



SURAT PENUGASAN
No. 083/Pengabdian/STM-PPM/20

Kepada : **Erlinda N. Yunus, Ph.D**
Dari : Koordinator *Research Center And Case Clearing House*
Hal : Penugasan Pengabdian Masyarakat

Koordinator *Research Center And Case Clearing House* dan PKM Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen PPM menerbitkan Surat Tugas kepada:

Erlinda N. Yunus, Ph.D

Sebagai pembicara *Researchers Bi-Monthly Meeting* dengan tema "*The Mark of Industry 4.0: How Managers Respond to Key Revolutionary Changes*" dalam Kegiatan Pengabdian Masyarakat untuk umum yang dilaksanakan pada:

Hari dan Tanggal : Jumat, 27 November 2020

Waktu : 09.00 – 10.30 WIB

Tempat : Zoom Meeting

Demikian surat tugas Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat ini diterbitkan untuk dapat dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Jakarta, 19 November 2020

Rike Penta Sitio, M.M.
Koordinator *Research Center And Case Clearing House*

Paraf



FORM PEMBERIAN POIN

No. 070/POIN-PKM/STM-PPM/20

Lampiran Surat Keputusan

No. : 126/SK/Dir.Mi/XII/2018

Hal : Implementasi Pemberian Poin Kegiatan Pemasaran dan CSR

Nama Pembicara : Erlinda N. Yunus, Ph.D.

Kriteria : Menyampaikan Orasi Ilmiah DI STM-PPM

Tanggal Pelaksanaan : Jumat, 27 November 2020 Pukul 09.00 – 10.30 WIB

JUDUL	POIN
RBM - "The Mark of Industry 4.0: How Managers Respond to Key Revolutionary Changes"	5
Total POIN	5

Mohon dimasukkan pada Poin D-CSR-1

Jakarta, 2 Desember 2020

Mengetahui,

Waket I Bid. Akademik dan Kemahasiswaan

Menyetujui,

Koordinator RC-CCH

Erlinda N. Yunus, Ph.D.

Rike Penta Sitio, M.M.

Paraf

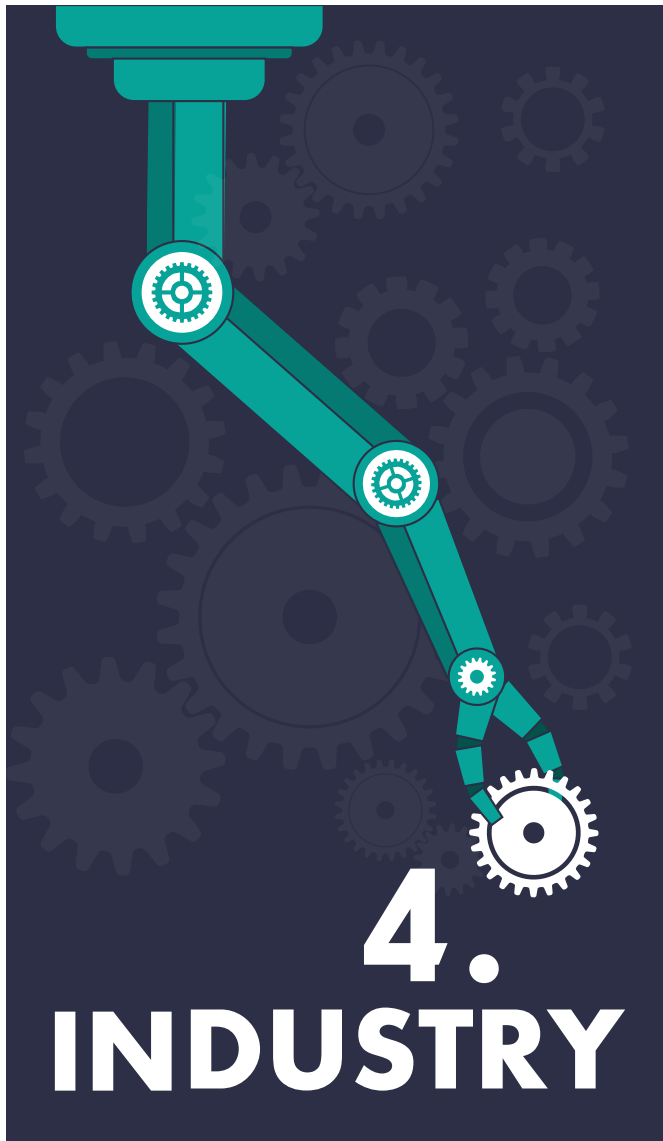
Researchers' Bimonthly Meeting | 27 November 2020



The Mark of ... INDUSTRY 4.

How Managers Respond to Key Revolutionary Changes

Erlinda Nusron Yunus
Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen PPM



Agenda

01

Research Background

Motivation, Research Gap, Purpose

02

Literature Review

Brief Synthesis of Prior Studies

03

Methodology

Grounded Theory Method

04

Results & Discussion

The mark of industry 4.0: how managers respond to key revolutionary changes

Mark of
industry 4.0

Erlinda N. Yunus

Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen PPM, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Purpose – The purpose of this study is to provide a framework of managerial responses to the Industry 4.0 phenomenon, which has impacted the productivity of Indonesian manufacturing companies while revolutionizing global industries.

Design/methodology/approach – The study employs qualitative research using the Grounded Theory Method since research in this area is still in its preliminary stages. The study elicits insights from 12 operation managers through a semi-structured interview and a focus group discussion. Using content analysis, the study formulates relationships among Industry 4.0 initiatives, its driving factors and challenges as well as critical success factors and the expected benefits.

Findings – The findings reveal that Indonesian manufacturers have engaged in Industry 4.0 initiatives: cyber-physical systems, the internet of things, Big Data and cloud computing. These initiatives require managers to adopt best practices, appoint champions as change agents, conduct training and even tailor the job qualifications of their subordinates to suit the current technology.

Research limitations/implications – The qualitative method allows an in-depth investigation that is synthesized into a conceptual framework, but this framework still needs to be empirically tested. The study is currently based on informants from large manufacturing companies. Future studies could scale up the research and validate the findings.

Practical implications – This exploratory framework could guide managers in their strategic and operational decisions while embracing the Industry 4.0 transformation inside the organization.

Originality/value – Prior studies examining the adoption of Industry 4.0 principles by Indonesian manufacturing companies are rare. Furthermore, conceptual studies dominate the existing literature related to the Industry 4.0 concept. This study attempts to fill the gap and provides a framework that is based on grounded empirical data of manufacturing companies in Indonesia, a newly industrialized economy.

Keywords Industry 4.0, Indonesian manufacturing firms, Grounded theory method

Paper type Research paper

1. Introduction

The term “Industry 4.0” was first introduced at the 2011 Hannover Fair in Germany and sparked considerable attention from scholars, practitioners and government representatives (Sung, 2018; Erro-Garcés, 2019). The concept, initially a high-technology strategy promoted by the German government, refers to the transformation of industries towards fully integrated, optimized and digitized manufacturing systems (Kagermann *et al.*, 2013). Vaidya *et al.* (2018) described Industry 4.0 as “a new level of organization and control over the entire value chain of the life cycle of products” (p. 233).

Some scholars argue that the Industry 4.0 strategy should not be confused with the Fourth Industrial Revolution, which is broader, more expansive and impacts not only industries but also societies, human identity and economies (Schwab, 2016; Sung, 2018). Indeed, the Fourth Industrial Revolution—marked by the technological advancement in “physical, digital and biological worlds”—significantly triggered the Industry 4.0 phenomenon in industries

The author is most grateful to the anonymous reviewer(s) for the valuable and thorough feedback, which significantly improved the contents of this paper. The author would also like to extend their gratitude to the Editor.

Received 29 December 2019
Revised 2 May 2020
10 May 2020
Accepted 29 May 2020



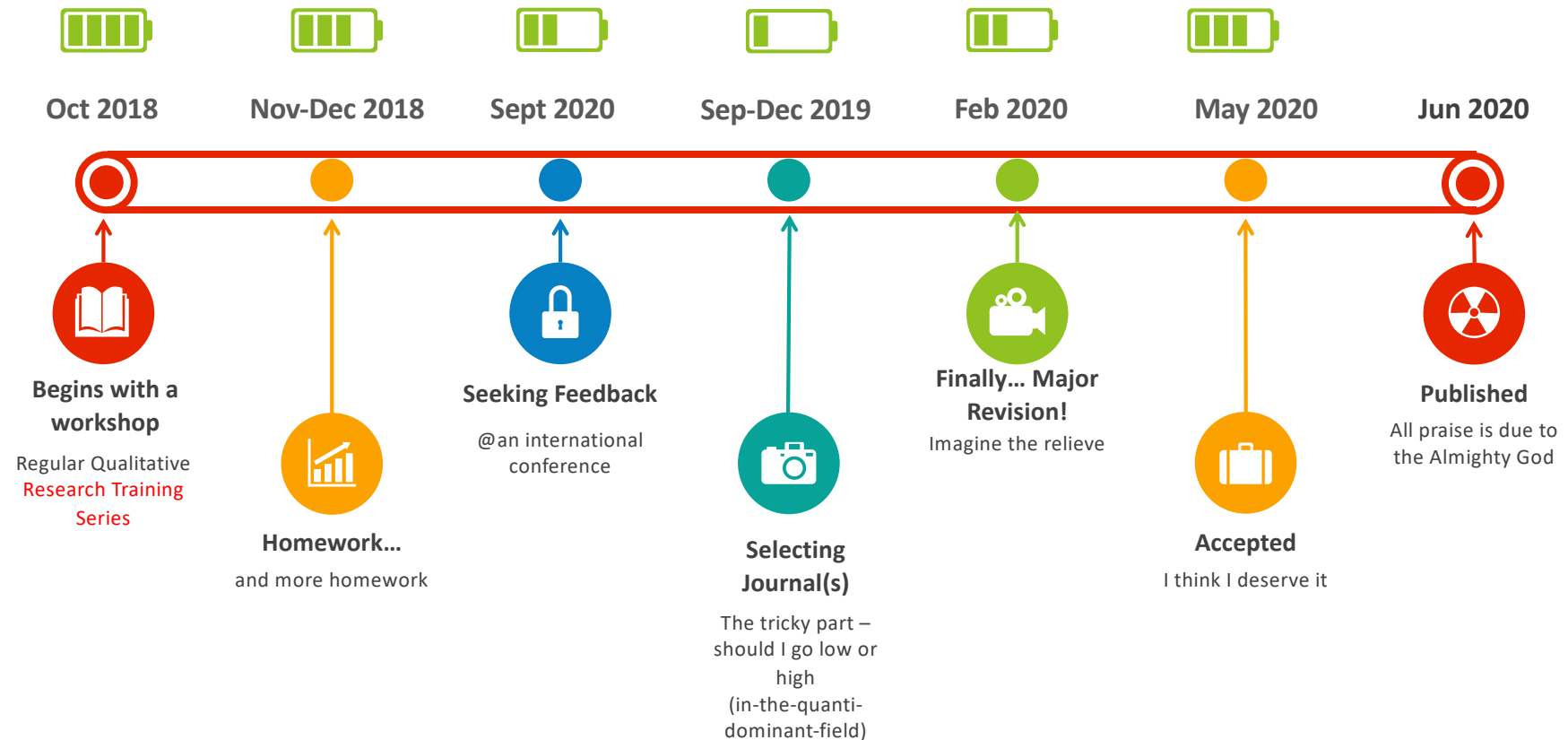
International Journal of
Productivity and Performance
Management
© Emerald Publishing Limited
1741-0401
DOI 10.1108/IJPPM-12-2019-0590

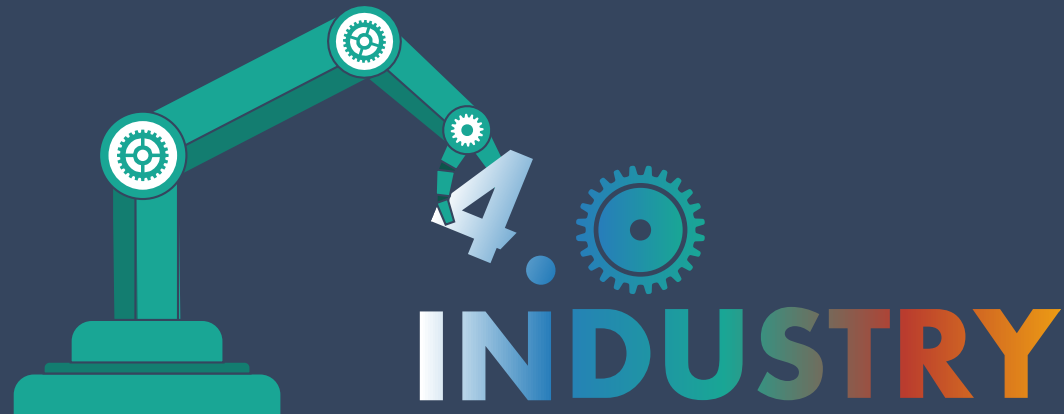


I NEVER
LOSE,
I EITHER
WIN *or*
LEARN.

–Nelson Mandela

The Journey





The Paper

What is it about?



Industry 4.0

“Industry 4.0”: Hannover Fair in Germany, 2011 (*Sung, 2018; Erro-Garces, 2019*).

A high-tech strategy promoted by the German government (*Kagermann et al., 2013*).



vs. the Fourth Industrial Revolution

Fourth Industrial Revolution, which is broader, more expansive and impacts not only industries but also societies, human identity and economies (*Schwab, 2016; Sung, 2018*).



Characteristic

a “machine will operate independently or will coordinate with humans to produce customer-oriented manufacturing, that constantly works to maintain itself” (*Sung, 2018; p. 41*).



Drivers

The internet of things (IoTs), cloud computing, cyber-physical systems and Big Data (*Kagermann et al., 2013; Magruk, 2016; Vaidya et al., 2018; Cordeiro et al., 2019; Klingenberg et al., 2019*).

The Gap



Indonesia

Officially undertaking Industry 4.0 initiatives to reduce costs by around 12–15%.

One of the “newly industrialized economies in global value chains” (Boddin, 2016, p. 5).

Its industries as less-advanced and less-modernized compared to those of Asian countries (World Bank and the Asian Development Bank)

Existing literature > dominated by conceptual studies (e.g. Magruk, 2016; Zhang et al., 2016; Sung, 2018; Vaidya et al., 2018)

especially in the Engineering literature (Muhuri et al., 2019),

empirical evidence are limited (e.g. Lin et al., 2018)



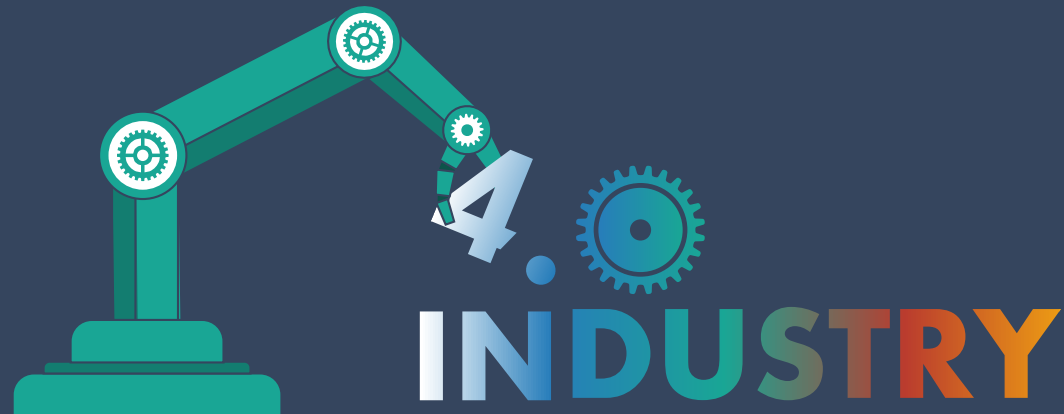
Research Question

How do operations managers at manufacturing companies in Indonesia respond to Industry 4.0 initiatives?

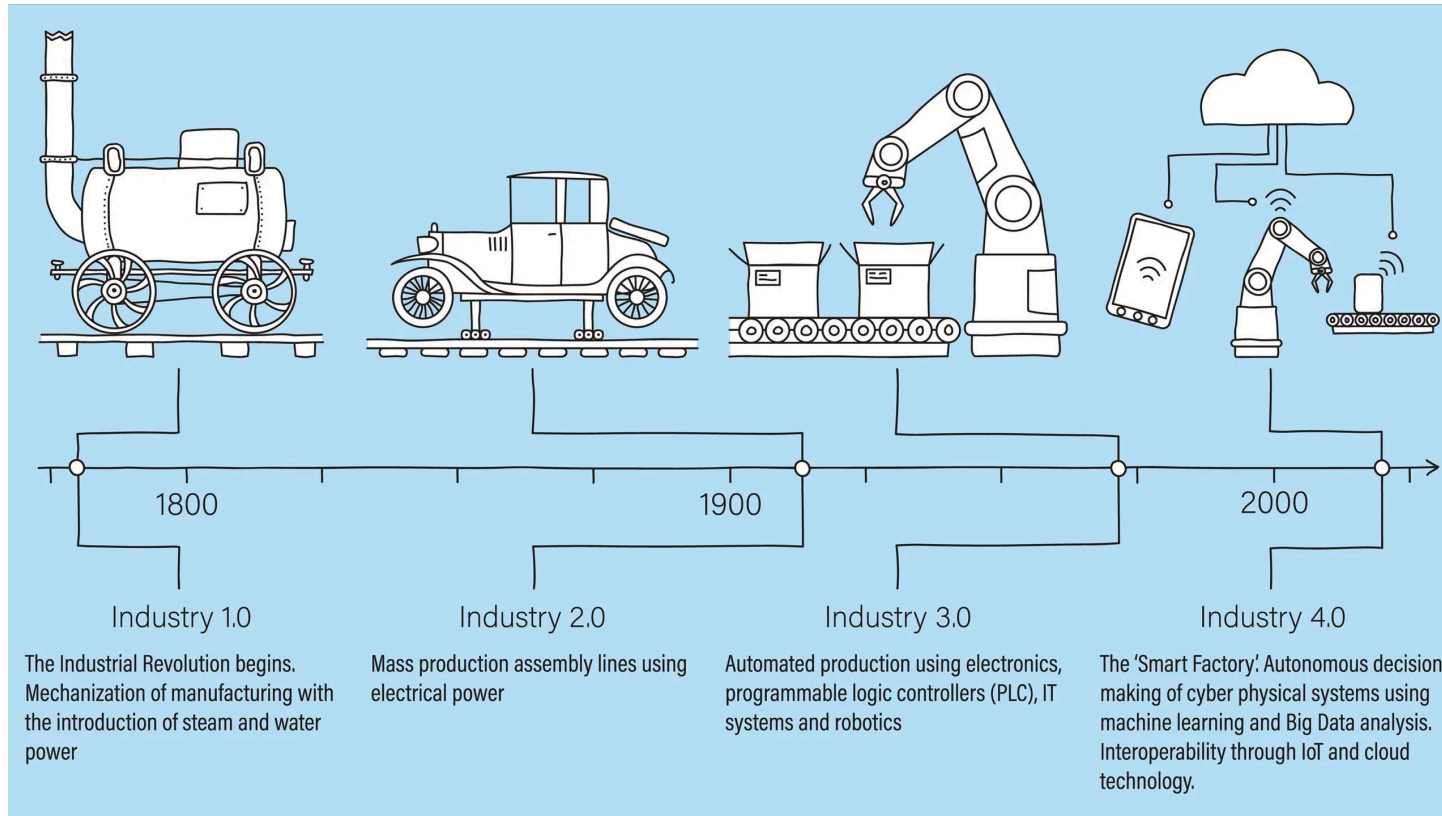
Purpose of the Study

Purpose – to provide a framework of managerial responses to the Industry 4.0 phenomenon, which has impacted the productivity of Indonesian manufacturing companies while revolutionizing global industries.





Literature Review



Jenkin (2020) | <https://indigo.careers/cyborg-careers-approaching-the-4th-industrial-revolution-in-career-education-and-guidance/>

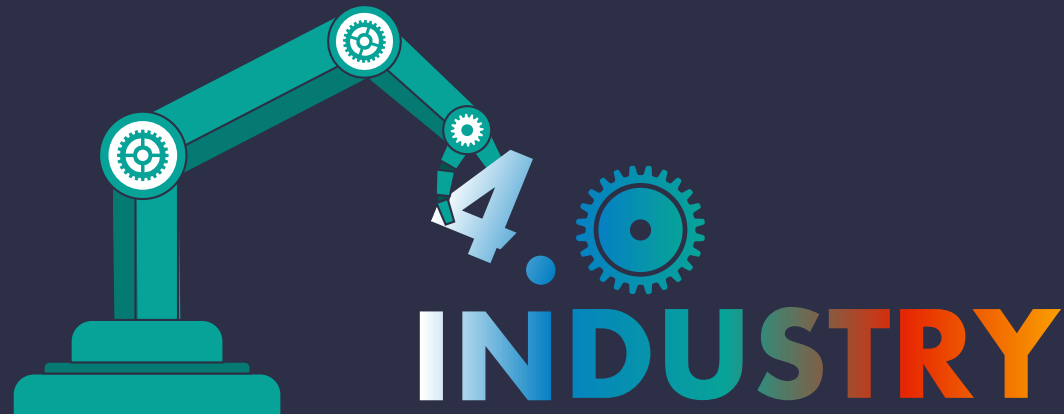
The evolution of industry 4.0 | Empirical research regarding the industry 4.0 phenomenon

- In Germany, traditional plants → smart factories to produce customized products (*Kagermann et al., 2013; Weyer et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2016*) → around the world (*Magruk, 2016; Cordeiro et al., 2019*).
- The impacts of the Industry 4.0 revolution (*Magruk, 2016; Sung, 2018; Vaidya et al., 2018*):
 1. A need for new expertise in data analytics and corporate digitization;
 2. Data security as a significant consideration;
 3. Horizontal networks with critical suppliers, customers and partners in the value chain, as well as vertical networks from product development, procurement, manufacturing and distribution;
 4. A decline in human resource requirements with current expertise.

The evolution of industry 4.0 | Empirical research regarding the industry 4.0 phenomenon

- Expected benefits:
 - increased process and product flexibility (*Magruk, 2016; Birkel et al., 2019; Dalenogare et al., 2018*);
 - improved decision-making capabilities aided by big-data analytics (*Dalenogare et al., 2018*),
 - increased company productivity (*Dalenogare et al., 2018; Rejikumar et al., 2019*) and
 - competitiveness (*Muëller et al., 2018*).
- Obstacles:
 - difficulties in synergizing between organizational structures/systems and their production teams (*Muëller et al., 2018; Culot et al., 2020*);
 - necessary transformations (*Sung, 2018*);
 - the lack of competent experts and human resources (*Zhang et al., 2016; Sung, 2018*).

>> [Birkel et al. \(2019\)](#) for a comprehensive framework of risks associated with the implementation of Industry 4.0 initiatives.

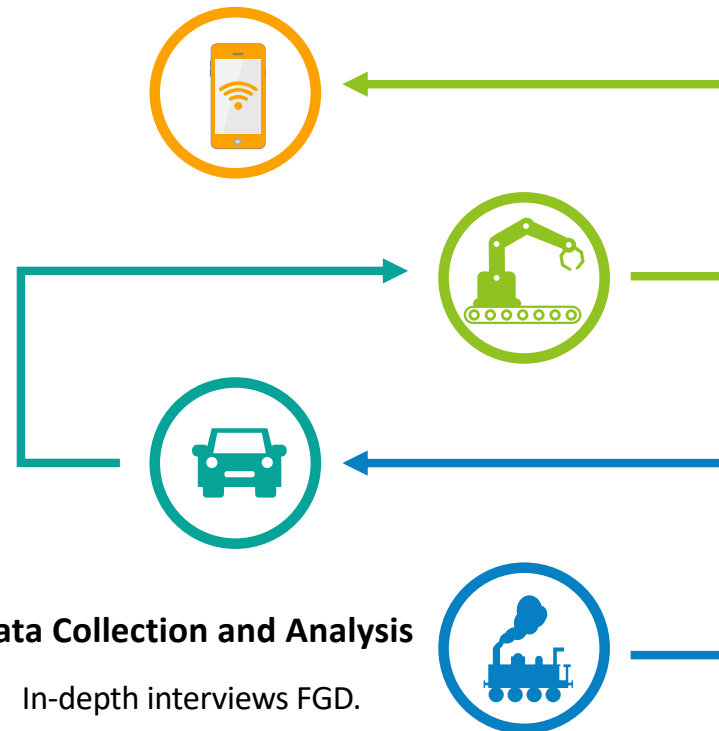


Methodology

Grounded Theory Method

GTM (Glaser and Strauss, 1967) develops theories that emerge from or are “grounded” in the data, as opposed to depending upon variables from pre-existing theories (Corbin and Strauss, 1990; Charmaz, 1996).

GTM does not necessarily connote ignorance of literature or a systematic procedure (Suddaby, 2006).



Informant

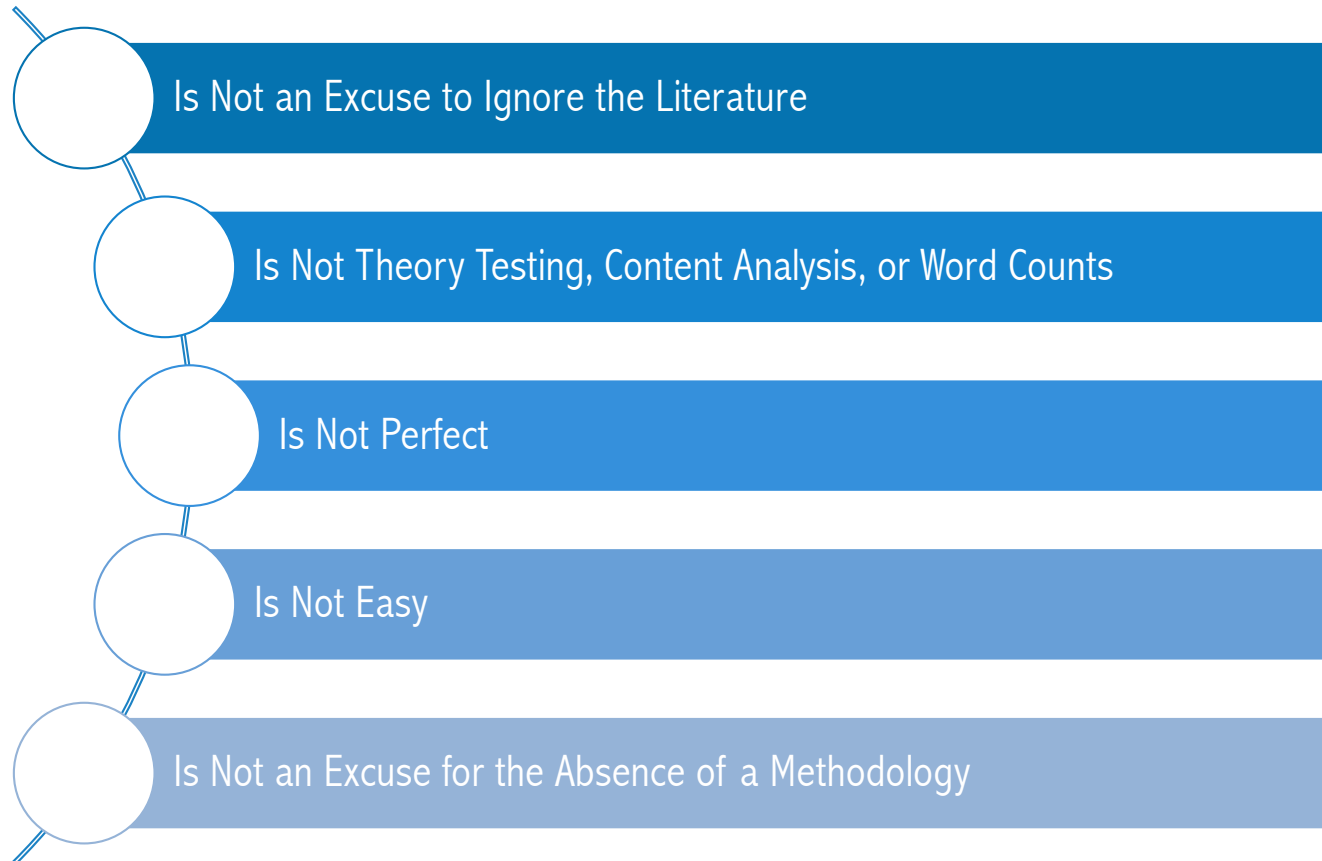
1. The informant should be an operation manager or a person who is in charge of company operations;
2. The informant should work in the manufacturing industry;
3. The informant should work for at least one year in the current company.

Grounded Theory Methodology

- Originally developed by two sociologists, Barney Glaser and Anselm Strauss.
- Theories are ‘grounded’ in the data > emerged, rather than rely on analytical constructs, categories or variables from pre-existing theories (Corbin & Strauss, 1990; Charmaz, 1996).
- *“We gather data, compare them, remain open to all possible theoretical understandings of the data, and develop tentative interpretations about these data through our codes and nascent categories. Then we go back to the field and gather more data to check and refine our categories.”* (Charmaz and Henwood, 2008: 241)
- Data collection and analysis are interrelated processes (Corbin & Strauss, 1990).
- The process of data collection and data analysis in grounded theory continues until theoretical saturation has been achieved.



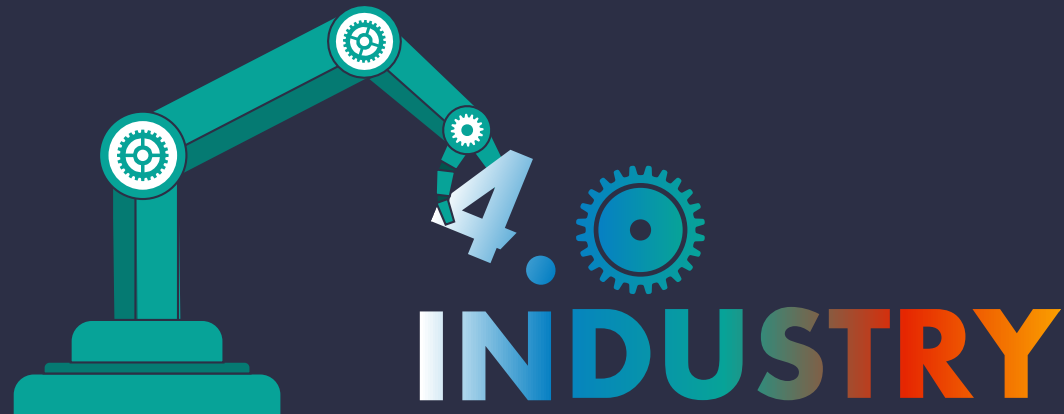
Grounded Theory



Less focused on subjective experiences of individual actors per se;

more attentive to how such subjective experiences can be abstracted into theoretical statements about causal relations between actors.

(Suddaby, 2006)



Results

ID	Current title	Industry	Ownership type	Company size	Methods of collecting data	Mark of industry 4.0
A	Marketing and operations director (company 1)	3448 – prefabricated metal buildings and components	Family-owned	Large	Interview and plant visit	<hr/> Table 1. The profiles of informants and data collection methods
B	Production manager (company 2, plant X)	2020 – dairy products	National public ltd	Large		
C	Production manager (company 2, plant Y in different province)	2020 – dairy products	National public ltd	Large		
D	Production manager (company 3)	2834 – pharmaceutical	Family-owned	Large	Interview	
E	Production manager (company 4)	2840 – soap, detergents, cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics	Family-owned	Large		
F	Transformation senior staff, in charge of operations (company 5)	2870 – agricultural chemicals	State-owned	Large		
G	Production manager (company 6)	2834 – pharmaceutical	Multinational	Large		
H	Production manager (company 7)	2834 – pharmaceutical	Multinational	Large	Focus group discussion	
I	Site operations manager (company 8)	2834 – pharmaceutical	National public ltd	Large		
J	Supply chain manager (company 9)	2834 – pharmaceutical	Multinational	Large		
K	Operations manager (company 10)	2754 – food and beverage	National public ltd	Large		
L	Senior manager (company 11)	3448 – prefabricated metal buildings and components	National public ltd	Medium		

	A	B	C	Informant D	E	F	G
First heard of Industry 4.0	2016 at the ministry	2016	2016	2018 since the minister of trade visited the plant 2012 since 2012	2018 thru online media	2017, endorsed by holding company	2018
Have implemented	Yes since 2012	Yes since 2016	Yes	Let the machines talk	Yes since 2018	Yes at the basic level	Yes at the basic level
Perception of Industry 4.0	Machines communicate with server	Man vs machine	The greater usage of ICT for production	Let the machines talk	n/a	Everything can be controlled from afar thru Internet	The internet of things
Triggers	Labor strike and company growth	Difficulty in analyzing productivity (invalid and unreal time data)		Compliance to U.K. requirements	Efficiency	For accurate data and reporting	Efficiency (paperless)
Industry 4.0 programs*	(1) New machines replaced labor (2) Machines sent data directly to control room (3) Face recognition for warehouse	(1) Smart manufacturing project (machine automation) (2) Machine digitalization to capture accurate and real-time data	Machines sent data directly to server (ERP system)	Machines sent data directly to server	(1) Robots replaced workers (2) Machine sent data directly server to production manager, SCM manager, and director	Data tracking thru server: production to distribution	Smart manufacturing project (machine automation)
How to develop Industry 4.0 technology	Mostly in-house	Company's IT and vendor	Company's IT and vendor	In-house (company group)	Mostly vendor	Mostly in-house by holding co	Vendor

(continued)

	A	B	C	Informant D	E	F	G
Main challenges**	IT infrastructure and HR	HR and system	Old machine and HR	Limited knowledge, HR, government regulation Champions	HR and QC	Security and HR (building the right culture) Change management (change of habits)	Big investment (funding) Learning (adopting)
Managerial responses	Benchmark, learning, implement	Explain the change and the benefits to the employees	Change management (intensive communication), training	System	Hire supervisor with mechanical engineering background	Enforcement from holding	Commitment of top management
Key success factors	Commitment of top management	n/a	n/a	(1) Compliance and Traceability (2) Productivity (3) Predictive maintenance	Commitment of top management Efficiency	(1) Faster response (2) Reduce losses (3) Paperless	Efficiency
Aim of Industry 4.0 programs	Predictive maintenance thru big data	(1) Real-time data for quick decision making (2) Predictive maintenance	Accurate data for decision making				

Note(s): *Programs were observed through plant visits when applicable

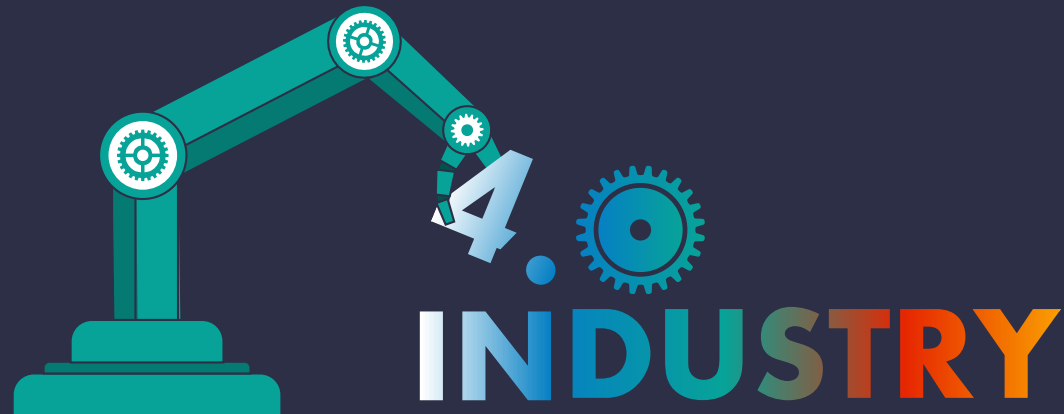
**IT = Information and Technology; HR = Human Resources; QC = Quality Control

IJPPM

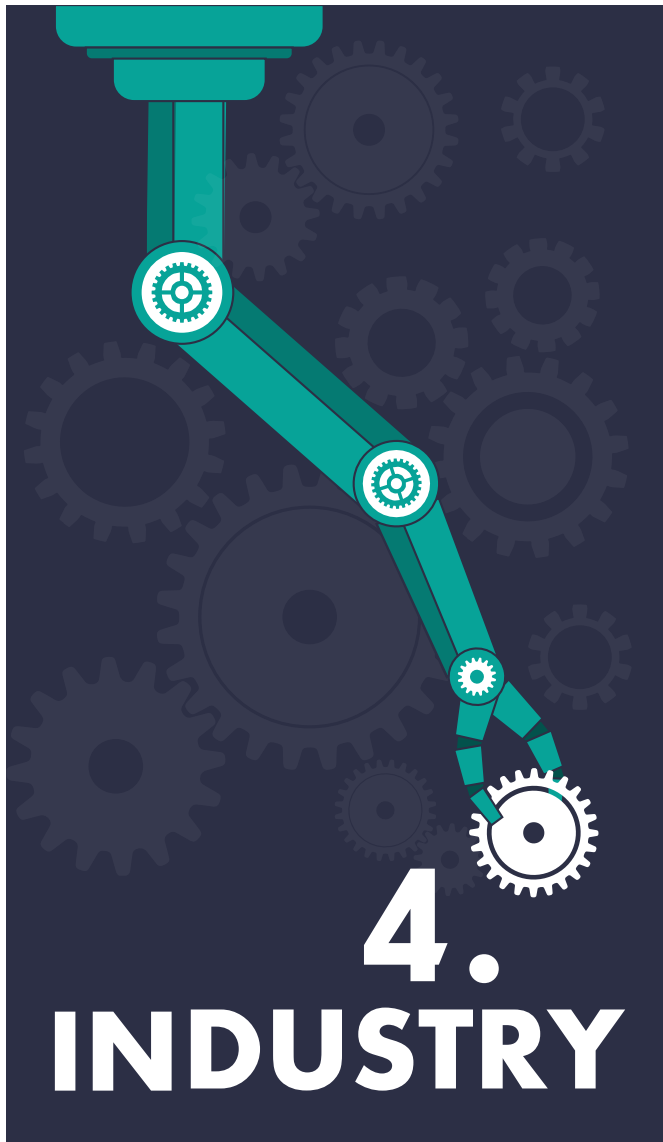
	H	I	Informant J	K	L
Perception of Industry 4.0	Interconnection and integration of systems with less manual control	Creating a smart plant, not only automation but also big data to predict the future	Industry 3.0 plus internet-based, company-wide processes	Automation, internet of things, real-time data	Internet of things, web-based processes
Status of Industry 4.0 transformation*	Still in design state	Use of AI and big data on sales and marketing functions	Still in Industry 3.0 phase	Use of AR on marketing function, automation on warehousing and IoT on trucks	Installment of smart machines
Challenges	Human resources			Human resources	
Aim of Industry 4.0 transformation (if any)	Efficiency	Compliance and efficiency		Compliance and forecast accuracy	Efficiency and competitiveness
Would the transformation pay off?	Yes, for data control and review for decision making	Yes, especially for reducing errors	Yes and no. The investment is so huge. Rather skeptical	Yes, for production but not for transportation aspect	Yes, for customized products; but no for standard products

Table 3.
Results of focus group discussion

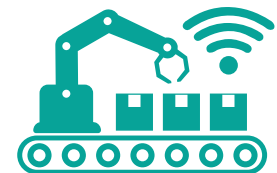
Note(s): *AI = Artificial Intelligence, AR = Augmented Reality



Discussion

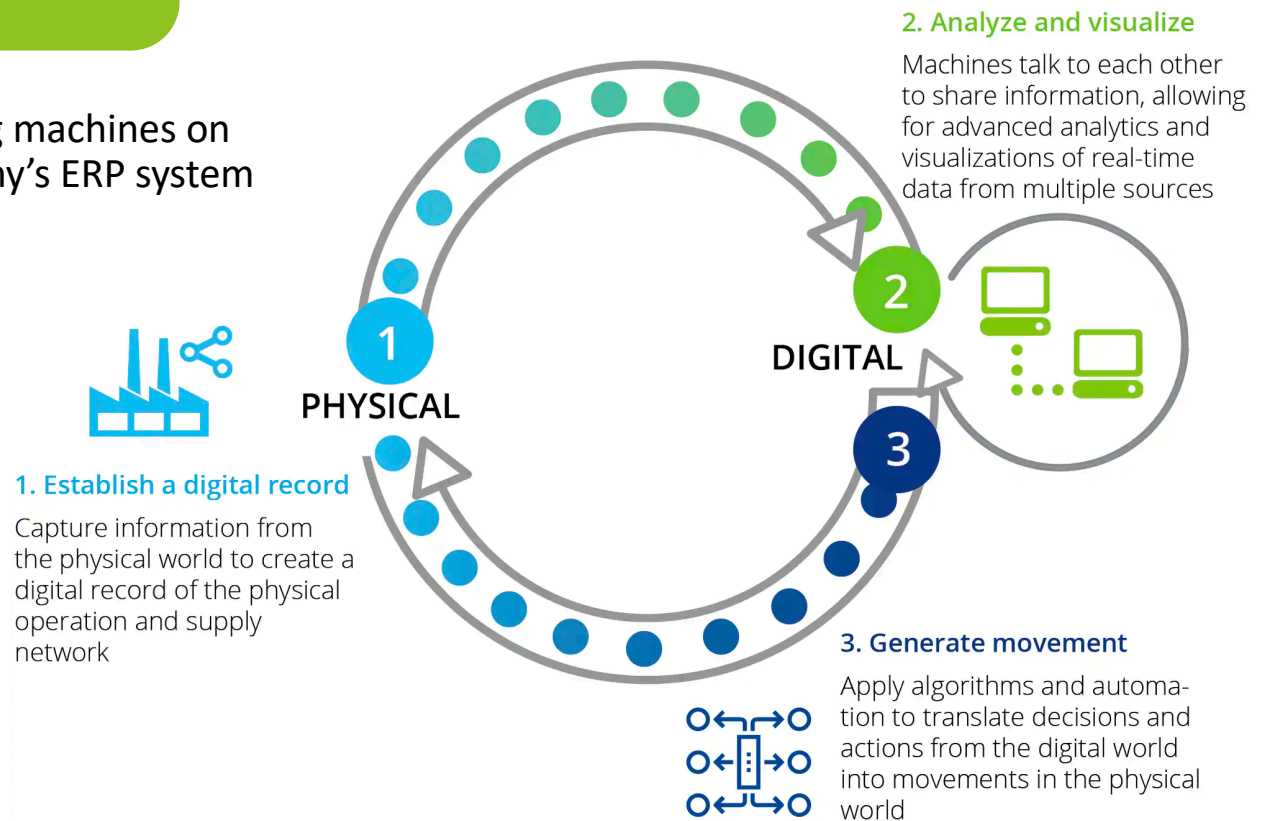


- Industry 4.0 was adopted before the informants had even heard of the jargon.
- **10** of **12** are confident that transforming the operations function would lead the company toward a better position in the current market.
- Informants implemented a few Industry 4.0 technologies...



Cyber Physical System

- Informants B, C and D: integrating machines on their shop floors with the company's ERP system using IT infrastructure.



Source: Center for Integrated Research.

Deloitte Insights | deloitte.com/insights

Internet of Things

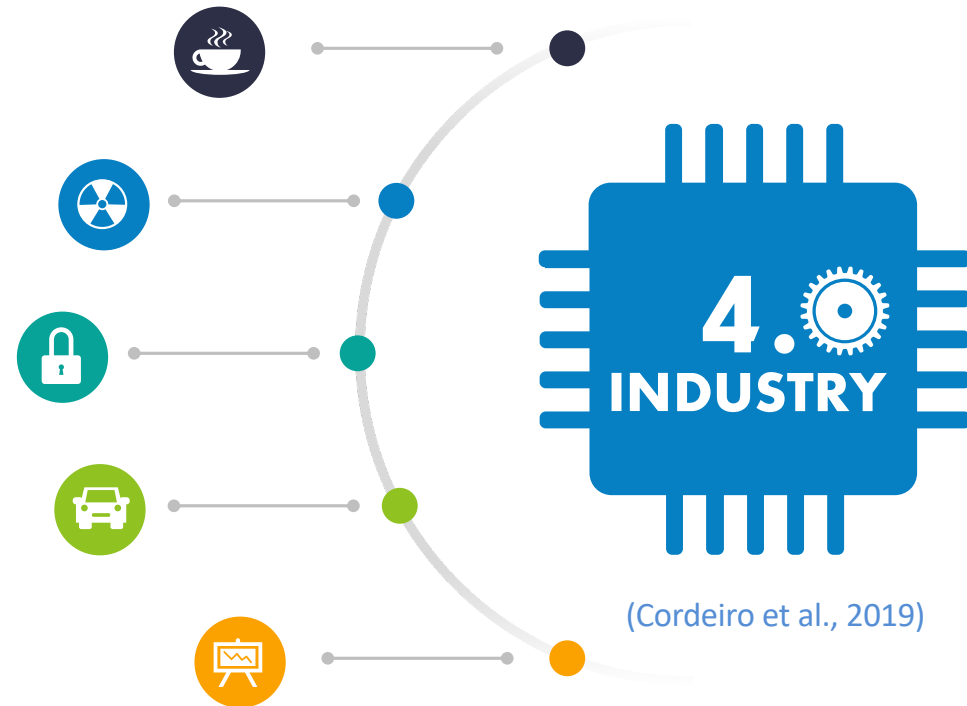
Informants → E: Robot, A: RFID, F: panel of trucks

Big Data

Informants A, D and G: gathering a large quantity of real-time data to help them with their decision-making processes

Cloud Computing

The company stores the data on a private server for easy access and distribution of information anywhere



Interconnection between IoT, CPS and Big Data: enable a factory to be intelligent → it can learn from the accumulated data, analyze, fix issues as well as improve processes (Cordeiro et al., 2019; Frank et al., 2019).

(A qualitative interpretation using Culot *et al.*, 2020)

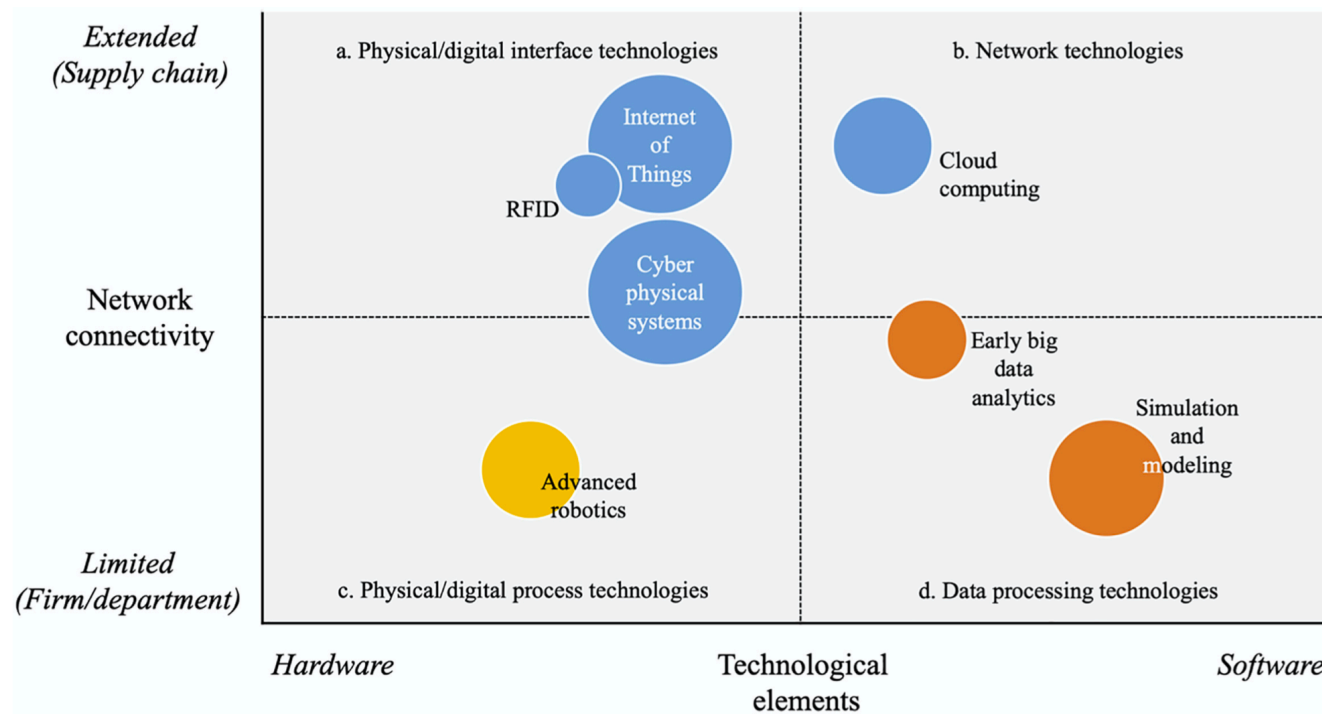


Figure 1.
The enabling technologies adopted by the companies of the current study

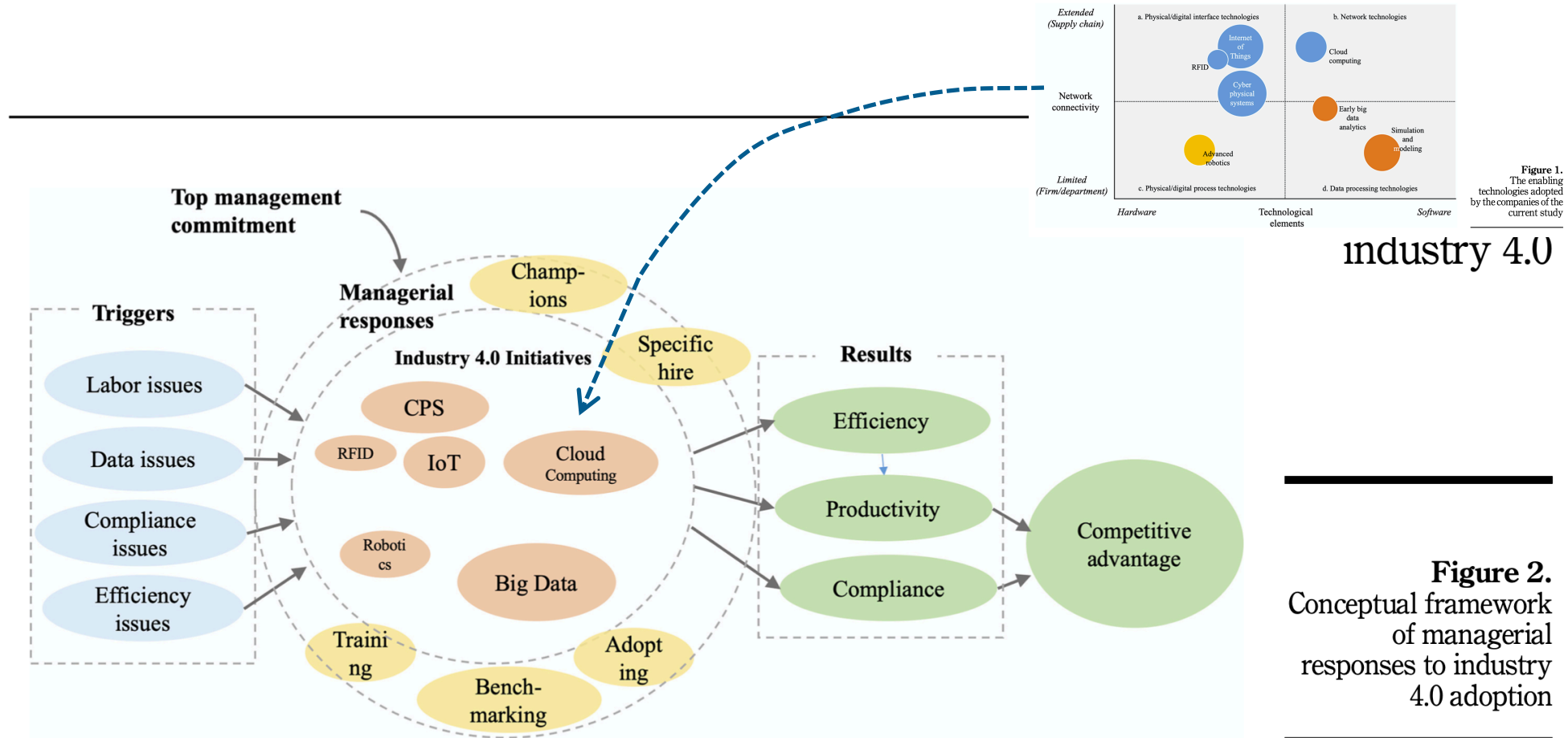


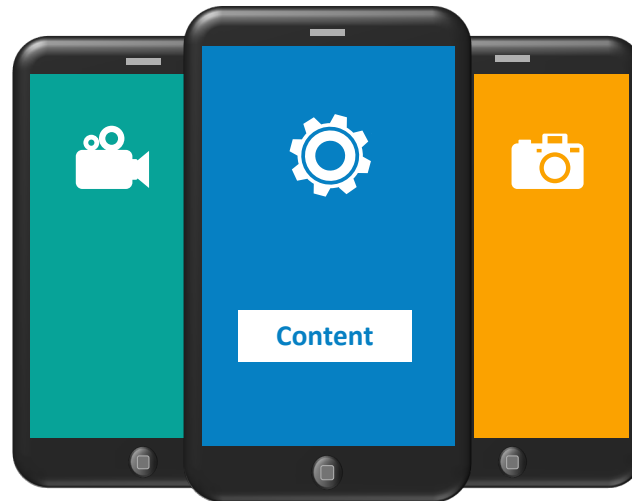
Figure 2. Conceptual framework of managerial responses to industry 4.0 adoption

Implications for Practice

Considerable investment for technologies.

Right employee skills and competencies.

“Soft” competencies such as critical thinking, teamwork, creativity, effective communication and leadership



Limitations of the Study

Mainly examines the implementation of Industry 4.0 initiatives of medium-to-large manufacturing companies.

RESISTANCE → train and alter job specification.



INDUSTRY

Thank You

SERTIFIKAT APRESIASI

Nomor : 168/RC-CCH/STM-PPM/XI/2020

Diberikan kepada :

Erlinda N. Yunus, M.M., Ph.D.

Sebagai :

Pembicara

Researchers Bi-Monthly Meeting dengan tema
"The Mark of Industry 4.0: How Managers Respond to Key Revolutionary Changes"
sebagai kegiatan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (PKM)

Jumat, 27 November 2020

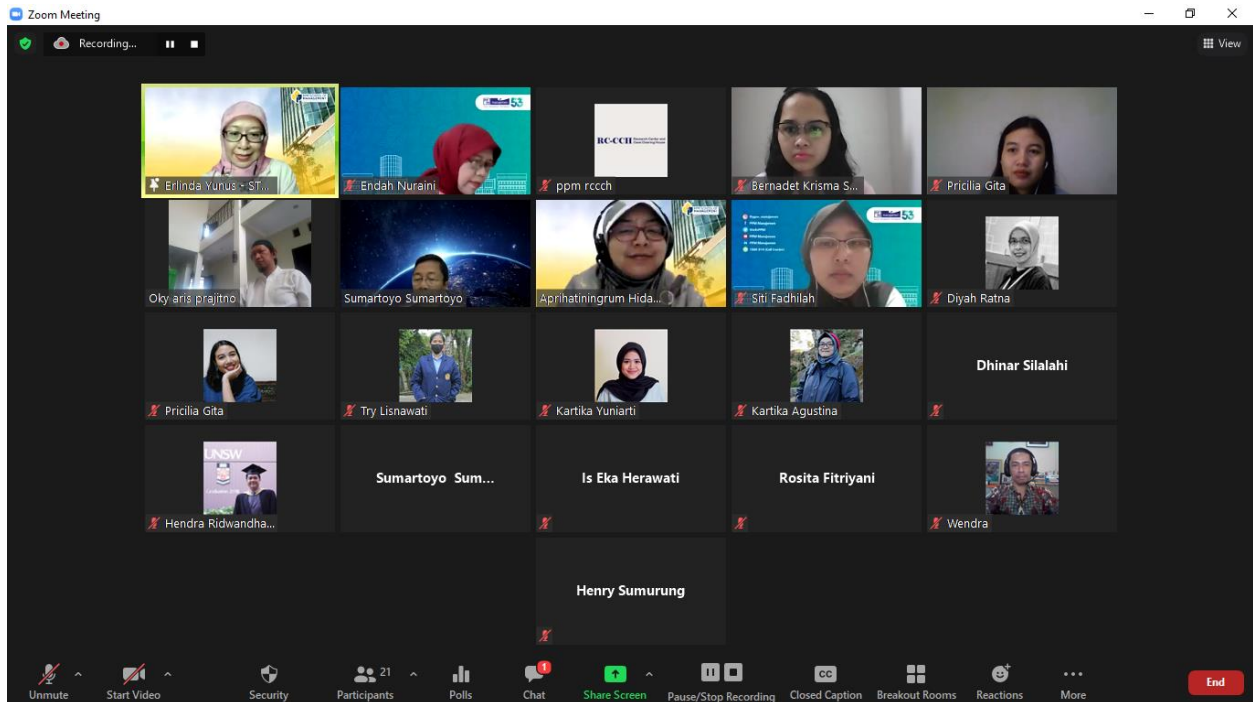
09.00 - 10.30 WIB

Jakarta, 7 Desember 2020

Meeting ID : 996 7579 3587
Passcode : PPM
Link : <https://zoom.us/j/99675793587?pwd=QzUycTU3cTZoNVJOUTZ1OGVRYTlxdz09>



Rike Penta Sitio, M.M.
KEPALA UNIT RC-CCH



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Researchers' Bimonthly Meeting | 27 November 2020

PPM SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT
Inspiring Transformation

The Mark of ... INDUSTRY 4.

How Managers Respond to Key Revolutionary Changes

Erlinda Nusron Yunus
Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen PPM

Unmute Start Video Security Participants 21 Polls Chat 1 Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Closed Caption Breakout Rooms Reactions More End

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The mark of industry 4.0: how managers respond to key revolutionary changes

Mark of industry 4.0

Erlinda N Yunus
Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen PPM, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

Received 20 December 2018
 Revised 1 May 2020
 11 June 2020
 Accepted 20 May 2020

Abstract – The purpose of this study is to provide a framework of managerial responses to the Industry 4.0 phenomenon, which has impacted the productivity of Indonesian manufacturing companies while revolutionizing global industries.

Design/methodology/approach – The study employs qualitative research using the Grounded Theory Method since research in this area is still in its preliminary stages. The study elicits insights from 27 interviewees through a semi-structured interview to explore their responses. Data generated include the study participants' perceptions on using Industry 4.0 solutions, on driving factors and challenges as well as critical success factors and the expected benefits.

Findings – The findings revealed that Indonesian manufacturing companies have engaged in Industry 4.0 activities to other physical systems, the internet of things, big data and cloud computing. These initiatives require managers to adopt best practices, acquire alternatives or change aspects, conduct training and even tailor the job qualifications of their subordinates to suit the current technology.

Research limitations/implications – The qualitative method allows an in-depth investigation that is not confined to a conceptual framework, but this framework still needs to be empirically tested. The study is confined to Indonesian manufacturing companies. Future studies could explore researchers' and students' perceptions.

Practical implications – This exploratory framework could guide managers in their strategic and operational decisions while embracing the Industry 4.0 transformation outside the organization.

Originality/value – Five studies examining the adoption of Industry 4.0 practices by Indonesian manufacturing companies are scarce. Furthermore, conceptual studies focusing on factors related to the Industry 4.0 concept. This study attempts to fill the gap and provides a framework that is based on grounded empirical data of manufacturing companies in Indonesia, a newly industrialized economy.

Keywords Industry 4.0, Indonesian manufacturing firms, Grounded theory method

Paper type Research paper

1. Introduction

The term "Industry 4.0" was first introduced at the 2011 Hannover Fair in Germany and received considerable attention from scholars, practitioners and government representatives (Gang, 2018; Erni-Garcia, 2019). The concept, initially a high technology strategy promoted by the German government, refers to the transformation of industries through fully integrated, optimized and digitized manufacturing systems (Kueppers *et al.*, 2013; Vialito *et al.*, 2018). Industry 4.0 is a "new level of organization and control over the entire value chain of the life cycle of products" (p. 238).

Some scholars argue that the Industry 4.0 initiative should not be confused with the Fourth Industrial Revolution, which is broader, more expansive and impacts not only industries but also societies, human identity and economies (Schwab, 2013; Ning, 2018). Indeed, the Fourth Industrial Revolution—marked by the technological advancement in "physical, digital and biological worlds"—significantly triggered the Industry 4.0 phenomenon in industries (Schwab, 2013).

The author is most grateful to the anonymous reviewers for the valuable and thorough feedback, which significantly improved the contents of this paper. The author would also like to extend their gratitude to the Editor.

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 Inspiring Transformation

I NEVER LOSE
 I EITHER WIN OR LEARN.
 –Nelson Mandela

Remove Spotlight



Erlinda Yunus - STM PPM

Unmute Start Video Security Participants Polls Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Closed Caption Breakout Rooms Reactions More End

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The Journey

PPM SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT
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Oct 2018 Nov-Dec 2018 Sept 2020 Sep-Dec 2019 Feb 2020 May 2020 Jun 2020

Begins with a workshop
 Regular Qualitative Research Training Series

Homework... and more homework

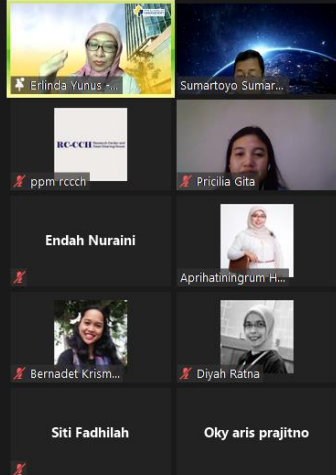
Seeking Feedback
 @an international conference

Selecting Journal(s)
 The tricky part – should I go low or high (in-the-quantitative-field)

Finally... Major Revision!
 Imagine the relieve

Accepted
 I think I deserve it

Published
 All praise is due to the Almighty God



Erlinda Yunus
 Sumartoyo Sumar...
 ppm rccch
 Pricilia Gita
 Endah Nuraini
 Aprihatiningrum H...
 Bernadet Krism...
 Diah Ratna
 Siti Fadhlilah
 Oky aris prajitno

Unmute Start Video Security Participants Polls Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Closed Caption Breakout Rooms Reactions More End

Zoom Meeting

Recording...


Industry 4.0

"Industry 4.0": Hannover Fair in Germany, 2011 (Sung, 2018; Erro-Garcés, 2019).

A high-tech strategy promoted by the German government (Kagermann et al., 2013).

vs. the Fourth Industrial Revolution

Fourth Industrial Revolution, which is broader, more expansive and impacts not only industries but also societies, human identity and economies (Schwab, 2016; Sung, 2018).




Characteristic

a "machine will operate independently or will coordinate with humans to produce customer-oriented manufacturing, that constantly works to maintain itself" (Sung, 2018; p. 41).

Drivers

The internet of things (IoT), cloud computing, cyber-physical systems and Big Data (Kagermann et al., 2013; Magruk, 2016; Vaidya et al., 2018; Cordeiro et al., 2019; Klingenberg et al., 2019).



Erinda Yunus

Sumartoyo Sumar...

ppm rccch

Pricilia Gita

Endah Nuraini

Aprihatiningrum H...

Bernadet Krism...

Diyah Ratna

Siti Fadhliah

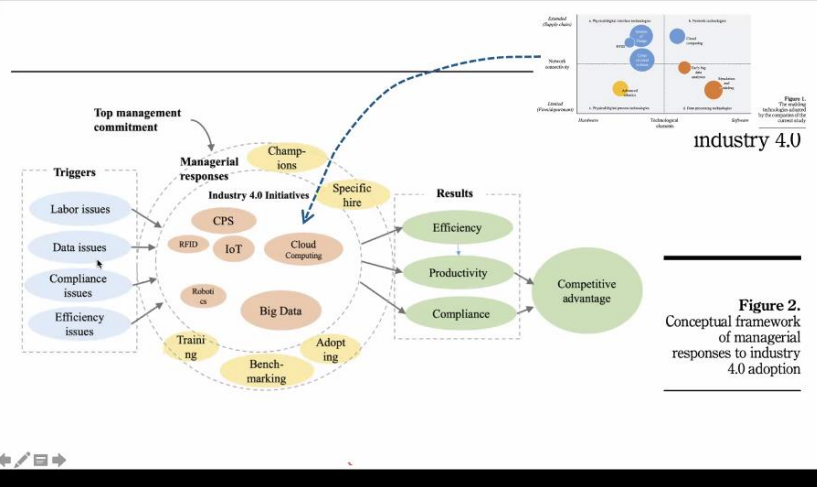
Oky aris prajitno

9:31 27/11/2020

Zoom Meeting


You are viewing Erinda Yunus - STM PPM's screen

Recording...



industry 4.0

Figure 2.
Conceptual framework of managerial responses to industry 4.0 adoption



Erinda Yunus

Sumartoyo Su...

ppm rccch

Pricilia Gita

Endah Nuraini

Aprihatiningru...

Bernadet Krism...

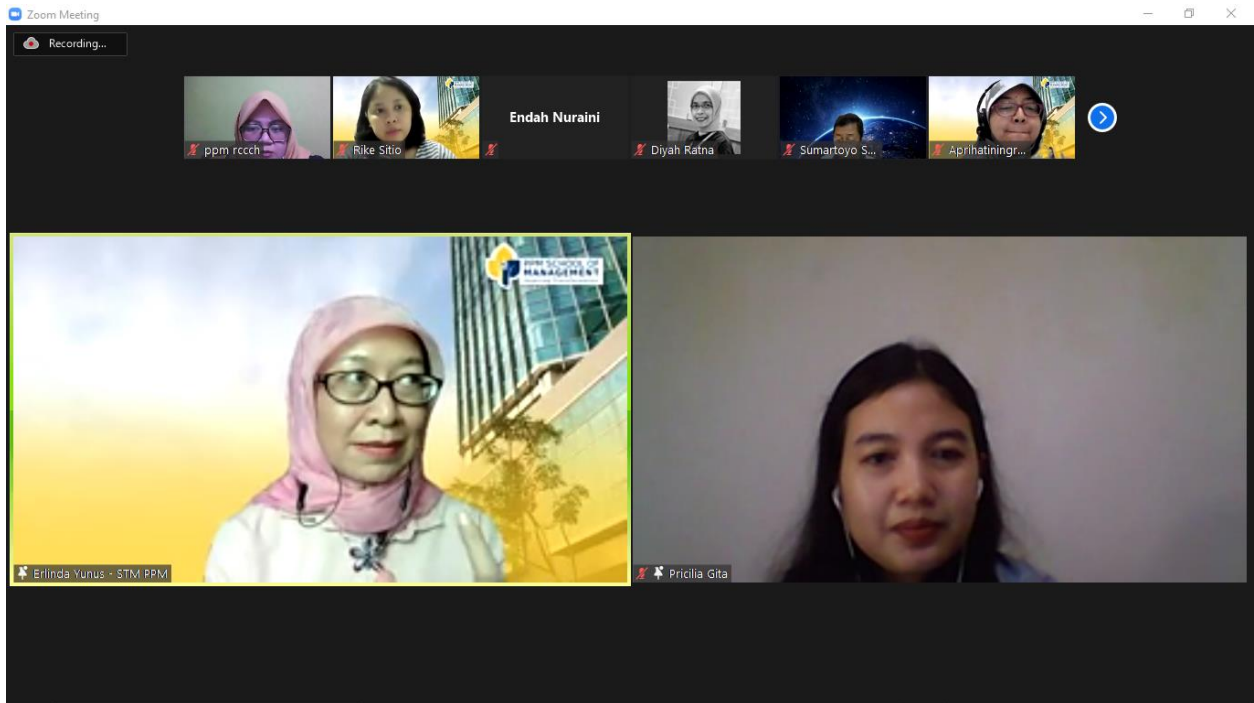
Diyah Ratna

Imam Kusyairi

Siti Fadhliah

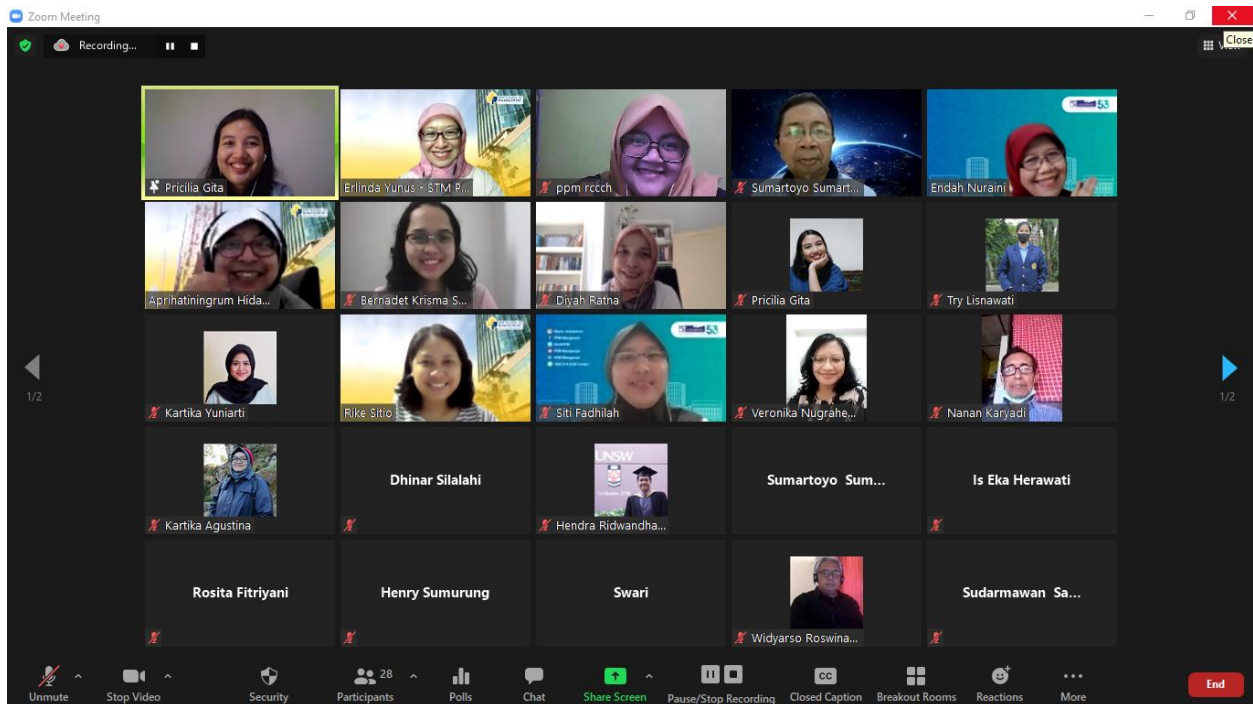
Unmute Stop Video Security Participants Polls Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Closed Caption Breakout Rooms Reactions More

End




















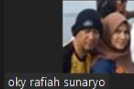

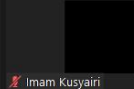
Berikut adalah Link absensi dan Evaluasi <https://bit.ly/RBM-27Nov>



Zoom Meeting

Recording...

View

 Sumartoyo Sumart...	 Endah Nuraini	 Aprihatiningrum Hida...	 Bernadet Krisma S...	 Diyah Ratha
 Pricilia Gita	 Try Lisawati	 Kartika Yuniarti	 Rike Sitr...	 Siti Fadhliah
 Veronika Nugrahe...	 Nanan Karyadi	 Kartika Agustina	Dhinar Silalahi	 Hendra Ridwanda...
Sumartoyo Sum...	Is Eka Herawati	Rosita Fitriyani	Henry Sumurung	Swari
 Widyarso Roswina...	Sudarmawan Sa...	 oky rafiah sunaryo	 Indra Tangkas P S	 Imam Kusyairi

2/2

Unmute Stop Video Security Participants 28 Polls Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Closed Caption Breakout Rooms Reactions More End