only the primary victims of environmental damage but are also often forced to exploit natural resources simply to survive. This creates a clear gap between social and ecological agendas.

AIMS

In response to this challenge and as a commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the spirit of *Laudato Si'*, the conference conveys the theme:

"Bridging the Gap: Innovations for Poverty Alleviation and Environmental Sustainability"

The conference aims to be an interdisciplinary scientific dialogue forum for designing transformative solutions. It is our belief that innovation—whether in the form of new technologies, green economic models, or inclusive public policies—is key to bridging the gap. Academic innovation is expected to drive a synergistic development model that lifts communities out of poverty without sacrificing the sustainability of life on earth for future generations.

The conference targets 100 participants, including researchers and students from the higher education institutions belonging to APTIK and the Association of Southeast and East Asian Catholic Colleges and Universities (ASEACCU).

Keynote Speakers

The conference features four distinguished speakers:

- **Prof. Ir. Suryadi Ismadji, Ph.D.** (World's Top 2% Scientists 2024, Professor at Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala Surabaya (UKWMS), Indonesia). He will discuss the strategy of "Building International Research Group" in addressing the intersection of innovation, poverty, and environmental sustainability. His presentation highlights how collaborative research networks can be leveraged to generate and implement effective solutions that tackle both social and ecological issues.
- **Prof. Jhy Chern-Liu, Ph.D** (Director of Taiwan-Indonesia STIC, Professor at the National Taiwan University of Science and Technology (NTUST), Taiwan). Prof. Liu is scheduled to present on "Technological Innovations for Environmental Sustainability". His insights focuses on the role of advanced technology and scientific breakthroughs in developing environmentally sound practices and achieving long-term ecological balance.
- **Dr. Jovi C. Dacanay** (Program Director, Ph.D. in Business Economics Program, University of Asia and the Pacific (UA&P), Philippines). Dr. Dacanay will address the moral responsibilities of academia with her talk on "Ethical Imperative: Roles of University/Academia in Addressing Systemic Poverty and Inequality". Her session explores the ethical duties of universities to actively engage in solving deep-rooted social problems, particularly the challenge of systemic poverty and inequality.
- **Prof. Dr. Lim Tong Ming** (Director, Centre for Business Incubation and Entrepreneurial Ventures, Tunku Abdul Rahman University of Management and Technology (TARUMT), Malaysia). His presentation, "University and Industry Cooperation (R&D Networks)", focuses on the practical mechanisms for turning academic research into real-world impact. He discusses how fostering robust R&D networks between universities and industry can accelerate the deployment of innovations for social and environmental good.



Committee

STEERING COMMITTEE

Prof. Dr. dr. Yuda Turana, Sp.S(K).
Prof. Dr. Ir. Henky Muljana, S.T., M.Eng.
apt. Sumi Wijaya, S.Si., Ph.D.
Adrian Adiredjo, S.T.L., M.A., S.Th.D.
Arief Widya Prasetya, M.Kep., Ners
Augustinus Widyaputranto, M.Si.
Wenny Irawaty, ST., MT., Ph.D., IPM., ASEAN Eng.
Prof. Dr. Maria Widyastuti, M.M
Anastasia Putu Martha A., SST.Ft., M.Kes

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Chairperson

Dr. Wahyudi Wibowo, S.T., M.M.

Vice Chairperson

Ir. Dian Retno Sari Dewi, S.T., M.T., Ph.D., IPM.

Secretary

Yulika Rosita Agrippina, S.M., MIB.

Secretariat

Anastasia Nelladia Cendra, S.Pd., M.Pd.
Vivian Angelina S. W., S.Ak., M.Ak.
Nyana Vaddhano, S.Bns., MM.
Gabriella Ciciliana Ratmawati
Sherly Setiani
Maria Priscilia Riwu

Committee

Editorial

Vincentius Widya Iswara, S.S., M.A.
Dr. Ir. Christian Julius Wijaya, S.T., M.T., IPP.Ir.
Andrew Febrian Miyata, S.T., M.Sc
Stefanus Redhitya Istiawan, S.IIP.
Bernardus Aris Ferdinan, S.S., M.M.
Monica Dwi Larasati, A.Md.Kep

Reviewer

Ir. Aning Ayucitra, ST, M.Eng Sc, PhD, IPM, ASEAN Eng
Dr. JC. Shanti, M.Si., Ak., CA
Agnes Maria Sumargi, M.Psych., Ph.D, Psikolog
Dr. rer. nat. Ign. Radix Astadi Praptono Jati, S.TP., MP.
Dr. Ir. Ignatius Jaka Mulyana, STP., MT., CIOMP., IPM., ASEAN Eng.
Ir. Devi Dwi Purwanto, S.Kom., M.Kom.
Dr. Lilik Indrawati, S.E., M.M.
Prof. RD. Dr. Yustinus Budi Hermanto, MM
Anastasia Putu Martha Anggarani, SSt.Ft., M.Kes
Gabriel Wanda Sinawang, M.Kep., Ners

Treasurer

Agatha Liney Simamora, SM., MBA.
Aurellia Vania Wijaya, S.Ak., M.Ak.
Agustina Aji Ayuningtyas, A.Md.

Committee

Event Organizer

Dr. Ir. Ivan Gunawan, S.T., MMT., CSCM., IPM., ASEAN Eng.

Ir. Luh Juni Asrini, M.Si., Ph.D.

Ir. Dian Trihastuti, ST., M.Eng., Ph.D., CSCM., IPM.

Theresia Intan Putri Hartiana S.I.Kom., M.I.Kom

Dr. Ir. Lusia Permata Sari Hartanti, ST, M,Eng, CIOMP, IPMm, ASEAN.Eng

Dr. Fransisca Dessi Christanti, M.Si.

Eli Prasetyo, M.Psi., Psikolog

Drs. Antonius Teguh Priyono

Heribertus Bambang Triharyono, S.E.

Frederick Ivan Joe

Eugenia Chresentia Pangemanan

Gaudens Dillalino Pambut, S.I.Kom

Anggi Jogi H., S.Sos

Consumption & Meals

Dra. Ir. Adriana Anteng Anggorowati, M.Si., IPU.

Maria Margaretha Novi Armayanti, A.Md.

Veronika Desi Adriarni, S.Sos.

Enny Suprihatin, S.Sos. M.A.

M. M. Cahyo Dwi Ningsih, S.E.

Documentation & Media Relation

Arie Julia Cristy, S.I.Kom.

Monica Florencia, S.I.Kom.

Sastra Dinar Bayu Sasmita, S.Bns.

Febby Glory Kurnia

Jimmi Tegariato, S.Kom.

RUNDOWNS

Friday, November 21, 2025

Time (GMT+7)	Agenda	Rooms
07.30 - 08.30	Registration	Widya Manggala
08.30 - 08.35	Traditional Dance Performance by Student of Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University	
08.35 - 08.50	Opening by Master of Ceremony	
	Opening prayer	
	National Anthem of Indonesia	
	Hymne Widya Mandala	
08.50 - 09.00	Speech by the Chair of APTIK International Conference (Dr. Wahyudi Wibowo)	
09.00 - 09.05	Welcoming speech by the Chair of APTIK (Prof. Dr. dr. Yuda Turana, Sp.S(K.))	
09.05 - 09.10	Opening speech by the Rector of Widya Mandala (Apt. Sumi Wijaya, Ph.D.)	
09.10 - 09.15	Photo Session	
09.15 - 10.20	Keynote Speakers Session (Prof. Suryadi Ismadji; Prof. Jhy Cern-Liu; Moderator: Ir. Maria Yuliana, Ph.D.)	
10.20 - 10.30	Traditional Song	
10.30 - 11.25	Keynote Speakers Session (Dr. Jovi C. Dacanay; Prof. Lim Tong Ming; Moderator: Deatri Arumsari Agung SM., M.Sc)	
11.25 - 11.35	Sinarماس Session	
11.35 - 11.40	Token of Appreciation & Photo	
11.40 - 13.00	Lunch Break	
13.00 - 14.30	Presentations	Wisesa, Chandra, Kirana, Paramita
14.30 - 15.00	Coffee Break II	
15.00 - 16.10	Presentations	
16.10 -	End of Day 1	

RUNDOWNS

Saturday, November 22, 2025

Time (GMT+7)	Agenda	Rooms
07.30 - 08.30	Registration	7th Floor
08.30 - 10.00	Presentations	7th Floor
10.00 - 10.30	Coffee Break I	7th Floor
10.30 - 11.30	Presentations	7th Floor
11.45 - 12.00	Awarding Best Presenter	East Theatre
12.00 - 12.10	Closing Remarks and Prayer (Sr. Lusia Dwi Sri Wahyuni, SSpS)	East Theatre
12.10 - 12.15	Photo Session	East Theatre
12.15 - 12.20	Closing by MC	East Theatre
12.20 - 13.00	Lunch Break - End of Conference	East Theatre

PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

RUNDOWNS

DAY 1 – SOCIAL HUMANITIES (Room 1)

Class/ moderator	Time	Code	Title	Presenter
Dr. Fransisca Dessi Christanti, M.Si	13.00-13.05		OPENING	Moderator
	13.05-13.17	309	PERAN KEPEMIMPINAN KEBERLANJUTAN TERHADAP KEBERLANJUTAN ORGANISASIONAL MELELUI KOMPETENSI SDM DAN KEMITRAAN SEKOLAH-MASYARAKAT	Yuliana Sri Purbiyati
	13.17-13.29	GK01	PENALARAN DALAM PARADIGMA DEVIASI GENDER DITINJAU DARI PERSPEKTIF FILSAFAT TIMUR DAN PSIKOLOGI	David Ary Wicaksono
	13.29-13.41	327	PERSETUJUAN LINGKUNGAN SEBAGAI PENYEDERHANAAN PERIZINAN BERUSAHA BERBASIS RISIKO DI INDONESIA	Martika Dini Syaputri
	13.41-13.48		Q&A	Moderator
	13.48-14.00	GK02	ENHANCING FEEDBACK LITERACY: A CHATGPT-POWERED APPROACH TO AN ENGLISH CONVERSATION CLASS	Johanes Leonardi Taloko, Imelda Gozali
	14.00-14.12	396	CONFLICT RESOLUTION STRATEGIES IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGING ADULTS WITH TYPE A PERSONALITY	Tan Jessica Florencia
	14.12-14.24	GK03	DARI DEWA MENJADI PAHLAWAN BUDAYA POPULER: ANALISIS NARATIF DESAKRALISASI DALAM SERIAL TELEVISI PERCY JACKSON AND THE OLYMPIANS DAN FILM SHAZAM! FURY OF THE GODS	Christopher Chandra
	14.24-14.30		Q&A	Moderator
	14.30-15.00		BREAK	
	15.00-15.12	313	IDENTITAS KEPENDUDUKAN, STIGMA, DAN HAK KESEJAHTERAAN SOSIAL TRANSPUAN: HAMBATAN STRUKTURAL, KULTURAL DAN ADMINISTRATIF DI INDONESIA	Wahyu Krisnanto
	15.12-15.24	GK04	PENGEMBANGAN PEMBELAJARAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP BERBASIS FILSAFAT DAN SAINS MELALUI "ENVIRONMENTAL GAMES"	Datu Hendrawan
	15.24-15.36	338	EMPOWERING MSMES THROUGH AI, DIGITALIZATION, AND HUMAN CAPITAL: PATHWAYS TO SUSTAINABLE PERFORMANCE IN EAST SURABAYA	Stanislaus Adnanto Mastan
	15.36-15.48	GK05	STRATEGI KOMUNIKASI DAN PROMOSI DIGITAL UNTUK LELE ASAP MORANGKU DAN SAMBEL PECEL BU PARIYEM DI MADIUN: PELATIHAN OPTIMALISASI PENGELOLAAN MEDIA SOSIAL	Diyah Tulipa, Sandi Lenandi S.L.
	15.48-16.00	335	MODELING THE ROLE OF COOPERATIVE VALUES IN TRANSLATING FAMILY AND CONFORMITY NORMS INTO SME BUSINESS ORIENTATION	Ignasius Heri Satrya Wangsa
	16.00-16.10		Q&A + CLOSING	Moderator

Presentation time is 12 minutes per presenter. The Q&A session will be held after 3-4 presenters, with 5-6 minutes allocated for each Q&A session

RUNDOWNS

DAY 1 – HEALTH SCIENCES (Room 2)

Class/ moderator	Time	Code	Title	Presenter
Raditya Kurniawan Djoar, MS., Ners	13.00-13.05		OPENING	Moderator
	13.05-13.17	399	THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS LIVING ALONE IN SURABAYAI	Jessylin Valencia Rahardjo
	13.17-13.29	GK06	PENGEMBANGAN DAYA ANTIBAKTERI CUTIBACTERIUM ACNE DARI EKSTRAK KENTAL JERUK PURUT DENGAN METODE FERMENTASI RAGI TEMPE	Shinta Marito
	13.29-13.41	343	COMPARISON OF FASTER R-CNN, RESNET-50 FASTER R-CNN, YOLOV8, AND YOLOV11 METHODS FOR FOREST FIRE DETECTION IN UAV IMAGERY	Yosefina Finsensia Riti
	13.41-13.48		Q&A	Moderator
	13.48-14.00	GK07	MENGEMBANGKAN KETERAMPILAN SOSIAL REMAJA: LANGKAH PREVENTIF MENANGGULANGI PERUNDUNGAN SECARA VERBAL MELALUI BOOKLET PADA SISWA SMP NEGERI DI SURABAYA TIMUR	Eli Prasetyo, Dicky Susilo, Made Dharmawan Rama Adhyatma
	14.00-14.12	360	EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL EDUCATION ON THE PREVENTION OF NON-SUICIDAL SELF-INJURY (NSSI) BEHAVIOR	Enjel Eva Tulandi
	14.12-14.24	GK08	GUM BIJI DURIAN DAN KITOSAN SEBAGAI KOMPLEKS POLIELEKTROLIT PH RESPONSIF PELEPASAN OBAT HIDROFOBİK	Keziah J.I.
	14.24-14.30		Q&A	Moderator
	14.30-15.00		BREAK	
	15.00-15.12	383	HEALTH COACHING SEBAGAI STRATEGI PENINGKATAN PERILAKU HIDUP SEHAT PADA PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE	Vina Putri Patandung
	15.12-15.24	GK09	PENDIDIKAN KESEHATAN TENTANG CHAIR EXERCISE UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMANDIRIAN DAN KESEJAHTERAAN LANJUT USIA DI GEREJA ST. VINCENTIUS A PAULO	Maria Theresia Arie Lilyana
	15.24-15.36	389	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DURATION OF ILLNESS AND SELF-MANAGEMENT TOWARDS GLYCEMIC CONTROL PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS AT HOSPITAL X, JAKARTA	Dewi Prabawati
	15.36-15.48	GK10	PENGARUH INULIN-MCT-GLUKOMANAN TERHADAP EKSPRESI LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE BINDING PROTEIN (LBP) DAN RESEPTOR ASAM LEMAK CD 36 PADA HEPAR MENCIT OBESITAS YANG DIINDUKSI DIET TINGGI LEMAK TINGGI SUKROSA DENGAN METODE RT-PCR	Bernadette Dian Novita
	15.48-16.00	334	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEUROTICISM TRAITS AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN ADOLESCENTS	Rivaldo Sandiagio Mawu
	16.00-16.10		Q&A + CLOSING	Moderator

Presentation time is 12 minutes per presenter. The Q&A session will be held after 3-4 presenters, with 5-6 minutes allocated for each Q&A session

RUNDOWNS

DAY 1 – ENGINEERING (Room 3)

Class/ moderator	Time	Code	Title	Presenter
Ir. Sandy Budi Hartono, S.T., M.Phil., Ph.D., IPM.	13.00-13.05		OPENING	Moderator
	13.05-13.17	320	IMPROVING MOBILENETV3 ACCURACY IN SIGN LANGUAGE ALPHABET CLASSIFICATION THROUGH BACKGROUND MASKIN	Ryan Putranda Kristianto
	13.17-13.29	GK11	PEMANFAATAN LILIN LEBAH (BEESWAX) UNTUK PENGEMBANGAN KOMPOSIT SMART EDIBLE FILM KEMASAN PANGAN	Ignasius Radix Astadi P.J.
	13.29-13.41	345	UNSTRUCTURED PDF PARSING AND SEMANTIC CHUNKING INTEGRATION IN RAG FOR SERMON SUMMARIZATION IN THREE-COLUMN PDF FORMAT	Yulia Wahyuningsih
	13.41-13.48		Q&A	Moderator
	13.48-14.00	GK12	EVALUASI BIOAKTIVITAS PRODUK BIJI SORGUM YANG DIFERMENTASI DENGAN MONASCUS PURPUREUS	Ignatius Srianta
	14.00-14.12	344	MODELLING AND OPTIMIZATION OF A 16-STAGE CSTR HYDROLYSER FOR UREA DECOMPOSITION IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT	Muhamad Afandi
	14.12-14.24	GK13	INOVASI TEKNOLOGI PEMBESARAN DAN PENGATURAN LINGKUNGAN AKUAKULTUR KEPITING BAKAU YANG BERNILAI EKONOMIS BERBASIS SISTEM TENAGA SURYA	Ery Susiany Retnoningtyas, Yosefa Ruvinda Ayu Krisanti, Sasrio Resi Valen
	14.24-14.30		Q&A	Moderator
	14.30-15.00		BREAK	
	15.00-15.12	329	DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF A 2 DOF PLANAR ROBOTIC ARM BASED ON PLC-ESP32 HYBRID CONTROL FOR INVERSE KINEMATIC PRACTICE	Dian Artanto
	15.12-15.24	GK14	PENDAMPINGAN PENGOLAHAN NANAS UNTUK PENINGKATAN SOSIAL EKONOMI UMAT KEUSKUPAN PALANGKA RAYA	Rachel Meiliawati
	15.24-15.36	361	RANCANG BANGUN SISTEM RANGKAIAN ELEKTRONIK UNTUK KAPEL DAN IBADAH ROSARIO	Lianly Rompis
	15.36-15.48	GK15	PELATIHAN STEM UNTUK MENINGKATKAN MINAT PESERTA DIDIK SMA DALAM MEMILIH STUDI DAN KARIR BIDANG STEM	Tri Lestari
	15.48-16.00	368	FROM FOOD WASTE TO FOOD SECURITY: STRENGTHENING AWARENESS THROUGH DOOR-TO-DOOR 3R EDUCATION AND COLLABORATION	Jenny Novianti Muliarahayu Tan-Soetedjo
	16.00-16.10		Q&A + CLOSING	Moderator

Presentation time is 12 minutes per presenter. The Q&A session will be held after 3-4 presenters, with 5-6 minutes allocated for each Q&A session

RUNDOWNS

DAY 1 – SOCIAL HUMANITIES (Room 4)

Class/ moderator	Time	Code	Title	Presenter
Dr. Ir. Christian Julius Wijaya, S.T., M.T., IPP.	13.00-13.05		OPENING	Moderator
	13.05-13.17	347	THE MODERATING ROLE OF EMPATHIC LEADERSHIP IN MANAGING TURNOVER AMONG GENERATION Z EMPLOYEES	Evelyn Joyce Emmanuella, Calista Nathania Rendra Putri, Refigo Syahdan Ferdinan, Bernardus Aris Ferdinan
	13.17-13.29	321	ANALISIS TEMATIK TENTANG LITERASI KEUANGAN, KETAHANAN, DAN KERENTANAN DI KOMUNITAS PESISIR PULAU UNTUNG JAWA: PERSPEKTIF GENDER DAN KEBERLANJUTAN	Rachmadi Parmono
	13.29-13.41	351	GREEN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AS A WORKFORCE MANAGEMENT INNOVATION TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABILITY AND POVERTY REDUCTION	Venesia
	13.41-13.48		Q&A	Moderator
	13.48-14.00	362	FORMAL EDUCATION AND AGE TOWARDS FINANCIAL LITERACY: EVIDENCE FROM HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS	Chris Petra Agung
	14.00-14.12	365	THE CORRELATION BETWEEN USING CHATGPT AND LEARNING ENGLISH	Rafael H.Y. Sengkey
	14.12-14.24	326	ENHANCING INTERNAL CONTROL THROUGH THE ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR CASH RECEIPTS TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY AT A RETREAT HOUSE IN MALANG	Justin Mario Probert, Louise Gracia Wibisono, Maria Dela Strada Lena Maran, Alexander Nico Putra Gunawan, Galuh Budi Astuti
	14.24-14.30		Q&A	Moderator
	14.30-15.00		BREAK	
	15.00-15.12	385	HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN, MOTIVASI & BEBAN KERJA PERAWAT DENGAN KEPATUHAN PENERAPAN SURGICAL SAFETY CHECKLIST DI RUANG OPERASI	Fitriana Suprapti
	15.12-15.24	391	PENGUKURAN AKURASI METODE PEMBAGIAN TERSTRUKTUR UNTUK MENGHITUNG BILANGAN PRIMA	Lianly Rompis
	15.24-15.36	427	STRATEGI KEBERLANJUTAN KAMPUNG TEMATIK DI KOTA SEMARANG DALAM UPAYA PENINGKATAN KUALITAS HIDUP MASYARAKAT SETEMPAT	Salvatories Samuel Adi
	15.36-15.48	398	THE ANALYSIS INFLUENCE OF SERVICE FEATURES, EASE OF USE ON SUSTAINABLE USE INTENTIONS, THROUGH CONSUMER TRUST AT WONDR BY BNI IN KARESIDENAN MADIUN	Adin Setiyo Widodo
	15.48-16.00	341	PENEGAKAN HUKUM PIDANA LINGKUNGAN MELALUI GREEN CRIMINAL POLICY UNTUK PEMBERDAYAAN MASYARAKAT TERDAMPAK	Retno Dewi Pulung Sari
	16.00-16.10		Q&A + CLOSING	Moderator

Presentation time is 12 minutes per presenter. The Q&A session will be held after 3-4 presenters, with 5-6 minutes allocated for each Q&A session

RUNDOWNS

DAY 2 – SOCIAL HUMANITIES (Room 1)

Class/ moderator	Time	Code	Title	Presenter
Agatha Liney Simamora, SM., MBA.	08.30-08.35		OPENING	Moderator
	08.35-08.47	353	SUSTAINABILITY LEADERSHIP IN CATHOLIC HIGHER EDUCATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF LAUDATO SI: A QUALITATIVE STUDY	Adrianus Deo Darmawan
	08.47-08.59	364	PENGARUH EMPLOYER BRANDING TERHADAP RETENSI DENGAN MEDIASI VARIABEL BUDAYA ORGANISASI PADA TENAGA KESEHATAN DI JAWA TIMUR	Marliana Junaedi
	08.59-09.11	374	EXPLORING THE ROLE OF BRAND EXPERIENCE IN ENHANCING BRAND EQUITY AND LOYALTY AMONG GEN Z AND MILLENNIALS IN THE GREEN CAR USAGE INTENTION THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA ENGAGEMENT	Maria Mia Kristanti
	09.11-09.16		Q&A	
	09.16-09.28	387	THE IMPACT OF NARCISSISM ON ENVIRONMENT SELF-EFFICACY, ENVIRONMENTAL PASSION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION AMONG GENERATION Z IN SURABAYA	Noime Rigen Alberca
	09.28-09.40	388	ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE CAPABILITIES FOR SUSTAINABILITY: SCALE DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION	Elisabeth Supriharyanti, Marliana Junaedi, Deatri Arumsari Agung
	09.40-09.52	419	FOOD WASTE REDUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL TAX PRINCIPLES: AN EMPIRICAL INSIGHT FROM UNIVERSITIES	Shandy Jannifer Matitaputty; Rini Hastuti; Amrizarois Ismail; M Devitia Putri Nilamsari; Agnes Arie Mientarry Christie
	09.52-10.00		Q&A	Moderator
	10.00-10.30		BREAK	
	10.30-10.42	426	THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE TOWARDS CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND FIRM PERFORMANCE: INSIGHTS FROM THE INDONESIAN MINING INDUSTRY	Herlina Yoka Roida
	10.42-10.54	429	PERILAKU PEMBELIAN IMPULSIF: BAGAIMANA PERAN SIKAP KEUANGAN DAN MEDIA SOSIAL	Hedwigh Hendrikus Temai Lejap
	10.54-11.06	430	ACCESS TO PUBLIC ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATIONS (SPKLU) TO CREATE JUSTICE FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN THE ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PROGRAM IN MEDAN CITY	Christopher Panal Lumban Gaol
	11.06-11.18	328	HOW "BLUE" DO MARINE AND FISHERY FIRMS SUPPORTING SDG 1 AND 14?	Richard Andrew
	11.18-11.30		Q&A + CLOSING	Moderator

Presentation time is 12 minutes per presenter. The Q&A session will be held after 3-4 presenters, with 5-6 minutes allocated for each Q&A session

RUNDOWNS

DAY 2 – HEALTH SCIENCES (Room 2)

Class/ moderator	Time	Code	Title	Presenter
Martha Sri Astuti, BPt., M.Kes.	08.30-08.35		OPENING	Moderator
	08.35-08.47	349	PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS	Veronica Silalahi
	08.47-08.59	350	LONELINESS AND YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY	Ni Nyoman Wahyu Lestarina
	08.59-09.11	367	DUKUNGAN KELUARGA DAN TINGKAT KESEPIAN (LONELINESS) LANSIA DI POSYANDU	Sondang Ratnauli Sianturi
	09.11-09.16		Q&A	
	09.16-09.28	381	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING OF NURSING STUDENTS	Yuni Kurniawaty
	09.28-09.40	384	KNOWLEDGE MATTERS: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENSTRUAL HEALTH LITERACY AND DYSMENORRHEA MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIAN ADOLESCENTS	Elizabeth Katharina Pakpahan
	09.40-09.52	386	FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERTHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN RUAM POPOK PADA BAYI HIPERBILIRUBINEMIA DI RS X	Elisabeth Isti Daryati
	09.52-10.00		Q&A	
	10.00-10.30		BREAK	
	10.30-10.42	415	HUBUNGAN PERILAKU PEMBATAAN CAIRAN TERHADAP INTERDIALYTIC WEIGHT GAIN (IDWG) PADA PASIEN DENGAN HEMODIALISIS DI RUMAH SAKIT X TANGERANG	Lia Natalia
	10.42-10.54	417	HUBUNGAN PERILAKU SEDENTARY TERHADAP PENUMPUKAN ADIPOSA PADA REMAJA DI PONDOK PESANTREN BOGOR	Maria Lousiana Suwarno
	10.54-11.06	424	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOXIC PARENTS AND ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 6 IN SERANG BANTEN	Winda Meyana
	11.06-11.18	425	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PET ATTACHMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH IN EARLY ADULTHOOD IN EAST JAKARTA 2024	Maeril Pramarnandana
	11.18-11.30		Q&A + CLOSING	Moderator

Presentation time is 12 minutes per presenter. The Q&A session will be held after 3-4 presenters, with 5-6 minutes allocated for each Q&A session

RUNDOWNS

DAY 2 – ENGINEERING (Room 3)

Class/ moderator	Time	Code	Title	Presenter
Ir. Hartono Pranjoto, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., IPU., ASEAN Eng., ACPE.	08.30-08.35		OPENING	Moderator
	08.35-08.47	319	KONVERSI AMPAS KOPI MENJADI ADSORBEN FUNGSIONAL: EVALUASI KINERJA ADSORPSI DAN POTENSI PENGGUNAAN ULANG DALAM PENYERAPAN ZAT WARNA	Edward Hartman Ernest
	08.47-08.59	394	PROCESS OPTIMIZATION OF ARABICA JAVA IJEN COFFEE ROASTING PARAMETERS USING THE TAGUCHI DESIGN APPROACH	Luh Juni Asrini
	08.59-09.11	416	AKTIVITAS ANTIBAKTERI EKSTRAK ETANOL DAUN JAMBU BIJI (PSIDIUM GUAJAVA) SECARA MASERASI DAN SONIKASI TERHADAP STAPHYLOCOCCUS EPIDERMIDIS DAN PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA	Patricius Kianto Atmodjo
	09.11-09.16		Q&A	
	09.16-09.28	373	PERANCANGAN MEJA KERJA UNTUK MEMPERBAIKI POSTUR KERJA PADA PROSES PEMOTONGAN ALUMINIUM	Martinus Edy Sianto
	09.28-09.40	379	ANALISIS FAKTOR NYERI OTOT LEHER PADA USIA PRODUKTIF	Irine Yunila Prastyawati
	09.40-09.52	421	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AS A PATH TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION: IMPLEMENTING JSA AND HIRARC IN AN INDONESIA'S MINING COMPANY	Esti Dwi Rinawiyanti
	09.52-10.00		Q&A	
	10.00-10.30		BREAK	
	10.30-10.42	393	SUSTAINABLE INNOVATION IN FIBER PROCESSING: THE INFLUENCE OF POLYESTER CONTENT AND MACHINE SPEED ON MACHINE PERFORMANCE AND PRODUCT QUALITY	Elshandy Agastya
	10.42-10.54	418	IOT-BASED AUTOMATIC GAS LEAKAGE DETECTION AND SAFETY SYSTEM	Yustinus Jubilano Ebang Bala
	10.54-11.06	395	STOCK PRICE PREDICTION USING HIGHER ORDER NEURAL UNITS (HONU)	Irene Karijadi
	11.06-11.18	GK16	EFEKTIVITAS INSOLE SEPATU DENGAN SUDUT 5° UNTUK MENURUNKAN KADAR GULA DARAH PENDERITA DIABETES TIPE 2	Heri Dwianto
	11.18-11.30		Q&A + CLOSING	Moderator

Presentation time is 12 minutes per presenter. The Q&A session will be held after 3-4 presenters, with 5-6 minutes allocated for each Q&A session

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Access to Public Electric Vehicle Charging Stations (SPKLU) to Create Justice for Electric Vehicles in the Environmentally Friendly Program in Medan City

Christopher Panal Lumban Gaol

Abstract. The global shift toward sustainable transportation has accelerated the use of electric vehicles as an environmentally friendly alternative. In Indonesia, this commitment is mandated in Presidential Regulation No. 55 of 2019, yet its success relies heavily on adequate infrastructure, particularly Public Electric Vehicle Charging Stations (SPKLU). This study examines the accessibility and distribution of SPKLUs in Medan City and evaluates relevant policy implementation through environmental and energy justice perspectives. Using a normative juridical method, it analyzes legal norms and principles governing SPKLU development. The findings show that SPKLUs in Medan are unevenly distributed, with most stations located in central areas, while peripheral regions such as Medan Marelan, Medan Johor, and Medan Amplas remain underserved. This disparity reflects the incomplete realization of social, environmental, and energy justice as mandated by national laws. The study recommends equitable local policies, including SPKLU zoning, investment incentives, and strengthened cooperation between the city government, PLN, and private stakeholders.

Perilaku Pembelian Impulsif: Bagaimana Peran Sikap Keuangan dan Media Sosial?

Hedwigh Hendrikus Temai Lejap, Maria Agustin Lopez Amaral, and Engelbertus Christy Gloria Watu

Abstrak. Perkembangan media sosial telah mendorong peningkatan perilaku pembelian impulsif di kalangan generasi muda. Fenomena ini sering kali berdampak pada kesulitan dalam mengelola keuangan pribadi dan meningkatnya perilaku konsumtif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh sikap keuangan terhadap perilaku pembelian impulsif, dengan intensitas penggunaan media sosial dan diskon sebagai variabel moderasi pada mahasiswa di Kota Kupang. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode survei, melalui penyebaran kuesioner kepada responden berusia 18–25 tahun. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji moderasi dengan SEM-PLS 4 untuk menguji hubungan antarvariabel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sikap keuangan dan diskon tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap perilaku pembelian impulsif, sedangkan intensitas penggunaan media sosial berpengaruh signifikan namun dengan arah negatif. Artinya, semakin tinggi intensitas penggunaan media sosial, justru semakin rendah kecenderungan mahasiswa untuk melakukan pembelian impulsif. Selain itu, sikap keuangan tidak mampu memoderasi hubungan antara intensitas penggunaan media sosial maupun diskon terhadap perilaku pembelian impulsif. Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa perilaku konsumtif mahasiswa lebih banyak dipengaruhi oleh faktor sosial dan situasional dibandingkan oleh sikap keuangan semata.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Strategi Keberlanjutan Kampung Tematik di Kota Semarang Dalam Upaya Peningkatan Kualitas Hidup Masyarakat Setempat

Salvatories Samuel, VG. Sri Rejeki

Abstrak. Program kampung tematik yang diinisiasi oleh Pemerintah Kota Semarang merupakan bentuk inovasi strategi perkotaan yang berfokus pada pemberdayaan masyarakat akan potensi lokal yang mereka miliki dalam menjawab tantangan sosial, ekonomi, dan lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hasil program Pemerintah Kota Semarang dalam bentuk kampung tematik sebagai sarana pemberdayaan masyarakat untuk menciptakan lingkungan pemukiman berkelanjutan. Objek yang diambil sebagai kajian yaitu Kampung Mangoet Bandarharjo, Kampung Pelangi Randusari, dan Kampung Batik Gedong Rejomulyo. Ketiga objek tersebut memiliki keunikan masing-masing yang mencerminkan nilai budaya serta keunikan ekologis wilayahnya. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan pengambilan data melalui studi literatur, observasi lapangan, dan analisis terhadap aspek sosial, ekonomi, budaya, serta arsitektural pada setiap kampung. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa inisiatif masyarakat yang distimulus oleh Pemerintah Kota Semarang dapat menghasilkan sebuah kampung tematik berdasarkan potensi yang mereka miliki. Usaha kolektif dari masyarakat, Pemerintah, dan pihak swasta yang berusaha menata melalui estetika visual, warisan budaya, maupun kegiatan ekonomi berhasil mentransformasi kampung biasa menjadi kampung tematik yang bernilai lebih. Kampung tematik di Kota Semarang berhasil menjembatani antara ekonomi masyarakat dengan keberlanjutan lingkungan. Model pengembangan ini dapat dipandang sebagai bentuk inovasi ekonomi sosial-ekologis yang relevan untuk Kota Semarang.

The Role of Environmental Performance towards Corporate Governance and Firm Performance: Insights from the Indonesian Mining Industry

Herlina Yoka Roida and Gabrielle Amelia Yolanda

Abstract. Energy-intensive sectors such as mining are closely monitored and are given more significant pressure regarding the visibility of non-financial metrics such as environmental, social, and governance (ESG). This study aims to examine the moderating role of environmental performance towards corporate governance mechanisms on the firm performance of Indonesian mining companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX). Using a panel dataset from 2018 to 2023, the fixed effects model examines the impact of corporate governance, both externally and internally, on firm performance. Our findings demonstrate that internal mechanisms (managerial ownership, independent board, and majority ownership) and external mechanisms (debt monitoring) have a positive impact on firm performance. However, environmental performance has a negative effect and fails to moderate the relationship between corporate governance and firm performance. Moreover, synergy between the government, investors, and companies is needed to achieve the goals of oversight and environmental compliance, minimize agency conflicts, and improve firm performance.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

The Relationship Between Pet Attachment and Mental Health in Early Adulthood in East Jakarta 2024

Maeril Daiswarya Pramarnandana, Jesika Pasaribu

Abstract. This study was a quantitative research aimed at determining the relationship between pet attachment and mental health among early adults (aged 18–29 years) in East Jakarta in 2024. It employed a cross-sectional survey design and used purpose sampling to select 384 respondents who were residents of East Jakarta, willing to participate, and had owned a pet dog or cat for at least six months. Data was collected using the Lexington to Attachment Pet Scale and the Mental Health Inventory (MHI-38) questionnaires, and analyzed using the chi-square test. The analysis yielded a significance result of 0.196 (>0.05). Consequently, the study concluded that there is no relationship between pet attachment and mental health in early adulthood in East Jakarta in 2024. This study shows that although keeping pets can provide positive benefits, other factors such as age, gender, social support, and personality have a greater influence on an individual's psychological well-being. Therefore, respondents were advised to learn more about the benefits of keeping pets so that people may love and care for their pets as well as possible.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOXIC PARENTS AND ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 6 IN SERANG BANTEN

Winda Meyana Rumondang Simare Mare, Jesika Pasaribu

Abstract. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between toxic parents and the mental health of adolescents at SMAN 6 Serang Banten. This research used a quantitative probability method with a cross-sectional. The inclusion criteria for this study were students in grades X and XI at SMA 6 Serang. Data collection was conducted from October to December 2024. The research instruments used were the Toxic Parents Scale, with a Cronbach's alpha ($\alpha=0.89$), and the Mental Health Inventory (MHI-38), with a Cronbach's alpha ($\alpha=0.84$). Univariate analysis was performed to analyze the univariate variables, namely the level of toxic parents and the dimensions of mental health, while bivariate analysis was conducted using the Chi-square correlation test. The bivariate test showed a significant relationship between toxic parents and mental health (p -value 0.001). The results showed that toxic parenting can cause mental health disorders in children and affect their growth and development, resulting in low self-image. As conclusion, respondents were advised to be more courageous in expressing their feelings, seeking social support from friends or teachers, developing positive self-esteem, and seeking professional help such as a school counselor or psychologist, if they begin to feel emotionally distressed.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Occupational Safety as a Path to Poverty Alleviation: Implementing JSA and HIRARC in an Indonesia's Mining Company

Esti Dwi Rinawiyantil, Argo Hadi Kusumo, Fellychita Cindy Irawan, Dian Retno Sari Dewi

Abstract. This study aims to analyze hazard risks, provide risk assessments, and design risk control recommendations for miners. This study employed a qualitative method through observation and interviews with five miners in Banyuwangi, Indonesia, and the manager. This study identified several potential hazards associated with the Job Safety Analysis (JSA) method, assessed their risks, and evaluated hazard control using the Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Risk Control (HIRARC) method. Based on the analysis, several recommendations were developed to reduce potential hazards. These include the use of personal protective equipment such as safety helmets, shoes, gloves, goggles, respirators, and earplugs, as well as light exercise activities like stretching to reduce muscle injury and proper body positioning to avoid back pain. Hazard control can also be implemented in the work environment, including leveling uneven roads, inspecting and trimming trees at risk of falling, installing guardrails on cliff edges, and constructing retaining walls in landslide-prone areas. The findings of this study highlight that JSA and HIRARC controls can help reduce the risk of workplace accidents frequently experienced by miners, from high to medium risk. These recommended hazard controls allow miners to work safely and comfortably, increasing productivity and, in turn, improving well-being.

IoT-Based Automatic Gas Leakage Detection and Safety System

Yustinus Jubiliano Ebang Bala, Yulianti Paula Bria, and Yovinia Carmeneja Hoar Siki

Abstract. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is a widely used household energy source; however, gas leaks pose serious risks that can lead to fires and explosions. This study develops an Internet of Things (IoT)-based automatic gas leak detection and safety system to enhance household safety and reduce accident risks. The system employs an MQ-6 gas sensor for detecting LPG concentration, with an Arduino Uno serving as the main controller. When the detected gas level exceeds a predefined threshold, the system automatically activates multiple safety responses: displaying the gas condition on an LCD, triggering an audible buzzer alarm, closing the gas valve via a servo motor, and sending SMS notifications to users through the GSM SIM800L module. Compared to existing solutions that mostly rely on manual shutdown mechanisms or single alert systems, this prototype introduces a fully automated, multi-response mechanism that not only detects but also prevents further leakage in real time. Experimental testing shows that the system can accurately detect gas leaks up to 90% efficiency at a distance of 100 cm, while SMS notifications are transmitted within 3 seconds of detection. Implementation in Noelbaki Village, Kupang Regency, indicates strong community acceptance and increased awareness of LPG safety. Overall, the proposed system demonstrates effective, stable, and practical performance. Future work will focus on improving hardware durability, integrating mobile-based applications, and enhancing system scalability for broader deployment.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Food Waste Reduction and Environmental Tax Principles: An Empirical Insight from Universities

Shandy Jannifer Matitaputty, Rini Hastuti, Amrizarois Ismail, M. Devitia Putri Nilamsari,
Agnes Arie Mientarry Christie

Abstract. Food waste has become a critical issue in global waste management, with nearly one-third of all food produced worldwide ending up as waste. Of this, 61% comes from households, 26% from food services, and 13% from retail sectors (Carlsen, 2023). This alarming trend poses severe threats to climate stability, biodiversity, and pollution levels by straining waste management systems (De et al., 2023). Campus environments, often considered microcosms of society, are not exempt from these challenges. Research highlights key factors shaping pro-environmental behavior, including anticipated guilt, awareness of consequences, and environmental knowledge (Soorani & Ahmadvand, 2019; Khan et al., 2019). This study aims to investigate the influence of food waste reduction behaviors on the adoption of environmental tax principles within university environment. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is employed to analyze primary survey data obtained from students, academic staff, and non-academics staff affiliated with a private university in Semarang, Indonesia. The analysis results indicate that anticipated guilt (ANG) has a strong positive influence on food waste reduction behavior (RED), with a path coefficient of 0.49, suggesting that the feeling of guilt when wasting food motivates individuals to be more responsible in their food consumption. Meanwhile, food waste tax (FWT) also shows a positive effect on RED (coefficient = 0.09), although the impact is relatively weak. This implies that taxes or penalties related to food waste contribute only moderately to behavioral change, highlighting the need for complementary strategies. A significant covariance was also found between ANG and FWT (0.091; $p = 0.008$), indicating that individuals who feel guilty about wasting food tend to be more receptive to policies such as taxes. These findings offer actionable insights for campus administrators, emphasizing the importance of implementing well-designed environmental policies to effectively address food waste and foster sustainability within campus ecosystems.

Pengembangan Manajemen Talenta Kepemimpinan Keberlanjutan Pada Perguruan Tinggi Katolik Di Pulau Jawa

Adrianus Deo Darmawan

Abstrak. Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi pengembangan manajemen talenta untuk mendukung kepemimpinan keberlanjutan di perguruan tinggi Katolik Jawa dengan berlandaskan ensiklik Laudato Si' dalam merespons isu iklim dan tanggung jawab sosial-ekologis. Penelitian kualitatif dengan metode Delphi ini menegaskan bahwa integrasi prinsip Laudato Si' dalam pengembangan manajemen talenta meliputi karakter individu, strategi organisasi, dan formasi nilai yang dapat memperkuat kepemimpinan keberlanjutan di perguruan tinggi Katolik

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

HUBUNGAN PERILAKU SEDENTARY TERHADAP PENUMPUKAN ADIPOSA PADA REMAJA DI PONDOK PESANTREN BOGOR

Salma Febriska Marciano, Maria Lousiana

Abstrak. Masa remaja merupakan fase penting dalam perkembangan fisik dan psikologis, di mana perilaku sedentary dapat memengaruhi status kesehatan, terutama terhadap penumpukan adiposa atau lemak tubuh. Perilaku sedentary adalah pola hidup dengan waktu yang lebih banyak dihabiskan untuk aktivitas dengan gerakan fisik minimal dan pengeluaran energi yang rendah, seperti duduk, bermain gawai, atau menonton televisi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara perilaku sedentary dan penumpukan adiposa pada remaja di pondok pesantren. Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif dengan desain deskriptif korelatif dan pendekatan potong lintang (cross-sectional). Populasi penelitian berjumlah 227 siswa dan siswi kelas XI dan XII di Pondok Pesantren Bogor, dengan 70 responden yang dipilih menggunakan rumus Slovin. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner perilaku sedentary, serta alat ukur berupa timbangan berat badan, stadiometer, dan Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA) untuk menilai penumpukan adiposa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara perilaku sedentary dan penumpukan adiposa, baik berdasarkan Indeks Massa Tubuh (IMT) dengan nilai $p = 0,04$ maupun hasil BIA dengan nilai $p = 0,038$ ($\alpha < 0,05$). Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa perilaku sedentary memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan peningkatan penumpukan adiposa pada remaja pondok pesantren, sehingga diperlukan intervensi untuk mengurangi perilaku sedentary guna menjaga kesehatan fisik remaja.

Antibacterial Activity of Ethanolic Extract of Guava (*Psidium guajava*) Leaves with Maceration and Sonication against *Staphylococcus* *epidermidis* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Fioresta Gracia Mongan, Patricius Kianto Atmodjo, Exsyupransia Mursyanti

Abstract. Guava leaves are one of the medicinal plants that contain active compounds such as flavonoids and tannins, which function as antibacterial agents. The isolation of active compounds can be done through extraction. This study used sonication and maceration methods because both methods have different procedures and principles in extracting active compounds. The selection of the extraction method used must be appropriate as it will affect the active compounds extracted and their antibacterial activity. This study aims to determine the extraction method that produces the highest extract yield and concentration of active flavonoid and tannin compounds, as well as the highest antibacterial activity of guava leaf ethanol extract against *S. epidermidis* and *P. aeruginosa*. This study employed sonication and maceration methods, followed by calculation of extract yield, quantitative analysis of flavonoids and tannins, and testing of antibacterial activity. The sonication method produced the highest extract yield and flavonoid and tannin content, respectively $39.70 \pm 2.15\%$, 22.19 ± 1.172 mgQE/g, and 567.26 ± 6.34 TAE/g. The sonication method produced the highest antibacterial activity against *S. epidermidis* and *P. aeruginosa*, respectively 13.18 ± 7.27 mm and 12.24 ± 8.81 mm. The MIC of the sonication method against *S. epidermidis* and *P. aeruginosa* was 15% and 10%, respectively, while the MIC of the maceration method against *S. epidermidis* and *P. aeruginosa* was 15%.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Hubungan Perilaku Pembatasan Cairan Terhadap Interdialytic Weight Gain (IDWG) Pada Pasien Dengan Hemodialisis di Rumah Sakit X Tangerang

Arasti Tansah Bungah, Lia Natalia

Abstrak. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisa hubungan perilaku pembatasan cairan dengan Interdialytic Weight Gain (IDWG) pada pasien CKD yang menjalani hemodialisa di Unit Dialisis Rumah Sakit X Tangerang. Desain penelitian menggunakan deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner perilaku pembatasan cairan dan observasi BB. Sampel dipilih dengan tabel Krejcie dan Morgan sebanyak 131 orang pasien CKD yang menjalani hemodialisa sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi yang ditetapkan. Hasil Univariat menunjukkan sebagian besar responden berusia 45-55 tahun (58%), jenis kelamin perempuan (51,9%), tingkat pendidikan SMA (41,2%), lama menjalani HD 1-5 tahun (97%), frekuensi HD sebanyak 2x seminggu (94%), perilaku pembatasan cairan yang cukup (80,2%) dan IDWG kategori sedang (47,3%). Hasil analisis bivariat menggunakan uji statistik Kendall's tau b menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan perilaku pembatasan cairan dengan peningkatan IDWG dengan $p\text{-value} = 0,848$. Perilaku pembatasan cairan pasien tidak berhubungan dengan peningkatan IDWG pada pasien hemodialisis, tetapi ada faktor lain yang perlu dipertimbangkan yaitu intake cairan, rasa haus, dukungan keluarga dalam pembatasan cairan, self-efficacy dan stress. Tenaga kesehatan harus tetap mempertahankan program edukasi terstruktur yang mencakup informasi tentang pembatasan cairan dengan media visual disertai demonstrasi. Pasien tetap mempertahankan perilaku pembatasan cairan untuk mempertahankan nilai IDWG agar dapat mengurangi komplikasi yang timbul.

The Role of Social Support on Psychological Well-Being among University Students Living Alone in Surabaya

Jesslyn Valencia Rahardjo, Agnes Maria Sumargi, Clarissa Graciella, Amellyana Putri, Agnes Rodame, Yosua Imanuel

Abstract. Emerging adult university students often face adaptation challenges, particularly those living far from family or those living completely alone while pursuing their studies. The presence of social support, including emotional support, can help students improve their well-being and cope with challenges. This study aims to examine the contribution of social support (family, friends, and significant others) to psychological well-being among university students living alone in Surabaya. Using a quantitative method, data were collected from 109 students in Surabaya through a Google Form questionnaire. Data were analysed using multiple regression. The results show that social support affects students' psychological well-being, and only support from significant others emerged as a unique and significant predictor. Based on the direction, the higher the support from significant others, the higher the level of students' psychological well-being. Conversely, the lower the support from significant others, the lower the students' psychological well-being. This research concludes that social support, especially from significant others, is essential in helping students face life challenges during their studies.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

The Analysis Influence of Service Features, Ease of Use on Sustainable Use Intentions, Through Consumer Trust at Wondr by BNI in Karesidenan Madiun

Adin Setiyo Widodo

Abstract. The development of digital technology has brought significant changes in the banking industry, one of which is through the adoption of mobile banking services such as Wondr by BNI. Although the growth of mobile banking users in Indonesia continues to increase, the issue of consumer trust and the sustainability of service usage is still a challenge that needs to be addressed, especially in the Madiun Residency area. This study aims to analyze the influence of service features and ease of use on the intention of sustainable use, with consumer trust as a mediating variable. This study uses a quantitative approach with an explanatory design. Data was collected through a questionnaire survey distributed to 170 respondents who were active users of Wondr by BNI, with a measurement scale using a five-point Likert scale. The analysis technique used is Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). The results of the study show that service features and ease of use have a positive and significant effect on consumer trust. In addition, consumer trust has been proven to have a significant effect on the intention of sustainable use and mediates the relationship between service features and ease of use on the intention of sustainable use. This research clarifies the importance of consumer trust as a key factor in building the intention to use mobile banking services in the digital era.

Conflict Resolution Strategies in Romantic Relationships of Emerging Adults with Type A Personality

Tan Jessica Florencia, Michael Seno Rahardanto, and Detricia Tedjawidjaja

Abstract. Romantic relationships are essential for early adults to avoid feelings of isolation. Individuals with Type A personalities—characterized by ambition, competitiveness, and impatience—tend to face challenges in managing relationship conflicts. This study aimed to identify the conflict resolution strategies used by individuals with Type A personalities in romantic relationships. This study employed a qualitative case study method involving three Type A individuals and their three partners, selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and analyzed thematically. The results indicated that although all informants shared the same personality type, the conflict resolution strategies they used differed. The findings reveal that Type A individuals initially use conflict engagement and later shift to withdrawal when emotions peak. Some can adopt positive strategies after emotions settle, but not all. This suggests that conflict resolution is shaped not only by personality type but also by emotional regulation, coping style, attachment, and partner characteristics.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Stock Price Prediction using Higher Order Neural Units (HONU)

Irene Karijadi, Moritz Sontheimer, and Ivo Bukoskv

Abstract. Stock trading is a cornerstone investment strategy in the financial sector, requiring accurate prediction of future stock prices to inform decision-making and risk management. However, the nonlinear, nonstationary nature of stock prices, influenced by myriad factors, presents a formidable challenge for prediction. This study explores stock price prediction methods, including statistical, machine learning, and deep learning approaches. While statistical methods are effective for linear data, they struggle with nonlinear and nonstationary data. Machine learning models offer flexibility but are prone to overfitting and noise sensitivity. Deep learning, particularly Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, has shown promise in capturing temporal patterns for accurate forecasting. However, the complexity and data requirements of deep learning models pose challenges in real-time applications. To address this, we propose leveraging higher-order neural units (HONU) with efficient real-time learning algorithms for stock price prediction. This approach aims to balance prediction accuracy with computational efficiency, making it suitable for real-world applications where high-quality training data may be limited. Our study investigates the effectiveness of the HONU method in predicting stock index prices, offering insights into its potential for enhancing predictive accuracy in financial markets.

Process Optimization of Arabica Java Ijen Coffee Roasting Parameters Using the Taguchi Design Approach

Luh Juni Asrini, Gabriel Stefan Glasius, Julius Mulyono

Abstract. Coffee is one of Indonesia's leading agricultural commodities, contributing significantly to both domestic consumption and export revenue. Among its various types, Arabica Java Ijen is known for its distinctive flavor and aroma derived from volcanic soil and favorable climatic conditions. The roasting process plays a crucial role in developing these sensory characteristics. This study aims to optimize the key parameters in the roasting process—roasting time, drum rotation speed, and batch size—using the Taguchi experimental design method. A L4 (2^3) orthogonal array was employed to evaluate the effects of these factors on the sensory attributes of Arabica Java Ijen coffee, including aroma, taste, sweetness, aftertaste, and acidity, assessed through Specialty Coffee Association (SCA) cupping standards. Results indicate that roasting time had the most significant influence on sensory outcomes, followed by drum rotation speed, while batch size contributed minimally. The optimal combination of parameters improved the overall cupping score, confirming the Taguchi method as an effective and efficient tool for process optimization in coffee roasting.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Sustainable Innovation in Fiber Processing: The Influence of Polyester Content and Machine Speed on Machine Performance and Product Quality

Dian Trihastuti, Ivan Gunawan, Julius Mulyono, and Elshandy Agastya

Abstract. This study aimed to investigate the influence of polyester content and carding machine speed on machine performance and sliver quality at PT Panji Mas Textile, a company recognized for its sustainability innovation in recycling used clothing and textiles into yarn. The research focused on enhancing production efficiency and product quality while addressing challenges related to uneven raw material composition, which often reduces machine performance and sliver uniformity. Using the Design of Experiments (DOE) full factorial method, the study systematically examined how variations in polyester content and machine speed affected key outcomes such as polyester concentration in sliver, sliver strength, and lapping thickness. The results indicated that polyester content had a significant impact on sliver strength, with 50% polyester producing optimal quality due to its elasticity and durability, whereas lower polyester levels weakened the sliver. Conversely, increasing machine speed raised fiber friction, leading to irregular sliver quality, waste, and greater lapping. Although no significant interaction occurred between the two factors, the combination of 50% polyester content and a 15 RPM carding machine speed minimized lapping risk and ensured consistent high-quality production. These findings contribute to advancing sustainability innovation by optimizing recycled material use, improving operational efficiency, and supporting eco-friendly textile manufacturing practices.

Pengukuran Akurasi Metode Pembagian Terstruktur untuk Menghitung Bilangan Prima

Lianly Rompis, Julie Rante, Lydiawati Suparto

Abstrak. Bilangan prima adalah sebuah bilangan bulat positif yang kelihatannya sederhana namun sebenarnya adalah bilangan yang cukup rumit tetapi memiliki manfaat yang besar bagi perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi. Bilangan prima dapat digunakan untuk memberikan solusi bagi permasalahan-permasalahan yang kompleks khususnya yang berkaitan dengan keamanan telemekatika. Melihat kegunaan bilangan prima yang sangat penting ini dan untuk mengembangkan hardskill dan softskill dari Dosen serta Mahasiswa, maka Tim Peneliti melakukan pengujian terhadap suatu metode pembagian terstruktur untuk menentukan sebuah bilangan itu adalah bilangan prima atau bukan. Ini adalah riset dasar yang bertujuan untuk melakukan pengujian terhadap metode pembagian tersebut. Alat uji yang digunakan adalah Kalkulator Bilangan Prima yang telah dibuat programnya berdasarkan algoritma dari metode yang ada, kemudian diukur tingkat keakurasiannya. Target khusus yang ingin dicapai adalah bahwa tingkat keakuratan adalah sekitar 80-85%. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian pengukuran akurasi ini adalah pengujian dan analisis, serta perhitungan secara statistik dengan menggunakan metode perbandingan dan pengukuran salah satu parameter Central Tendency, yaitu rata-rata. Hasil yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini melampaui target yang diharapkan, dimana Tingkat akurasi perhitungan bilangan prima yang diperoleh bahkan lebih baik, yaitu tingkat akurasi 97,9-98,1%.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

The relationship between Duration of Illness and Self-management towards Glycemic control patients with Diabetes Mellitus at Hospital X, Jakarta

Ade Novianti, Dewi Prabawati, Ch. Indriati

Abstract. Diabetes mellitus (DM) remains as a chronic metabolic illness with high prevalence and leads to numerous serious complications. Blood glucose level control, especially HbA1C level, may serve as essential indicator for the successful management of diabetic therapy. This study aimed to measure the relationship between duration of illness and self-management with Glycemic control level among patients with diabetes mellitus. This study was conducted in X Hospital from June to July 2025. This was a quantitative study with descriptive correlation and cross-sectional approach. The study enrolled 62 respondents with purposive sampling method and chosen using inclusive and exclusive criteria. Data were collected using instrument of DSMI (Diabetes Self-Management Instrument) questionnaire. Data were analyzed with Kendall's tau C test. The result showed significant relationship between self-management with HbA1C level with p-value of 0.022 ($p < 0.05$). Meanwhile, there was no significant association between duration of illness with HbA1C level with p-value of 0.143 ($p > 0.05$). This finding emphasized that long duration of diabetic with poor self-management was associated with uncontrolled HbA1C level. It is suggested nurses need to provide education and various nursing intervention to improve patient's self-management to decrease diabetic complications and improve patient's quality of life.

Organizational Change Capabilities For Sustainability: Scale Development and Validation

Elisabeth Supriharyanti, Caecilia Setya Budi Wahyuni, Marlina Junaedi, and Deatri Arumsari Agung

Abstract. Change is an inherent aspect of managing not-for-profit organizations, although many change initiatives fail due to limited organizational change capability. This article offers a measurement instrument specifically designed to assess Organizational Change Capability (OCC) in not-for-profit organizations or social enterprises such as credit unions. This study revisits the concept of Organizational Change Capability (OCC) with a focus on social organizations moving toward sustainability. Based on literature review, expert judgment, and empirical validation involving 58 respondents from various credit unions, this study develops a scale proven to be reliable and valid within the not-for-profit sector context. The instrument, consisting of 20 items across three dimensions, reinforces the multidimensional nature of OCC. Results of principal component analysis and reliability testing demonstrate strong psychometric properties. Thus, this OCC scale not only deepens theoretical understanding of change management in not-for-profit organizations toward sustainability but also provides a solid foundation for further research in similar contexts.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

The Impact of Narcissism on Environment Self-Efficacy, Environmental Passion, And Environmental Entrepreneurial Intention among Generation Z In Surabaya

Noime Rigen Alberca, Deatri Arumsari Agung

Abstract. Indonesia is undergoing a demographic transformation known as the demographic bonus characterized by a surge in its working-age population (15–64 years), projected to reach approximately 206–208 million by 2045. This shift presents a strategic opportunity to accelerate sustainable development and entrepreneurship. While narcissism has been associated with general entrepreneurial intention, its influence on environmental passion, environmental self-efficacy, and environmental entrepreneurial intention remains underexplored. This study addresses this gap by reframing narcissism as a potential asset, highlighting traits such as confidence, ambition, and recognition-seeking that may positively contribute to sustainable entrepreneurship. Data were collected from Indonesian Gen Z (aged 17–28) residing in the Greater Surabaya area, primarily university students in entrepreneurship and business management programs. Using a 4-point Likert Scale suitable for PLS-SEM analysis, a minimum of 100 responses were gathered via Google Forms distributed through LinkedIn, WhatsApp, Instagram, and Line Messenger. Findings indicate that narcissism significantly influences environmental entrepreneurial intention. Moreover, environmental passion and environmental self-efficacy serve as mediators in this relationship. These results offer a novel psychological perspective on sustainable entrepreneurship, aligning with Indonesia's demographic momentum and its long-term vision for inclusive, innovation-driven growth.

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN RUAM POPOK PADA BAYI HIPERBILIRUBINEMIA DI RUANG NICU RS X

Lissie Dwi Syamsilawati, Elisabeth Isti Daryati

Abstrak. Ruam popok merupakan masalah kulit yang sering terjadi pada bayi hiperbilirubinemia yang menjalani perawatan dengan fototerapi di unit neonatal intensive care (NICU). Kondisi ini dipengaruhi oleh sensitivitas kulit bayi, kontak dengan urin atau feses, serta paparan sinar fototerapi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian ruam popok pada bayi hiperbilirubinemia di NICU RS X. Penelitian menggunakan analitik observasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional pada 137 bayi yang dipilih melalui total sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui rekam medis dan lembar observasi, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji Fisher's Exact Test. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara usia gestasi dengan kejadian ruam popok pada bayi hiperbilirubinemia dengan nilai $p = 0,046$, dan frekuensi BAB bayi $> 4 \times$ dengan hasil uji $p = 0,015$, namun tidak berhubungan dengan usia bayi ($p = 0,363$) maupun lamanya paparan sinar fototerapi ($p = 0,414$). Risiko kerusakan kulit perlu lebih diperhatikan oleh perawat terutama pada bayi hiperbilirubin yang lahir di usia gestasi kurang dari 37 minggu dan frekuensi BAB lebih dari $4 \times$ / hari selama menjalani fototerapi, dengan menjaga kebersihan daerah genitalia dan bokong bayi.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Hubungan Pengetahuan, Motivasi & Beban Kerja Perawat dengan Kepatuhan Penerapan Surgical Safety Checklist di Ruang Operasi

Titi D. Lestari, Fitriana Suprpti, and Sondang R. Sianturi

Abstrak. Surgical Safety Checklist (SSC) merupakan instrumen penting untuk mencegah cedera dan komplikasi pada pasien yang menjalani pembedahan. Meskipun penerapan SSC selama 10 tahun terakhir sudah dilaksanakan dengan sistem komputerisasi TrackCare, masih ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dalam pelaksanaan prosedur yang berpotensi meningkatkan risiko komplikasi intraoperatif dan pascaoperatif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara pengetahuan, motivasi, dan beban kerja perawat terhadap kepatuhan dalam penerapan SSC (Sign In, Time Out, Sign Out) di ruang operasi RS X. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian deskriptif korelasi dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Teknik pengumpulan sampel menggunakan teknik total sampling sebanyak 40 perawat di ruang operasi. Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan bahwa dari 40 perawat yang diteliti, 60% memiliki pengetahuan baik tentang SSC, 50% termotivasi melakukan SSC dan 52,5% dengan beban kerja tinggi dan 65% perawat patuh melaksanakan SSC. Hasil analisis Kendalls's tau B menunjukkan tidak ditemukannya hubungan antara penerapan SSC perawat dengan pengetahuan (0,078), motivasi (0,513) maupun beban kerja perawat (0,670). Temuan ini merujuk pada diperlukannya peningkatan pengetahuan dan motivasi terhadap pentingnya pelaksanaan SSC untuk keselamatan pasien.

KNOWLEDGE MATTERS: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENSTRUAL HEALTH LITERACY AND DYSMENORRHEA MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIAN ADOLESCENTS

Elizabeth Katharina Pakpahan, Dewi Novitasari Suhaid, Yetty Leoni Irawan, Mitra Kadarsih

Abstract. Dysmenorrhea is one of the most common menstrual problems among adolescents and is associated with reduced quality of life, impaired academic performance, and absenteeism. Despite its high prevalence, many adolescents lack adequate knowledge and adopt suboptimal management practices. Strengthening understanding of the link between knowledge and behaviour is essential for developing effective school-based interventions. This study aimed to examine the relationship between knowledge of dysmenorrhea and management behaviour among adolescent girls at SMAN 28 Tangerang, Indonesia. A cross-sectional analytic design was applied, involving 157 female students who had experienced dysmenorrhea. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire, and the Kolmogorov Smirnov test indicated that the data were not normally distributed. Variables were categorized based on median values, and analysis was conducted using the chi-square test. Results showed that 53.5% of respondents had good knowledge, while 63.1% demonstrated good management behaviour. A significant association was observed ($p = 0.013$), with an odds ratio of 2.443 (95% CI: 1.258–4.745), indicating that students with good knowledge were more than twice as likely to adopt effective behaviours. These findings emphasize the importance of targeted educational interventions and supportive school environments to improve menstrual health management among adolescents.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Health Coaching sebagai Strategi Peningkatan Perilaku Hidup Sehat pada Pasien Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2

Vina Putri Patandung, Kansia A. Terok, Henny Pongantung

Abstrak. Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 (DMT2) merupakan masalah kesehatan global dengan prevalensi meningkat. Health coaching muncul sebagai strategi alternatif berbasis komunikasi personal dan teknik perubahan perilaku. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis efektivitas health coaching dalam meningkatkan perilaku hidup sehat pasien DMT2. Penelitian kuasi-eksperimen dengan desain pre-post test dilakukan pada 60 pasien DMT2 di Puskesmas Pangolombian, Tomohon (Juli–Agustus 2025). Kelompok intervensi ($n=30$) menerima sesi health coaching selama 4 minggu (1 sesi/minggu, 30–45 menit). Instrumen berupa kuesioner perilaku hidup sehat (diet, aktivitas fisik, kepatuhan obat, manajemen stres). Analisis menggunakan paired t-test/Wilcoxon. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat peningkatan signifikan pada kelompok intervensi: diet (+18,4; $p<0,001$), aktivitas fisik (+18,6; $p<0,001$), kepatuhan obat (+17,4; $p<0,001$), manajemen stres (+18,6; $p<0,001$). Kelompok kontrol tidak menunjukkan perubahan signifikan. Hambatan pasien meliputi pola makan, keterbatasan waktu, dan kurang dukungan keluarga, sementara motivasi muncul dari manfaat langsung, keinginan mencegah komplikasi, dan dukungan emosional coach. Dari hasil yang diperoleh dapat disimpulkan bahwa health coaching efektif meningkatkan perilaku hidup sehat pada pasien DMT2. Rekomendasi meliputi integrasi health coaching ke layanan primer serta pemanfaatan media digital untuk keberlanjutan intervensi.

The Relationship between Social Support and Psychological Wellbeing of Nursing Students

Yuni Kurniawaty, Iriene Kusuma Wardhani, Sri Winarni

Abstract. Mental health problems of students are getting worse. Nursing students suffer from stress and depression. Therefore, interventions are needed to support their mental health. Social support is one of the interventions that can increase the mental resilience and psychological wellbeing. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between social support and psychological wellbeing of the elderly STIKES Katolik St. Vincentius a Paulo Surabaya. The methods used were quantitative research type cross-sectional design. Student population samples were taken using simple random sampling of 206 respondents. Social support questionnaire of the Interpersonal Support Assessment Checklist-40 (ISEL-40). Psychological wellbeing instrument Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWBS). Pearson correlation test. Results showed that the social support of most respondents (70.4%) was in the moderate range. Psychological wellbeing was predominantly moderate at 68%. Pearson test results $p = 0.000$ positive correlation coefficient 0.475 there was a significant relationship between social support and psychological wellbeing where the better the social support, the better the psychological wellbeing of students. Therefore, social support is very important in reducing psychological stress in students by increasing cognitive flexibility to mitigate stressors in students who experience a state of psychological wellbeing. Improving aspects of social support networks for students can create a life of psychological wellbeing.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Analisis Faktor Nyeri Otot Leher pada Usia Produktif

Irine Yunila Prastyawati, Dominggus Ruku Yudit Pramono, and Ignata Yulianti

Abstrak. Nyeri otot leher merupakan masalah muskuloskeletal yang umum terjadi dan dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor yang berpengaruh dengan nyeri otot leher pada usia produktif umat Katolik gereja Mataram dan Ampenan. Desain penelitian ini observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional, dengan jumlah sampel 75 responden yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan diolah menggunakan Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) 16. Hasil menunjukkan jenis kelamin 40 (46,7%) laki – laki. Pendidikan terakhir 43 (57,3%) adalah SMA. Usia paling muda 45 tahun dan usia tertua 78 tahun dengan rerata 58,18 tahun. Tekanan Darah Sistolik rerata 136,33 mmHg, nilai minimal 120 mmHg dan nilai maksimal 155 mmHg. Hubungan usia dengan nyeri otot leher nilai $p=0,936$ ($p<0.05$), pekerjaan dengan nyeri otot leher nilai $p=0,649$ ($p<0.05$), nilai $p=0,535$ ($p<0.05$) korelasi nyeri dengan aktivitas statis, TDS dengan nyeri nilai $p=0,689$ ($p<0.05$), nilai $p=0,218$ ($p<0.05$) penyakit penyerta dengan nyeri otot leher dan dari semua faktor nilai $R=0,290$. Tidak ada hubungan antara usia, status pekerjaan, aktivitas statis, tekanan darah sistolik, penyakit penyerta dengan nyeri otot leher. Seluruh faktor yang diteliti memberikan kontribusi terhadap nyeri otot leher sebanyak 29%, sehingga penelitian lanjutan untuk menganalisa faktor lain.

Exploring the Role of Brand Experience in Enhancing Brand Equity and Loyalty among Gen Z and Millennials in the Green Car Usage Intention through Social Media Engagement

Sofia Alysia Suyanto, Maria Mia Kristanti

Abstract. The increasing number of green car products that have emerged and been discussed in various circles both Gen z and millennials, as well as the the increase in marketing activities through social media are the basis for taking the title. The sampling technique used is non-probability sampling by means of purposive sampling. The samples is 170 respondents, namely owning and using green cars in Indonesia. The data collection tool used questionnaire. The data analysis technique used is Structural Equations Modeling using the PLS-SEM. The results showed that Social Media Marketing Activities had a significant effect on Brand Experience, Social Media Marketing Activities had a significant effect on Brand Equity, Brand Experience has a significant effect on Continued Usage Intentions, Brand Equity has a significant effect on Brand Loyalty, Continued Usage Intentions had a significant effect on Brand Loyalty, Brand Experience has a significant effect in mediating Social Media Marketing Activities and Continued Usage Intentions, Brand Equity has a significant effect in mediating Social Media Marketing Activities and Brand Loyalty. Thus, it is hoped that Green Car managers can continue to develop even better Social Media Marketing Activities in the future, so that Brand Loyalty can be strengthened itself.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Perancangan Meja Kerja untuk Memperbaiki Postur Kerja pada Proses Pemotongan Aluminium

Yustinus Ardianto, Martinus Edy Sianto, and Julius Mulyono

Abstrak. Penerapan prinsip ergonomi di lingkungan kerja merupakan faktor kunci dalam meningkatkan kenyamanan, efisiensi, dan keselamatan tenaga kerja. Salah satu masalah ergonomi yang sering terjadi di sektor industri adalah postur kerja yang tidak alamiah, yang berpotensi menimbulkan keluhan muskuloskeletal. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di PT Technofroze Indra Jaya, sebuah perusahaan manufaktur pintu dan sandwich panel, dengan fokus pada stasiun kerja pemotongan aluminium. Observasi awal mengungkapkan bahwa pekerja melakukan aktivitas pemotongan dengan posisi jongkok dan membungkuk di lantai, sehingga memicu keluhan fisik pada area leher, punggung, pinggang, dan paha. Tujuan penelitian adalah merancang meja kerja ergonomis berbasis data antropometri serta mengevaluasi dampaknya terhadap postur kerja dan tingkat kenyamanan. Meja yang dihasilkan memiliki dimensi tinggi 85 cm, lebar 60 cm, dan panjang total 6,5 meter, yang terbagi menjadi dua meja samping (masing-masing 3 meter) dan satu meja tengah (50 cm). Evaluasi dilakukan menggunakan metode Rapid Entire Body Assessment (REBA) untuk menganalisis postur kerja dan Nordic Body Map (NBM) untuk mengidentifikasi keluhan subjektif pekerja. Hasil evaluasi menunjukkan bahwa skor REBA turun dari 7 (risiko tinggi) menjadi 1 (risiko sangat rendah) setelah penggunaan meja. Selain itu, terjadi penurunan signifikan dalam keluhan muskuloskeletal, serta peningkatan kenyamanan kerja dan kepuasan terhadap desain meja berdasarkan kuesioner. Dari segi efisiensi, waktu rata-rata pemotongan aluminium berkurang dari 26 menit 3 detik menjadi 17 menit 41 detik. Temuan ini membuktikan bahwa perancangan meja kerja ergonomis secara efektif dapat memperbaiki postur kerja, menekan risiko gangguan muskuloskeletal, dan meningkatkan efisiensi waktu operasional.

Loneliness and Youth Mental Health: A Cross-Sectional Study

Ni Nyoman Wahyu Lestarina, Selly Omega Dilla Teju, Ni Ketut Suadnyani

Abstract. First-year students are one of the groups at risk of experiencing mental health disorders, especially in controlling their emotional balance. The purpose of this study was to identify the relationship between loneliness and the mental health of STIKES students in Surabaya. The type of research design used was a correlation study with a cross-sectional approach. The number of samples in this study was 68 students with inclusion criteria. Instrument used UCLA (University of California Los Angeles) Loneliness Scale and Self-Rating Questionnaire (SRQ) 20 questionnaire. The results of the survey found that more than 50% (54%) of students had moderate levels of loneliness, more than 50% (60%) of students were at risk of having mental disorders, and there was a relationship between loneliness and mental health in STIKES students. Therefore, there is a need for assistance for students in managing the psychological difficulties they experience so that mental health problems do not occur.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

From Food Waste to Food Security: Strengthening Awareness through Door-to-door 3R Education and Collaboration

Jenny Novianti Muliarahayu Tan-Soetedjo, Guileria Divina Gracia Martana, Pius Sugeng Prasetyo, and Theresia Gunawan

Abstract. Currently, the problem of food waste remains a critical issue that requires global attention. According to data in 2021, 40.31% of total waste in Indonesia was contributed by food waste. Responded this issue, a community service program was launched to educate the public about waste management through the 3Rs, raise awareness and concern of the younger generation in achieving food security, also strengthen collaboration between universities, the government, and NGOs. The impact of this program was measured through a questionnaire test before and after program implementation. Differences in scores were tested using a T-test method based on seven assessment indicators. According to the test results, there was a significant difference with a 99% CL (Confidence Level) for 2 indicators (Waste Reduction and Sorting, Knowledge of Recycling Techniques). Significant differences with a 95% and 90% CL for the indicators of Concern for Global Conservation Issues and Local Conservation Actions, respectively. This program has a significant impact on awareness of waste management efforts and techniques, as well as concern for global conservation issues, especially food security.

Dukungan Keluarga dan Tingkat Kesenian (Loneliness) Lansia di Posyandu

Estifania Anggrening Gulo, Sondang Ratnauli Sianturi

Abstract. Elderly conditions that experience various declines of biological and psychological functions can affect mobility and social contact, one example is loneliness. The elderly need a family to understand their condition, to be a good listener to meet their needs. This study aims to determine the relationship between family support and the level of loneliness in the elderly. This study was conducted at RW 2 Posyandu, Johar Baru Village, Jakarta, September 2024 - February 2025. The study used a cross-sectional design with a quantitative method with a sample of 72 elderly people. The data collection tool used a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability with a Cronbach alpha value of 0.60. The results showed that the majority of elderly people had high emotional support 94.4%, high esteem support 79.2%, high instrumental support 94.4%, high information support 93.1%, and high overall family support 94.4%. The level of loneliness for the elderly is high at 52.8%. There is a relationship between emotional support (p-value 0.040), appreciation support (p-value 0.001), instrumental support (p-value), and family support (p-value 0.040) and loneliness, but there is no relationship between information support and loneliness (p-value 0.109). Suggestions for elderly respondents are expected to maintain good relations with their families and continue to inform their families regarding their needs.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

The Correlation Between Using ChatGPT and Learning English

Rafael Sengkey*, Lianly Rompis, Stella Paendong, and Filly Mamuaja

Abstract. Demand for English language was very urgent and commonplace nowadays, especially for learning and knowledge development. The existence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) made English learning more essential and needed in various fields, mainly for Agribusiness and Physiotherapy. Communication, research collaboration, marketing, and international cooperation were the priorities why English was considered important and necessary. Based on the preliminary study, driven by the development of AI, deepen students' abilities in mastering AI, accommodate them with good English skills and knowledge according to each field, a research was conducted to equip students with Artificial Intelligence capabilities using chatGPT, and to study the correlation between using chatGPT and learning English. The research methodology was literature study, administering test, and statistical data analysis with central tendency and correlation analysis. The output gave positive contribution and assumption related to the correlation between using chatGPT and learning English. Correlation analysis was applied to examine the correlation between the test scores of Physiotherapy students and Agribusiness students, based on the assumption derived from prior research that each student had used ChatGPT three (3) times. The results indicated a correlation coefficient of 0.624, with an overall mean score of 70.5 for both study programs. Although differences were observed between the mean scores of the two student groups, the results reflected an improvement compared to the previous study, in which the combined average pre-test score for Physiotherapy and Agribusiness students was 68.92.

Formal Education and Age towards Financial Literacy: Evidence from High School Teachers

Chris Petra Agung, Teresia Debby, Mardiana, Azzahra Kasih Dyanti, Feby Astrid Kesaulya

Abstract. This study aimed to examine the relationship between formal education and age and the level of financial literacy among school teachers, especially in Bandung City. This study also aimed to investigate the effect of financial literacy to financial management. The study was done at JKN Senior High School (SHS) in Bandung City, with the JKN teachers as the sample. JKN SHS was chosen for several reasons, such as its alignment with the phenomenon, and the teachers in JKN SHS have diverse formal educational backgrounds and age ranges. The hypothesis testing result showed that formal education positively affects financial literacy. However, age was not shown to influence financial literacy. Thus, financial literacy positively impacts personal financial management. This outcome established an evidence-supported link to the socio-economic issue, namely the increase in urban poverty in Indonesia. In Bandung, teachers facing the demands of a consumer-driven urban life on limited income find that high financial literacy is not just advantageous but essential for developing financial resilience and preventing poverty. The observation empirically validates the claim that strong financial literacy can safeguard individuals against a decrease in their quality of life and enhance their readiness for economic emergencies and crises.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

PENGARUH EMPLOYER BRANDING TERHADAP RETENSI DENGAN MEDIASI VARIABEL BUDAYA ORGANISASI PADA TENAGA KESEHATAN DI JAWA TIMUR

Cysilia Atvensia Jedeo, Marliana Junaedi, and Annisa Alfa Setyawan

Abstrak. Tenaga kesehatan dituntut untuk mampu menjalankan kewajibannya dengan profesional terutama saat berhadapan dengan pasien. Hal ini dikarenakan tenaga kesehatan memegang peranan penting dalam proses pelayanan kesehatan di rumah sakit. Tenaga kesehatan juga menjadi ujung tombak kualitas layanan dan citra rumah sakit, karena memiliki banyak kesempatan untuk berhadapan langsung dengan pasien. Oleh sebab itu, pihak manajemen rumah sakit perlu memberikan perhatian khusus pada tenaga kesehatan agar dapat meningkatkan hal-hal positif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh employer branding terhadap retensi karyawan dengan budaya organisasi sebagai variabel mediasi pada rumah sakit. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan pendekatan survei melalui kuesioner yang disebarakan kepada 83 tenaga kesehatan. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan regresi linier berganda untuk menguji pengaruh langsung maupun tidak langsung antarvariabel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa employer branding berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap budaya organisasi serta retensi karyawan. Selain itu, budaya organisasi terbukti memediasi hubungan antara employer branding dan retensi, yang menunjukkan bahwa citra positif rumah sakit sebagai tempat kerja mampu memperkuat loyalitas karyawan melalui pembentukan budaya kerja yang mendukung. Temuan ini memperluas penerapan teori employer branding pada sektor kesehatan dan memberikan implikasi praktis bagi manajemen rumah sakit dalam meningkatkan retensi tenaga kesehatan melalui penguatan budaya organisasi yang positif.

Design and Construction of a 2 DOF Planar Robotic Arm Based on PLC-ESP32 Hybrid Control for Inverse Kinematic Practice

Andreas Kevin Ega Bernanto, Bartolomeus Gusta Epafra Yunadi, and Dian Artanto

Abstract. This article discusses the development of a 2 DOF (degree-of-freedom) planar robotic arm based on PLC-ESP32 hybrid control to support inverse kinematics learning practices in vocational education. However, the availability of educational industrial robots is hampered by the high cost of conventional robots. The purpose of this study is to design a 2 DOF robotic arm prototype that makes it easier for students to understand inverse kinematics through end-effector position control. The methods include mechanical design, development of a PLC-ESP32 hybrid control architecture, implementation of Modbus RTU communication which is common in industrial automation, and testing of robot motion based on inverse kinematics practicum scenarios. The test results show that the system is able to control the arm position according to input coordinates with good accuracy and response time, as well as a simple user interface; this system is considered effective in strengthening vocational learning through direct practice and has the potential to be further developed as a commercial educational tool.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Rancang Bangun Sistem Rangkaian Lilin Elektronik untuk Kapel dan Ibadah Rosario

Lianly Rompis

Abstrak. Manusia didorong untuk dapat terus berinovasi, terutama menghasilkan karya-karya yang mempermudah pekerjaan, memelihara ekosistem, serta bersahabat dengan alam. Karenanya, teknologi ramah lingkungan adalah teknologi yang sangat penting dan dibutuhkan saat ini, yang dapat menyeimbangkan alam dan sekitarnya, serta berperan bagi kesejahteraan manusia. Lilin tradisional yang terbuat dari parafin memiliki karakteristik yang mudah terbakar, serta dapat melepaskan sejumlah besar bahan kimia yang berbahaya dan beracun. Meskipun lilin tradisional masih secara luas digunakan sampai saat, namun pengaruhnya terhadap kesehatan dan keselamatan manusia tidak boleh diabaikan. Dari studi literatur yang dilakukan oleh penulis, diperoleh fakta bahwa cahaya dari lampu organik LED (OLED) tiga kali lebih aman dan dua kali lebih baik dari cahaya lilin. Dilatarbelakangi oleh hal tersebut, maka penelitian ini bertujuan untuk merancang bangun sistem rangkaian lilin elektronik untuk kepentingan Kapel dan Ibadah Rosario. Diharapkan teknologi ini dapat menggantikan, atau setidaknya menyeimbangkan penggunaan lilin parafin yang sangat sering digunakan oleh manusia, dimana dalam pembuatannya membutuhkan bahan yang diambil dari alam. Penelitian ini juga merupakan bagian dari pembelajaran berbasis proyek dari mata kuliah Rangkaian Listrik bagi mahasiswa yang ingin terlibat di dalamnya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah analisis, perancangan, dan pengujian. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah dua buah sistem rangkaian lilin elektronik sederhana yang masing-masing terdiri dari tiga buah lilin elektronik dari lampu Light Emitting Diode (LED) yang digunakan untuk keperluan misa di Kapel, serta untuk Ibadah Rosario kepada Bunda Maria.

The Moderating Role of Empathic Leadership in Managing Turnover among Generation Z Employees

Evelyn Joyce Emmanuella, Calista Nathania Rendra Putri, Refigo Syahdan Ferdinan, and Bernardus Aris Ferdinan

Abstract. This study aims to examine the spiral effects of incivility and its impact on Generation Z employees in Surabaya. The respondents consisted of 200 non-managerial workers categorized as Generation Z. The study was conducted in Surabaya, with data collected through Google Forms and analyzed using structural equation modeling (SEM) with SmartPLS. The findings reveal that family incivility has a positive effect on workplace incivility, workplace incivility positively influences turnover intention, workplace incivility mediates the effect of family incivility on turnover intention, and empathic leadership moderates by weakening the positive effect of workplace incivility on turnover intention. The practical implication of this study is that organizations need to manage workplace incivility, as such behavior is not only an internal organizational issue but may also originate from external (family-related) factors. Organizations are advised to provide training programs to foster empathy, offer work-family counseling, and cultivate a culture of mutual respect. Strict sanctions against violations may also serve as an effective measure to prevent the spiral effects of incivility and to protect victims.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Effectiveness of Psychological Capital Education on the Prevention of Non-Suicidal Self-Injury (NSSI) Behavior

Enjel Tulandi, Wahyuni Langelo, Filia Tiwatu

Abstract. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of Psychological Capital (PsyCap) education in reducing non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) behavior among adolescents. A quasi-experimental design with a control group was applied. The study involved 60 adolescents aged 12–21 years, selected purposively and divided equally into an intervention and a control group. Data was collected using the Inventory of Statements About Self-Injury (ISAS) questionnaire, administered before and after the intervention. The intervention consisted of four educational sessions delivered over two weeks, each lasting approximately thirty minutes, focusing on strengthening self-efficacy as a core component of PsyCap. Data were analyzed using paired t-tests and independent t-tests. The results showed a significant reduction in NSSI scores in the intervention group, while the control group did not experience significant changes. Post-test comparisons between groups also demonstrated a significant difference, with the intervention group reporting lower levels of NSSI behavior. These findings indicate that PsyCap education was effective in decreasing NSSI tendencies among adolescents. The study suggests that PsyCap-based educational programs can serve as a promotive and preventive strategy to support adolescent mental health, particularly in school and community settings.

Green Human Resource Management as a Workforce Management Innovation to Support Sustainability and Poverty Reduction

Venesia

Abstract. This study aimed to analyze the effect of Green Human Resource Management (Green HRM), defined as environmentally oriented human resource practices, on sustainability and poverty alleviation among employees of coffee shops in Pontianak. The study also examined the mediating role of sustainability in this relationship. A quantitative approach was employed using a survey questionnaire administered to 150 respondents. Data were analyzed using Partial Least Squares–Structural Equation Modeling (PLS–SEM). The results showed that Green HRM had a positive and significant impact on sustainability and had a positive and significant effect on poverty alleviation. However, sustainability did not have a significant effect on poverty alleviation and therefore did not mediate the relationship between Green HRM and poverty alleviation. These findings indicated that Green HRM directly contributed to employee welfare through capacity building, training, and environmentally friendly policies, while sustainability practices implemented by coffee shops were more focused on environmental aspects and had not yet produced tangible socio-economic impacts. Overall, the findings emphasized that Green HRM played a strategic role in supporting the welfare of coffee shop employees, whereas sustainability practices needed to be expanded to generate a more significant contribution to poverty alleviation.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS

Veronica Silalahi, Etik Lusiani, Rahel Dolok Seribu

Abstract. A normal menstrual cycle can occur when a person has physical activity patterns that are appropriate for their physical condition. The phenomenon found at the research site was that adolescent girls who engaged in light physical activity experienced abnormal menstrual cycles, while adolescent girls who engaged in moderate to heavy physical activity experienced normal menstrual cycles. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between physical activity and the menstrual cycle. This study used a correlational design with a cross-sectional approach. The study population consisted of female students in grade XI at Hang Tuah 4 High School in Surabaya who met the inclusion criteria. Eighty-two respondents were selected using proportional random sampling. Physical activity was measured using the long version of the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) in Indonesian, and menstrual cycles were assessed using a menstrual cycle questionnaire. The results showed that 71% of respondents had moderate physical activity and 57% of respondents had normal menstrual cycles. The relationship between the two variables was assessed using Spearman's rank correlation test with a p-value of 0.016, showing a relationship between physical activity and the menstrual cycle in female adolescents, with a correlation coefficient of 0.265, indicating a low strength of relationship with a positive direction. Female adolescents are expected to engage in physical activity suited to their physical condition, make use of school facilities to increase physical activity, and maintain adequate nutritional intake.

Empowering MSMEs through AI, Digitalization, and Human Capital: Pathways to Sustainable Performance in East Surabaya

Paola Sharon Susila, Stanislaus Adnanto Mastan

Abstract. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a transformative catalyst, enhancing productivity and sparking innovation across various sectors in our fast-evolving tech-driven world. This study investigates the impact of artificial intelligence (AI), digitalization, and human resources on the operational performance of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in East Surabaya. The research focuses on 49 Culinary Tourism Centers (SWK) officially registered in the region, with data collected from 150 respondents selected through a simple random sampling technique. The analysis employs the Partial Least Squares (PLS) method using SmartPLS software. Findings reveal that the adoption of AI, digitalization, and effective human resource management significantly enhances the operational performance of MSMEs. The results suggest that greater integration of these technological and human capital factors leads to improved efficiency, competitiveness, and sustainability of MSME operations. This study contributes to the growing discourse on how digital transformation and human capital development can serve as strategic levers for strengthening MSMEs, particularly in the context of developing economies.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Unstructured PDF Parsing and Semantic Chunking Integration in RAG for Sermon Summarization in Three-Column PDF Format

Yohanes Eka Putra, Yulia Wahyuningsih, Fernando Perry, Mario Lusiano Klau, and Ricky Junianto Wijaya

Abstract. This study aimed to address the challenges of document summarization in long and complex multi-column PDF sermons, where conventional token-length-based chunking often fails to preserve semantic coherence and logical structure. To overcome these limitations, the research proposed the integration of layout-aware PDF parsing with an embedding-based semantic chunking approach within a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) framework. A dataset of 260 Indonesian sermon documents in three-column format was processed using UnstructuredPDFLoader to maintain the correct reading order, followed by segmentation through semantic chunking and representation via text embeddings. Summaries were generated using the GPT-4o-mini model and evaluated against expert-written references with ROUGE metrics. The results showed that fixed-token chunking with RAG achieved ROUGE-1 and ROUGE-2 F1-scores of 0.89, indicating that it could retain general context despite arbitrary text splitting. However, semantic chunking with RAG consistently outperformed this approach, yielding perfect ROUGE-1 and ROUGE-2 F1-scores of 1.00, thus demonstrating superior semantic cohesion and contextual fidelity. These findings highlight the significance of semantic chunking combined with layout-aware parsing as a more robust and reliable framework for summarization in domains requiring high semantic fidelity, such as religious sermons.

Modelling and Optimization of a 16-Stage CSTR Hydrolyser for Urea Decomposition in Wastewater Treatment

Muhamad Afandi, Wenny Irawaty, and Jindrayani Nyoo Putro

Abstract. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a transformative catalyst, enhancing productivity and sparking innovation across various sectors in our fast-evolving tech-driven world. This study investigates the impact of artificial intelligence (AI), digitalization, and human resources on the operational performance of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in East Surabaya. The research focuses on 49 Culinary Tourism Centers (SWK) officially registered in the region, with data collected from 150 respondents selected through a simple random sampling technique. The analysis employs the Partial Least Squares (PLS) method using SmartPLS software. Findings reveal that the adoption of AI, digitalization, and effective human resource management significantly enhances the operational performance of MSMEs. The results suggest that greater integration of these technological and human capital factors leads to improved efficiency, competitiveness, and sustainability of MSME operations. This study contributes to the growing discourse on how digital transformation and human capital development can serve as strategic levers for strengthening MSMEs, particularly in the context of developing economies.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Comparison of Faster R-CNN, ResNet-50 Faster R-CNN, YOLOv8, and YOLOv11 Methods for Forest Fire Detection in UAV Imagery

Yosefina Finsensia Riti, Ricky Junianto Wijaya, and Isaac Yeremia Nugroho

Abstract. This study aimed to evaluate and compare four deep learning models for forest fire detection in UAV imagery, namely YOLOv8, YOLOv11, Faster R-CNN, and ResNet50 Faster R-CNN. A dataset of 3,000 UAV images, evenly divided between forest fire and non-forest fire cases, was collected and preprocessed through orientation correction, resizing, contrast adjustment, and augmentation. The models were trained and tested using precision, recall, and mean Average Precision at IoU 0.5 (mAP50) as evaluation metrics. The results showed that Faster R-CNN based models achieved superior precision and recall, with ResNet50 Faster R-CNN recording the highest values of 0.884 and 0.833 respectively, indicating strong performance in reducing both false positives and false negatives. In contrast, YOLO models demonstrated better performance in mAP50, with YOLOv11 achieving the highest score of 0.743, reflecting more consistent detection across varying conditions. These findings highlighted a trade-off between accuracy and detection stability, where Faster R-CNN based models were more effective for high-accuracy applications, while YOLOv11 was preferable for faster and more generalized detection. The study concluded that the optimal model selection depends on the specific application requirements.

Penegakan Hukum Pidana Lingkungan melalui Green Criminal Policy untuk Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Terdampak

Retno Dewi Pulung Sari, Jennifer Patricia Gunawan

Abstract. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji konsep Green Criminal Policy dalam konteks hukum pidana lingkungan sebagai upaya inovatif untuk menjawab tantangan maraknya kejahatan korporasi yang merugikan masyarakat miskin di sekitar sumber daya alam. Fokus penelitian diarahkan pada bagaimana penegakan hukum pidana dapat diperluas maknanya dari sekadar represif menjadi transformatif, dengan menekankan pemulihan ekologis sekaligus pemberdayaan masyarakat terdampak. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pendekatan normatif melalui analisis peraturan perundang-undangan dan doktrin hukum yang relevan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa paradigma hukum pidana lingkungan di Indonesia masih dominan berorientasi pada penghukuman formal dan denda ke kas negara, sehingga belum efektif menjawab kebutuhan pemulihan ekologis dan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Inovasi melalui mekanisme keadilan restoratif lingkungan, penggunaan perjanjian penangguhan penuntutan terhadap korporasi, serta penguatan pemantauan berbasis komunitas terbukti lebih responsif terhadap kompleksitas masalah lingkungan. Signifikansi hasil penelitian ini terletak pada tawaran konseptual bahwa Green Criminal Policy dapat menjadi paradigma baru pembangunan hukum pidana lingkungan yang inklusif dan berkeadilan ekologis. Paradigma tersebut tidak hanya memperkuat efektivitas penegakan hukum, tetapi juga berkontribusi pada pengurangan kemiskinan dan perlindungan hak-hak masyarakat atas lingkungan hidup yang berkelanjutan.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Modeling the Role of Cooperative Values in Translating Family and Conformity Norms into SME Business Orientation

Ignasius Heri Satrya Wangsa

Abstract. This study explores how family-oriented and conformity values influence SME business orientation through the mediating role of cooperative values. Addressing a gap in the literature, it introduces a novel conceptual model that positions cooperative values as strategic enablers translating socio-cultural norms into business behavior. Using structural equation modeling (SEM), data were collected from 203 SME owners in Palembang, Indonesia—most of whom have operated their businesses for over three years, employ fewer than ten workers, and are active in the food and beverage sector. Over 90% also utilize social media for business purposes. Results show that while family and conformity values do not directly influence business orientation, they significantly predict cooperative values, which in turn positively affect business orientation. These findings highlight the importance of cooperative values as a cultural-operational bridge and offer practical insights for integrating local value systems into modern SME development strategies.

PERAN KEPEMIMPINAN KEBERLANJUTAN TERHADAP KEBERLANJUTAN ORGANISASIONAL MELELUI KOMPETENSI SDM DAN KEMITRAAN SEKOLAH-MASYARAKAT

Yuliana Sri Purbiyati

Abstrak. Penelitian ini juga menguji kompetensi sumber daya manusia dan kemitraan sekolah-masyarakat sebagai variabel mediasi berurutan pada pengaruh kepemimpinan keberlanjutan terhadap keberlanjutan organisasional. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner survei. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian pada unit kerja yang ada di sekolah maka sampel penelitian terdiri dari 20 unit kerja di Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA). Pengumpulan data penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sensus, yaitu semua anggota populasi digunakan sebagai data penelitian. Di SMA yang menjadi tempat penelitian, terdapat 20 unit kerja, yang semuanya digunakan sebagai data untuk analisis dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini partial least squares structural equality modeling (PLS-SEM) untuk menguji hipotesis. Temuan penelitian ini adalah terdapat hubungan yang signifikan, positif, dan kuat pada pengaruh kepemimpinan keberlanjutan terhadap keberlanjutan organisasional yang dimediasi secara berurutan oleh kompetensi sumber daya manusia dan kemitraan sekolah-masyarakat. Penelitian ini memiliki implikasi praktis bagi kepala sekolah dan koordinator unit kerja untuk mengenali manfaat kepemimpinan keberlanjutan, kompetensi sumber daya manusia, kemitraan sekolah-masyarakat dalam membangun keberlanjutan organisasional sekolah. Penelitian lebih lanjut masih diperlukan untuk mengkaji pengaruh kepemimpinan keberlanjutan terhadap keberlanjutan organisasional dari segi hubungan tidak langsung baik melalui mediator maupun mediasi dengan memperluas sampel atau dengan variabel lain. Penelitian di masa depan juga dapat meneliti topik yang sama dengan pendekatan kualitatif.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

HOW “BLUE” DO MARINE AND FISHERY FIRMS SUPPORTING SDG 1 and 14?

Richard Andrew

Abstract. This paper examined the role of Blue Accounting as an innovative mechanism to simultaneously address poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability. The study applied a conceptual research approach supported by content analysis of sustainability disclosure practices in the marine and fisheries sector in Indonesia. The analysis focused on dimensions such as community involvement, resource efficiency, emission reduction, biodiversity protection, and economic inclusion. The results showed that companies implementing comprehensive Blue Accounting practices, particularly in line with sustainability reporting standards, demonstrated higher transparency, stronger environmental stewardship, and better integration with local community livelihoods. In particular, Blue Accounting contributed to poverty alleviation by strengthening partnerships with small-scale fishers and ensuring fair access to supply chains, while also contributing to environmental sustainability through improved monitoring of emissions, biodiversity, and ecosystem conservation. The findings emphasized that Blue Accounting could serve as a strategic innovation that aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water). This study contributed to the development of sustainability accounting frameworks and offered practical implications for policymakers, corporations, and civil society to integrate environmental accountability with social inclusion for resilient blue economies.

Hubungan Neuroticism Traits Dengan Quality of Life Pada Remaja

Rivaldo Sandiagio Mawu, Wahyuny Langelo, Syenshie Virgini Wetik

Abstrak. Remaja merupakan kelompok usia yang rentan terhadap perubahan emosional dan tekanan psikososial yang dapat memengaruhi kesejahteraan mental dan kualitas hidup. Salah satu faktor internal yang memengaruhi persepsi terhadap kualitas hidup adalah karakteristik kepribadian, khususnya Neuroticism Traits yang ditandai dengan ketidakstabilan emosi dan kecenderungan mengalami stres. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan antara Neuroticism Traits dengan Quality of Life pada remaja di Kelurahan Tosuraya Barat, Kecamatan Ratahan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain studi korelasional. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Tosuraya Barat, Kecamatan Ratahan, Sulawesi Utara dengan populasi = 54 remaja berusia 14-17 tahun. Sampel (n) = 54 responden menggunakan teknik total sampling. Hasil penelitian dianalisis menggunakan uji korelasi spearman dengan nilai koefisien korelasi antara kedua variabel sebesar -0,400, dengan nilai signifikansi $p = 0,003$. Hasil ini mengindikasikan bahwa semakin tinggi tingkat neuroticism, maka semakin rendah kualitas hidup yang dirasakan oleh remaja. Jadi dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara Neuroticism Traits dan Quality of Life pada remaja di Kelurahan Tosuraya Barat, Kecamatan Ratahan.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

PERSETUJUAN LINGKUNGAN SEBAGAI PENYEDERHANAAN PERIZINAN BERUSAHA BERBASIS RISIKO DI INDONESIA

Martika Dini Syaputri, Nany Suryawati, dan Marshellyna Melodyana Wijaya

Abstrak. Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja dibentuk dengan semangat untuk mendorong investasi di Indonesia dengan melakukan berbagai penyederhanaan dalam proses perizinan. Berdasarkan PP No. 22 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup, beberapa ketentuan telah diubah termasuk perubahan nomenklatur dari 'izin lingkungan' menjadi 'persetujuan lingkungan' yang menimbulkan berbagai pendapat di kalangan masyarakat Indonesia. Dengan menggunakan metode yuridis normatif, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaturan persetujuan lingkungan di Indonesia berdasarkan PP No. 22 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup, serta kerangka konseptual pengawasan perizinan berbasis risiko di Indonesia. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi persetujuan lingkungan tidak berbeda secara signifikan dari izin lingkungan, karena masih mensyaratkan Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan (AMDAL) atau Upaya Pengelolaan dan Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup (UKL-UPL). Sementara itu, pengawasan berbasis risiko di Indonesia dilakukan untuk mendukung pembangunan berkelanjutan dengan menjaga keseimbangan antara pertumbuhan ekonomi dan pelestarian lingkungan. Pengawasan ini berfungsi sebagai instrumen pengendalian aktivitas masyarakat guna mencegah permasalahan di masa depan.

Enhancing Internal Control through the Analysis of Accounting Information Systems for Cash Receipts to Support Sustainable Financial Management: A Case Study at a Retreat House in Malang

**Justin Mario Probert, Louise Gracia Wibisono, Maria Dela Strada Lena Maran, Alexander
Nico Putra Gunawan, and Galuh Budi Astuti**

Abstract. This study evaluated and improved the internal control of the cash receipts accounting information system at a small retreat house in Malang, managed by Catholic nuns with limited financial expertise. Using a qualitative case study approach, data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results revealed several weaknesses, including overlapping duties, incomplete documentation, and reliance on semi-manual bookkeeping, leading to inefficiencies and a higher risk of errors and fraud. System improvements focused on clearer role separation, more complete documentation, and the adoption of computerized accounting processes. As a result, the retreat house achieved improved financial accuracy, timeliness, and transparency, supporting more sustainable and accountable stewardship of limited resources. These innovations reinforced good governance and enabled the organization to better fulfill its social mission, demonstrating how strengthening internal accounting systems in grassroots nonprofit institutions can become a foundation for responsible, sustainable management that supports broader poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability efforts.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Analisis Tematik tentang Literasi Keuangan, Ketahanan, dan Kerentanan di Komunitas Pesisir Pulau Untung Jawa: Perspektif Gender dan Keberlanjutan

V. Rachmadi Parmono¹, Lamtiur Hasiana Tampubolon, Suharsono

Abstract. This qualitative study explored the complex dynamics of financial literacy, resilience, and vulnerability in the coastal community of Untung Jawa Island, employing a gender-sensitive lens to identify pathways toward sustainable development. Through thematic analysis of survey narratives, contextual case studies, and secondary data, the research examined how gender-based experiences shaped financial behaviors amid environmental and economic pressures. The findings revealed that financial literacy supported equitable resilience through adaptive practices such as livelihood diversification, yet systemic barriers, particularly for women, such as the absence of identification documents, perpetuated vulnerability. The study emphasized sustainability, encompassing economic stability, social equity, and environmental stewardship, and advocated for community-based strategies to empower marginalized groups. The results affirmed the urgency of inclusive interventions to bridge gender disparities, fostering transformative change in vulnerable regions.

Identitas Kependudukan, Stigma, dan Hak Kesejahteraan Sosial Transpuan: Hambatan Struktural, Kultural dan Administratif di Indonesia

Wahyu Krisnanto

Abstract. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hambatan yang dialami kelompok Transpuan dalam mengakses bantuan sosial di Indonesia, khususnya terkait dengan keterbatasan dokumen kependudukan. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan pendekatan Sosio-Legal, yakni mengkaji peraturan perundang-undangan terkait kesejahteraan sosial dan administrasi kependudukan, serta menelaah data empiris mengenai pengalaman Transpuan dalam pengurusan dokumen kependudukan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ketiadaan Kartu Tanda Penduduk (KTP) dan Nomor Induk Kependudukan (NIK) menjadi penghalang utama bagi Transpuan untuk memperoleh bantuan sosial. Hambatan ini diperkuat oleh faktor struktural, kultural, dan administratif, sementara regulasi yang ada seperti Permendagri No. 96 Tahun 2019 belum mengakomodasi Transpuan sebagai kelompok rentan administrasi kependudukan. Terobosan melalui Surat Edaran Direktorat Jenderal Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil pada dasarnya progresif, tetapi tidak memiliki kekuatan hukum yang mengikat. Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya perluasan kategorisasi penduduk rentan dalam regulasi resmi agar mencakup Transpuan. Signifikansi hasil penelitian ini terletak pada kontribusinya dalam memperkuat wacana hak kewarganegaraan yang inklusif, serta mendorong komitmen negara untuk memenuhi kewajiban internasionalnya, khususnya dalam kerangka Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), guna menjamin akses setara terhadap layanan publik tanpa diskriminasi.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Konversi Ampas Kopi menjadi Adsorben Fungsional: Evaluasi Kinerja Adsorpsi dan Potensi Penggunaan Ulang dalam Penyerapan Zat Warna

Edward Hartman Ernest, Reinhard Ferdinand Christanto, Maria Stefani, Shella Permatasari Santoso, dan Chintya Gunarto

Abstrak. Penelitian ini mengevaluasi potensi ampas kopi (spent coffee grounds, SCG) sebagai bahan baku adsorben ramah lingkungan melalui pendekatan modifikasi fisika dan kimia. Delapan jenis material berbasis SCG berhasil disintesis, namun tiga adsorben utama—ampas kopi tanpa perlakuan (un-SCG), karbon aktif (un-SCG-AC), dan aerogel (un-SCG-A)—dipilih untuk kajian lanjutan berdasarkan kinerja awal dan pertimbangan efisiensi proses. Evaluasi dilakukan melalui analisis efisiensi adsorpsi, karakterisasi proksimat, luas permukaan, titik muatan nol, studi kinetika, pemodelan isoterm, serta uji regenerasi. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa un-SCG memiliki kapasitas adsorpsi maksimum tertinggi (130,54 mg/g), sedangkan un-SCG-AC menunjukkan afinitas interaksi awal paling kuat ($K_L = 0,084$ L/mg). Sementara itu, un-SCG-A menampilkan kapasitas lebih rendah (91,54 mg/g) tetapi menunjukkan stabilitas tertinggi, dengan kapasitas konsisten 45–47 mg/g dan efisiensi regenerasi >90% setelah tiga siklus. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa aerogel berbasis ampas kopi merupakan kandidat paling potensial untuk aplikasi berulang dalam pengolahan limbah cair. Secara keseluruhan, penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa limbah ampas kopi dapat dikonversi menjadi material adsorben yang efektif, berkelanjutan, dan ekonomis untuk teknologi remediasi lingkungan.

Improving MobileNetV3 Accuracy in Sign Language Alphabet Classification through Background Masking

Padmavati Darma Putri Tanuwijaya, Ryan Putranda Kristianto, and Yulia Wahyuningsih

Abstract. This study aimed to improve the accuracy of sign language alphabet classification, particularly for the Indonesian Sign Language (BISINDO), by applying background masking as a preprocessing technique on images used for training MobileNetV3-Small. The dataset consisted of 26 classes representing alphabet gestures, which were collected and processed into training, validation, and testing sets. Two types of datasets were constructed: a Realistic Dataset with original backgrounds and a Landmark Dataset with background masking applied. Background masking was used to remove unnecessary noise from the surrounding environment and emphasize the hand region. The MobileNetV3-Small architecture was selected due to its lightweight design, efficiency, and effectiveness in mobile deployment. The model was trained using standard evaluation metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. Experimental results highlighted a significant performance gap: the model trained on the Realistic Dataset achieved 84.13% accuracy with real-time confidence of only 30–60%, while the model trained on the Landmark Dataset achieved 99.63% accuracy with real-time confidence reaching 90–100%. These findings demonstrate that MobileNetV3-Small, when combined with background masking, is highly effective in mitigating background noise and substantially improving classification accuracy. Nevertheless, further optimization is needed for hybrid or automated masking to ensure generalization in real-world applications.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

PENGARUH WORKPLACE SPIRITUALITY TERHADAP INNOVATIVE WORK BEHAVIOR MELALUI PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT DAN WORK ENGAGEMENT DENGAN MODERASI INNOVATION CLIMATE (STUDI PADA BISNIS EXPEDISI DI INDONESIA)

Fridayani

Abstrak. Industri jasa pengiriman mengalami peningkatan persaingan seiring percepatan transformasi digital dan pertumbuhan aktivitas e-commerce. Kondisi ini menuntut perusahaan logistik untuk mendorong perilaku kerja inovatif (innovative work behavior) guna meningkatkan efisiensi operasional dan kualitas layanan. Namun, fenomena penurunan makna kerja, kelelahan emosional, dan stagnasi kreativitas di lingkungan Pada bisnis ekspedisi menunjukkan pentingnya penguatan aspek spiritualitas kerja sebagai sumber motivasi intrinsik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh workplace spirituality terhadap innovative work behavior melalui peran mediasi psychological empowerment dan work engagement, serta menguji peran moderasi innovation climate. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif eksplanatori dengan sampel sebanyak 165 manajer tingkat menengah data per September 2025 yang terkait langsung dengan strategi dan inovasi perusahaan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui kuesioner berbasis skala Likert, dan analisis data menggunakan Partial Least Squares–Structural Equation Modeling (PLS–SEM). Secara konseptual, workplace spirituality diperkirakan meningkatkan perilaku inovatif melalui penguatan makna, kompetensi psikologis, energi kerja, serta dukungan lingkungan inovasi. Hasil penelitian diharapkan memberikan kontribusi teoretis bagi pengembangan model perilaku inovatif berbasis spiritualitas, serta rekomendasi praktis bagi manajemen dalam membangun budaya kerja yang bermakna, berdaya, dan inovatif.

PENGARUH KUALITAS GURU, FASILITAS BELAJAR, DAN LINGKUNGAN SOSIAL TERHADAP KEPUTUSAN ORANG TUA MEMILIH SEKOLAH MELALUI KEPUASAN ORANG TUA

Feliciana Guterres Barros, Dr. Christina Esti Susanti, MM., CPM (AP), Dr. Margaretha Ardhanari, SE., M.Si

Abstrak. Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui kepuasan orang tua dalam memilih sekolah untuk menyekolahkan anak-anak mereka dengan memilih sekolah swasta. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sejauhmana kualitas guru, fasilitas sekolah dan lingkungan sosial dapat mempengaruhi orang tua memilih sekolah bagi anak-anak mereka. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada sekolah menengah umum swasta di kota dili, jenis penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah desritif kuantitatif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh orang tua yang memilih sekolah swasta di Dili, Timor Leste dengan total populasi 500, dan total sampel 200. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan Purposive Sampling. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Teknik analisis data menggunakan Partial Least Squares–Structural Equation Modelling (PLS–SEM), serta menggunakan analisis Outer Model dan Inner Model dan pengujian Hipotesis.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

PENGARUH INNOVATION CAPABILITIES TERHADAP TRANSFORMATIVE SOCIAL INNOVATION MELALUI STRATEGIC AGILITY DAN BUSINESS MODEL DYNAMICS DENGAN DIGITAL MATURITY SEBAGAI VARIABEL PEMODERASI (STUDI PADA BISNIS EXPEDISI DI INDONESIA)

Benny Cuaca

Abstrak. Industri logistik nasional menghadapi disrupsi besar akibat kemajuan teknologi digital, perubahan perilaku konsumen, dan strategi agresif marketplace dengan sistem in-house logistics dan kebijakan “bakar uang.” Kondisi ini menuntut perusahaan seperti pada bisnis ekspedisi untuk meningkatkan kemampuan inovasi agar tetap relevan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh innovation capabilities terhadap transformative social innovation melalui peran mediasi strategic agility dan business model dynamics, serta moderasi digital maturity. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif eksplanatori dengan metode Partial Least Squares–Structural Equation Modeling (PLS–SEM). Populasi penelitian mencakup karyawan Pada bisnis ekspedisipada level manajerial dan operasional yang terlibat dalam inovasi, strategi, dan transformasi digital. Hasil yang diharapkan menunjukkan bahwa innovation capabilities berpengaruh positif terhadap transformative social innovation, baik secara langsung maupun melalui strategic agility dan business model dynamics. Selain itu, digital maturity diharapkan memperkuat hubungan antara kemampuan inovasi dengan kelincahan strategis, dinamika model bisnis, dan transformasi sosial. Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi teoretis pada pengembangan teori dynamic capabilities dan transformative innovation, serta manfaat praktis bagi perusahaan logistik dalam mempercepat adaptasi inovasi sosial dan digital secara berkelanjutan.

Strategi Bisnis Kewirausahaan terhadap Kinerja Kesejahteraan UMKM: Peran Kepemimpinan Etis dan Manajemen Pemasaran Internal

Joseph Theodorus Wulianadi

Abstrak. UMKM merupakan pilar utama perekonomian Indonesia dengan kontribusi signifikan terhadap PDB dan penyerapan tenaga kerja. Di Bali maupun di daerah lain, UMKM berperan penting dalam mendukung sektor pariwisata dan industri kreatif, namun dalam menghadapi tantangan pra-pandemi maupun sesudah pandemi dan keterbatasan sumber daya. Penelitian ini akan menganalisis pengaruh strategi bisnis kewirausahaan terhadap kinerja kesejahteraan UMKM, dengan mempertimbangkan peran manajemen pemasaran internal dan kepemimpinan etis sebagai variabel mediasi dan moderasi. Studi dilakukan pada UMKM binaan Pabrik Kata-Kata Joger yang mengedepankan nilai khas “beriktikad” sebagai dasar etika bisnis dan pengelolaan organisasi. Penelitian ini menawarkan kebaruan melalui penerapan kerangka moderasi-mediiasi pada konteks UMKM lokal serta pengembangan konsep nilai “beriktikad” sebagai pendekatan etik dalam meningkatkan kinerja dan keberlanjutan usaha.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Pengaruh Implementasi Sistem Informasi Sumber Daya Manusia terhadap Pengembangan Karier, Work Engagement, dan Kualitas Layanan di Kepolisian Resor Madiun

Ari Kananta Bittaqwa

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh Implementasi Sistem Informasi Sumber Daya Manusia (SISDM) terhadap Pengembangan Karier, Work Engagement, dan Kualitas Layanan di Kepolisian Resor Madiun. Kebutuhan akan SDM Polri yang profesional dan berintegritas mendasari digitalisasi tata kelola SDM melalui SISDM untuk memfasilitasi informasi karier, menyederhanakan birokrasi, dan meningkatkan profesionalisme anggota, yang secara langsung berkontribusi pada peningkatan kualitas layanan. Berdasarkan Social Cognitive Theory (SCT), penggunaan SISDM berfungsi sebagai sarana yang membangun kepercayaan diri (*self-efficacy*) anggota dan memicu *work engagement*, sedangkan pengembangan karier memainkan peran krusial sebagai bentuk dukungan dari organisasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif kausalitas untuk menguji hipotesis, dengan Implementasi SISDM sebagai variabel independen, Pengembangan Karier dan Work Engagement sebagai variabel mediasi, serta Kualitas Layanan sebagai variabel dependen. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh personel aktif Polres Madiun yang berinteraksi dengan SISDM. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan teknik Convenience Sampling dan dianalisis menggunakan metode Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) berbasis Partial Least Squares (PLS-SEM).

Pengaruh Customer Orientation, Knowledge Spillover dan Entrepreneurial Orientation terhadap Firm Performance UMKM Fesyen Rajut di Jawa Timur dimediasi Innovation Capabilities

Elizabeth Christina

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh *customer orientation*, *knowledge spillover* dan *entrepreneurial orientation* terhadap *firm performance* UMKM fesyen rajut di Jawa Timur dengan *innovation capabilities* sebagai mediator. UMKM memiliki peran yang strategis dalam perekonomian Indonesia. Tantangan yang dihadapi oleh UMKM fesyen adalah perubahan pasar dan persaingan yang semakin ketat sehingga mereka dipaksa untuk beradaptasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode survei pada pelaku UMKM fesyen rajut di Jawa Timur. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah responden 140 sampai 280 sesuai dengan indikator penelitian. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode PLS-SEM. Hasil penelitian diharapkan mampu untuk menunjukkan peran penting *customer orientation*, *knowledge spillover* dan *entrepreneurial orientation* dalam meningkatkan *innovation capabilities* yang pada akhirnya berdampak positif pada *firm performance* UMKM fesyen rajut di Jawa Timur. Temuan dari penelitian ini diharapkan berkontribusi secara akademis untuk pengembangan teori inovasi serta bagi pelaku usaha UMKM fesyen rajut agar dapat meningkatkan kerja bisnisnya dan meningkatkan keunggulan kompetitif di lingkungan dinamis dan kompetitif.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Why do They Boycott?

Gloria Alison Limandjaya

Abstrak. Produk bajakan atau produk palsu sudah menjadi bagian dari Masyarakat. Peredaran yang cepat dan masyarakat yang banyak memilih sebagai alternatif untuk fashion. Fenomena produk bajakan akan semakin berkembang dan menjadi semakin pesat ketika masih ada permintaan dari konsumen. Sehingga peran konsumen dalam keberadaan fake products menjadi penting. Boikot merupakan upaya yang dilakukan konsumen untuk mencapai tujuan tertentu dan mencegah konsumen membeli produk. Kesenjangan penelitian terkait peran faktor emosional dan persepsi individu seperti animosity dan product judgement dalam mempengaruhi niat konsumen untuk memboikot produk palsu, khususnya pada industri fashion, sehingga dalam penulisan ini fokus menggali lebih dalam terkait peran faktor emosional dan persepsi individu dalam memengaruhi niat konsumen untuk melakukan boikot. Penelitian ini dianalisis dengan structural equation modelling atau SEM menggunakan software SmartPLS. Dalam tahap pengujian dengan menggunakan SmartPLS, maka tahapan analisis dibagi menjadi dua bagian utama, yakni outer model dan inner model.

Pengaruh Immersion, Perceived Enjoyment, Dan Perceived Interactivity Terhadap Purchase Intention Melalui Parasocial Relationship Dan Trust In Seller Pada E-Commerce Shopee

Jennifer Elisha Sharon¹ & Margaretha Ardhanari

Abstrak. Perkembangan teknologi digital mendorong perubahan signifikan dalam perilaku belanja masyarakat Indonesia, salah satunya melalui fitur live streaming shopping di platform e-commerce. Shopee sebagai salah satu e-commerce terbesar di Indonesia menghadirkan fitur Shopee Live yang memungkinkan interaksi langsung antara penjual dan pembeli. Fenomena ini tidak hanya menawarkan pengalaman belanja yang interaktif, tetapi juga berpotensi membangun kepercayaan konsumen melalui kedekatan emosional dengan streamer atau host. Namun, tingkat kepercayaan terhadap layanan digital di Indonesia masih tergolong rendah, sehingga perlu dikaji bagaimana faktor-faktor pengalaman digital memengaruhi niat pembelian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh immersion, perceived enjoyment, dan perceived interactivity terhadap purchase intention melalui mediasi parasocial relationship dan trust in seller pada pengguna Shopee Live di kota-kota besar Jawa Timur. Jenis penelitian ini adalah kausal dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Data primer diperoleh melalui penyebaran kuesioner kepada pengguna Shopee berusia 17–45 tahun yang pernah menonton live streaming di Shopee.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Thrifting: Unpacking Gen Z Between Economics and Lifestyle

Pangestu Maulana Bramanti

Abstract. The phenomenon of thrifting among Gen Z has given rise to a new polemic in dressing, the value of sustainability encourages the use of second-hand fashion products which encourages the circular economy. Generation Z was significantly impacted by the pandemic and experienced a shift in shopping behavior that included a greater focus on sustainability and the circular economy. Consumption rationality is also the basis for Gen Z to choose second-hand fashion products, the attitude-behavior gap is a role in Gen Z to take a stance on sustainability and rationality is in fact not in line with behavior. This study uses a quantitative approach with the type of explanatory research. The population Gen Z in this study is defined as individuals born between 1997–2012. The analysis tool used is SEM-PLS.

Dapatkan Motivasi keuangan memediasi pengaruh Literasi Keuangan, Pendapatan, dan Pendidikan terhadap Perilaku Keuangan

Alexandrina de Jesus

Abstrak. Apa saja faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi perilaku keuangan? Pertanyaan ini telah memengaruhi karier banyak ekonomi dan peneliti yang berkecimpung di bidang keuangan pribadi dan rumah tangga. Pencarian solusi atas pertanyaan ini telah menghasilkan banyak karya yang menunjukkan bahwa, dalam banyak hal, kapabilitas keuangan seseorang merupakan prediktor terkuat perilaku keuangan. Bagi banyak orang, hubungan ini telah mengarah pada pengakuan bahwa pengetahuan keuangan—sebuah indikator kapabilitas—dan pendidikan keuangan merupakan karakteristik krusial yang memungkinkan individu dan keluarga untuk mengakumulasi aset jangka panjang dan mencapai tujuan keuangan mereka. Telaah terhadap literatur menunjukkan bahwa ada banyak faktor yang dapat memengaruhi perilaku keuangan, misalnya tingkat pendidikan, literasi keuangan, dan penghasilan. Selain itu, literatur juga menunjukkan bahwa motivasi keuangan berpotensi mampu menjembatani pengaruh dari sejumlah faktor tersebut terhadap perilaku keuangan.

Dapatkan Motivasi keuangan memediasi pengaruh Literasi Keuangan, Pendapatan, dan Pendidikan terhadap Perilaku Keuangan

Alexandrina de Jesus

Abstrak. Dalam beberapa tahun terakhir, kesadaran konsumen terhadap pentingnya produk hijau ramah lingkungan semakin meningkat. Penelitian ini dilakukan bertujuan untuk mengembangkan literatur marketing hijau dan memberikan pemahaman terkait penerapan Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) dalam hal produk hijau yang dalam konteks ini adalah industri kosmetik lokal (produk kecantikan kulit) Avoskin. Metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan target individu penduduk di Jawa Timur yang melihat atau mengetahui iklan produk Avoskin dengan target 160 responden. Hasil diharapkan untuk mendapatkan pemahaman terbaru dan mengisi celah penelitian sebelumnya dengan memasukkan variabel price sensitivity.

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

PENGARUH KOMPENSASI DAN KEAMANAN KERJA TERHADAP RETENSI KARYAWAN MELALUI KEPUASAN KERJA PADA KARYAWAN ADMINISTRASI GENERASI Z DI SURABAYA

Jessica Diah Ayu Franciska

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh kompensasi dan keamanan kerja terhadap retensi karyawan administrasi Generasi Z di Surabaya, dengan kepuasan kerja sebagai variabel mediasi. Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif melalui penyebaran kuesioner berbasis skala Likert kepada 126 responden yang dipilih dengan teknik convenience sampling. Data dianalisis menggunakan Structural Equation Modeling berbasis Partial Least Squares (PLS-SEM) melalui software SmartPLS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kompensasi dan keamanan kerja berpengaruh positif terhadap retensi karyawan, baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung melalui kepuasan kerja. Kepuasan kerja terbukti berperan sebagai mediator yang signifikan dalam hubungan tersebut. Temuan ini memberikan implikasi praktis bagi manajemen perusahaan dalam merancang strategi retensi yang efektif bagi karyawan Generasi Z, sekaligus memperkaya literatur manajemen sumber daya manusia dalam konteks generasi muda di Indonesia.

Pengaruh Social Influence, Hedonic Motivation, Facilitating Conditions Terhadap Continuance Intention Dan Satisfaction Pada Transaksi Pembelian Tiket Konser Melalui Aplikasi Tiket.Com Di Kalangan Gen Milenial Dan Gen Z Di Jawa Timur

Lucia Devlina Adventia Jelita

Abstrak. Pasca pandemic konser mulai diadakan kembali dan dikunjungi oleh banyak penonton. Berdasarkan survei yang dilakukan oleh IDN Times sebanyak 68% responden mendatangi konser 1 hingga 3 kali setiap tahunnya. Gen Z dan Milenials memiliki antusiasme yang tinggi terhadap konser musik. Antusiasme ini memunculkan fenomena sosial yang disebut "ticket war". Fenomena ini juga didorong oleh perilaku Fear of Missing Out (FOMO) yang menimbulkan perasaan cemas atau khawatir akan ketinggalan sebuah pengalaman berharga yang dinikmati oleh orang lain. Namun fenomena "ticket war" juga dimanfaatkan oleh oknum untuk melakukan tindakan penipuan maupun menjual tiket dengan harga yang lebih mahal dari seharusnya. Banyaknya kasus penipuan melalui calo atau situs tidak resmi membuat konsumen cenderung memilih untuk melakukan pembelian secara mandiri melalui platform yang terpercaya dan aman. Salah satu aplikasi yang sering digunakan adalah Tiket.com. Tiket.com telah digunakan oleh banyak promotor konser musisi internasional sehingga Tiket.com perlu mempertahankan loyalitas penggunaannya. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh social influence, hedonic motivation dan facilitating conditions terhadap continuance intention dan satisfaction pada pembelian tiket konser melalui Tiket.com di kota-kota besar Jawa Timur. Jenis penelitian ini adalah kausal dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Data primer diperoleh melalui penyebaran kuesioner kepada pengguna Tiket.com berusia 17–35 tahun yang pernah melakukan war tiket konser melalui Tiket.com..

ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

Pengaruh Pengembangan Karir Dan Keseimbangan Pekerjaan-Keluarga Terhadap Niat Keluar Yang Dimediasi Oleh Kepuasan Kerja Generasi Z Yang Bekerja Sebagai Frontliner Di Surabaya

Ignatius Reynal, Fenika Wulani

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh pengembangan karir dan keseimbangan pekerjaan-keluarga terhadap niat keluar karyawan Generasi Z yang bekerja sebagai frontliner di Surabaya, dengan kepuasan kerja sebagai variabel mediasi. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif eksplanatori melalui survei kuesioner kepada minimal 90 responden dari populasi karyawan Generasi Z di sektor jasa. Model pengujian menggunakan Structural Equation Modeling–Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) dengan pengukuran berbasis skala Likert. Hasil studi ini diharapkan memperlihatkan kontribusi signifikan dari pengembangan karir dan keseimbangan pekerjaan-keluarga terhadap niat keluar, serta mengonfirmasi peran mediasi kepuasan kerja di antara hubungan tersebut. Temuan diharapkan memberi implikasi praktis bagi pengelolaan retensi tenaga kerja muda dalam konteks perkotaan dinamis seperti Surabaya, khususnya pada posisi frontliner yang rentan terhadap turnover.

"Pengaruh Pariwisata Cerdas dan Pengalaman Pariwisata yang Tak Terlupakan terhadap Niat Mengunjungi Kembali: Peran Mediasi Citra Destinasi (Studi Kasus Di Kota Madiun)"

Rizky Prasetyo Adi

Abstrak. Transformasi Kota Madiun menjadi *smart city* melalui strategi "*smart branding*" yang memanfaatkan identitas khasnya kuliner pecel, pencak silat, dan industri kereta api telah menciptakan destinasi wisata baru seperti PeceLand. Dalam konteks ini, dua faktor utama berpotensi membentuk persepsi wisatawan: penerapan *Smart Tourism* yang menggunakan teknologi informasi untuk meningkatkan efisiensi dan pengalaman, serta *Memorable Tourism Experience* yang menciptakan kenangan emosional yang mendalam. Kedua faktor ini diduga kuat dalam membentuk *Destination Image*, yaitu kesan holistik yang dibawa pulang oleh wisatawan. Citra destinasi yang positif pada gilirannya dianggap sebagai pendorong utama dari *Revisit Intention*, yaitu keinginan wisatawan untuk kembali. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara *Smart Tourism* dan *Memorable Tourism Experience* terhadap *Revisit Intention*, dengan *Destination Image* sebagai variabel mediasi. Kerangka teori *Stimulus-Organism-Response (S-O-R)* digunakan untuk menjelaskan proses psikologis wisatawan, di mana stimulus eksternal (teknologi dan pengalaman) membentuk kondisi internal (citra destinasi), yang kemudian memicu respons perilaku (niat berkunjung kembali). Penelitian ini dilakukan secara kuantitatif terhadap 147 wisatawan yang telah mengunjungi Kota Madiun dan berniat untuk kembali, menggunakan kuesioner *online* dan dianalisis dengan *Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)*.

BRIDGING THE GAP: INNOVATIONS FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION & ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The conference aims to be an interdisciplinary scientific dialogue forum for designing transformative solutions. It is our belief that innovation—whether in the form of new technologies, green economic models, or inclusive public policies—is key to bridging the gap.

Academic innovation is expected to drive a synergistic development model that lifts communities out of poverty without sacrificing the sustainability of life on earth for future generations.

