



# Global Trends, Daya Saing dan Generasi Emas 2045: Peran Unsyiah

Kuliah Tamu di Universitas Syiah Kuala Banda Aceh



Oleh: Mohammad NUH  
Dosen Tek. Elektro-Biomedika ITS  
Chairman Advisory Council IndonesiaX  
Banda Aceh, 19 Oktober 2016

*Selamat: Putra-Putri Terbaik Mahasiswa  
Unsyiah, Generasi Masa Depan Bangsa*

Setiap Generasi Memiliki Tugas Kesejarahan  
Sesuai zamannya  
(Mohammad NUH, 2016)

Posisi Geografis Unsyiah, Sungguh Sangat Strategis



## Materi Pembahasan

- **Pengantar**  
*Syech Aminuddin Abdul Rauf bin Ali Al-Jawi Tsumal Fansuri As-Singkili (1024 H-1615 M s/d 1105 H-1693 M)*
- **Global Trends**
- **Daya Saing Bangsa (*Global Competitiveness Index* 2016-2017) dan *Human Capital Index* 2015**
- **Menyiapkan Generasi 2045**
  - Tiga Agenda Utama (Kemiskinan, Ketidak-tahuan dan Keterbelakangan Peradaban)
  - Memanfaatkan Bonus Demografi
  - Pendidikan Sebagai Sistem Rekayasa Sosial Terbaik dan Teruji
- **Peran Unsyiah Dalam Menyiapkan Generasi 2045**

ROLAND BERGER STRATEGY CONSULTANTS 2011

Demographics | Globalization &  
Future Markets | Scarcity of  
Resources | Climate Change |  
Technology | Knowledge Society |  
Global Responsibility

# Global Trends: Demographic Changing, Technology and Innovation

## GROWING WORLD POPULATION



8.3 billion people will live on earth

## AGING SOCIETIES



Median age will increase by 5 years to 34 years

## INCREASING URBANIZATION



59% of the world's population will live in cities

## TECHNOLOGY DIFFUSION



Technology will spread at high speed throughout the world

## POWER OF INNOVATION



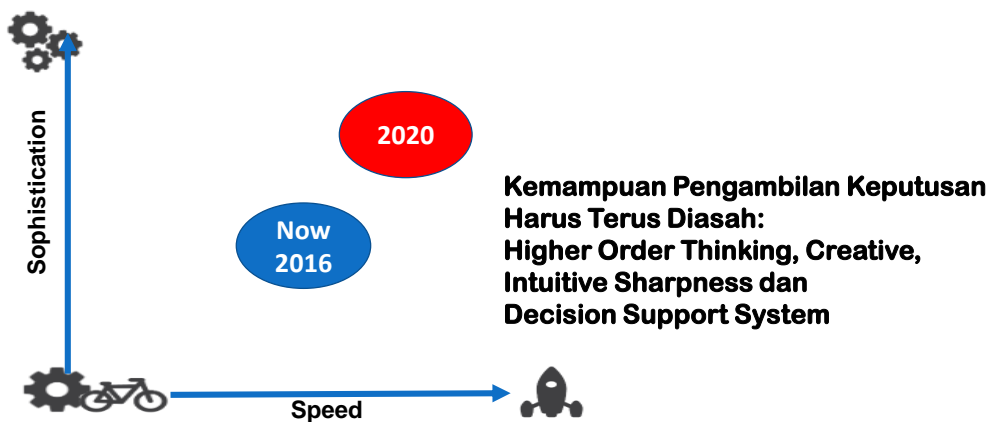
Innovations will change our lives – Robotics, Internet of things

## THE AGE OF LIFE SCIENCES



Challenged by demographics, boosted by R&D

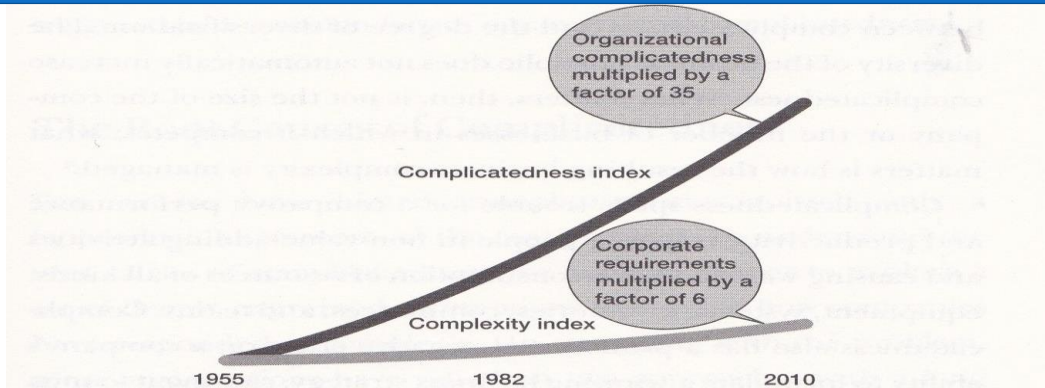
# Decision Making Capability



PwC's Global Data and Analytics Survey: Big Decisions TM. Base: 2,106 senior executives(July, 2016)

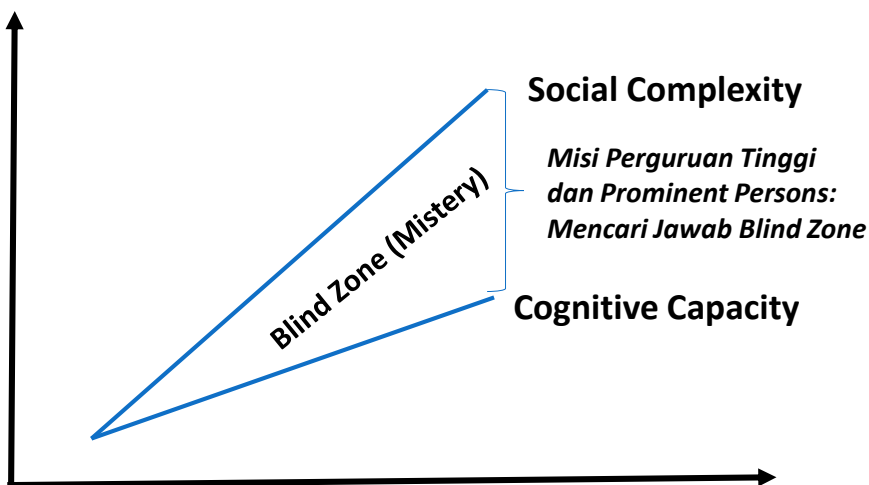
# Complexity dan Complicatedness Index

Masa Depan Lebih rumit dan kompleks:  
jumlah manusia bertambah (9 M, 2050), perkembangan lptek dan peradaban

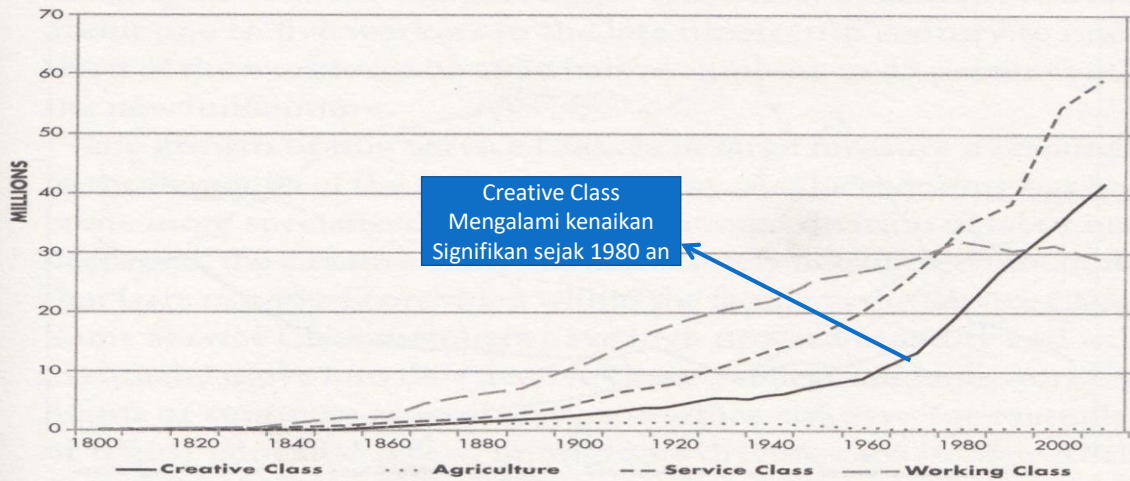


Source: Six Simple Rules, How to Manage Complexity Without Getting Complicated, Yves Morieux, 2014

Blind zone: social complexity > cognitive capacity  
(Ian Goldin, age of discovery, 2016)



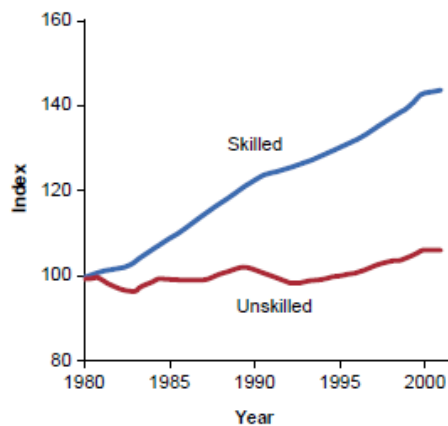
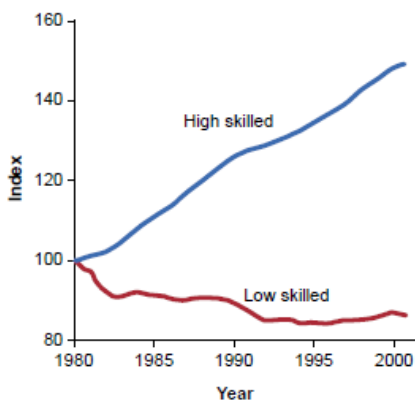
# Class Structure dalam juta (1800-2010)



Source: The Rise of The Creative Class, Richard Florida, 2012

# Tren Kebutuhan Tenaga Terampil

Kebutuhan terhadap tenaga terampil terus meningkat ....



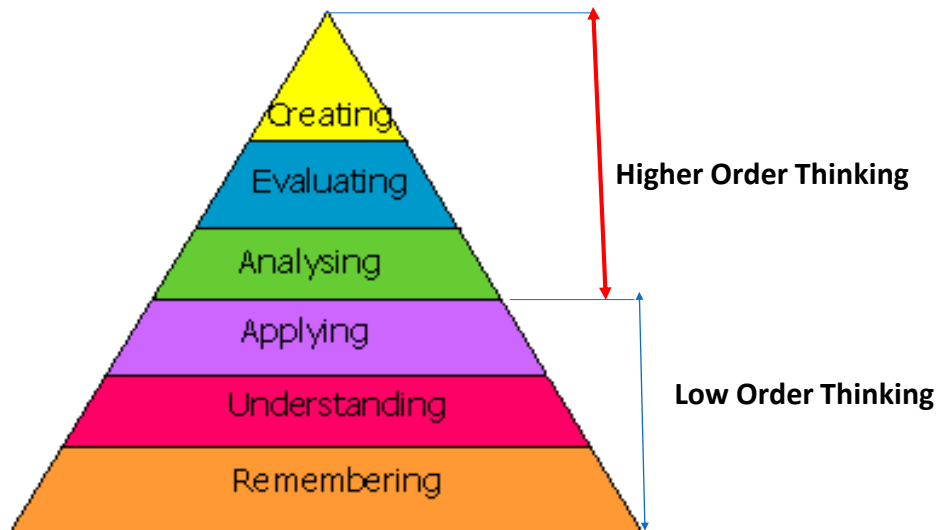
Sumber: Yidan Wang, 2012. Education in a Changing World: Flexibility, Skills, and Employability

## RIDING THE PARADOX

Seringkali kita menghadapi Persoalan Paradoxal Yang memerlukan kekuatan logika dan intuisi



## Low Order VS Higher Order Thinking



Bloom's Taxonomy

## Taxonomy Bloom's (Krathwohl, 2002)

- **Remembering**: requires simple recall of information
- **Understanding** : requires explanation of ideas or concepts
- **Applying**: requires the use of Information in another familiar situation
- **Analyzing**: requires an answer that demonstrates an ability to see pattern and to classify information, concepts, and theories into component parts
- **Evaluating**: Requires the justification of a decision or course of action
- **Creating**: Requires the generation of new ideas, products, or ways of viewing things

Rumus abc hanya bisa dipakai persamaan Kuadrat

Akar persamaan kuadrat  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , adalah

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

jika  $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ , maka akarnya tidak real

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$$

$$x_{1,2,3} = ??$$

Tidak Bisa Diterapkan  
untuk orde >2



## Kaidah Fiqih tentang Perubahan

المحافظة على القديم الصالح

*Merawat yang lama yang masih baik*

**Low Order Thinking**

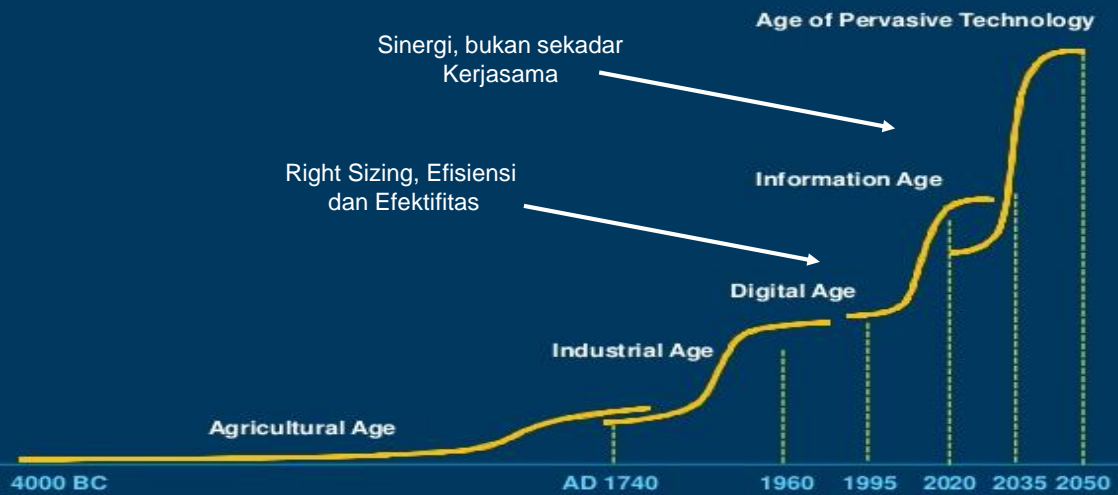
والأخذ بالجديد الأصح

*Mengambil yang baru yang lebih baik*

**Higher Order Thinking**

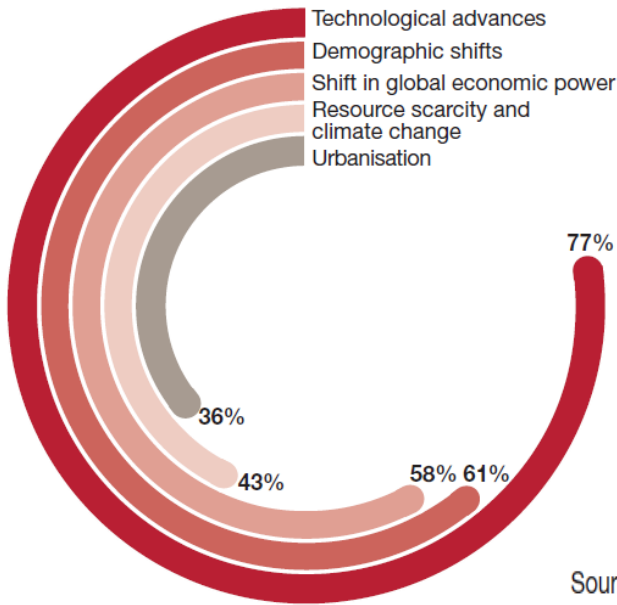
**Yang Baru yang lebih baik  
(Creating)**

## Peradaban dari Masa ke Masa



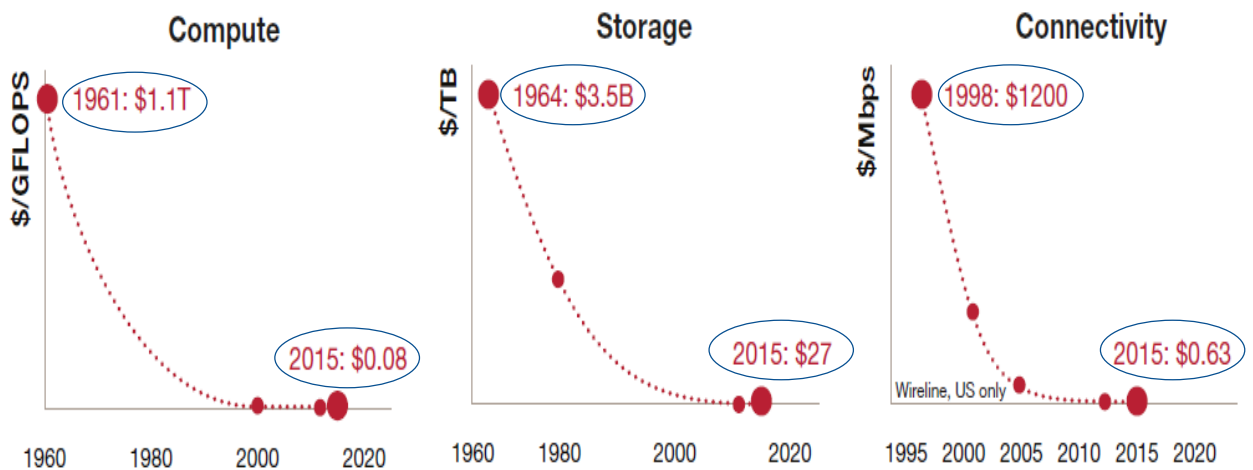
Source: Angus Maddison, JP Morgan, 2014

## Global Trends Yang Paling Berpengaruh Dalam Bisnis 5 Tahun Mendatang



Source: PwC, 19th Annual Global CEO survey, January 2016

## Technology Cost Menurun Tajam dan Jangkauan Meningkatkan Tajam





### The eight technologies you should absolutely consider...

We screened 150+ technologies for global, cross-industry business impact

#### Scan

Data from companies, start-ups, academia and research

#### Assess

For cross-industry relevance, technical viability, global scalability (including size and growth) and investment requirements

#### Select

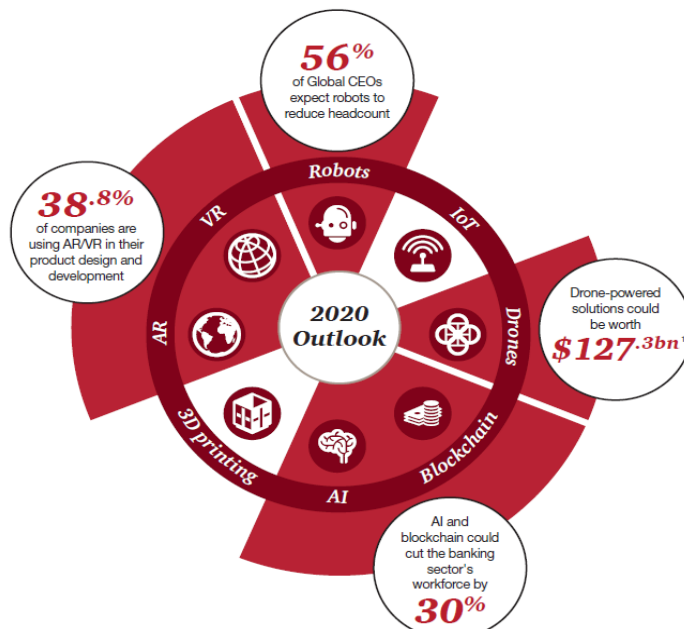
Those deemed to have most impact over the next three to seven years

### The Essential Eight technologies that matter now

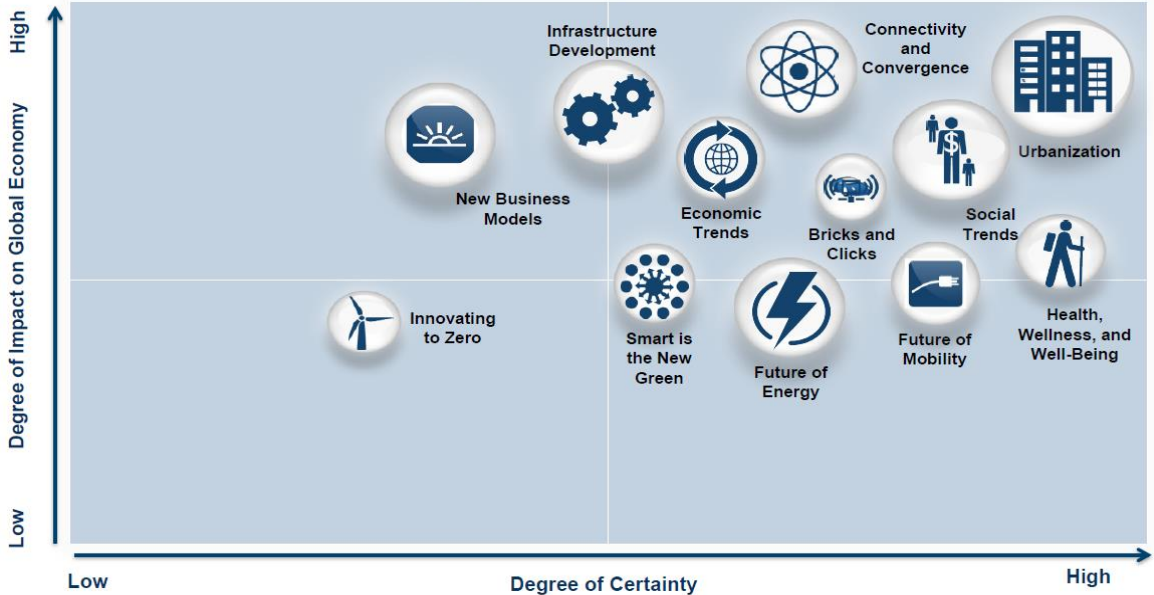
1. Artificial intelligence (AI). Software algorithms that are capable of performing tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation. AI is an “umbrella” concept that is made up of numerous subfields such as machine learning, which focuses on the development of programs that can teach themselves to learn, understand, reason, plan, and act (i.e., become more “intelligent”) when exposed to new data in the right quantities.
2. Augmented reality (AR). Addition of information or visuals to the physical world, via a graphics and/or audio overlay, to improve the user experience for a task or a product. This “augmentation” of the real world is achieved via supplemental devices that render and display said information. AR is distinct from Virtual Reality (VR); the latter being designed and used to re-create reality within a confined experience.
3. Blockchain. Distributed electronic ledger that uses software algorithms to record and confirm transactions with reliability and anonymity. The record of events is shared between many parties and information once entered cannot be altered, as the downstream chain reinforces upstream transactions.
4. Drones. Air- or water-based devices and vehicles, for example Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), that fly or move without an on-board human pilot. Drones can operate autonomously (via on-board computers) on a predefined flight plan or be controlled remotely. (Note: This category is distinct from autonomous land-based vehicles.)

5. Internet of Things (IoT). Network of objects — devices, vehicles, etc. — embedded with sensors, software, network connectivity, and compute capability, that can collect and exchange data over the Internet. IoT enables devices to be connected and remotely monitored or controlled. The term IoT has come to represent any device that is now “connected” and accessible via a network connection. The Industrial IoT (IIoT) is a subset of IoT and refers to its use in manufacturing and industrial sectors.
6. Robots. Electro-mechanical machines or virtual agents that automate, augment or assist human activities, autonomously or according to set instructions — often a computer program. (Note: Drones are also robots, but we list them as a separate technology.)
7. Virtual reality (VR). Computer-generated simulation of a three-dimensional image or a complete environment, within a defined and contained space (unlike AR), that viewers can interact with in realistic ways. VR is intended to be an immersive experience and typically requires equipment, most commonly a helmet/headset.
8. 3D printing. Additive manufacturing techniques used to create three-dimensional objects based on digital models by layering or “printing” successive layers of materials. 3D printing relies on innovative “inks” including plastic, metal, and more recently, glass and wood.

## The Essential Eight Emerging Technologies



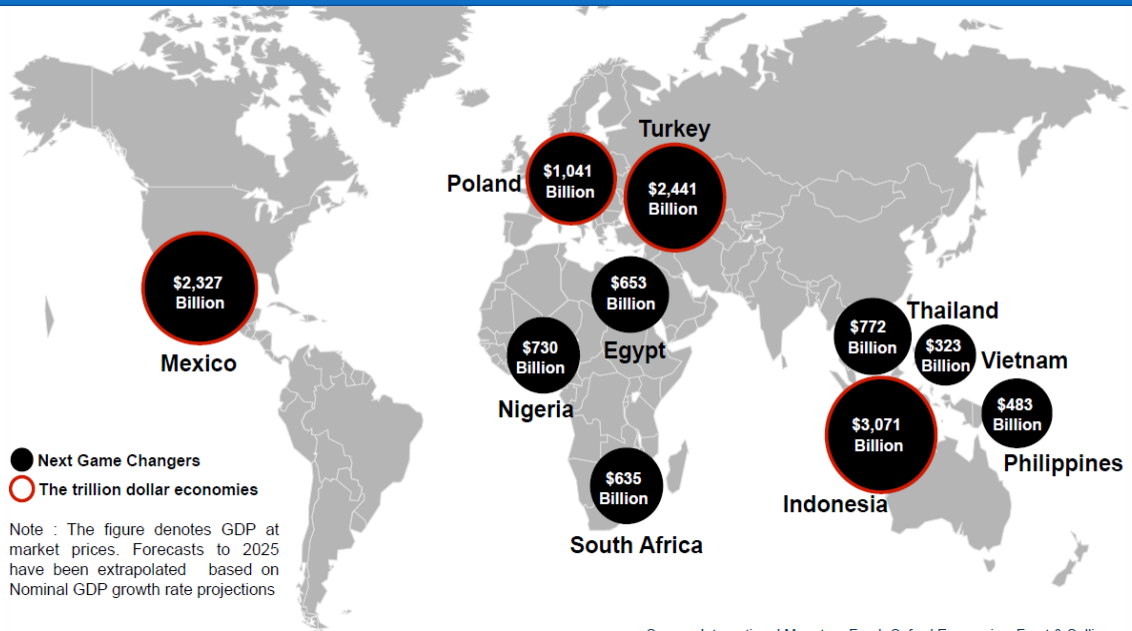
## Megatrends Matrix, Global 2025



Note: The size of the bubble represents the scale of opportunity within each Mega Trend. These Mega Trends have been plotted based on quantitative and qualitative reasoning.

Source: Frost & Sullivan Analysis

## The Next Game Changer in 2025 (Beyond BRICs)



Note: The figure denotes GDP at market prices. Forecasts to 2025 have been extrapolated based on Nominal GDP growth rate projections

Source: International Monetary Fund, Oxford Economics, Frost & Sullivan,

Bertarung Sengit untuk Menjadi Manusia: Kompetisi Melekat Sejak Proses Kejadian Manusia. Kerjasama antara sperma dan sel telur Perantara menjadikan manusia



Filosofi Kehidupana:  
Antara Kerjasama dan Persaingan

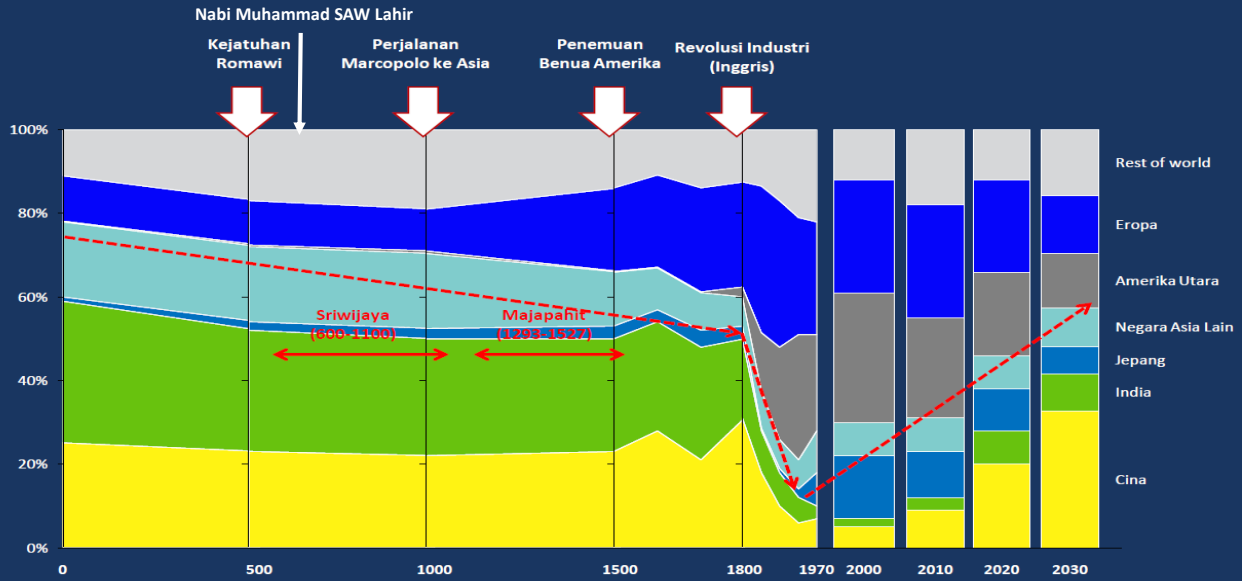
## Filosofi Kehidupan: Antara Kerjasama dan Persaingan

- Tiada Hari Tanpa Kerjasama dan Persaingan
  - Kerjasama dalam hal kebaikan
  - Persaingan dalam hal prestasi

## Siapa Pemenang Dalam Persaingan ?

- Persaingan adalah keniscayaan, yang penting menjadi Pemenang (The Winner) bukan Pecundang (the Loser)
- Pemenangnya: Hampir Pasti Yang Memiliki Daya Saing Tertinggi
- Daya Saing Ditentukan Oleh Ketuhanan Kompetensi: Sikap (Attitude), Ketrampilan (Skills) dan Pengetahuan (Knowledge) Yang Bisa Menjawab Tantangan Jaman

# Kejayaan ekonomi Nusantara sejalan dengan Kejayaan Ekonomi Asia



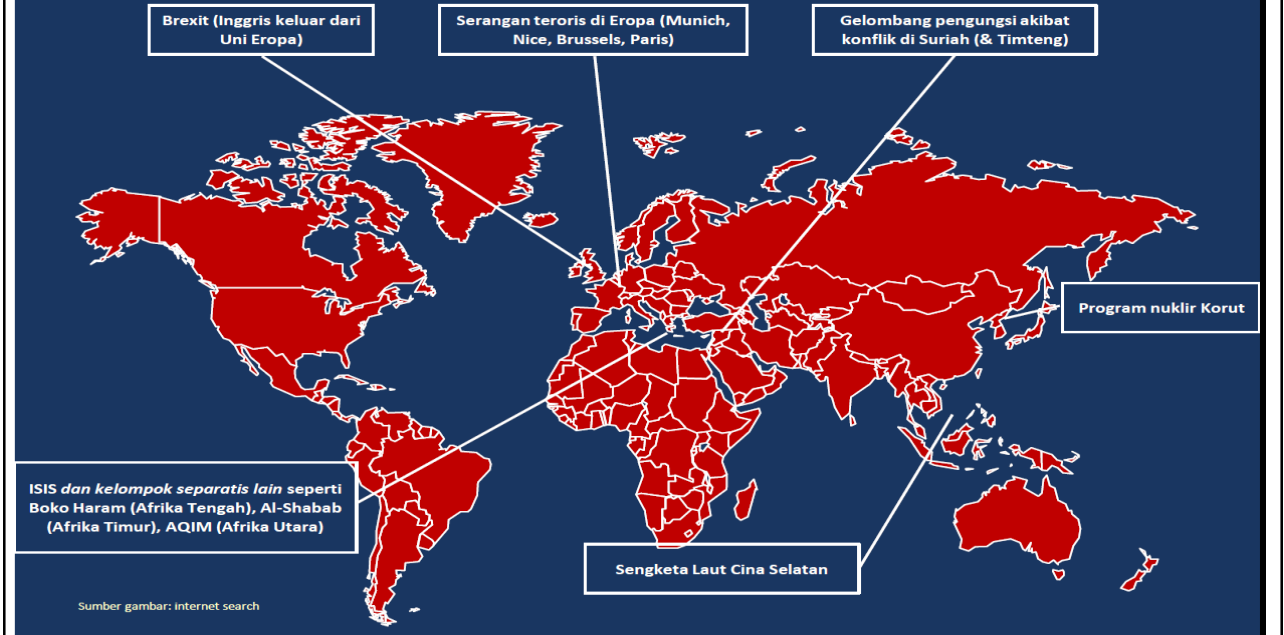
Sumber: Angus Madison, *Historical Statistics for the World Economy*, McKinsey & Co.

# Indonesia berada di tengah ketidakpastian global (*global uncertainties*)

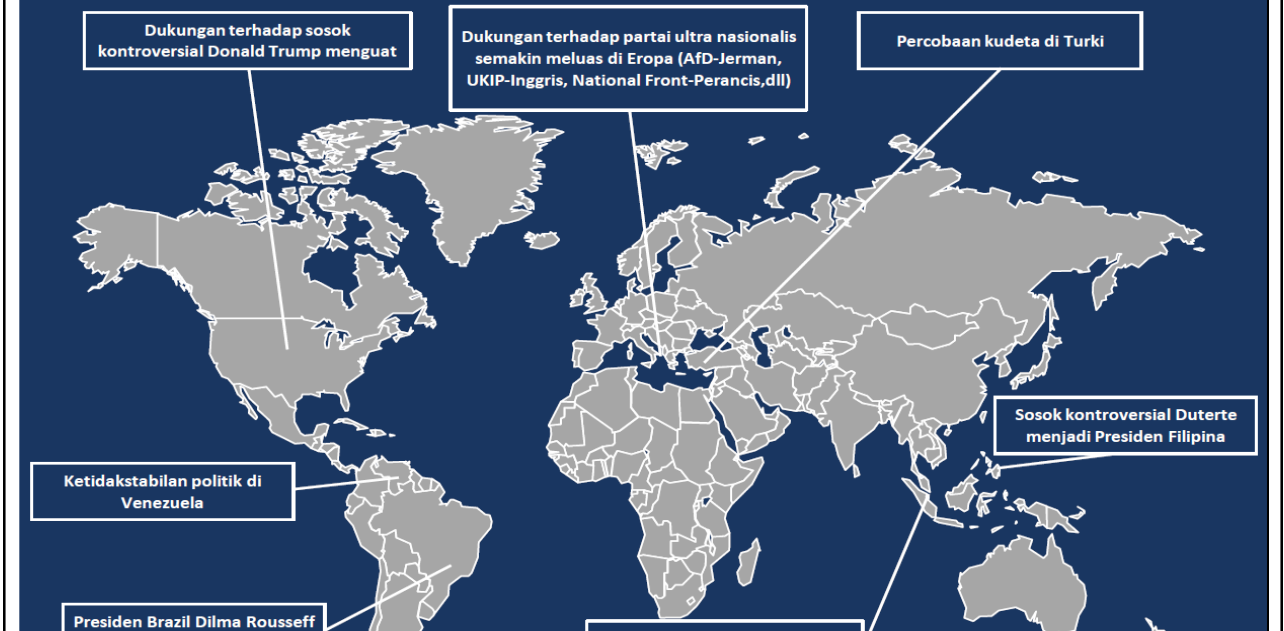


Sumber gambar: internet search

## Kondisi geo-politik dunia yang semakin memanas



## Kondisi politik dunia juga tengah dalam kondisi yang tidak menentu





Pesatnya perkembangan teknologi akan mengubah wajah dunia kedepan

**(Internet-based)  
New Industrial Revolution**



**Global Supply Chain**



Sumber gambar: internet search

Tiga Agenda Utama:  
Kemiskinan, Ketidak-tahuan dan  
Ketertinggalan Peradaban

## Tiga Penyakit Sosial 'Abadi' (Laten) Sepanjang Jaman

- Kemiskinan
- Ketidaktahuan (Kebodohan)
- Keterbelakangan Peradaban

Pendidikan sebagai Pemutus Penyakit Sosial sekaligus  
Menaikkan Keharkatan dan Kemartabatan

Narkoba, Pornografi, Kebohongan dan Pergaulan Bebas: Persoalan  
Yang Sangat Serius



## Berikan Perhatian Khusus



## Berikan Perhatian Khusus !!!



Bekunya Mata Hati !!  
Kelak Kalau Anak-Anak Unsyiah Menjadi Pemimpin,  
Bijak dan Santunlah Terhadap Kaum Dhuafa



Pembongkaran Kampung Pasar Ikan Jakarta

Community Learning Center (CLC)  
Kinabalu Malaysia



Silaturahmi dgn keluarga TKI di Davao Pilipina



Peresmian Community Learning Center di Davao Pilipina



# Pendidikan Sebagai Sistem Rekayasa Sosial Terbaik, Teruji dan Terbukti

## Dari Pengalaman Personal sampai Kajian Akademik

- **Kisah Mahasiswa Miskin PENS (2000), PMDK Berbeasiswa ITS (2004) dan Pengalaman Empirik lainnya**
- **Jeffrey D. Sach (*The End of Poverty*, 2005)**, untuk memotong mata rantai kemiskinan di pedesaan (Kenya) dan di perkotaan (Mumbai, India):
  - menyediakan Pendidikan dan kesehatan dasar serta
  - membangun infrastruktur air, listrik dan komunikasi.
- **Eric Stark Maskin (*Nobel Ekonomi*, 2007)**: bahwa solusi terbaik untuk mengentaskan kemiskinan adalah meningkatkan pendidikan dan pelatihan kerja bagi masyarakat berpenghasilan rendah.
- **Jared Bernstein : *All Together Now: Common Sense for a Fair Economy* (2006)**: Pentingnya program yang secara sistemik mampu menolong orang miskin supaya memperoleh pendidikan yang layak dalam menjawab secara sungguh-sungguh problem menurunkan tingkat kemiskinan suatu negara.
- **Inilah yang menjadi pijakan Bidikmisi (2009) dan UU No 12, Tahun 2012 Tentang Pendidikan Tinggi**

## Pendidikan: Pemutus mata rantai kemiskinan- Meningkatkan Quality of life

*“Education is a right that transforms lives when it is accessible to all, relevant and underpinned by core shared values. Because quality education is the most influential force for alleviating poverty, improving health and livelihoods, increasing prosperity and shaping more inclusive, sustainable and peaceful societies, it is in everyone's interest to ensure that it is at the centre of the post-2015 development agenda.”*

**DG Unesco**

**Irina Bokova**



## “...education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world..” (Nelson Mandela)



*“...The power of education extends beyond the development of skills we need for economics success. It can contribute to nation-building and reconciliation. We are steadily but surely introducing education that enables our children to exploit their similarities and common goals, while appreciating the strength in their diversity.*

*No one is born hating another person because of the color of his skin, or his background, or his religion. People must learn to hate, and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite...”*

## Mengapa ada Bidikmisi: Peduli Pada Realitas

- Realitas Sosial Ekonomi: Mengharuskan ada Afirmasi Kebijakan (*Affirmative Policy*)
- Realitas Potensi dan Kesempatan (*opportunity*): Setiap Anak bangsa memiliki hak, potensi dan *opportunity* lintas sosial ekonomi
- Realitas Kesuksesan: Banyak sekali contoh kesuksesan melalui dunia pendidikan tinggi
- Realitas kesenjangan sosial: Menyebabkan Ketidakadilan, konflik sosial dan keberbahayaan NKRI
- Bidikmisi adalah jawaban akan kepedulian terhadap realitas sosial-ekonomi

Yaa Allah, Yaa Robbî,  
Anugerahkanlah kami rasa  
cinta untuk mencintai orang-  
orang miskin, orang-orang  
dhuafa. Dan karunikanlah  
kepada kami kemampuan  
untuk mengangkat derajat  
mereka.



...Pendidikan adalah sistem rekayasa sosial terbaik untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan, keharmonisan, dan kemartabatan... (NUH, 2010)



Umur 10 tahun membantu orang tua berjualan



Umur 22 tahun, lulus sarjana dengan bantuan **Beasiswa Bidikmisi**



Umur 44 tahun, CEO Perusahaan Multi-Nasional

### Awal Pernikahan Sejoli Bidikmisi



20 Tahun Setelah Pernikahan Sejoli Bidikmisi

Mengalami Proses Transformasi Sosial



*Kebahagiaan, Kesetiaan dan Kebanggaan meskipun dalam Keterbatasan.  
(Raeni Bersama Ayahnya saat Wisuda. Kini di Inggris melanjutkan  
Magister)*



*Keharuan:  
Sedang diterima Presiden SBY dan Ibu Ani*



Raeni : di Depan Kampus di Inggris



Devi Triasari: Keterbatasan (Ekonomi) Bukan Penghalang Untuk Berprestasi





Rumah Devi:  
Pembangkit  
Pergolakan untuk  
Kemuliaan



Ujang: Mahasiswa Terbaik ITB 2015,  
Penerima Ganeca Award. Prestasi Tidak Mengenal Batas Status Sosial  
Ekonomi



Bersama Dosen Pembimbing  
di Groningen University Belanda



Bersama Keluarga dan Kunjungan ke Paris



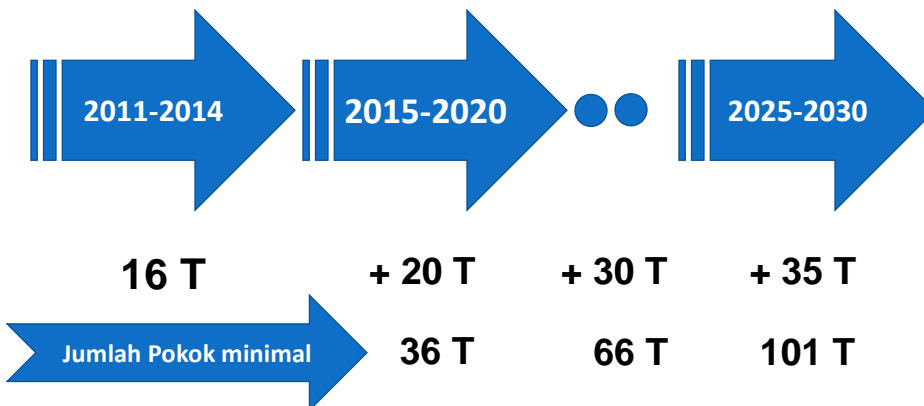
# Periodesasi Strategis Menuju Indonesia Emas 2045

Human Investment Besar-Besaran Yang Berkeadilan

Masa Keemasan Indonesia, Insya Allah



## Sekilas Tentang LPDP: Dana Pendidikan Lintas Generasi



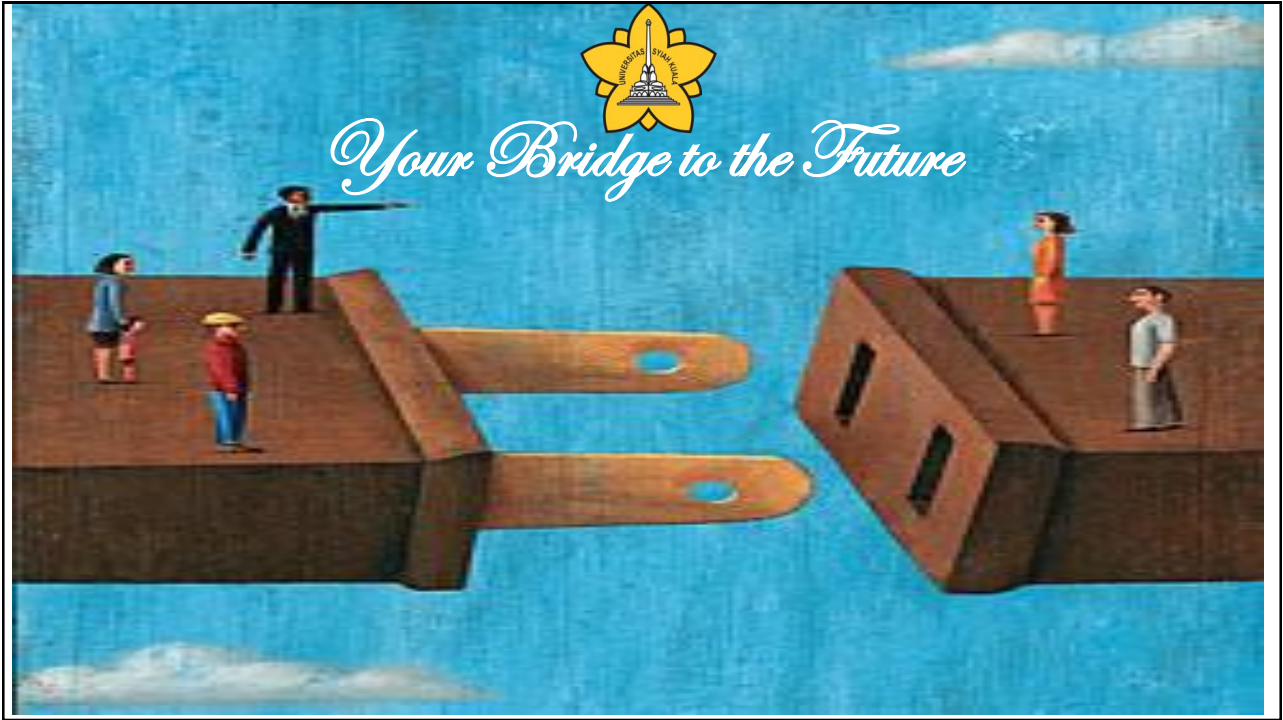
Alokasi LPDP: 1- 2.5 % Anggaran Fungsi Pendidikan

## Mengapa ada LPDP: Maksimalkan Kualitas Sumberdaya Insani

- Kemajuan Bangsa: Kualitas Sumberdaya Insani
- Potensi yang luar biasa: Dieksplor semaksimal mungkin, melalui Pend. S2 dan S3
- Kebutuhan 'Prominent' persons harus melebihi 'Critical Mass': Jawaban Indonesia 2045
- Anggaran dalam APBN: Tergantung pada dinamika Pemerintah-DPR. Kita butuh Anggaran yang bebas dari kepentingan dan dinamika politik
- Besarnya Anggaran Pendidikan: Sisihkan (1-2,5%) saja untuk Dana Abadi Pendidikan yang lintas generasi

## Desain Awal Penggunaan Dana LPDP

- Anggaran LPDP relatif fleksibel, tidak mengikuti siklus APBN, namun tetap mengikuti kaedah 'good governance'
- Beasiswa S2 dan S3
  - Presidential Scholarship: Universitas 50 top dunia
  - Affirmative Scholarship: Melanjutkan Bidikemisi dan daerah 3T
  - Government Scholarship: Siapa saja yang memenuhi persyaratan
- Penelitian Skala Nasional
- Rehabilitasi Sekolah/PT yang rusak akibat bencana alam



WORLD  
ECONOMIC  
FORUM

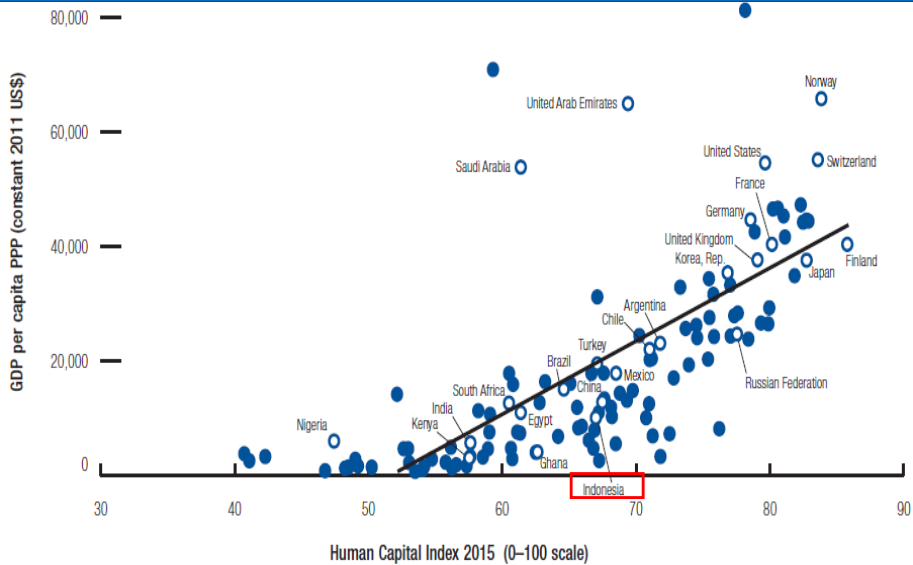
COMMITTED TO  
IMPROVING THE STATE  
OF THE WORLD

Employment, Skills and Human Capital  
Global Challenge Insight Report

# The Human Capital Report 2015



## Relationship Between GDP per capita (2011) and Human Capital Index 2015

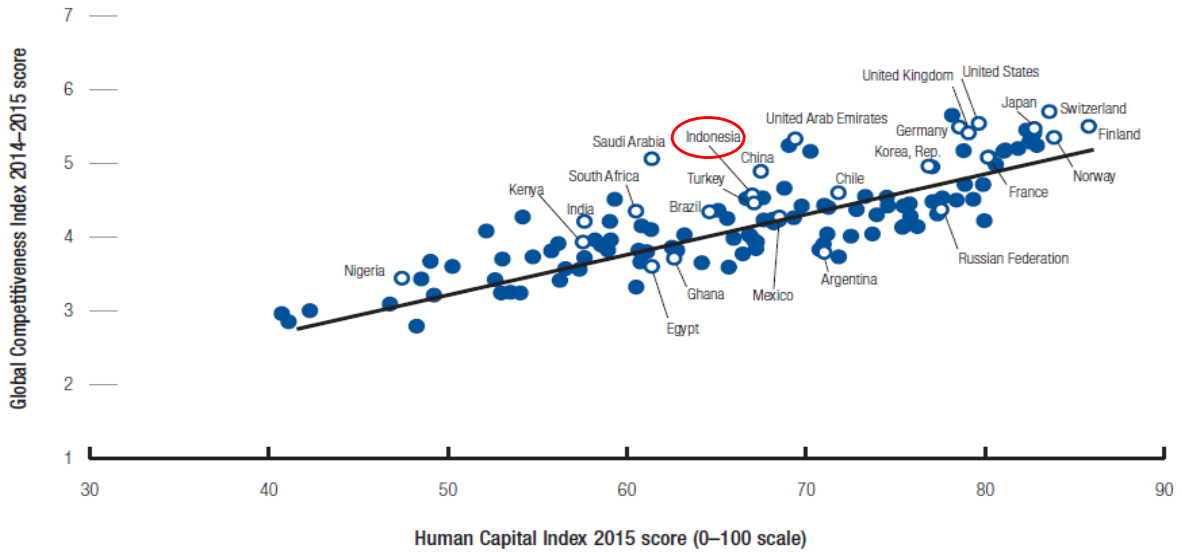


Source: Human Capital Index 2015 and the World Bank's World Development Indicators online database, accessed April 2015.

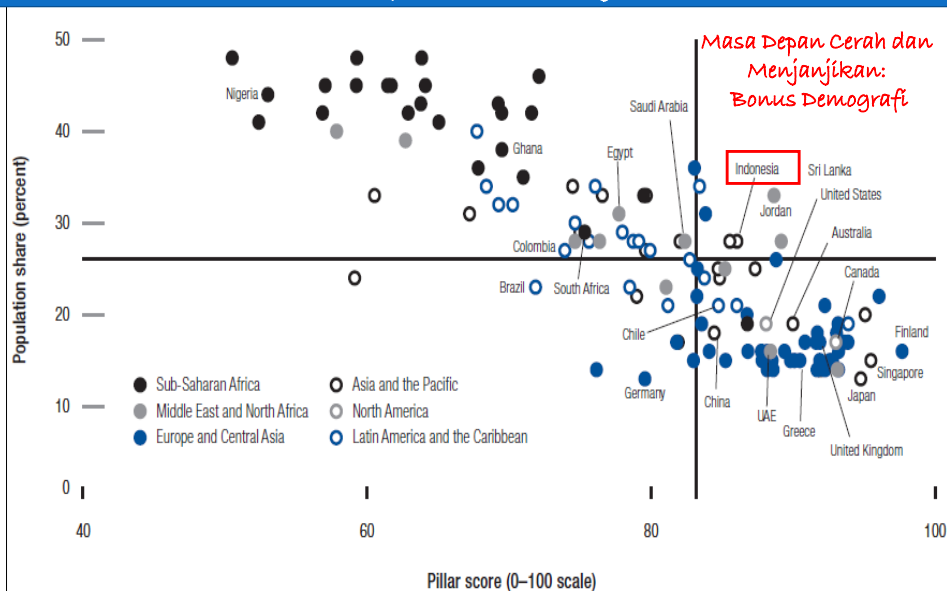
## Relationship Between the HDI 2013 and the Human Capital Index 2015



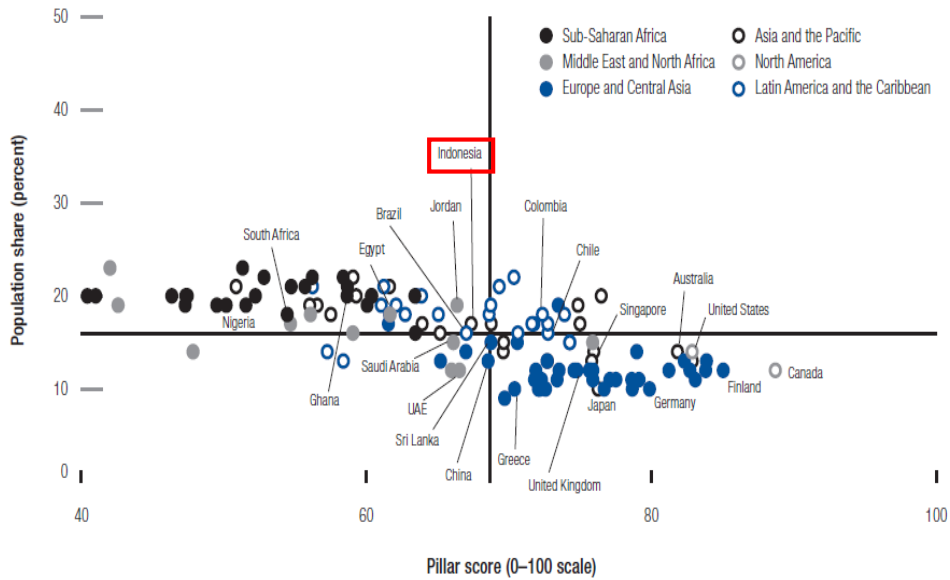
## Relationship Between the GCI 2014-2015 and the Human Capital Index 2015



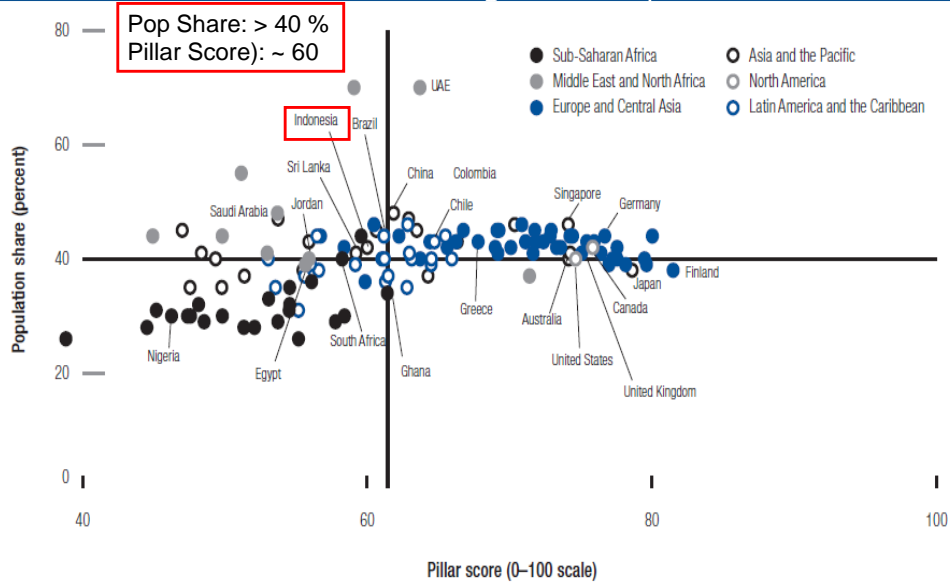
## Population Share and Pillar Score (Under 15 Age Group): Harus dijaga Trend Positif



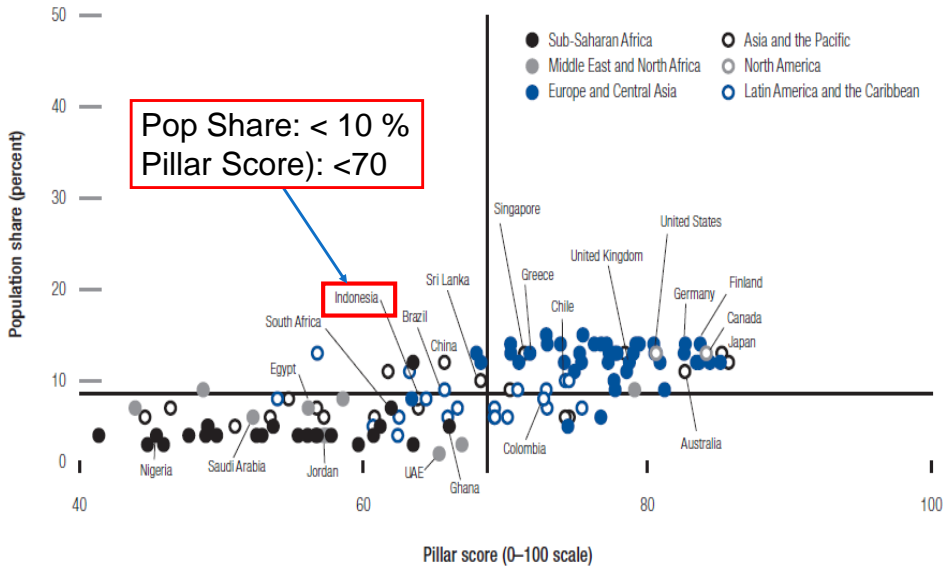
## Population Share and Pillar Score (15-24 Age Group)



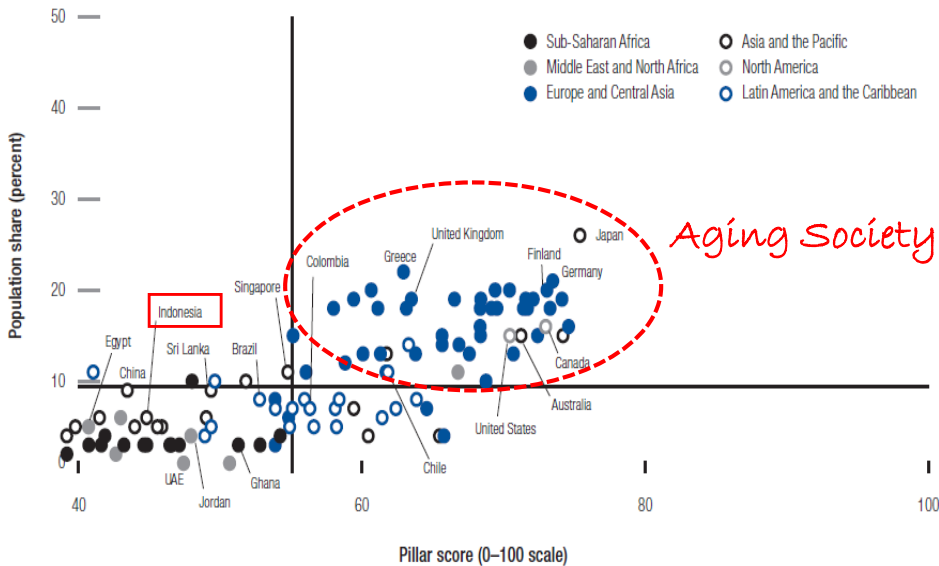
## Population Share and Pillar Score (25-54 Age Group)



## Population Share and Pillar Score (55-64 Age Group)

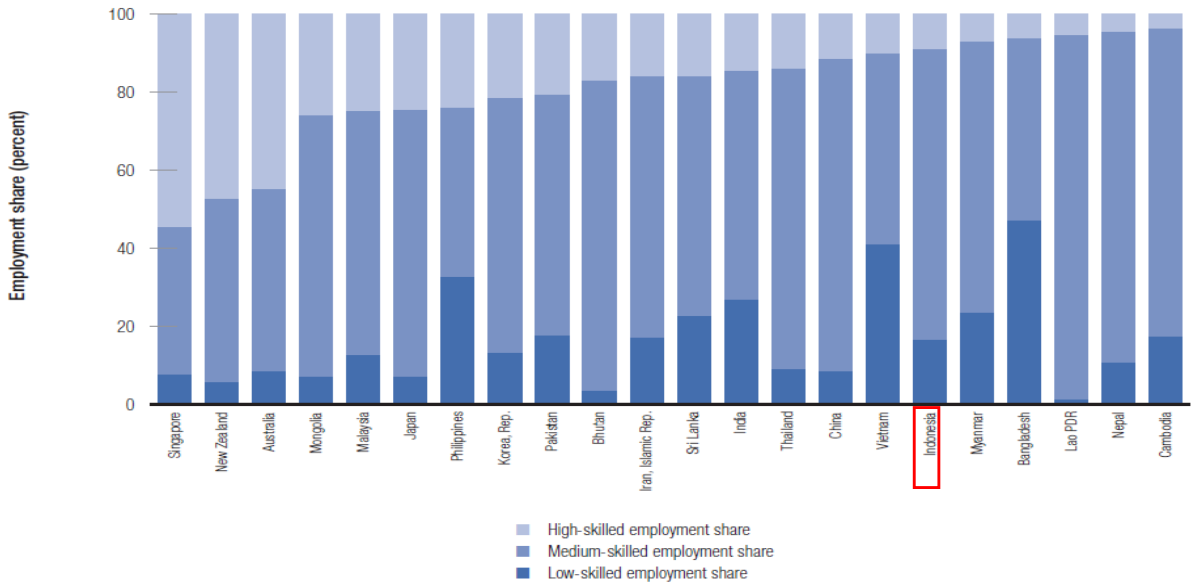


## Population Share and Pillar Score (65 and over Age Group)



# Skilled Employment Share

Asia and the Pacific



## Human Capital Index 2015

Rank

69

(out of 124 countries)

Score

66.99

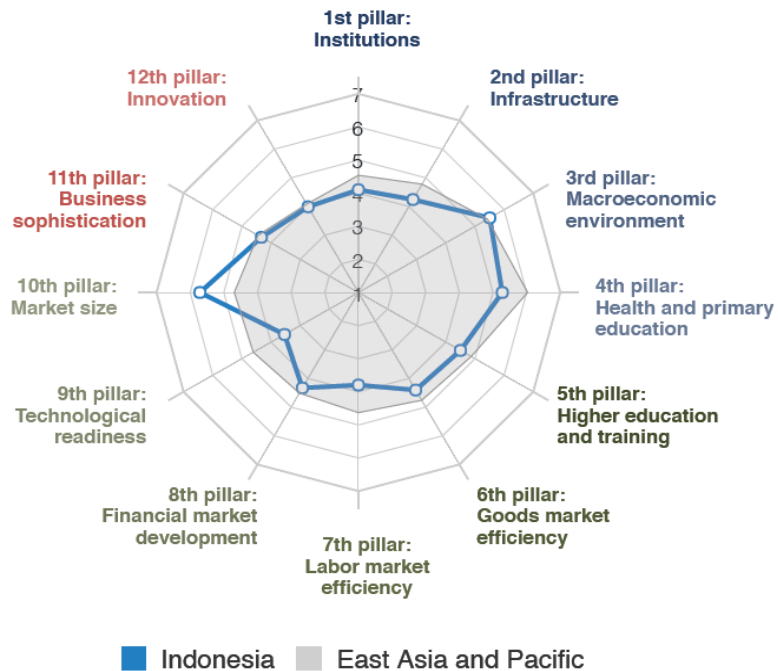
## Key indicators

Total population (1,000s).....	255,709	Median age of population (years).....	27
Working age population (1,000s).....	170,106	GDP per capita (constant '11 US\$, PPP).....	10,157
Tertiary-educated population (1,000s).....	11,704	Labour force participation rate (%).....	67.7
Aged dependency ratio (%).....	7.7	Employment-to-population ratio (%).....	63.5
Child dependency ratio (%).....	45.8	Unemployment rate (%).....	6.2

Insight Report

# The Global Competitiveness Report 2016–2017

Klaus Schwab, World Economic Forum



## Perkembangan Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)

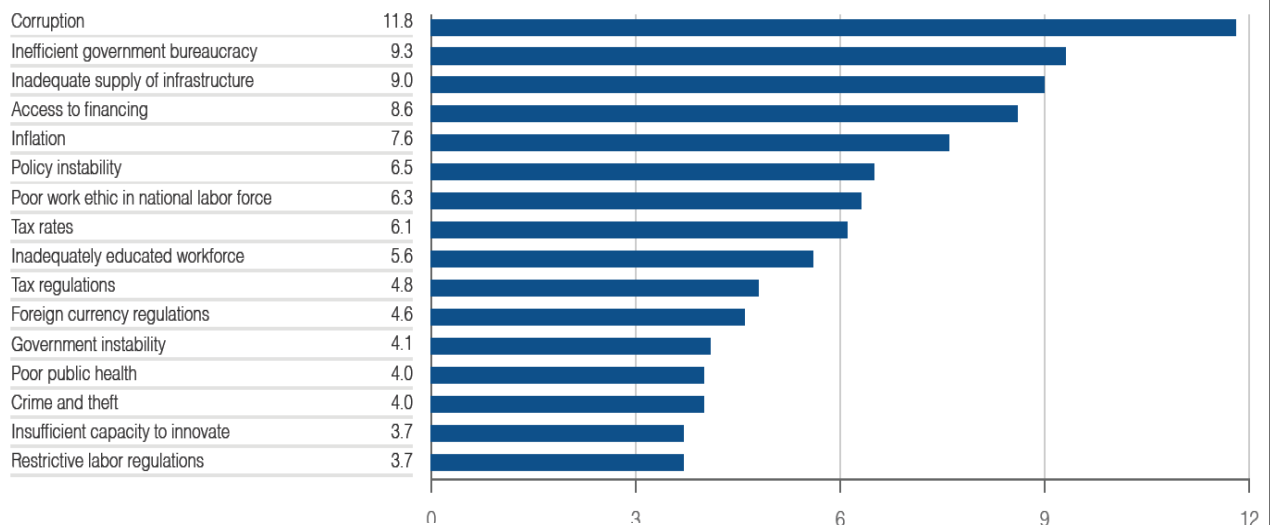
Akhir  
KIB 2

Edition	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Rank	50 / 144	38 / 148	34 / 144	37 / 140	41 / 138
Score	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5

**Bagaimana Kita Bisa Bersaing,  
Kalau Daya Saing Kita Menurun !!**

**Jumlah Negara Lebih Kecil**

## Most Problematic Factors for Doing Business In Indonesia



Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2016

## Indonesia 2045: Human Development First

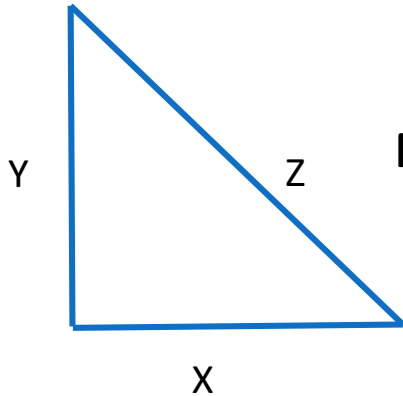
Didiklah anakmu sesuai dengan zamannya. Sungguh mereka akan menghadapi masa yang berbeda dari masamu

*(Sayyidina Ali bin Abi Tholib)*



# Optimasi Kesempatan, Maximasi Hasil (Results)

Manfaatkan Fenomena Phytagoras



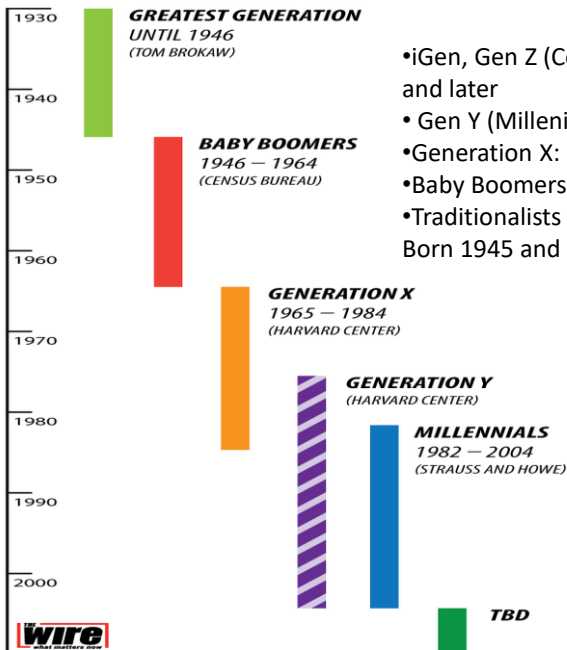
$$Z < X + Y$$

Manfaatkan Fenomena Percepatan

$$S(t) = V_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

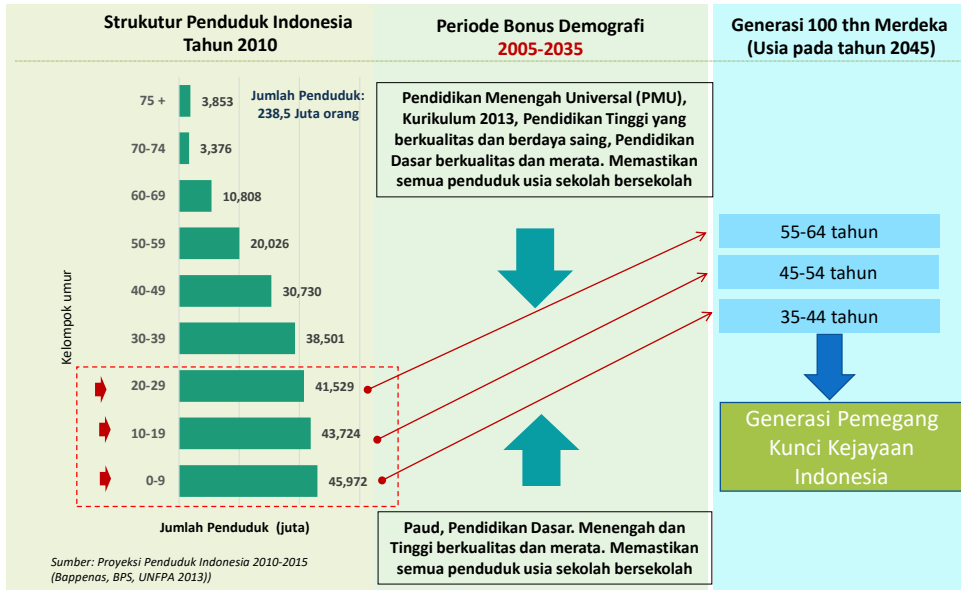
Ada Faktor Kuadratik

## GENERATION, BY BIRTH YEAR



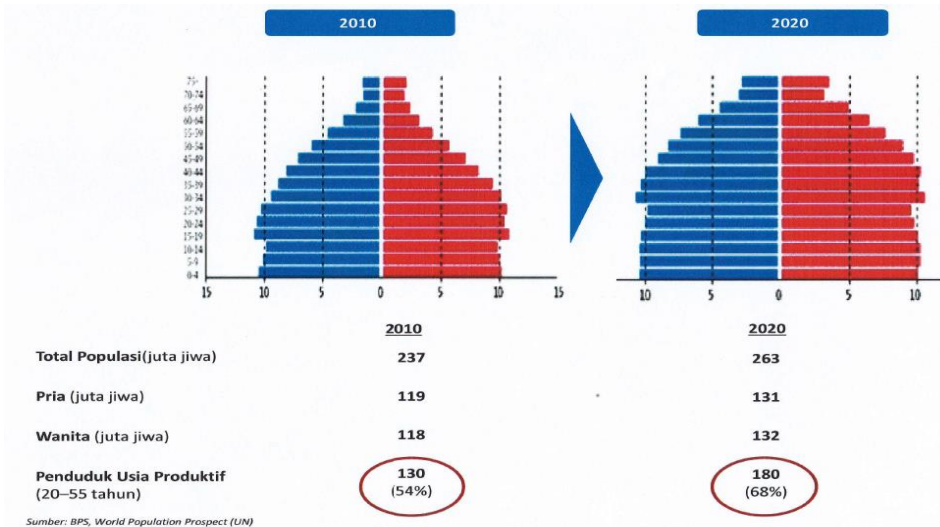
- iGen, Gen Z (Centennials) : Born 1996 and later
- Gen Y (Millenial) : Born 1977 to 1995
- Generation X: Born 1965 to 1976
- Baby Boomers: Born 1946 to 1964
- Traditionalists or Silent Generation: Born 1945 and before

# Generasi Emas 100 Tahun Indonesia Merdeka



## Peta Demografi Indonesia:

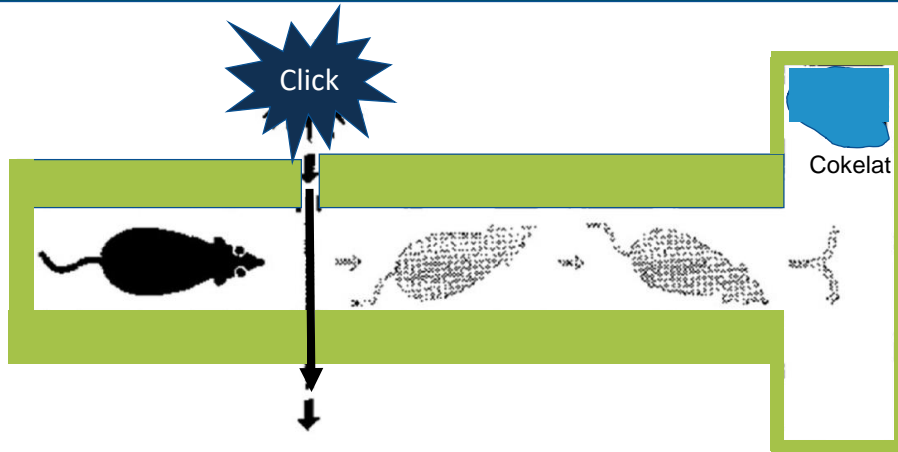
68 % usia Produktif (2020): Pendidikan Menjadi Kunci Utama Dalam Menyiapkan Generasi Emas 2045



# Jadikan Kecerdasan dan Kemuliaan dalam Pembiasaan.

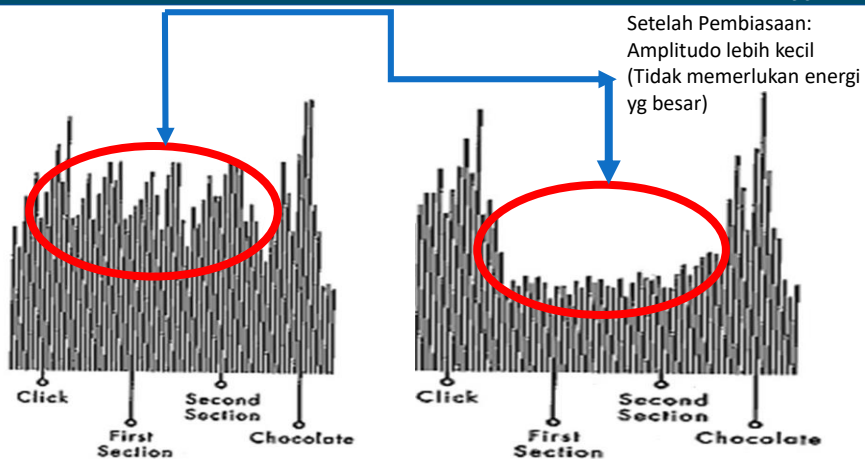
## Experimen Pembiasaan dan Respon Brain Activity

(Sumber: The Power of Habit, Charles DUHIGG, 2013, Based on Research in MIT, 1990s)

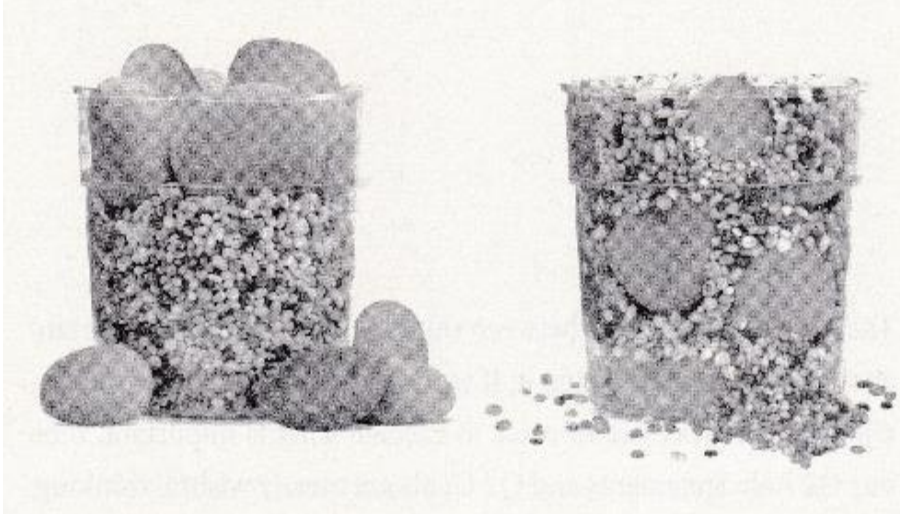


## Brain Activity Respons Sebelum dan Sesudah Pembiasaan

(Sumber: The Power of Habit, Charles DUHIGG, 2013, Based on Research in MIT, 1990s)



*Membiasakan mendahulukan yang substantif*  
(The 5 Choices, Kory Kogon et al, 2015)



## **Driving the skills agenda: Preparing students for the future**

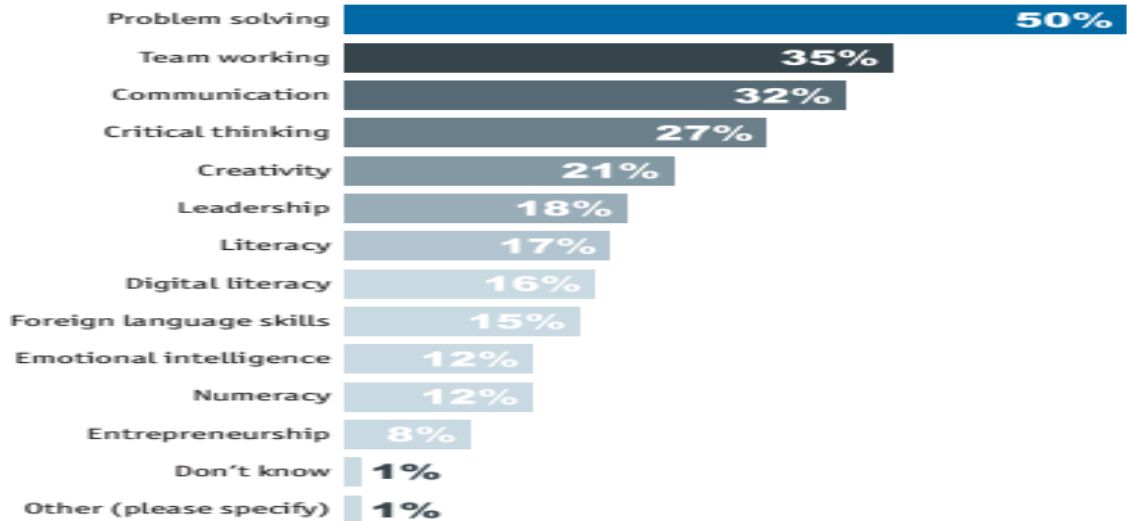
An Economist Intelligence Unit report, sponsored by Google

Irene Mia  
Global Editorial Director  
Bruxelles, November 17<sup>th</sup>, 2015



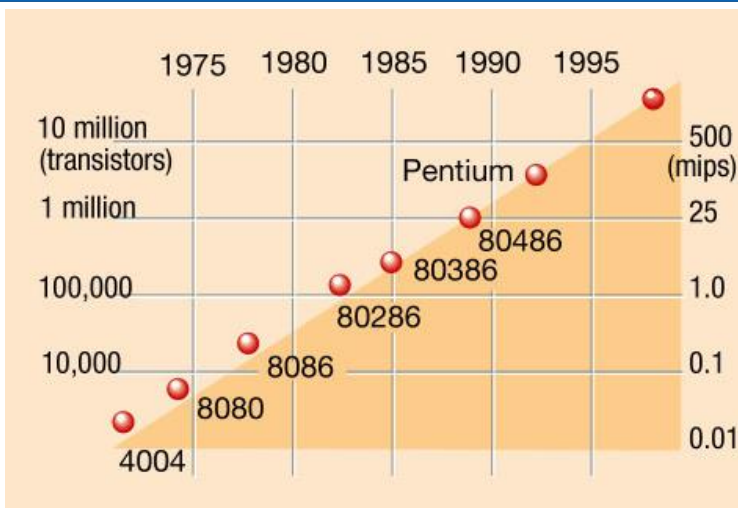
### Which of the following would you say are the most critical skills for employees in your organisation to possess today?

Select up to three  
(% of respondents)



Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit.

## Hukum Moore: Law of Computational Ubiquity (Kecepatan)



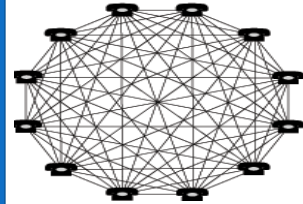
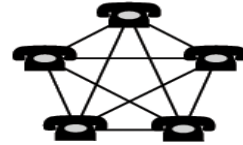
"Complexity of integrated electronic Circuit for minimum cost has increased at a rate of roughly a factor of two per year" - Gordon Moore, Co Founder, INTEL

## Hukum Metcalfe - Law of Global Information Networks



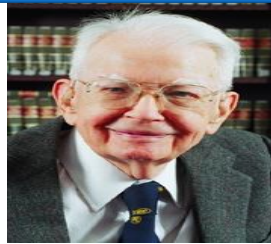
$$y = \frac{1}{2} (n^2 - n)$$

Perbanyak kawan dan sahabat,  
Mereka Semua akan Menjadi Bagian  
dari Kesuksesan Kita.  
Jangan Menambah Musuh, Karena  
Mereka akan Menjadi Bagian Dari  
Kegagalan Kita



"The connection of network increase in proportion to the square of the number of nodes", Robert Metcalfe, Ethernet Inventor, Founder 3M

## Hukum Coase - Law of the Innovation Economy



Transaction cost: firms should only do what they can do more **efficiently** than others, and should outsource what others can do more efficiently - Prof Coase, Nobel Laureate, Prof in Chicago University

Prestasi : Akumulasi dari Prestasi Sebelumnya.  
Manfaatkan Setiap Saat untuk Berprestasi

Roda Gigi  
dan Jarum  
Detik



Roda Gigi  
dan Jarum  
Menit

Roda Gigi  
dan Jarum  
Detik

Jadilah Seperti Processor, Meskipun Sizenya Jauh Lebih Kecil, Tetapi  
Computer Tanpa Processor Tidak Ada Arti (Nuh, 2015)

Processor



<<



Jadilah Mesin, Yang Mampu Menggerakkan Mobil Yang Lebih Besar (Nuh, 2015):  
Creative Minority (Arnold J. Toynbee, 1934-1961)



Jadilah Seperti Prinsip Pareto

Jadilah Generasi 20 %



Unsyiah Harus Menjadi Pemungkin (Enabler): Yang Tidak Mungkin Menjadi Mungkin dan Akhirnya Menjadi Kenyataan

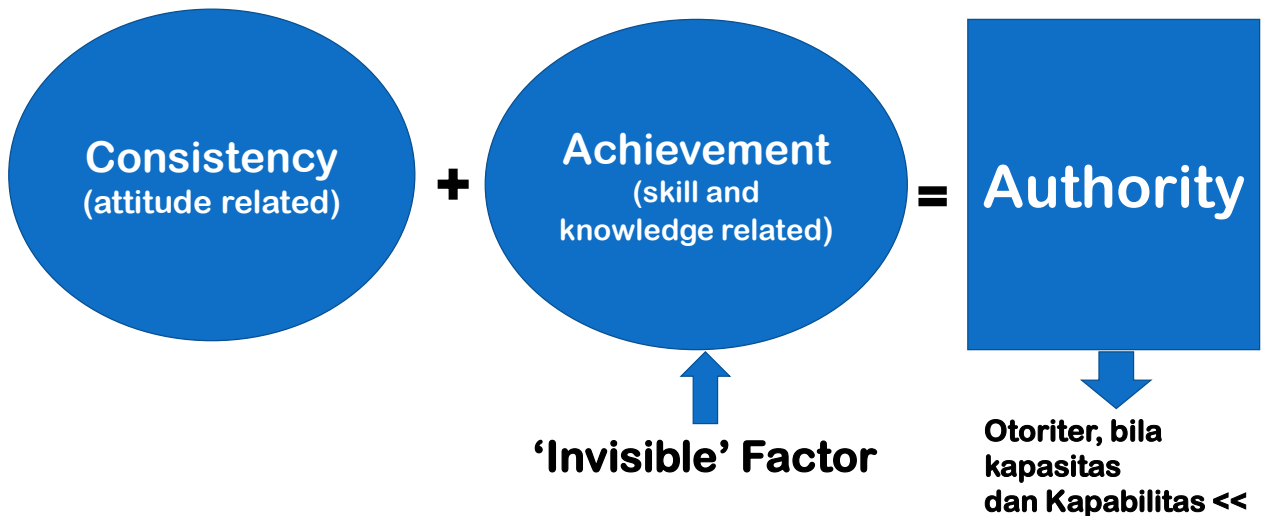


## Transformasi Natural

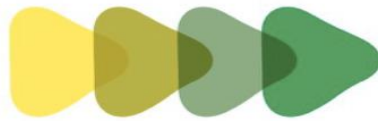


Daya juang adalah sesuatu yang kita butuhkan agar menjadi kaum yang unggul

## Pentingnya Membangun Otoritas Berbasis Konsistensi dan Prestasi

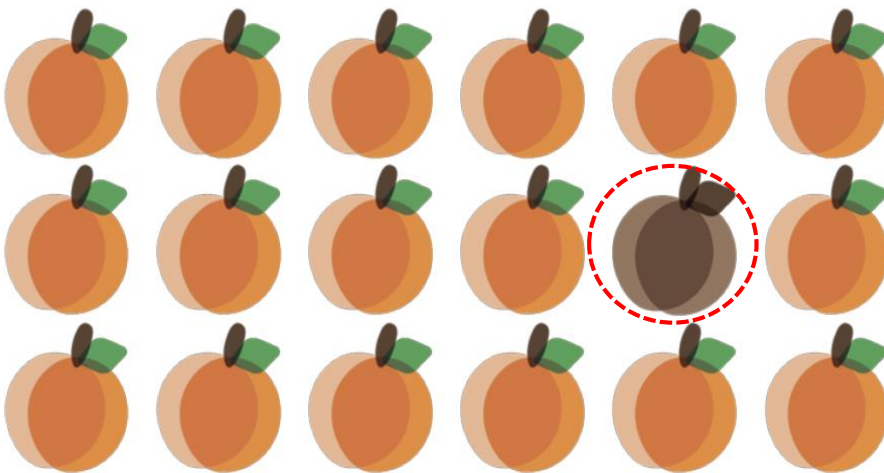


# Consistency over Cleverness



**Sustainability Must Be**

## *Beware the bad apple*



Disinilah  
pentingnya  
Saling  
Mengingat  
Tentang  
Kebenaran dan  
Kesabaran

*'Bad is Stronger Than Good' Baurmeister, et al*

## Kunci Sukses

- Jujur dan Memiliki Kompetensi Teknis
- Pembelajar Sejati
  - Pekerja Keras
  - Berpikiran Terbuka (Open Mind)
  - Adaptif Terhadap Perubahan
  - Belajar Sepanjang Masa
- Berbakti Kepada Orang Tua dan Gemar Bersedekah
- Bagi yang beragama Islam:  
Sholat Malam dan Perbanyak Baca Sholawat

**Exellence is not an act,  
but a habit**

Selamat Berjuang Civitas Academica Unsyiah  
Sukses Selalu, Insya Allah



*Siapa yang bersungguh-sungguh  
pasti sukses, Insya Allah*