# Dissemination and Implementation of THK-ANEKA and SAW-Based Stake Model Evaluation Website

Dewa Gede Hendra Divayana<sup>1</sup>

Department of IT Education Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha Singaraja, Indonesia I Putu Wisna Ariawan<sup>2</sup> Department of Mathematics Education, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, Singaraja, Indonesia Agus Adiarta<sup>3</sup> Department of Electrical Education Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha Singaraja, Indonesia

Abstract—The purpose of this study was to provide information about the dissemination and implementation of the THK-ANEKA and SAW-based Stake model evaluation website at Vocational Schools of IT in Bali. THK is an acronym for Tri Hita Karana. ANEKA is an acronym for Akuntabilitas, Nasionalisme, Etika publik, Komitmen mutu, dan Anti korupsi (in Indonesian) or Accountability, Nationalism, Public ethics, **Ouality commitment, and Anti-corruption (in English). SAW is** an acronym for Simple Additive Weighting. This study used a development approach with the Borg and Gall model which consists of 10 development stages. Research in 2020 was focused on the dissemination and implementation stages. The research location was at several Vocational Schools of IT in Bali Province. The subjects involved in assessing website implementation were 110 respondents. The tool used to assess was a questionnaire. The analysis technique was carried out by interpreting the effectiveness level of dissemination and implementation. It was a reference to the eleven scale effectiveness standard. The research results showed that the dissemination and implementation of the THK-ANEKA and SAW-based Stake model evaluation website at Vocational Schools of IT in Bali had gone well. It was able to be seen from the documentary evidence of the dissemination activities implementation. The percentage results of the website implementing effectiveness were 88.973% and the simulation results of implementing the SAW method which was already accurate. It showed the evaluation aspects that support the realization of positive morals and students' learning quality.

Keywords—Evaluation website; stake model; THK; ANEKA; SAW

# I. INTRODUCTION

Evaluation activities are very important to do to determine the effectiveness of computer learning implementation at the Vocational Schools of IT. Several evaluation models that can be used to evaluate the computer learning implementation include: CIPP [1,2]; CSE-UCLA [3]; Formative-Summatif [4]; Discrepancy [5]; and Countenance [6]. However, not all of these models can produce accurate recommendations. The expected accurate recommendations are related to aspects that support positive moral improvement and the students' learning quality in the computer learning process. One effort that can be made to obtain these accurate recommendations is to present a web-based evaluation application. This web-based evaluation application can integrate the Stake evaluation model with the THK concept, the ANEKA concept, and the SAW method.

The Stake evaluation model [7-11] is one of the evaluation models used to provide recommendations based on a description and judgment matrix. The THK (Tri Hita Karana) concept is one of the Balinese local wisdom that teaches people to recognize the three causes of happiness. The three causes of happiness [12-14], included: Parahyangan (good relationship with God), Pawongan (good relationship with fellow human beings), and Palemahan (good relationship with nature and the environment). ANEKA is a concept that teaches internalizing the values of a positive attitude and selfquality that must be possessed by a civil servant in Indonesia. It is as a foundation for carrying out his/her professionalism as a good servant of the country. ANEKA consist of several components [15,16], included: accountability, nationalism, public ethics, quality commitment, and anti-corruption. SAW (Simple Additive Weighting) is one of the methods in the Multi Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) [17-20], which is how it works to determine the assessment score based on the multiplication results of each alternative with the decisionmaker weight.

Aspects of the Stake model were used as the basic criteria for measurement in evaluating the computer learning process at Vocational Schools of IT. ANEKA components were internalized into the description matrix which contained in the Stake model. The aim was to ensure the positive attitude and students' learning quality in the computer learning process had been in accordance with the context, process, and impact variables in the description matrix. THK components were internalized into a judgment matrix in the Stake model with the aim of being used as a main basic in determining recommendations. The SAW method was used to determine the dominant aspects that need to be encouraged to realize students' learning quality and positive moral improvement.

The THK-ANEKA and SAW-based Stake model evaluation website can be said to run optimally if it has been disseminated and implemented. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct the dissemination and implementation of this website on a wider scale. Based on these, then the right question for this research was "What are the dissemination and implementation results of the THK-ANEKA and SAW-based Stake model evaluation website at Vocational Schools of IT (case study in Bali Province)?"

Several previous studies had provided a stimulus and effect for the realization of this research. It was like the research conducted in 2018 by Ihsan and Furnham [21], which

showed the existence of several technologies that can be used as a source for assessing personality. Some of the technologies referred to included: social media, wearable technology, mobile phone, gamification, video resume, and automated personality testing. The limitation of Ihsan and Furnham's research was that it only introduced some of the technologies used for personality assessment, but it had not yet explained in detail how the technology works. Besides, Ihsan and Furnham's research only focuses on personality assessments based only on the affective domain and it had not based on cognitive and psychomotor domains. Research was conducted in 2017 by Boitshwarelo, Reedy and Billany [22] demonstrated the use of online tests to measure 21<sup>st</sup> century learning outcomes. The limitation of Boitshwarelo, Reedy and Billany's research was that it had not been discussed in detail about measuring learning outcomes in the affective and psychomotor domains. Their research only focuses on the cognitive domain as measured by using an online test. Research was conducted in 2018 by Kyllonen and Kell [23] showed a test measuring cognitive ability and personality measurement. Measurement of cognitive abilities was measured using cognitive tests, such as multiple choice and essays. Personality measurement used attitude scale questionnaires. The limitation of Kyllonen and Kell's research was that it had not shown any measurement in the psychomotor domain. Research in 2015 by Mariš [24] showed that there were character measurements based on the individual character dimension scores. The limitation of Mariš's research was that it had not been shown the measurement of cognitive and psychomotor abilities in individuals. Research in 2018 by Elmahdi, Al-Hattami, and Fawzi [25] showed a formative assessment of the student learning process used Plickers technology. The limitation of the research of Elmahdi. Al-Hattami, and Fawzi was that it had not specifically shown any assessment in the affective and psychomotor domains, because they focus on cognitive assessments. Research in 2018 was conducted by Daniawan [26] showed the use of *the SAW* method in evaluating lecturer performance in teaching. The similarity between Daniawan's research and this research was that both of them apply the SAW method in making decisions. Daniawan's research limitation was that it had not shown specific criteria for measuring the cognitive domain. Daniawan only focused on showing ten criteria in the teaching process which focused more on the affective and psychomotor domains.

Based on the research question and previous research that had provided a stimulus, then the authors were interested in conducting more in-depth research. It was related to dissemination activities and the implementation of the THK-ANEKA and SAW-based Stake evaluation website at several Vocational Schools of IT in Bali Province.

### II. METHOD

This research was development research that had carried out from 2018 to 2020. The model used in this development research was Borg and Gall [27-29] which consists of 10 stages of development. Five stages which were carried out in 2018, included: 1) research and field data collection, 2) research planning, 3) design development, 4) preliminary field test, 5) the main product revision. Two stages which had carried out in 2019, included: 1) main field test and 2) operational product revision. Three stages which had carried out in 2020, included: 1) operational field testing, 2) final product revision, 3) dissemination and implementation of the final product.

Based on the research questions previously disclosed, so the discussion in this paper focused on the dissemination and implementation stages of the final product. There were 110 respondents involved in the dissemination and implementation stage of the THK-ANEKA and SAW-based Stake model evaluation website. The 110 respondents consist of 80 students and 30 teachers from Vocational Schools of IT in Bali Province.

The tool used to obtain quantitative data in dissemination and evaluation website implementation was the questionnaires. The research location was carried out in several Vocational Schools of IT in 6 regencies on Bali Province, included: Tabanan, Buleleng, Klungkung, Gianyar, Denpasar, and Badung. The analysis technique used in this research was descriptive quantitative by interpreting the results of the effectiveness level from dissemination and implementation. It was based on the effectiveness standard which refers to the eleven's scale. The formula used to determine the effectiveness level of dissemination and implementation can be seen in equation (1) [30,31], while the standard of effectiveness which refers to the eleven's scale [32] can be seen in Table I.

The effectiveness level of dissemination and implementation

$$=\frac{f}{N} * 100\%$$
 (1)

Notes:

f = the acquisition value total.

N = the maximum value total.

TABLE I. ELEVEN-SCALE EFFECTIVENESS STANDARDS

Percentage of Effectiveness	Category of Effectiveness
0-4	Poor
5-14	Very Bad
15-24	Bad
25-34	Very Less
35-44	Less
45-54	Elementary
55-64	Enough
65-74	Intermediate
75-84	Advanced
85-94	Good
95-100	Excellent

#### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before showing the implementation results of the *THK*-*ANEKA* and *SAW*-based *Stake* model evaluation website, it was necessary to carry out dissemination activities to users. Dissemination activities were carried out by holding online workshops through zoom media and direct assistance to schools. The workshop and mentoring activities can be seen in Fig. 1. Details of the material provided in the dissemination activities can be seen in Table II.



Fig. 1. Dissemination Activities.

TABLE II.	MATERIALS PROVIDED AT DISSEMINATION

No	Materials
1	Introduction to the purpose and benefits of the <i>THK-ANEKA</i> and <i>SAW</i> -based <i>Stake</i> model evaluation website
2	Procedures for managing the login form
3	Procedures for managing the main menu form
4	Procedures for managing the input indicator form
5	Procedures for managing the weight input form
6	Procedures for managing the antecedents form in the <i>description matrix</i>
7	Procedures for managing the transactions form in the <i>description matrix</i>
8	Procedures for managing the outcomes form in the description matrix
9	Procedures for managing the judgment form matrix
10	Procedures for managing the recommendation form
11	Procedures for managing the decision form

The successful implementation of the *THK-ANEKA* and *SAW*-based *Stake* model evaluation website at several Vocational Schools of IT in Bali was able to be obtained from the assessment results of 110 respondents (30 teachers and 80 students). The assessment results of all respondents can be seen in Table III. The assessment activities documentation of evaluation website implementation can be seen in Fig. 2.

The successful implementation evidence of the evaluation website also was obtained from the results of *SAW* method calculation accuracy in addition to the assessment results from the 110 respondents. The *SAW* calculation process can be carried out if simulation data are provided (can be seen in Table IV) and the weight of decision-makers (can be seen in Table V).

TADLE III. RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT RESULTS TO THE INFLEMENTATION OF THE AND SAME AND SAME MODEL LY ALUATION WEDST	TABLE III.	RESPONDENTS ASSESSMENT RESULTS TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THK-ANEKA AND SAW-BASED STAKE MODEL EVALUATION WEBSITE
--	------------	--

		Items-												Percentage									
No	Respondents	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Σ	Effectiveness (%)
1	Teacher-1	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	92	92.000
2	Teacher-2	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	89	89.000
3	Teacher-3	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	89	89.000
4	Teacher-4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	89	89.000
5	Teacher-5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	85	85.000
6	Teacher-6	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	89	89.000
7	Teacher-7	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	87	87.000
8	Teacher-8	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	87	87.000
9	Teacher-9	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	90	90.000
10	Teacher-10	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	89	89.000
11	Teacher-11	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	89	89.000
12	Teacher-12	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	89	89.000
13	Teacher-13	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	90	90.000

		Items-													Percentage								
No	Respondents	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Σ	Of Effectiveness (%)
14	Teacher-14	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	86	86.000
15	Teacher-15	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	90	90.000
16	Teacher-16	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	90	90.000
17	Teacher-17	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	90	90.000
18	Teacher-18	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	90	90.000
19	Teacher-19	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	91	91.000
20	Teacher-20	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	91	91.000
21	Teacher-21	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	89	89.000
22	Teacher-22	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	92	92.000
23	Teacher-23	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	89	89.000
24	Teacher-24	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	91	91.000
25	Teacher-25	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	86	86.000
26	Teacher-26	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	87	87.000
27	Teacher-27	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	85	85.000
28	Teacher-28	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	88	88.000
29	Teacher-29	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	89	89.000
30	Teacher-30	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	86	86.000
31	Student-1	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	89	89.000
32	Student-2	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	89	89.000
33	Student-3	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	87	87.000
34	Student-4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	87	87.000
35	Student-5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	87	87.000
36	Student-6	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	87	87.000
37	Student-7	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	87	87.000
38	Student-8	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	88	88.000
39	Student-9	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	88	88.000
40	Student-10	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	86	86.000
41	Student-11	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	88	88.000
42	Student-12	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	88	88.000
43	Student-13	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	86	86.000
44	Student-14	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	89	89.000
45	Student-15	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	88	88.000
46	Student-16	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	88	88.000
47	Student-17	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	88	88.000
48	Student-18	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	92	92.000
49	Student-19	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	88	88.000
50	Student-20	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	87	87.000
51	Student-21	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	90	90.000
52	Student-22	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	88	88.000
53	Student-23	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	93	93.000
54	Student-24	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	89	89.000
55	Student-25	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	91	91.000

		Items-													Percentage								
No	Respondents	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Σ	01 Effectiveness (%)
56	Student-26	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	86	86.000
57	Student-27	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	86	86.000
58	Student-28	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	88	88.000
59	Student-29	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	87	87.000
60	Student-30	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	93	93.000
61	Student-31	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	86	86.000
62	Student-32	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	88	88.000
63	Student-33	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	88	88.000
64	Student-34	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	92	92.000
65	Student-35	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	90	90.000
66	Student-36	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	93	93.000
67	Student-37	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	88	88.000
68	Student-38	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	92	92.000
69	Student-39	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	89	89.000
70	Student-40	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	88	88.000
71	Student-41	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	90	90.000
72	Student-42	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	88	88.000
73	Student-43	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	92	92.000
74	Student-44	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	87	87.000
75	Student-45	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	90	90.000
76	Student-46	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	87	87.000
77	Student-47	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	90	90.000
78	Student-48	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	87	87.000
79	Student-49	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	93	93.000
80	Student-50	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	93	93.000
81	Student-51	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	88	88.000
82	Student-52	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	87	87.000
83	Student-53	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	91	91.000
84	Student-54	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	86	86.000
85	Student-55	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	89	89.000
86	Student-56	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	92	92.000
87	Student-57	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	88	88.000
88	Student-58	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	91	91.000
89	Student-59	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	87	87.000
90	Student-60	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	88	88.000
91	Student-61	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	92	92.000
92	Student-62	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	90	90.000
93	Student-63	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	89	89.000
94	Student-64	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	87	87.000
95	Student-65	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	90	90.000
96	Student-66	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	89	89.000
97	Student-67	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	91	91.000

(IJACSA) International Journal of Ad	vanced Computer	Science and	d Applic	ations,
		Vol.	11, No. 1	9, 2020

		Items-												Percentage									
No	Respondents	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Σ	01 Effectiveness (%)
98	Student-68	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	89	89.000
99	Student-69	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	90	90.000
100	Student-70	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	92	92.000
101	Student-71	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	91	91.000
102	Student-72	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	92	92.000
103	Student-73	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	89	89.000
104	Student-74	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	90	90.000
105	Student-75	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	89	89.000
106	Student-76	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	89	89.000
107	Student-77	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	88	88.000
108	Student-78	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	92	92.000
109	Student-79	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	87	87.000
110	Student-80	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	91	91.000
Aver	age														•	•	•		•			•	88.973



Fig. 2. Assessment Activities to the Implementation of THK-ANEKA and SAW-based Stake Model Evaluation Website.

		Components of AN				
No	Aspects of Tri Hita Karana	Accountability	Nationalism	Public Ethics	Quality Commitment	Anti- Corruption
А	Parahyangan					
1	It is consistently carry out prayer activities before the lesson begins and after the end of the learning process	4.386	4.455	4.500	4.432	4.386
2	It is consistent respect for the way of prayer between students from different religions	4.455	4.568	4.500	4.432	4.500
В	Pawongan					
3	It is maintain order in the learning process	4.364	4.386	4.386	4.341	4.477
4	It is able to respect other people's opinions	4.455	4.341	4.364	4.318	4.364
5	It is able to work well together when completing group assignments	4.455	4.523	4.432	4.409	4.500
6	It is always respect teachers and headmaster	4.568	4.364	4.455	4.341	4.477
7	It is able to interact well and actively with all school members	4.477	4.386	4.477	4.455	4.500
С	Palemahan					
8	It is maintain the cleanliness of classrooms and the environment around the school consistently	4.477	4.364	4.455	4.545	4.545
9	It is able to maintain the cleanliness and facilities integrity to support the learning process	4.545	4.455	4.409	4.409	4.500
10	It is always obey the school rules	4.386	4.523	4.659	4.455	4.477

TABLE IV. SAW METHOD SIMULATION DATA

Based on the simulation data shown in Table IV and determining that all *ANEKA* components are included in the benefit attribute, the normalization calculation process can be carried out. The formula used for normalization calculations [17] refers to equation (2).

$$r_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{x_{ij}}{Max x_{ij}} & \text{if j is benefit attribute} \\ \frac{Min x_{ij}}{i} & \text{if j is cost attribute} \end{cases}$$
(2)

Notes:

 $r_{ij}$  = normalized performance rating score

 $x_{ij}$  = attribute value of each criterion

The simulation calculation process can be explained as follows

		4.386	4.386		0.000
r <sub>11</sub>	=	max{4.386; 4.455; 4.364; 4.455; 4.455; 4.568; 4.477; 4.477; 4.545; 4.386}	= 4.568	=	0.960
		4.455	4.455		0.075
121	= -	max{4.386; 4.455; 4.364; 4.455; 4.455; 4.568; 4.477; 4.477; 4.545; 4.386}	4.568	=	0.975
	_	4.364	4.364	_	0.055
I <sub>31</sub>	=	max{4.386; 4.455; 4.364; 4.455; 4.455; 4.568; 4.477; 4.477; 4.545; 4.386}	4.568	=	0.955
	_	4.455	4.455	_	0.075
141	_	max{4.386; 4.455; 4.364; 4.455; 4.455; 4.568; 4.477; 4.477; 4.545; 4.386}	- 4.568	-	0.975
	_	4.455	4.455	_	0.075
151	_	max{4.386; 4.455; 4.364; 4.455; 4.455; 4.568; 4.477; 4.477; 4.545; 4.386}	- 4.568	-	0.975
r	_	4.568	4.568	_	1 000
161	_	max{4.386; 4.455; 4.364; 4.455; 4.455; 4.568; 4.477; 4.477; 4.545; 4.386}	4.568	-	1.000
r	_	4.477	4.477	_	0.080
171	_	max{4.386; 4.455; 4.364; 4.455; 4.455; 4.568; 4.477; 4.477; 4.545; 4.386}	4.568	-	0.980

Cost = if the lowest value is the best

Benefit = if the highest value is the best

Min  $x_{ij}$  = the lowest value of each criterion

 $Max \, x_{ij} \ = the \ highest \ value \ of \ each \ criterion$ 

TABLE V.	WEIGHTS FROM DECISION-MAKERS

Components of ANEKA	Weights
Accountability	30%
Nationalism	30%
Public Ethics	30%
Quality Commitment	30%
Anti-Corruption	30%

# (IJACSA) International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications, Vol. 11, No. 9, 2020

		4.477	4.477		0.080
181	=	max{4.386; 4.455; 4.364; 4.455; 4.455; 4.568; 4.477; 4.477; 4.545; 4.386}	4.568	=	0.980
r <sub>o1</sub>	=	4.545	= 4.545	- =	0.995
-91		max{4.386; 4.455; 4.364; 4.455; 4.455; 4.568; 4.477; 4.477; 4.545; 4.386}	4.568		0.770
r <sub>101</sub>	=	4.386	$=$ $\frac{4.386}{4.569}$	=	0.960
		max{4.386; 4.455; 4.364; 4.455; 4.455; 4.568; 4.477; 4.477; 4.477; 4.545; 4.386}	4.568		
r <sub>12</sub>	=	4.455	$=\frac{4.455}{4.569}$	- =	0.975
		$\max\{4.455, 4.506, 4.580, 4.541, 4.525, 4.504, 4.580, 4.504, 4.455, 4.525\}$	4.308		
r <sub>22</sub>	=	4.508 max { 4 455: 4 568: 4 386: 4 341: 4 523: 4 364: 4 386: 4 364: 4 455: 4 523 }	$=\frac{4.568}{4.568}$	- =	1.000
		1 286	4.306		
$r_{32}$	=	max{4,455; 4,568; 4,386; 4,341; 4,523; 4,364; 4,386; 4,364; 4,455; 4,523}	$=\frac{4.568}{4.568}$	=	0.960
		4 341	4 341		
$r_{42}$	=	max{4.455; 4.568; 4.386; 4.341; 4.523; 4.364; 4.386; 4.364; 4.455; 4.523}	= 4.568	=	0.950
		4.523	4.523		0.000
r <sub>52</sub>	=	max{4.455; 4.568; 4.386; 4.341; 4.523; 4.364; 4.386; 4.364; 4.455; 4.523}	= 4.568	=	0.990
		4.364	4.364		0.055
I <sub>62</sub>	=	max{4.455; 4.568; 4.386; 4.341; 4.523; 4.364; 4.386; 4.364; 4.455; 4.523}	4.568	=	0.955
r	_	4.386	_ 4.386	_	0.060
172	_	max{4.455; 4.568; 4.386; 4.341; 4.523; 4.364; 4.386; 4.364; 4.455; 4.523}	- 4.568	_	0.900
r <sub>oa</sub>	_	4.364	4.364		0.955
182	_	max{4.455; 4.568; 4.386; 4.341; 4.523; 4.364; 4.386; 4.364; 4.455; 4.523}	4.568	_	0.755
ro2	=	4.455	= 4.455	=	0.975
- 92		$\max\{4.455; 4.568; 4.386; 4.341; 4.523; 4.364; 4.386; 4.364; 4.455; 4.523\}$	4.568		01770
r <sub>102</sub>	=	4.523	= 4.523	=	0.990
		$\max\{4.455; 4.568; 4.386; 4.341; 4.523; 4.364; 4.386; 4.364; 4.455; 4.523\}$	4.568		
r <sub>13</sub>	=	4.500	$=\frac{4.500}{4.550}$	=	0.966
		$\max\{4.500; 4.500; 4.386; 4.364; 4.432; 4.455; 4.477; 4.455; 4.409; 4.659\}$	4.659		
r <sub>23</sub>	=	4.500	$=\frac{4.500}{4.500}$	=	0.966
		$\max\{4.500; 4.500; 4.386; 4.364; 4.432; 4.455; 4.477; 4.455; 4.409; 4.659\}$	4.059		
r <sub>33</sub>	=	4.386 max (4.500; 4.500; 4.286; 4.264; 4.422; 4.455; 4.477; 4.455; 4.400; 4.650)	$=\frac{4.386}{4.650}$	=	0.941
		$\max\{4.300, 4.300, 4.360, 4.304, 4.452, 4.455, 4.477, 4.455, 4.409, 4.059\}$	4.059		
r <sub>43</sub>	=	4.504 may ( 4.500: 4.500: 4.286: 4.264: 4.422: 4.455: 4.477: 4.455: 4.400: 4.650)	$=$ $\frac{4.364}{4.650}$	=	0.937
		$\max\{4.500, 4.500, 4.500, 4.504, 4.452, 4.455, 4.477, 4.455, 4.409, 4.059\}$	4.039		
r <sub>53</sub>	=	4.452 max { 4 500: 4 500: 4 386: 4 364: 4 432: 4 455: 4 477: 4 455: 4 409: 4 659}	$=\frac{4.452}{4.659}$	=	0.951
		1 A 455	4.655		
r <sub>63</sub>	=	max{4 500: 4 500: 4 386: 4 364: 4 432: 4 455: 4 477: 4 455: 4 409: 4 659}	$=\frac{4.455}{4.659}$	=	0.956
		4 477	4 477		
$r_{73}$	=	max{4.500; 4.500; 4.386; 4.364; 4.432; 4.455; 4.477; 4.455; 4.409; 4.659}	$=\frac{4.477}{4.659}$	=	0.961
		4 4 5 5	4 4 5 5		
r <sub>83</sub>	=	max{4.500; 4.500; 4.386; 4.364; 4.432; 4.455; 4.477; 4.455; 4.409; 4.659}	= 4.659	=	0.956
		4.409	4.409		
r <sub>93</sub>	=	max{4.500; 4.500; 4.386; 4.364; 4.432; 4.455; 4.477; 4.455; 4.409; 4.659}	= 4.659	=	0.946
		4.659	4.659		1 000
$r_{103}$	=	max{4.500; 4.500; 4.386; 4.364; 4.432; 4.455; 4.477; 4.455; 4.409; 4.659}	4.659	=	1.000
		4.432	4.432		0.075
$\mathbf{r}_{14}$	=	max{4.432; 4.432; 4.341; 4.318; 4.409; 4.341; 4.455; 4.545; 4.409; 4.455}	= 4.545	=	0.975
	_	4.432	_ 4.432	_	0.075
I <sub>24</sub>	=	max{4.432; 4.432; 4.341; 4.318; 4.409; 4.341; 4.455; 4.545; 4.409; 4.455}	4.545	=	0.975
r.	_	4.341	_ 4.341	_	0.955
134	_	max{4.432; 4.432; 4.341; 4.318; 4.409; 4.341; 4.455; 4.545; 4.409; 4.455}	- 4.545	_	0.755
<b>r</b> 44	=	4.318	= 4.318		0.950
• 44		$\max\{4.432; 4.432; 4.341; 4.318; 4.409; 4.341; 4.455; 4.545; 4.409; 4.455\}$	4.545		0.700
<b>r</b> 54	=	4.409	$=$ $\frac{4.409}{1.515}$	- =	0.970
51		$\max\{4.432; 4.432; 4.341; 4.318; 4.409; 4.341; 4.455; 4.545; 4.409; 4.455\}$	4.545		
<b>r</b> <sub>64</sub>	=	4.341	$= \frac{4.341}{4.545}$	=	0.955
		max{4.452; 4.452; 4.541; 4.516; 4.409; 4.541; 4.455; 4.545; 4.409; 4.455}	4.545		
<b>r</b> <sub>74</sub>	=	4.455 max / 1 132: 1 132: 1 311: 1 318: 1 100: 1 311: 1 155: 1 515: 1 100: 1 155	$=\frac{4.455}{4.545}$	=	0.980
		$\max_{\{1,1,2,2,1,3,2,1,3,2,1,1,3,1,1,1,1,2,1,1,1,2,2,1,1,2,2,1,2,2,1,2,2,1,2,2,1,2,2,1,2,2,1,2,2,1,2$	7.545		
$r_{84}$	=	max{4,432; 4,432; 4,341; 4,318; 4,409; 4,341; 4,455; 4,545; 4,409; 4,455}	$=\frac{4.343}{4.545}$	=	1.000
		4 409	4 409		
<b>r</b> <sub>94</sub>	=	max{4.432; 4.432; 4.341; 4.318; 4.409; 4.341; 4.455; 4.545; 4.409; 4.455}	= 4.545	=	0.970
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

$r_{104} = -$		4.455	4.455		0.000
	max{4.432; 4.432; 4.341; 4.318; 4.409; 4.341; 4.455; 4.545; 4.409; 4.455}	= 4.545	=	0.980	
r <sub>15</sub> =	4.386	4.386		0.965	
	max{4.386; 4.500; 4.477; 4.364; 4.500; 4.477; 4.500; 4.545; 4.500; 4.477}	= 4.545	=		
r <sub>25</sub> =		4.500	4.500		0.000
	=	max{4.386; 4.500; 4.477; 4.364; 4.500; 4.477; 4.500; 4.545; 4.500; 4.477}	= 4.545	=	0.990
r <sub>35</sub>		4.477	4.477		0.005
	=	max{4.386; 4.500; 4.477; 4.364; 4.500; 4.477; 4.500; 4.545; 4.500; 4.477}	= 4.545	_ =	0.985
		4.364	4.364		0.070
<b>r</b> 45	=	max{4.386; 4.500; 4.477; 4.364; 4.500; 4.477; 4.500; 4.545; 4.500; 4.477}	4.545	=	0.900
		4.500	4.500		0.000
r <sub>55</sub>	=	max{4.386; 4.500; 4.477; 4.364; 4.500; 4.477; 4.500; 4.545; 4.500; 4.477}	= 4.545	=	0.990
	4.477	4.477		0.095	
I <sub>65</sub>	=	max{4.386; 4.500; 4.477; 4.364; 4.500; 4.477; 4.500; 4.545; 4.500; 4.477}	4.545	=	0.985
		4.500	4.500		0.000
<b>I</b> 75	=	max{4.386; 4.500; 4.477; 4.364; 4.500; 4.477; 4.500; 4.545; 4.500; 4.477}	4.545	_ =	0.990
r <sub>85</sub>		4.545	4.545		1 000
	=	max{4.386; 4.500; 4.477; 4.364; 4.500; 4.477; 4.500; 4.545; 4.500; 4.477}	= 4.545	=	1.000
r <sub>95</sub> =		4.500	4.500		0.000
	=	max{4.386; 4.500; 4.477; 4.364; 4.500; 4.477; 4.500; 4.545; 4.500; 4.477}	= 4.545	=	0.990
		4.477	4.477		0.005
r <sub>105</sub>	=	max{4.386; 4.500; 4.477; 4.364; 4.500; 4.477; 4.500; 4.545; 4.500; 4.477}	= 4.545	=	0.985

Based on the normalization results, then the conversion was carried out into matrix-R. The display of matrix-R can be seen in Fig. 3.

						~	
		0.960	0.975	0.966	0.975	0.965	
R		0.975	1.000	0.966	0.975	0.990	
		0.955	0.960	0.941	0.955	0.985	
		0.975	0.950	0.937	0.950	0.960	
		0.975	0.990	0.951	0.970	0.990	
	=	1.000	0.955	0.956	0.955	0.985	
		0.980	0.960	0.961	0.980	0.990	
		0.980	0.955	0.956	1.000	1.000	
		0.995	0.975	0.946	0.970	0.990	
		0.960	0.990	1.000	0.980	0.985	
			Fig. 3. Ma	atrix-R.			

Based on the matrix-R and the weight from decisionmakers shown in Table V, the ranking calculations can be performed. The formula used to calculate ranking [18] refers to equation (3).

$$V_i = \sum_{j=1}^n w_j r_{ij} \tag{3}$$

Notes:

 $V_i$  = rank for each alternative

 $w_i$  = weighted value of each criterion

r<sub>ij</sub> = normalized performance rating score

The ranking calculating process can be explained as follows.

$$V_1 = (0.30)(0.960) + (0.30)(0.975) + (0.30)(0.966) + \\ (0.30)(0.975) + (0.30)(0.965) = 1.4524$$

$$V_2 = (0.30)(0.975) + (0.30)(1.000) + (0.30)(0.966) + (0.30)(0.975) + (0.30)(0.990) = 1.4719$$

$$V_3 = (0.30)(0.955) + (0.30)(0.960) + (0.30)(0.941) + (0.30)(0.955) + (0.30)(0.985) = 1.4391$$

$$V_4 = (0.30)(0.975) + (0.30)(0.950) + (0.30)(0.937) + (0.30)(0.950) + (0.30)(0.960) = 1.4317$$

 $V_5 = (0.30)(0.975) + (0.30)(0.990) + (0.30)(0.951) +$ (0.30)(0.970) + (0.30)(0.990) = 1.4631  $V_6 = (0.30)(1.000) + (0.30)(0.955) + (0.30)(0.956) +$ 

$$(0.30)(0.955) + (0.30)(0.985) = 1.4555$$

$$V_7 = (0.30)(0.980) + (0.30)(0.960) + (0.30)(0.961) + (0.30)(0.980) + (0.30)(0.990) = 1.4614$$

$$V_8 = (0.30)(0.980) + (0.30)(0.955) + (0.30)(0.956) +$$

$$(0.30)(1.000) + (0.30)(1.000) = 1.4675$$

$$V_9 = (0.30)(0.995) + (0.30)(0.975) + (0.30)(0.946) +$$

$$(0.30)(0.970) + (0.30)(0.990) = 1.4630$$

$$V_{10} = (0.30)(0.960) + (0.30)(0.990) + (0.30)(1.000) +$$

(0.30)(0.980) + (0.30)(0.985) = 1.4747

Based on the ranking results, it can be determined the most dominant aspect recommendations in supporting the realization of positive moral improvement and student learning quality. The aspect referred to is C-10, namely the aspect of "it is always obey the school rules". This aspect was chosen because it had the highest compared to other aspects. The C-10 aspect is an aspect of the *Palemahan* component.

The dissemination activities that had been shown previously in Fig. 1 were carried out through two activities. The first activity was an online workshop on 11 materials related to the operation and management of *THK-ANEKA* and *the SAW*-based *Stake* model evaluation website. The second activity was assistance related to matters that were not clearly understood in the online workshop. It was discussed in-depth and directly through face to face at school.

Implementation of the *THK-ANEKA* and *SAW*-based *Stake* model evaluation website had been carried out well generally. The Evaluation website categorization had been classified as good and effective to determine appropriate and accurate recommendations. This recommendation was related to the

supporting aspects of increasing positive morale and student learning quality in computer learning at Vocational Schools of IT in Bali. It was reinforced from the effectiveness percentage results in the evaluation website implementing was 88.973%. When it is viewed from the effectiveness standard of the eleven's scale, it is classified in the good category because the percentage is in the range of 85% -94%.

The effectiveness percentage results were obtained from the respondent's assessment data on the website implementation by using a questionnaire containing 20 questions. Item-1 was about ease of website installation. Item-2 was about the website appearance. Item-3 was about the consistency of each layout form. Item-4 was about the suitability and accuracy of the login design. Item-5 was about the suitability and completeness of the features available on the main menu.

Item-6 was about the suitability and completeness from the features available on the input form of indicator and weight. Item-7 was about the suitability and completeness of the features available on the input form of evaluation aspect assessment data provided by the respondents. Item-8 was about the suitability and completeness of the features available on the evaluator data input form. Item-9 was about the suitability and completeness of the features available on the antecedent form located in the *description matrix*. Item-10 was about the suitability and completeness of the features available in the transaction form which was located in the *description matrix*. Item-11 was about the suitability and completeness of the features available in the features avai

Item-12 was about the suitability and completeness of the features available in the *judgment* matrix form had referred to the *Tri Hita Karana* and *ANEKA* aspects. Item-13 was about the suitability and completeness of the features available in the recommendation and decision form. Item-14 was about the suitability of evaluation aspects in the *accountability* section in the *description matrix* form. Item-15 was about the evaluation aspects suitability of *the nationalism* section in the *description matrix* form.

Item-16 was about the evaluation aspects suitability of *the public ethics* section in the *description matrix* form. Item-17 was about the evaluation aspects suitability of the *quality commitment* section in the *description matrix* form. Item-18 was about the evaluation aspects suitability of the *anti-corruption* section in the *description matrix* form. Item-19 was about features that make it easy to store data, edit, update, and delete. Item-20 was about the website accuracy in calculating the *SAW* method and showed the right recommendations.

This research had succeeded in being a solution to the limitations of Ihsan and Furnham's research [21]; Boitshwarelo, Reedy, and Billany's research [22]; Kyllonen and Kell's research [23]; Mariš's research [24]; and Elmahdi, Al-Hattami, and Fawzi's research [25]. The solution was the *Stake* model evaluation website implementation at Vocational Schools of IT in Bali. It was able to show an assessment of the affective domain through internalizing the *Tri Hita Karana* concept, cognitive and psychomotor assessments through internalizing the *ANEKA* concept. It was reinforced by the

research results of Divayana, Sudirtha, and Gading [33]. They showed that there was a *Countenance* evaluation model application design that was integrated with the *Tri Hita Karana* and *ANEKA* concept. It is used to measure the character aspects so the cognitive and psychomotor aspects of students in computer learning.

Another research result [34] that strengthens the position of this study is the research of Assielou *et al.* It showed that emotion (affective domain) can affect student performance (cognitive and psychomotor domains) in the learning process using *Intelligent Tutoring Systems*. The research conducted by Sokkhey and Okazaki [35] also strengthens the position of this study by showing the existence of a website-based decision support system. It was used to predict poor student performance in the learning process. The principle was the same with this research which also developed a website to evaluate student performance as a whole both from the moral side (affective domain) and from the learning quality side (cognitive and psychomotor aspects).

Although this research had succeeded in being a solution to the limitations found in the five previous studies, this research also has several limitations. The limitations of this research are: 1) The *THK-ANEKA* and *SAW* based-*Stake* model evaluation website has not been implemented at Vocational Schools of IT in all Indonesia regions; 2) This evaluation website has not been combined with robot technology so that the input activity indicators and evaluation weights are still done manually by evaluators or decisionmakers.

# IV. CONCLUSION

Generally, dissemination and implementation results of the THK-ANEKA and SAW based-Stake model evaluation website had been carried out well at Vocational Schools of IT in Bali Province. It was evident from the results of documentation in dissemination and implementation. The effectiveness percentage result of 88.973%, which is in the good category at the eleven's scale effectiveness standards indicated the success of evaluation website implementation. Likewise, the application simulation results of the SAW method in determining the dominant aspects of realizing positive moral improvement and student learning quality. Those had also proven the success of this evaluation website implementation. This research obstacle can be answered by doing the right work in the future. Some future work that can done, included: 1) Dissemination and further be implementation of evaluation website to several Vocational Schools of IT in western and eastern parts of Indonesia; 2) Development of evaluation website in the future is embedded in robotic technology so that the website will be more reliable in processing decision-making.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors express their sincere gratitude to the Directorate General of Research and Development, Ministry of Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia that had to provide the funding for this research. This research was able to be funded and completed on time based on the research contract No. 111/UN48.16/LT/2020.

#### REFERENCES

- S.J. Hartati, N. Sayidah, and Muhajir, "The use of CIPP model for evaluation of computational algorithm learning program," IOP Conf. Series: Journal of Physics: Conf. Series, Vol. 1088, pp. 1–6, October 2018 [The 6th South East Asia Design Research International Conference (6th SEA-DRIC), Banda Aceh, Indonesia, p. 3, 2018].
- [2] D.T. Nkhosi, "The evaluation of a blended faculty development course using the CIPP framework," International Journal of Education and Development using Information and Communication Technology, Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 245–254, 2019.
- [3] A. Hamid, T.M. Siregar, J. Purba, and B.A. Mukmin, "Evaluation of implementation of blended learning in Universitas Negeri Medan," Britain International of Linguistics, Arts and Education (BIoLAE) Journal, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 224–231, 2019.
- [4] R. Donkin, and E. Askew, "An evaluation of formative (in-class) versus (e-learning) activities to benefit student learning outcomes in biomedical sciences," Journal of Biomedical Education, Vol. 2017, pp. 1–7, 2017.
- [5] D. Gunherani, W. Irawati, and A. Muhidin, "The evaluation of elearning program at the University of Pamulang," Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, Vol. 335, pp. 710–716, 2019.
- [6] T.V. Thanabalan, S. Siraj, and N. Alias, "Evaluation of a digital story pedagogical module for the indigenous learners using the stake countenance model," Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences, Vol. 176, pp. 907–914, 2015.
- [7] R. Harjanti, Y. Supriyati, and W. Rahayu, "Evaluation of learning programs at elementary school level of 'Sekolah Alam Indonesia (SAI)': (evaluative research using countenance stake's model)," American Journal of Educational Research, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 125–132, 2019.
- [8] T. J. Gondikit, The evaluation of Post PT3 program using stake's countenance model," Malaysian Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 109–118, 2018.
- [9] I.P.M. Dewantara, "Stake evaluation model (countenance model) in learning process bahasa Indonesia at Ganesha university of educational," International Journal of Language and Literature, Vol. 1, No. 1, 19–29, 2017.
- [10] G. Fatima, M. Malik, A. Hussain Ch, and D.E. Nayab, "Antecedents of early childhood special education program: a stake's model perspective," Bulletin of Education and Research, Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 275–290, 2017.
- [11] N. Komarasari, F. Dlis, and E. Utomo, "Implementation of the countenance stake model in evaluating the effectiveness of text-based indonesian learning in junior high schools," East African Scholars Journal of Education, Humanities and Literature, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 52– 55, 2019.
- [12] I.W. Sukarma, "Tri Hita Karana theoretical basic of moral Hindu," International Journal of Linguistics, Language and Culture (IJLLC), Vol. 2, No. 9, pp. 84–96, 2016.
- [13] T.G.R. Sukawati, "Establishing local wisdom values to develop sustainable competitiveness excellence," Journal of Management and Marketing Review, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 73–82, 2017.
- [14] I.G.A.A.O. Dewi, I.G.A.A.P. Dewi, K.T. Kustina, and G.D. Prena, "Culture of Tri Hita Karana on ease of use perception and use of accounting information system," International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 77–86, 2018.
- [15] M. Kamal, and J. Elim, "Implementation of project based learning model for anti corruption subject in fundamental training for BPKP's civil servant candidates of the millennials generation," Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, Vol. 262, pp. 114– 122, 2018.
- [16] F.S. Hilyana, and M.M. Hakim, "Integrating character education on physics courses with schoology-based e-learning. Journal of Information Technology Education: Research, Vol. 17, pp. 577–593, 2018.
- [17] M. Muslihudin, Trisnawati, S. Mukodimah, W. Hashim, B. Ayshwarya, P.T. Nguyen, K. Shankar, S.K. Peteraitis, and A. Maseleno, "Performance of SAW and WP method in determining the feasibility of motorcycle engineering workshop for competency test of vocational

high school student," International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, Vol. 8, No. 2S2, 348–353, 2019.

- [18] N. Aminudin, M. Huda, A. Kilani, W. H.W. Embong, A.M. Mohamed, B. Basiron, S.S. Ihwani, S.S.M. Noor, K.A. Jasmi, J. Safar, N.L. Ivanova, A. Maseleno, A. Triono, and Nungsiati, "Higher education selection using simple additive weighting," International Journal of Engineering & Technology, Vol. 7, No. 2.27, pp. 211–217, 2018.
- [19] T. Sagirani, M.G. Virawan, and V. Nurcahyawati, "Simple additive weighting method in the triage decision support system," International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research, Vol. 8, No. 12, pp. 3008– 3012, 2019.
- [20] K.R. Zubaeti, A. Budianto, and D. Maryono, "Simple additive weighting method in the development of a system assessing the feasibility of job training industry," Indonesian Journal of Informatics Education, Vol.1, No. 2, pp. 17–28, 2017.
- [21] Z. Ihsan, and A. Furnham, "The new technologies in personality assessment: a review," Consulting Psychology Journal: Practice and Research, Vol. 70, No. 2, pp. 147–166, 2018.
- [22] B. Boitshwarelo, A.K. Reedy, and T. Billany, "Envisioning the use of online tests in assessing twenty-first century learning: a literature review," Research and Practice in Technology Enhanced Learning, Vol. 12, No. 16, pp. 1–16, 2017.
- [23] P.C. Kyllonen, and H. Kell, "Ability tests measure personality, personality tests measure ability: disentangling construct and method in evaluating the relationship between personality and ability," Journal of Intelligence, Vol. 6, No. 32, pp. 1–26, 2018.
- [24] L. Mariš, "The testing of the temperament and character inventory method in penitentiary environment," Transcom 2015, Žilina, Slovak Republic, pp. 1–5, June 2015.
- [25] I. Elmahdi, A.A. Hattami, and H. Fawzi, "Using technology for formative assessment to improve students' learning," TOJET: The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 182–188, 2018.
- [26] B. Daniawan, "Evaluation of lecturer teaching performance using AHP and SAW methods," Bit-Tech, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp.30–39, 2018.
- [27] A. Said, and E. Syarif, "The development of online tutorial program design using problem-based learning in open distance learning system", Journal of Education and Practice, Vol. 7, No. 18, pp. 222–229, 2016.
- [28] S. T. Martaningsih, Soenarto, and E. Istiyono, "Evaluation Model of Career Counseling Program in Vocational High School", International Journal of Evaluation and Research in Education, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 318–329, 2019.
- [29] G. Setiadi, S. Joyoatmojo, Sajidan, and Soeharto, "The development of blended learning-based self-learning on classroom action research training material to improve teachers professionalism", International Journal of Education and Research, Vol. 4, No. 9, pp. 213–224, 2016.
- [30] Y. Maryansyah, "An analysis on readability of english reading texts for grade ix students at MTSN 2 Kota Bengkulu", Premise Journal, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 69–88, 2016.
- [31] F. Y. Ginting, "An analysis of students' ability in using punctuation marks in descriptive paragraph writing", Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal, Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 338–344, 2018.
- [32] A.A.G. Agung, I.G.P. Sudiarta, and D.G.H. Divayana, "The quality evaluation of school management model based on balinese local wisdom using weighted product calculation," Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology, Vol. 96, No. 19, pp.6570-6579, 2018.
- [33] D.G.H. Divayana, I.G. Sudirtha, and I.K. Gading, "Application design of countenance evaluation based on Tri Hita Karana-Aneka for evaluating the students' computer capability and students' character," Cogent Psychology, Vol. 7, pp.1-18, 2020.
- [34] K. A. Assielou, C.T. Haba, B.T. Gooré, T.L. Kadjo, and K.D. Yao, "Emotional impact for predicting student performance in intelligent tutoring systems (ITS)," International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications (IJACSA), Vol. 11, No. 7, pp. 219-225, 2020.
- [35] P. Sokkhey, and T. Okazaki, "Developing web-based support systems for predicting poor-performing students using educational data mining techniques," International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications (IJACSA), Vol. 11, No. 7, pp. 23-32, 2020.