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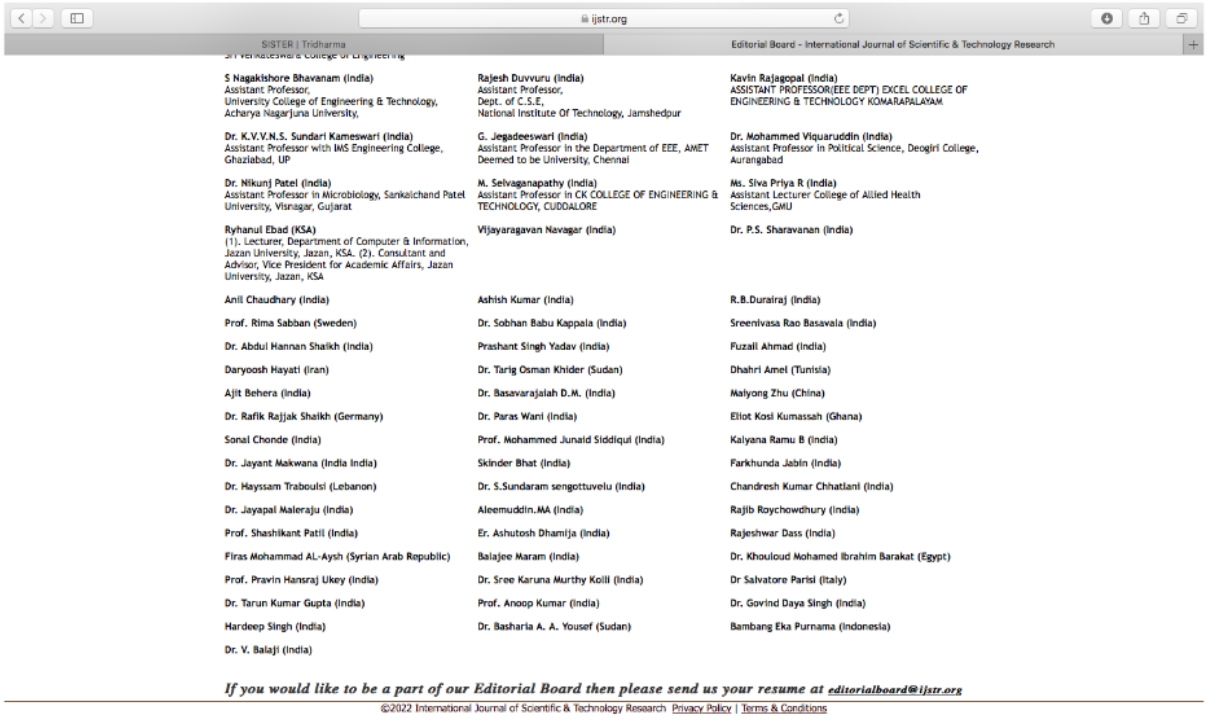

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Extraction And Optimization Of Extracellular Polysaccharide Production In Spirulina Platensis MK 343101
Nagananthini.G ,Rajapriya.S, Arivuvel amuthan P.S, Sivasankari.S, David Ravindran.A

Spirulina is a blue-green alga belonging to Oscillatariaceae family that typically grows in freshwater lakes, natural springs, and saltwater in subtropical and tropical climates. This blue-green alga is packed with nutrients. It has the outer layer made up of polysaccharide which is water-soluble known as extracellular polysaccharides (EPS), which possess various biological activities such as antitumor, antiviral, antioxidant and anticoagulant activity. Extraction of polysaccharides from Spirulina has been carried out by three different methods viz., hot water extraction, precipitation using ice-cold ethanol and combination of three different solvents methanol: ethanol: chloroform (2:2:2). Exopolysaccharide production was optimized by using Fractional Factorial Design.

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Big Data Clustering: A Comparative Study On Various Clustering Algorithms
G Ashok Kumar

Analysts classify big data as volume, velocity, and variety. Big data analysis explores intelligence from extremely wide variety of dynamic and complex data. Data cleaning is an essential step in big data analytics for easy prediction / decision making / clustering using data organizing tools. Clustering performs grouping of similar data from a population data set so that the data points in the same group show high degree of similarity between them than to the data points of other groups. Big data clustering help researchers to perform dimensionality reduction in complex problems, designing spam filters, identifying fraudulent or criminal behavior, performing Document analysis, classifying network traffic and helping Marketing /Sales analysis. The paper makes analysis of prominent big data clustering techniques in classifying data points belonging to different level of complexities.

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Dhanashri Joshi, Hemlata Channe

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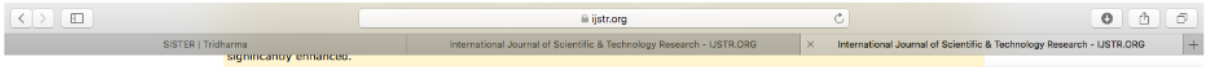

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Analysis Of Household Food Security Status Of Cassava Farmers In Lapodi Village, Pasarwajo District, Buton Regency
Lukman Yunus, Munirwan Zani, Muhammad Aswar Limi

Improving food security is highly essential to stop the starvation rate. Moreover, food is a basic human need. This study aims to analyze the food security status of cassava farmers. The study was conducted in Lapodi Village, Pasarwajo District, Buton Regency, from April to October 2018. Primary data were obtained from 32 respondents who were determined by a simple random technique. Data then were analyzed by using the Household Food Security Survey Module developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. The results showed that the cassava farmer households in Lapodi Village, Pasarwajo District, Buton Regency, mostly (62.20% and 9.38%) experienced a marginal and low food security status. Meanwhile, only 28.12% of farmers were in a relatively high quality of food security. The family with marginal food security status was categorized insecure but have not experienced hunger, while for those with low status, food security is no longer unsafe.

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Influence Of Harmonic Mind Maps (HMM) In The Understanding Of Scientific Texts
Pedro Novoa-Castillo, Luzmila Garro-Aburto, Yrene Uribe-Hernández, Rosalinn Cancino-Verde y Fernando Ledesma-Perez

The research sought to determine the influence of Harmonic Mind Maps (HMM) in the understanding of scientific texts in students of the second grade of secondary education of a school in Peru. For this, a sample of 44 participants was formed and a control group and an experimental group were determined. Reading comprehension was assessed with the first test given to them was the Raven Test, then the Kolb Test and the instrument for understanding scientific information (pre-test). And the results obtained were that, in effect, the influence of HMM is significant in reading comprehension.

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Students' Creative Thinking Skills In The Preservation Of Traditional Arts
Fitri Daryanti, Muhammad Jazuli, Totok Sumaryanto F., Hartono

Students' Creative Thinking Skills in the Preservation of Traditional Arts. The purpose of this study was to determine the ability of creative thinking of elementary school students in coastal areas, in learning traditional dance in the community. This was qualitative research, data collection techniques obtained from observations, interviews, and document studies. Data sources in this study were students and dance trainers. Data analysis was carried out using reduction, presentation of data, drawing conclusions and verification. The results showed that students' creative thinking skills in learning traditional dance were obtained through direct observation of dance performances, through audio-visual media through YouTube content, by reading dance articles through searching on Google, utilizing camera applications on smartphones as a tool to record, and publishing recordings on social media. The use of audiovisual media in dance learning was used as visual stimulation to improve kinesthetic skills when practicing independently, learning gesture techniques, practicing cohesiveness of movements, count, tempo, and rhythm. Publication on social media was performed as a form of self-existence and cultural preservation

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questionnaire instrument was in the form of questions about dance learning which includes methods, strategies, and media used by students. Data analysis was performed using reduction, display, conclusion drawing and verification [8].

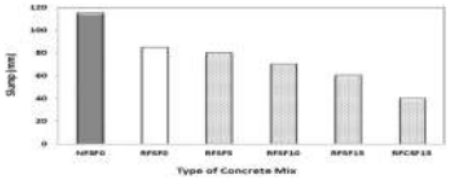

Fig 1. Data Analysis Miles & Huberman

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Learning dance especially in traditional dance material in almost every school has the same case, the subject matter in the field of art is underestimated, especially dance, the subject is considered an insignificant subject because it is not tested so that students' motivation to learn it is very lacking. Some cases that occur in several schools are almost the same, such as lack of male student interest in dance learning, lack of support from the school and government, inadequate teaching methodology, dance teachers and dance teacher candidates in higher education have little teaching experience in student so that student is also less interested [9]. Good teaching comes from the teacher's identity and integrity. [10]. Based on this research, learning outcomes will run effectively and efficiently if all components of education can go hand in hand. Art education in principle has a purpose as a means of appreciation, expression, and creation by creating innovative work. The creativity produced in the art can be seen through the process and results. The process and results will be good if it involves the use of technology. Utilization of technology can be used as a teaching and learning strategy for creativity, critical thinking, and student collaboration when used for visual feedback, choreographic documentation, and online discussion [11]. Utilization of YouTube in learning [12]. The presence of technology is debated by some, technology is used to explore interactive environments, virtual spaces and integrated approaches (Birringer, 2002). On the other hand, the role of the teacher in teaching planning is considered by everyone as a determinant of the success of student performance and cannot be replaced at all by technology [2]. The presence of the industrial revolution 4.0 begins with the massive changes marked by the presence of sophisticated machines that replace human work in all fields. On the other hand, it is very effective, efficient, and economical. But on the other hand, the presence of a machine removes a behavior and value for human life. The education system in Indonesia is currently also implementing an online system that is learning can be performed not limited to space and time, in the learning process, technology-based learning media can replace the role of the teacher. In art education, learning is not only done by using the use of technology, the role of the teacher, the interaction of teachers and students, and the community environment is needed. Art education is education that aims to build the character of students, teach about sensitivity, tolerance, cooperation, [13], obtained through direct interaction, teacher and student dialogue [14].

Art education for students in the Coastal area is obtained through formal, informal and non-formal education. In traditional dance learning materials, students learn about local traditional dance owned by the local community. The dance learning process is very limited, especially in human resources, dance trainers are local people who have experience as dancers so that technically and aesthetically the dance is not well organized. This limitation makes students look for ways to learn the dance.

a. Direct Learning as a Dance Learning Strategy

Learning in the 21st century is learning that trains students to have critical thinking skills, creative thinking, collaboration, and communication. The four skills have been possessed by the student in the Coastal area, especially in learning the traditional arts. Seeing the lack of human resources and adequate facilities, students use everything in the surrounding environment to be utilized. Student takes the initiative and encourage other friends to discuss to solve problems in learning the traditional dance moves, which are classified as having difficulty levels. The following are some student learning strategies that result from creative thinking in learning the traditional dance. See live performances in every event organized by the local community, namely at the time of the wedding ceremony that presents forms of traditional dance. This observation process makes students record all their memories about the movements and rhythm of music performed by dancers. Learning or asking a sister or parent who used to be a dancer at the event, saw or asked for documentation of the dance, the results of this recording are very helpful in learning dance moves, even though the image quality of the recording is not good, but it is not an obstacle for them, because they have observed it directly.

b. Audiovisual Media

Dance learning with the use of media is very effective, especially the use of audiovisual, very helpful for students. Video recordings can be played repeatedly while practicing to memorize gestures and adjust the rhythm of musical accompaniment to dance, the process of training like this makes students easy and fast in memorizing it. This process is what makes students inspired and motivated to document each exercise and at the time of their performance, then uploaded on various social media to be stored safely.

c. Peers

In the next stage, students practice independently with peers, the strategy used is by modeling. The Student who is considered to have memorized are in the front row as an example, teaching their friends who have not memorized. This is a dance in pairs, in the process of training by using the mirror method that is by performing opposite gestures, just like when we pose selfie with the front camera mode. That is how students pair up to learn and memorize dance moves. At this stage of the exercise, there is a dialogic process in which there are several agreements made by students such as; use of space, energy, and time in every movement, to maintain cohesiveness when making movements, they interact with each other using certain eye contact or codes. From the monitoring results, it can be seen that each dance group has different gesture variations between groups. As an evaluation phase, the student asks

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for help from the teacher or dance instructor to evaluate their performanceOne of the reasons that underlie students to learn the dance is because this dance is one of the traditional dances of ancestral heritage that has a historical value that is obligatory to be learned and preserved. Some student has effective thinking and learning strategies in learning the dance, based on experience and understanding obtained, to look for ideas logically, reflective, systematic and productive to create, evaluate what is learned to facilitate learning the dance. If the diagram is made the dancing skills of students are obtained through various learning sources, including through live performances based on experience and direct observation, through audiovisual and youtube, then through peers, and teachers. The flow of student learning strategies can be seen in the diagram below.

Fig 2. *Dance learning strategies carried out by students.*

The figure above shows the process of learning traditional dance for students by utilizing technology and the surrounding environment. Search for learning resources used by students based on the results of interviews obtained through the results of the experience after watching live performances, learning and asking questions to parents, as well as senior level. While other learning sources obtained from the internet, viewing shows on YouTube, based on the search found some videos have been uploaded on YouTube and some reviews of articles about the art that were also uploaded by the performers. Traditional dance learning is not only performed as a form of preservation but also as a form of cultural existence by introducing it to other cultures through publication on social media.

4. CONCLUSION

Dance learning strategies undertaken by student in the Coastal area are obtained from various learning sources namely direct observation through cultural events that provide invaluable experiences, use of audiovisual media, search for articles in blogs or websites as media information literacy, utilizing camera and video applications in smartphone as documentation used to make recordings of learning outcomes as a form of technological literacy, and publication to social media. The use of technology and the internet network has been put to good use by the community to preserve traditional arts and introduce them to the outside world.

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