

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

ENHANCING QUALITY OF LIFE
THROUGH HUMAN WELL BEING
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

September 12 -14, 2017
Bogor City, Indonesia



DJUANDA UNIVERSITY

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Djuanda University

**September, 12-14, 2017
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**BICSS 2017
Bogor International Conference for Social Science**

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Welcome Speech



Local Host
Dr. Rita Rahmawati

Public Administration
Faculty of Social and Political Science, Djuanda University

Dear Committee and all participants

Economic, business, law, and social sciences are some of the important parts of human life, especially in order to increase its position and image in the world for human wellbeing and environmental sustainability. For several years, Djuanda University (UNIDA) has conducted various activities in education, research, and conference related with Economic, Business, Law, and Social Sciences in the national and international levels. Those activities are due to develop and communicate various findings and developments of the multidisciplinary among many parties, including public government, private, state-owned enterprises, observers, researchers and users.

This year, we conduct Bogor International Conference for Social Science (BICSS 2017). This international scientific conference is annual conference hoped to provide thoughts and develop sciences as well as practices in the fields of economy, business, law, and social sciences based on research, as well as honing the skills of academicians, students, and practitioners in conducting critical thinking of the fields.

UNIDA as further education institution has played its role in educating people; since 1987 it has graduated more than 10.000 alumni. At the moment, UNIDA has approximately 7,000 active students. This serves as an evidence that UNIDA has and will continue to find ways to develop and inform sciences to the general public. UNIDA commit to hold the Bogor International Conference For Social Sciences (BICSS) 2017 on September 12 – 14 2017 in Bogor, Indonesia. These conferences are hope to serve as a forum to exchange ideas and experiences on findings and thoughts presented in empirical and theoretical assessments among Indonesian and overseas academicians and researchers.

We deeply say thank a lot to all of you who make this conference happened. The success of the BICSS depends completely to researchers who have written and submitted papers on a variety of topics. We are honored to have Dr. Martin Roestamy, Prof. Dr. Juha Kaskinen, Prof. Dr. Tomoyasu Sano, and Prof. Dr. Nuarrual Hilal Md Dahlan ACIS as our keynote speaker. Thanks are also deserved for the committee members and editorial boards for their contributions to this conference. Finally, we welcome you to Bogor, Indonesia. We hope that you will have a good time to see the city.

Chairman of the conference,
Dr. Rita Rahmawati

General Information for Participants

■ Registration

The registration desk will be situated on the HOTEL ONIH Jl. Paledang No. 52 Bogor 16720 Bogor, West Java, Indonesia

1. Location: Hotel Onih Bogor, Grand Ballroom, Main Lobby 1st Floor, Bogor-Indonesia
2. Open hours: 07:30-08:30 Tuesday, September 12, 2017
07:30-08:30 Wednesday, September 13, 2017

■ Organizer



Djuanda University

Bogor, Indonesia

Tel: +62 251 8240 773, Fax: +62 251 8240 985

Web: <http://unida.ac.id>

■ A Polite Request to All Participants

Participants are requested to arrive in a timely fashion for all addresses, whether their own, or to those of other presenters. Presenters are reminded that the time slots should be divided fairly and equally between the number of presentations, and that they should not overrun. The session chair is asked to assume this timekeeping role and to summarize key issues in each topic.



■ **Preparation for Oral Presentatins**

All presentaion rooms are equipped with a screen, an LCD projector, and a laptop computer installed with Microsoft Office PowerPoint. You will be able to insert your USB flash drive into the computer and double check your file in PowerPoint software. We recommend you to bring two copies of the file in case that one fails.

■ **Preparation for Poster Presentatins**

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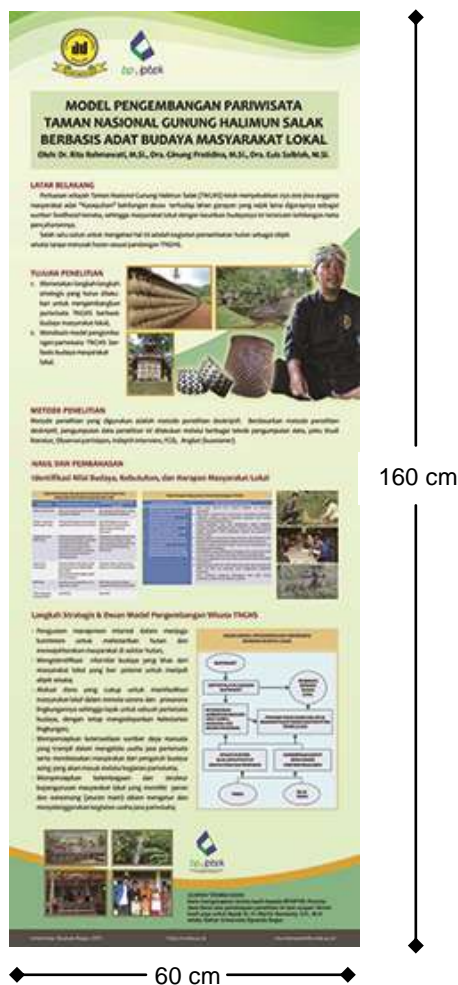
1. X-frame display & base fabric canvases (60*160 cm)
2. Adhesive tapes or binder clips.

Materiala Provided by the Presenters:

1. Home-made poster(s).
2. Material: not-limited, can be posted on the canvases
3. Recommended poster size: 60*160 cm



Sample:



Conference Venue Information

Onih Hotel

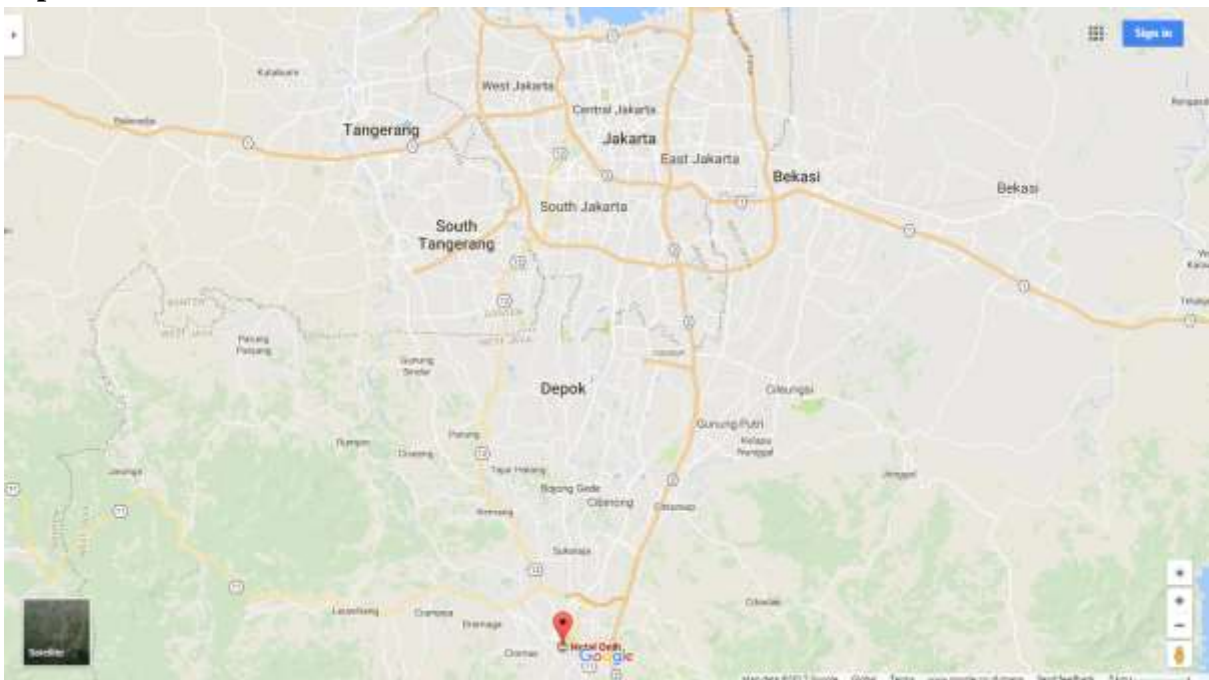


Address:

JalanPaledang No. 50 - 52, Paledang, Bogor Tengah, Kota Bogor, Jawa Barat 16122

Phone: (0251) 8315008

Aiport



Conference Schedule

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2017

| Time | Schedule | Venue |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 07.30 - 08.30 | Registration | Depan Ballroom |
| 08.30 - 09.15 | Opening Speech by BICSS and BICAS Conference Chair | Ballroom |
| 09.15 - 09.30 | Coffee Break | |
| 09.30 - 11.45 | Keynote Speech: Dr. Martin Roestamy, Dr. Juha Kaskinen, Prof. Dr. Tomoyasu Sano, Prof. Dr. Nuarrual Hilal Md Dahlan ACIS | Ballroom |
| 11.45 - 13.00 | <i>Lunch break</i> | |
| 13.00 - 15.30 | Concurrent Session BICSS Economics (10) | Ballroom Corner 1 |
| | Concurrent Session BICSS Communication (8) | Ballroom Corner 2 |
| | Concurrent Session BICSS Society (10) | Executive Meeting Room, Floor 2 |
| | Concurrent Session BICAS Agriculture 1 (8) Food Science (1) | Meeting Room 5 Mezzanine Floor |
| 15.30 - 15.40 | Coffee Break | |
| 15.40 - 17.00 | Concurrent Session BICSS Management (8) | Ballroom Corner 1 |
| | Concurrent Session BICSS Education (8) Society (1) | Ballroom Corner 2 |
| | Concurrent Session BICSS Economic (3) Banking (3); Business and Business Sharia (2) | Executive Meeting Room, Floor 5 |
| | Concurrent Session BICSS Law (8) | Meeting Room 5 Mezzanine Floor |
| 19.30 – Selesai | Galla Dinner | Restourant D’Leuit |

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 2017

| Time | Schedule | Venue |
|---------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 07.30 - 08.30 | Registration | Depan Ballroom |
| 08.30 –10.50 | Keynote Speach: Dr. Dede Kardaya, Prof. Noriyuki Tanaka, Prof. Marco Tieman, Prof. Saskia Van Ruth, Prof Winai Dahlan | Ballroom |
| 10.50 - 11.00 | Coffee Break | |
| 11.00 - 11.45 | Keynote Speaker: Ambassador Hazairin Pohan | Ballroom |
| 11.45– 13.00 | Lunch break | |
| 13.00 -15.15 | Concurrent Session BICSS Law (9) | Ballroom Corner 1 |
| | Concurrent Session BICSS Society (4) Politics (5) | Ballroom Corner 2 |
| | Concurrent Session BICAS Food Science (11) | Meeting Room 5 Mezzanine Floor |
| | Concurrent Session BICSS Education (9) | Executive Meeting Room, Floor 5 |
| 15.15 -15.30 | Coffee Break | |
| 15.30 – 17.00 | Concurrent Session BICSS Education (5) Administration (3) | Ballroom Corner 1 |
| | Concurrent Session BICSS Administration (7) | Meeting Room 5 Mezzanine Floor |
| | Concurrent Session BICAS Animal Science (5); Biological Sciences and Biotechnology (2); Soil and EnvironmentalSciences (1) | Executive Meeting Room, Floor 5 |
| 17.00 – 17.30 | Closing | Ballroom |

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 2017

| Time | Schedule | |
|---------------|-----------------|--|
| 08.00 – 17.00 | OC | Kebun Teh Puncak, kunjungan ke pabrik teh walini, makan siang @Cimory (Pilihan 1) Full Paket Taman Safari (Pilihan 2) |

Keynote Speech

Ballroom

09.00 – 11.30, Wednesday, September 12, 2017

ISLAMIC HOME FINANCE PRODUCTS IN DEALING WITH ABANDONED HOUSING PROJECTS IN MALAYSIA: FEATURES, ISSUES, AND PROSPECTS

By:

Associate Professor Dr. Nuarrual Hilal Md Dahlan ACIS
Legal and Justice Research Centre
School of Law
College of Law, Government and International Studies
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Malaysia
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Abstract

Islamic Banking has been established since in the 1980s in Malaysia. Various Islamic Home Finance products have been introduced and practised in Malaysia. However, these products have been tainted with the issue of their inadequacy to deal with the issues of abandoned housing projects. This paper aims to study the terms in the prevailing Islamic Home Finance products in Malaysia viz *Bay' Bithaman al-Ajil* (BBA), *Musharakah al-Mutanaqisah* ('MM'), Commodity *Murabahah* ('CM') and *IjarahMausufah Fi Zimmah* ('IMFZ') and how these products deal with the problems of abandoned housing projects. This paper used *shariah* (Islamic Law), legal doctrinal and qualitative social and textual analysis research methodologies. This paper finds that the current applicable terms in the said products are inadequate and warranted them to be replaced with terms that provide better equitable protection to the aggrieved purchasers in abandoned housing projects, comply with the *shariah* and dispense justice to the contracting parties. The outcome of this paper will improve the theory and practice of Islamic banking industry in dealing with this issue in Malaysia.

Keywords: Islamic Home Finance Products; Malaysia; abandoned housing projects; terms and conditions; grievances and losses of purchaser consumers; justice.

Keynote Speech

Ballroom

09.00 – 11.30, Wednesday, September 12, 2017

SOME ASPECTS OF HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERFACE IN SEARCH ON HUMAN WELL-BEING AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

By:

Juha Kaskinen

Director, Dr. Soc. Sc. Finland Futures Research Centre,

Turku School of Economics in University of Turku

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Abstract

In my presentation which is based on experiences in research and development work of FFRC over the last twenty years, I concentrate on four major dimensions of human – environment interface in the context of sustainable development. First, the role of human philosophical assumptions and values towards environment and nature. Most of our societies can be described as anthropocentric: nature can be utilized for human purposes. This basic starting point is nowadays challenged by serious environmental problems. Second, in connection with the first is the role of market economy, its aim to growth and short-term wins based on natural resources. Market economy is challenged by e.g. scarcity of both non-renewable and renewable resources. We have to ask ourselves is the growth needed and could production and consumption based on e.g. bio- and circular economy give answers. Third, the role of environmental policy in prevention, adaptation and mitigation of environmental problems. I argue that the full scale of policy instruments, such as international sustainable development criteria and indicators, green planning and design, taxes, subsidies etc. are not in use. And fourth, how we can apply futures thinking and foresight to map the potential possibilities and threats, long term changes and alternative futures. With futures knowledge we are able to prepare for alternative futures and even have effect on the future with our pre-active planning and decision-making. In order to solve or just to figure out solutions to global wicked problems and challenges we have to put the emphasis on transdisciplinary approach. In a complex, connected and rapidly changing world the solution cannot be found by social scientist or engineers or natural scientist alone, but in transdisciplinary, hopefully international teams that have a holistic view on these challenges. It is hard but not impossible.

Keynote Speech

Ballroom

09.00 – 11.30, Wednesday, September 12, 2017

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON FOR ART THERAPY

By:

Tomoyasu Sano

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Abstract

I. What is the art therapy? Art-therapy: the general term of technique such as drawing, clay, collage or music in clinical situation which therapists use Effects ▪ helping verbal representation ▪ catharsis ▪ deepening of self-insight ▪ finding new self ▪ accelerating communication e.g. puppet using →We express our mood or feelings unconsciously through speaking with puppets, drawing or works. It is my main occupational task to read these unconscious messages and to gather information for counseling e.g. Abused child drawings →Drawings express many things in our unconscious world.

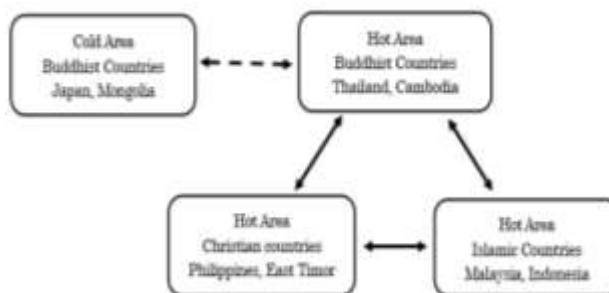
II. International comparison of the Collage therapy Today, many Asian students study in Universities in Japan. But they have many difficulties with their study and life in different environment from their own countries. →Therefore I thought that if we can understand their mental problems by art therapy methods, we can offer appropriate support for them. For that, we should understand their specific feature in the students' drawings and works from each country. e.g. Drawings by Vietnamese students →the drawings and art works are affected by people's culture or lives. Here is the meaning of conducting the International Comparison of Art therapy. Purpose Compare the Asian students' collage works and try to understand the specific features in each country. Through this process, we would like to find out the general feature and the sign of maladjustment of the people in each country Collage: Collage is a technique which you cut and paste your favorite pictures from magazines Method I gathered the 35data from students in 8 countries; Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Philippines, Cambodia and East Timor and compared them.

Result

- natural landscape: Malaysian < Other countries ▪ letters: Indonesian > Other countries
- clothes and accessories: Malaysian ▪ Indonesian > Other countries

Future analysis

Comparing Collage in Each Groups



Keynote Speech

Ballroom

09.00 – 11.30, Wednesday, September 12, 2017

LAND SUPPLY MODEL FOR LAND BANK TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

By:

Martin Roestamy

Post-Graduate of Law School,

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Abstract

It is not easy to get decent housing in Indonesia, especially for the low-income-people (LIP), because of the limitation sources of funds and land factors. The paradigm of house ownership for Indonesian urban currently is *asecie* vertical principle; it means the housing ownership is built in between building and land. The Consequence is the effect of backlog about 15 million houses in 2014. Providing lands for the low-income housing is not only depending on the market but also relating to the control of housing developers and cartels, who are setting up the lands as a business commodity. This is trespassing the basic principle of the 1945 Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia on the article 33 the verse number 3 that mentioned the principle of land value is for the national welfare. This study aimed to find out land supplies of Land Bank to provide land for affordable housing and to develop community paradigm toward ownership in which separated building from its land. The research was done by mixed methodology; Namely explanatory where the primary legal material as an umbrella law of housing development get stressing considering legal research conducted with basic juridical normative with attention to primary data such as land tenure, land supply, and the number of backlog of housing that widened, to provide support to research. Quantitative data used as Comparison of weaknesses of substance application and legal structure, so that both legal materials are enriched with quantitative and qualitative data will be able to find solutions and open access for LIPs' Houses.

Keywords: Land supply, Land Bank, affordable housing, *asecie* vertical principle.

Economics (10)

Tuesday, September 12, 2017,
13.00 - 15.00

Ballroom
Comer 1

Session Chair: Mas Nur Mukmin

[ABS-88]

INPUT PRODUCTIVITY OF SOYBEAN FARM IN WEST JAVA

Eti Suminartika | Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University

[ABS-104]

Feasibility of Mature Soybean Farming System on The Wetland in Jatiwaras Subdistrict of Tasikmalaya Regency

Eti Suminartika | Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University

Trisna Insan Noor | Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University

Muhammad Arief Budiman | Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University

Pandi Pardian | Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University

Tuti Karyani | Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University

[ABS-105]

FAILURE POLICY PLAN AND PLAN PREMIERS AT THE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN NEW SOUTH WALES 1929

Anissa Maegiya Indah | Universitas Indonesia

[ABS-108]

ROLE AND IMPACT OF MARGAMULYA COFFEE PRODUCERS COOPERATIVE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF JAVA PREANGER COFFEE FARMING

Endah Djuwendah | Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University

Tuti Karyani | Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University

Hepi Hapsari | Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University

Lucyana Trimo | Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University

Nursyamsiah | Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University

[ABS-109]

Analysis of Supply Chain and Value Chain Network In Rice Agroindustry in West Java

Lies Sulistyowati | Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University

Trisna Insan Noor | Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University

[ABS-122]

Analysis Performance on The Productivity of Cooperative Agro Humaniora Based on The Regulation of The Minister of State Cooperatives And Small And Medium Enterprises of The Republic Of Indonesia

Mas Nur Mukmin | Djuanda University
Reni Rachmini | Djuanda University
Susy Hambani | Djuanda University

[ABS-134]

Improvement of Human Resource In Micro Sharia Financial Institution (Msfi) In Bogor

Metti Paramita | Universitas Djuanda
Sofian Muhlisin | Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-143]

Efforts to Increase Tax Compliance Through the Management of Income Tax Registration

Metti Paramita | Universitas Djuanda
Warizal | Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-145]

The Influence of Taxpayer Awareness on Taxpayer Compliance with Taxation Sanctions as a Moderating Variable

Ade Budi Setiawan | Universitas Djuanda
Andy Lasmana | Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-170]

Aspect of Success of Cooperation Based on Participation of Members And Cooperating Accounting to Cooperation In The City of Bogor

Indra Cahya Kusuma | Universitas Djuanda
M. Nur Afif | Universitas Djuanda
Masnur Mukmin | Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-88]
INPUT PRODUCTIVITY OF SOYBEAN FARM IN WEST JAVA

Eti Suminartika¹

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Abstract

Imported of soybean is quite increasing every year, high dependency on imported soybean in deed become serious problem to Indonesian in maintaining her food security, therefore local production of soybean must be developed. To develop local soybean, soybean farm itself must be efficient and the latest development of farm technology, together these factors will create productivity growth; therefore it is timely to undertake a research work to analyze (1). Input productivity of soybean farm and (2). What factors that effect to soybean production. This study use survey method, primary and secondary data is conducted in this study, the data is obtained from farmer sample, the sample to be found by using simple random sampling, the data was analysed by econometric, mathematic and descriptive analyse, the study is located in the centre of soybean production in West Java. The result shows, land, worker, and bio fertilizer are the higher input sproductivity, the factors that affecting to soybean production are land area, worker and biofertilizer.

Keywords: Soybean, West Java, Production, Input, productivity

Topic: Economics

[ABS-104]

**Feasibility of Mature Soybean Farming System on The Wetland in Jatiwaras
Subdistrict of Tasikmalaya Regency**

Nur Syamsiyah¹, Trisna Insan Noor, Muhammad Arief Budiman, Pandi Pardian, Tuti Karyani

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Abstract

This study aimed at determining the feasibility of mature soybean pod farming on the wetland in Jatiwaras Subdistrict of Tasikmalaya Regency. The analytical method used was descriptive analysis, while analysis of the income of farmers was done by using revenue analysis and R/C Ratio. The business feasibility analysis was done by using NPV (Net Present Value) and IRR (Internal Rate of Return) Analysis. The results showed that the factors affecting the farmers in mature soybean pod farming on the wetland in Jatiwaras Subdistrict of Tasikmalaya Regency were demand, production period, cost difference, and rainfall. Mature soybean pod farming on the wetland in Jatiwaras Sub district of Tasikmalaya Regency had R/C Ratio > 1 , i.e. 3.96, which means that soybean farming done is economically profitable. The feasibility analysis of mature soybean pods on the wetland in Jatiwaras Sub district of Tasikmalaya Regency had NPV of IDR1,358,680 and IRR of 42.33%, which means that the mature soybean pod farming on the wetland in Jatiwaras Sub district of Tasikmalaya Regency is profitable and worth the effort.

Keywords: Feasibility, Soybean, R / C Ratio, NPV, IRR

Topic: Economics

[ABS-105]
**FAILURE POLICY PLAN AND PLAN PREMIERS AT THE ECONOMIC
DEPRESSION IN NEW SOUTH WALES 1929**

Anissa Maegiya Indah¹

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Abstract

The purpose of a study entitled The Failure of the Lang Plan and Premiers Plan Policies during the Economic Depression in New South Wales 1929 was to find out why the policy failed to apply in New South Wales, resulting in conflict between the State Government in Australia and the community. The author uses historical methods to conduct this research, namely heuristics, criticism, interpretation, and historiografi. The results of this study indicate that the policy of Lang Plan and Premiers Plan did not have a significant impact on the economy of New South Wales during the economic depression. This is evidenced by the lack of jobs causing an increasing number of unemployment annually and the closure of international markets resulted in the overproduction of export commodities. The economy in New South Wales was in a stagnant state so people could not get a decent life at the time.

Keywords: Lang Plan, Premiers Plan, New South Wales, over production, export

Topic: Economics

[ABS-108]
**ROLE AND IMPACT OF MARGAMULYA COFFEE PRODUCERS
COOPERATIVE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF JAVA PREANGER COFFEE
FARMING**

Endah Djuwendah¹, Tuti Karyani, Hepi Hapsari, Lucyana Trimio and Nursyamsiah

Department of Socio-economic Agriculture
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Abstract

Coffee is one of the plantation export commodities found in almost all parts of Indonesia. Pangalengan District of Bandung Regency is the largest coffee production center in West Java which is also a producer of Java preanger coffee as one of the leading coffee export quality. Margamulya Coffee producers cooperative (KPKM) is one of the cooperatives that help coffee farmers in Pangalengan to access capital and market with other parties. The purpose of this study are (1) to identify the role of Magamulya coffee cooperative producers in the development of Java preanger cofee farming ,and (2) to know the impact of cooperative services on the success of coffee farming. This research used descriptive qualitative method with case study techniques. There spondents were members of Margamulya coffee producers cooperative (KPKM) and cooperative management. Technical data collection is done through observation, interview, and literature study. The result of the research shows that the cooperative of coffee producer Margamulya has an important role in the development of java preanger coffee farming in terms of procurement of production input, facilitation of production process, product marketing, financial service and business risk minimization. The impact of cooperative activities on the success of coffee farming are: ensuring continuous input supply with cheaper price, standardization and improvement of product quality, increasing production volume, establishing effective distribution network, price guarantee, reducing the risk of failure of production and increasing income of farming

Keywords: Role, Impact, Cooperative, Java preanger coffee, Farming,

Topic: Economics

[ABS-109]

Analysis of Supply Chain and Value Chain Network In Rice Agroindustry in West Java

Lies Sulistyowati¹, Trisna Insan Noor

Department of Social Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University
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Abstract

Rice is the staple food of the Indonesian people, and is a strategic commodity that has been given priority by the government in maintaining rice price stability. Due to the differences in location between farmers and consumers, the supply chain and value chains through rice vary widely. This study aims to analyze Supply Chain and Value Chain network in Rice Agroindustry in West Java. The research method used is mixed methods. The sampling technique using Cluster random sampling. Furthermore, conducted a search by performing grain value chain mapping from farmers to mills, from upstream to downstream. The results show that farm-gate price varies between Rp.4.200 /kg-Rp.6.000 /kg. Compared with HPP dry paddy harvest (GKP) at the farmer level Rp 3.700 /kg, the price received by farmers is very good. The proportion of farmers profitsfor each region ranges from 69% -84% of all profits in rice agro industry. While the smallest profitis obtained by RMU who bought grain from grain traders in South West-Java. However, the high turn over of business cycles in one year provides a greater accumulation of income as reflected by higher grinding work days compared to other off-duty working day cycles.

Keywords: Value chain, Rice, Farm-gate price

Topic: Economics

[ABS-122]

ANALYSIS PERFORMANCE ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF COOPERATIVE AGRO HUMANIORA BASED ON THE REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF STATE COOPERATIVES AND SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Mas Nur Mukmin¹, Reni Rachmini, Susy Hambani

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the performance on the productivity of cooperative KPRI Agro Humaniora in the period 2011 to 2015 based on the Regulation of the Minister of State Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia No:06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006. This research is descriptive research with method of ratio analysis on the productivity of cooperative which includes Return on Equity (ROE), Return on Asset (ROA), Asset Turn Over (ATO), Net Profit Margin, Current Ratio, Total Debt to Total Asset, Total Debt to Total Equity, and Receivable Turnover. The result of the analysis showed that the performance of cooperative KPRI Agro Humaniora in the period 2011 to 2015 categories healthy and fit enough for Return on Equity (ROE), Return on Asset (ROA), Total Debt to Total Asset, Page 24 of and Total Debt to Total Equity. As well as unhealthy and very unhealthy for Net Profit Margin, Receivable Turnover, and Current Ratio.

Keywords: Performance, Productivity, Cooperative, Regulation of the Minister of State Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia No:06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006.

Topic: Economics

[ABS-134]
**IMPROVEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE IN MICRO SHARIA FINANCIAL
INSTITUTION (MSFI) IN BOGOR**

Metti Paramita¹, Sofian Muhlisin

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Abstract

MSFI is a financial institution which has orientation on wealth-improving of public as a whole as well as its members. MSFI has a big role in stimulating the real sector among small entrepreneurs in serving capital. It has been proved that the number of MSFI has increased annually. As the sector grows, MSFIs still have several limitations; one of those is human resources. The phenomena shows that the human resources in MSFIs still have the quality equal to other sharia financial institutions. These conditions will halt MSFI performance as small and microenterprises partner while the market is getting competitive. In order to win the competition and provide the best services MSFI must have high quality and be competitive. Thus, MSFI develops its human resources through training and education based on some competent expected professional human resources are realized. This research's purposes are for : (1) Analyze MSFI's human resources quality based on competence standard; (2) Analyze MSFI's human resources development which meet professional and competence standard; (3) National Accredited Publication. Research method used is descriptive analysis through literature study, observation, interview, situation analysis and internal environment analysis. The result shows that there is an increase trend in human resources quality that caused by development system carried by MSFI.

Keywords: Quality, MSFI

Topic: Economics

[ABS-143]

Efforts to Increase Tax Compliance Through the Management of Income Tax Registration. (Case Study On Cooperatives In Bogor City)

Susy Hambani¹, Warizal

¹Universitas Djuanda
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Abstract

This study entitled Efforts to Increase Tax Compliance Through the Management of Income Tax Payment Registration. This study aims to determine the conditions of payment of Income Tax, recording of taxes conducted and reporting taxes Cooperatives in the city of Bogor as an effort to increase tax compliance. The population in this study is all taxpayers Cooperatives located in the City of Bogor. Data used is primary data, sampling is done by spreading questionnaires to respondents to respond, direct interview and with secondary data through the Office of Cooperatives and SMEs in Bogor. The sampling technique used is convenience sampling. Data analysis is done by using descriptive qualitative analysis to figure the weakness and excessive management of recording income tax payment. The results show that income tax reporting by cooperatives depends on the accounting book keeping done by the cooperative. In general, cooperative managers understand the procedure of income tax pioneering, however, some cooperatives state the omission of income tax reporting due to lack of understanding of the reporting of income tax and accounting bookkeeping that has not run properly and correctly. The activeness of cooperative members is also the reason for the low compliance of the cooperative taxation.

Keywords: Cooperative, Tax Compliance, Payment of Income Tax, Registration of Income Tax

Topic: Economics

[ABS-145]

The Influence of Taxpayer Awareness on Taxpayer Compliance with Taxation Sanctions as a Moderating Variable

Ade Budi Setiawan¹, Andy Lasmana

¹Universitas Djuanda
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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of taxpayer awareness and tax sanctions on tax payer compliance. The operational research variables namely of one independent variable that is taxpayer compliance and two dependent variable that is taxpayer awareness and taxation sanction. The population of this study are individual taxpayers and corporate taxpayers recorded in the Tax Office Pratama Sukabumi, West Java. The sampling technique using simple random sampling toget 200 respondents. Of the 200 questionnaires distributed, were only 160 questionnaires that eligible to be used. Data analysis using path analysis, with data processing tool Amos software version 22. The result of this research indicated that the taxpayer awareness variable has aninfluence on taxpayer compliance and its influence is greater after being moderated by the tax sanction variable.

Keywords: Tax Compliance, Tax Awareness, Local Tax Sukabumi

Topic: Economics

[ABS-170]

ASPECT OF SUCCESS OF COOPERATION BASED ON PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS AND COOPERATING ACCOUNTING TO COOPERATION IN THE CITY OF BOGOR

Indra Cahya Kusuma¹, M. Nur Afif and Masnur Mukmin

Universitas Djuanda

¹indracahyasmantibo84@gmail.com,

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of member participation and Accounting Cooperative on the success of cooperatives. The population in this study is the cooperative registered at the Department of Cooperatives and SMEs Bogor City. Sampling of 31 cooperative sis done by purposive sampling. Data collection was done by distributing questionnaires to respondents who were cooperative managers who became the sample. Data analysis in this research use multiple linear regression. The results showed that member participation and cooperative accounting simultaneously and partially affect the success of cooperatives in the city of Bogor.

Keywords: Member Participation, Cooperative Accounting, Success Cooperative

Topic: Economics

Communication (8)

Tuesday, September 12, 2017,
13.00 - 15.30

Ballroom
Comer 2

Session Chair: Lubna Zaheer

[ABS-63]

Role of Media to raise social and political awareness amongst public: A Case of TV talk shows in Pakistan

Lubna Zaheer | University of the Punjab

[ABS-72]

Construction of Children in Conflict with The Law in The Online Mass Media

Hani Noor Ilahi | Indonesia University
Dr. Udi Rusadi | Indonesia University

[ABS-106]

Triangular communication model in character building: Case study on AmalInsani full dayschool

Ida Wiendijarti | Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran
RenyTriwardani | Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran
Christina Rochayanti | Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran

[ABS-107]

Capacity enhancement of art performance group for local culture longevity: case study of acultural village in Banjarharjo, KulonProgo, Yogyakarta

Christina Rochayanti | Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran
RenyTriwardani | Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran
Ida Wiendijarti | Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran

[ABS-113]

CITY BRANDING COMMUNICATION IN BANDUNG AS CREATIVE CITY

Prayudi | UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta
NinikProbosari | UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta
KartikaAyuArdhanariswari | UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta

[ABS-139]

An Investigation Into a Computer-aided Intimate Friendship Between Filipino Students andtheir Foreign Friends: Towards an Emerging Cross-cultural Communication

Edgar R. Eslit | St. Michaels College

[ABS-173]

Interpersonal Communication Model in the family within the children attitude growth in the city and regency of Bogor

Sukarelawati | Universitas Djuanda

Undang Suryatna | Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-174]

DESIGN-MODELS OF POLITICAL COMMUNICATION TO INCREASE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG VOTERS IN BOGOR DISTRICT

Ike Atikah Ratnamulyani | Universitas Djuanda

Beddy Iriawan Maksudi | Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-63]

Role of Media to raise social and political awareness amongst public: A Case of TV talk shows in Pakistan

Dr. Lubna Zaheer¹

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Abstract

Pakistan, a third world Islamic country, has very dynamic mass media. In recent years, a boom has been seen particularly, in electronic media industry of the country. It is believed that television news channels of the country have played very significant role to raise awareness amongst general masses about various political and social issues and therefore, now Pakistani people are much more aware as compared to past. However, it is often debated that Pakistani media has a negative role as well; rather than providing awareness and imparting knowledge to viewers, television programs, especially political talk shows, spread confusions and misperceptions about various important issues. The ultimate goal of television talk shows is to conduct heated discussions to get high ratings. It is felt that often television anchors disregard sensitivities related to national interests and integrity of the country. This argumentative paper discourses the role of TV news channels and especially political talk shows in Pakistan. An in-depth analysis, of both negative and positive aspects, of political talk shows has been presented in this study.

Keywords: Pakistani television channels; sensationalism; rating; political talk shows; social responsibility; social awareness, and political awareness

Topic: Communication

[ABS-72]

Construction of Children in Conflict with The Law in The Online Mass Media

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Abstract

A significant increasing number of children in conflict with the law in Indonesia from year to year make those vulnerable children groups are not missed from the public attention, especially on the online mass media. This is reflected through the rise of news about them and the case they are facing. Using the Critical Discourse Analysis model of Norman Fairclough, this study reveals how children in conflict with the law are still discriminated through coverage that ignores the best interests of the child. The patriarchal ideology that still exists in society is one of the reasons behind those ignorance.

Keywords: online mass media, children in conflict with law, critical discourse analysis, normanfairclough, ideology, patriarchy

Topic: Communication

[ABS-106]

Triangular communication model in character building: Case study on AmalInsani full day school

Ida Wiendijarti, Reny Triwardani¹, Christina Rochayanti

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Abstract

The primary of children character education is the family environment. In the family environment, children learn the basics of behavior that are important to their lives. However, working parents precisely delegate some parenting roles to school or daycare. Consequently, children character education is not fully done by the parents. This study aims to develop triangular communication involving day care managers in taking care of the role of children. This research uses participatory action research method with data collection based on in-depth interview, focus group discussion and participant observation at AmalInsani full day school in Yogyakarta. Triangular communication model involving parents, managers and children is expected to be an alternative model of character education of children, especially for working families in Yogyakarta. The result shows that the use of communication channels as a media liaison so that there is continuity of parenting with school managers.

Keywords: working family, triangular communication, full day school, character building

Topic: Communication

[ABS-107]

Capacity enhancement of art performance group for local culture longevity: case study of a cultural village in Banjarharjo, KulonProgo, Yogyakarta

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Abstract

The local governments' policy on the determination of cultural villages provides a great responsibility for selected villages in the effort to preserve local cultures. Jatilan performance art is one of the potentials of local culture. This community service activity aims to strengthen the governance of cultural villages, especially in the performing arts group Jatilan. The activity was conducted in the cultural village of Banjarharjo, KulonProgo, Yogyakarta. The method used is focus group discussions involving village apparatus, village culture managers, and villagers to form cultural arts groups of cultural villages. The formation of auxiliary arts groups is intended to make Jatilan art as a local culture able to develop and capable of performing artistic performances that have standard performing arts in terms of management of dance, music, and costume. The result of community service activity is the formation of performing arts Jatilan built in cultural village can be a model of performing arts group that has economic value for the welfare of artists of culture itself while maintaining the sustainability of the local culture longevity

Keywords: cultural village, art performing group, local culture, Jatilan, Banjarharjo village

Topic: Communication

[ABS-113]
CITY BRANDING COMMUNICATION IN BANDUNG AS CREATIVE CITY

Prayudi, Ninik Probosari, Kartika Ayu Ardhanariswari¹

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Abstract

Bandung joins UNESCO Creative Cities Network in December 2015 as a City of Design. Being creative city network is a challenge to optimize potentials creative economy. Creative city is the city creates the inspiringly atmosphere and support to increased regional economic development. As creative city, Bandung also has communication city branding to have different positioning from other cities. This study focuses at city branding communication on Bandung as Creative City. The methodology of the research used descriptive qualitative. The result of the research express three main components of communication city branding in Bandung as Creative city is primary communication, secondary communication and tertiary communication. Primary communication city branding through implementation of providing of infrastructure, of the city spatial, public area and public transportation. Secondary communication city branding through implementation of promotional programs at some media and creative activities. Tertiary communication with the application of WOM at media. This research is expected to give a stimulus for other cities to participate in improving economic development with city branding of creative city.

Keywords: Communication, City Branding, Creative City

Topic: Communication

[ABS-139]

An Investigation Into a Computer-aided Intimate Friendship Between Filipino Students and their Foreign Friends: Towards an Emerging Cross-cultural Communication

Edgar R. Eslit¹

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Abstract

Modern technology enriched our perspectives how people communicate and establish intimate online friendship across cultural boundaries. With the emergence of Computer-aided Communication (CAC), it opens new concepts towards understanding the meaning of relationship maintenance, interdependence, commitment and relationship barriers in a Cross-cultural communication situation. Others may find its use dynamic while others find it artificial. Because of this, issues and concerns relating to the parameters of its use and how it affects Cross-cultural communication are opening all kinds challenging ideas for researchers all over the globe to explore. Hence, the current study ventured into investigating the Computer-aided intimate relationship between Filipino students and their foreign friends: Towards an emerging Cross-cultural communication. Cultural Dimension, Relational Maintenance, and CAC theories served as primary theoretical backbones for this research. As this paper was qualitative in nature, methodologies used include in-depth interviews and focus group discussion (FGD) which was voluntarily participated in by Filipino college students and their intimate online foreign friends. Results showed that informants utilized practical relationship maintenance strategies, interdependence, commitment, and in breaking relationship barriers using the CAC. Further, informants convincingly explicated seven dyadic cross-cultural communication patterns which can be considered emerging. To wit: a) Openness in communication pattern; b) Willingness to commit online friends communication pattern, c) Benefiting from distance interaction communication pattern, d) Strong Interdependence communication pattern, e) Practical relationship maintenance strategies amidst relationship barriers communication pattern, f) Active participation of social networks communication pattern; and, g) Mutual support communication pattern. With these findings, grounded theories such as Relationship Resiliency, Personal Perspective and Computer aided Cross-cultural communication came to the fore.

Keywords: Computer-aided, Cross-cultural communication, Intimate online friendship, Culture, Language

Topic: Communication

[ABS-173]

Interpersonal Communication Model in the family within the children attitude growth in the city and regency of Bogor

Sukarelawati (¹), UndangSuryatna (2).

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Abstract

The teenager's society today tend to be concerning. It shows some teenagers are labile and not critical; they need to care, controlled and directed by their parents and all of those who are in the nearest social environment and also the government. There are 2.403 citizens infected teenagers. Bogor is the third place of the city with biggest HIV sufferers in the province of West Java. The communication between the children and the parents in reciprocal basis are the approach of the family communication, which from the two-way interpersonal aspects and small group, the power of that interaction model to cause-effect for the teenagers, in the Cognitive area, Affective (emotive) and Conative (behavioral). The research objective in the first year of generates the correlation formula between two-way interpersonal communication in the family and the group within the children's attitude growth in the city and regency of Bogor. This research was Correlational Descriptive designed in the first years of the research. The research data analysis is the freedom test between Chi-Square and Correlation. Local youths of Ciawi Village is 13 years old. Correlation test between X1, and Y in the Bogor City that N or 33 respondent of the research, the coefficient correlation value is 0,372 that means are small. For The X2 variable with Y, the coefficient correlation value is 0,414 that means is average. For Bogor District, that N or 45 respondent of the research, then the coefficient correlation value is 0,131 that means there is no correlation value. As for the variable X2 with Y, the coefficient correlation value is 0,479 that means is average. Judging from the two distinct areas, showed varied results.

Keywords: Two-way Interpersonal Communication, Small Group, Family, Attitude

Topic: Communication

[ABS-174]
**DESIGN-MODELS OF POLITICAL COMMUNICATION TO INCREASE
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG VOTERS IN BOGOR DISTRICT**

Ike Atikah Ratnamulyani¹ Beddy Iriawan Maksudi

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Abstract

This study aims to map the young voters in Bogor district, to know the communication patterns through social media conducted by young voters in obtaining political information about Legislative Election, and to design the models of political communication in order to increase the political participation. The type of this study is descriptive analysis which is directed to describe and analyze facts. The collecting data technique of this study is using : observation, survey, interview, questionnaire and FGD (Focus group discussion). The result shows that young voters, in order to gain access of the legislative elections information, are more likely use social media from the various applications that exist in their communication tools, such as smartphones and gadgets. They often use: Facebook, Twitter, Email, WhatsApp, BBM, Line, YouTube, Blogger, dan Instagram. As the results, it indicates that the applications are often used by the young voters are: WhatsApp 35%, Facebook 28.%, and Instagram 28%. Based on the facts, it can be use as the basis of researchers to create a model of political communication for the politicians. The conclusions of this study are: (1). The politicians in Bogor District do not maximized their campaign through social media yet. (2). The campaign message has not been packaged according to the characteristics of the voters. (3). From the aspect of voting knowledge, young voters have many accessed through their smartphone or internet. Whereas, the suggestions for politicians are: (1) The future of political campaigns needs to be maximized. (2). The political messages categorized by the voters characteristics, such as: simple, practical and easy to understand by them.

Keywords: design-models, political communication, Social Media, and young voters

Topic: Communication

Society (11)

Tuesday, September 12, 2017,
13.00 - 15.30

Executive Meeting
Room, Floor 2

Session Chair: Agustina Multi Purnomo

[ABS-89]

The Space of Potential Conflict and Urban Spatial Justice: The Case of Johar Baru Subdistrict, Central Jakarta

Agustina Multi Purnomo | Indonesia University

[ABS-93]

Base On Socio-Cultural Approach To Carry Out Conservation Policy In Indonesia

Rita Rahmawati | Djuanda University
Ginung Pratidina | Djuanda University
Euis Salbiah | Djuanda University

[ABS-94]

Interactive Peer Counseling Methods To Cope With Adolescent Stress Due To Parental Divorce

Haula Fauzianah | Diponegoro University
Dewi Shabrina | Diponegoro University
Islakhul Amal | Diponegoro University

[ABS-95]

Reinforcing The Role of University to Seize Sustainable Development Goals

Viani Puspita Sari | Padjajaran University
Mochamad Ali Mauludin | Padjajaran University

[ABS-96]

Financial Access Of Farmers Related To Membership Of Farmers Association

Eliana Wulandari | Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University
Tuti Karyani | Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University
Irfan Handriyadi | Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University

[ABS-97]

Gurindji Land Right Struggle (1966-1976)

Sarah Asharina | History Science, universitas Indonesia

[ABS-98]

VOTING RIGHT: GOVERNMENT POLICY ON ABORIGIN AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN AUSTRALIA

Nurul Bulan | Universitas Indonesia

Agus Setiawan | Universitas Indonesia

[ABS-110]

Reproductive Behavior of Female Garment Workers in Chittagong City of Bangladesh

Md. Akter Hossen | University of Chittagong, Bangladesh

[ABS-118]

SOCIAL CONTROL OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE SUB ETHNIC SUNDANESE

Zainal Arifin H. Masri | University of Indraprasta PGRI

JunitaYosephine Sinurat | University of Indraprasta PGRI

NandangOyon | University of Indraprasta PGRI

[ABS-141]

Organic Farming : Ecological Modernization Towards Global Environment Redemption

Hana Indriana | InstitutPertanian Bogor

[ABS-89]

The Space of Potential Conflict and Urban Spatial Justice: The Case of JoharBaru Subdistrict, Central Jakarta

Agustina Multi Purnomo¹

¹Postgraduate Program, Major Sociologi Universitas Indonesia

Abstract

The urban economic development that focuses on growth and privatization is marked by the growth of offices, trade and services in the city center leaving space for the poor in urban economic development space. The space of poverty produced by capitalist mechanisms and reproduced by the activities of the community groups within the space of poverty. The fact that JoharBaru sub district as a sub-district with the Potential Social Vulnerability Index and the Conflict Sensitivity Index located in the center of Jakarta's economic growth has demonstrated this phenomenon. Through qualitative methods with interviewing data collection techniques, observations, document studies and spatial representation in urban development planning, it was found that rioting is a representational practice of the dominance of spatial practice and practice representation at the macro level. Riot is a form of activity that builds conflict-prone spaces as well as reinforces its position as a space designed by the production of urban space as a space of poverty.

Keywords: JoharBaru, Lefebvre, production of space, social justice, urban poverty space

Topic: Society

[ABS-93]

**BASE ON SOCIO-CULTURAL APPROACH TO CARRY OUT CONSERVATION
POLICY IN INDONESIA**

Rita Rahmawati, GinungPratidina, EuisSalbiah
Djuanda University

Abstract

The forest resources destruction is one of the biggest problems faced by Indonesia. One reason is the lack of community involvement in forest conservation policies. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to design the policy of natural resources oriented on socio-cultural aspects of local communities. This idea becomes significant because of natural resources problem belong to human as well. Therefore, the research is identifying problems that related to the implementation of sustainable forest management policies and how these forest governance policies give a positive impact on the livelihoods of local communities. This research uses qualitative approach with phenomenology research method based on the aim to obtain a complete and realistic description of Policy Implementation. The location of this research is in BetungKerihun National Park and DanauSentarum. The data collection techniques are conducted through interviews, documentation, observation and FGD (Focus Group Discussion). Based on the research results, it can be inferred out some problems (barriers) in implementing sustainable forest management policies, such as: community claims over ownership of forest areas, spatial arrangement is not synchronized between the central and districts, lack of officers both the amount and capacity. To address these constraints, based on FGD results with the community and related stakeholders, it concluded that several factors should be noticed, such as: the involvement of local communities regarding conservation decision-making, which the local people are affected instead, the policy of the national park should be beneficial for the socio-economic life of local communities. The results also recommend that forest governance policies should synergize between environmental development (sustainable environment) and community sustainability. A sustainable society allows everyone to have a high quality of life (physically, mentally, and socially well-being). Therefore, state institutional intervention and technology introduction in forest resource management should be proper and applicable to local conditions. It means to adopt the local culture.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Socio-Economic Approach, National Park

Topic: Society

[ABS-94]

Interactive Peer Counseling Methods To Cope With Adolescent Stress Due To Parental Divorce

Haula Fauzianah, Dewi Shabrina, Islakhul Amal
Diponegoro University

Abstract

The family is the smallest social environment in giving the basic values of life in children. One of them in educating children to behave respect for parents. Parents are expected to channel or teach a positive attitude in their parenting patterns. In order for later child will be able to blend with the surrounding environment well. But on the other hand, families are often a source of conflict for some people. A harmonious family atmosphere often leads to conflict between the parents. One of the things that become a big fear for a child is parental divorce. When the divorce occurs, the child will become the main victim. Divorced parents should still think about how to help the child to overcome the suffering caused by the separation of his parents. In the year 2016 divorce rate in Semarang City increase from year to year. Public Relation of the Religious Courts (PA) Class 1-A Semarang M. Sukri said, based on data collected from the Religious Courts (PA) in the last year, the divorce rate reached 3,119 cases, "There is a slight increase from the previous year which is also above 3,000" He said. Based on these figures, 2,197 were divorced by a woman or wife to a husband and 922 were divorced by husband to wife. Based on these data, women or wives became the dominant subject of divorce. Parental divorce is considered to be one of the main causes of child's future failure. The child may lose the future orientation because of the loss of parental affection. In general, every child wants family unity. Conflict is a critical aspect of family functioning that is often more severe than the influence of family structures on child development. A third of children continue to show anger as unable to grow in whole families and are more likely to remember the conflicts and stress that surround the divorce ten years later, there is a concern that they cannot live better than their parents.

Keywords: interactive peer counseling, adolescent stress, parental divorce

Topic: Society

[ABS-95]

Reinforcing The Role of University to Seize Sustainable Development Goals

VianiPuspita Sari and Mochamad Ali Mauludin
Universitas Padjadjaran

Abstract

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been agreed by all United Nations member states to be carried on globally that has begun in 2015 and will continue up to 2030. Indonesia is one of the countries that has shown commitment to undertake all 17 goals to transform the world. Several actions have been taken and directed towards the success of seizing the seventeen goals of SDGs. These seventeen goals are including no poverty, no hunger, good health, quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, renewable energy, good jobs and economic growth, innovation and infrastructure, reduced inequalities, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption, climate action, life below water, life on land, peace and justice, and partnership for the goals. In order to succeed, everyone needs to take part, including academicians and experts, together with other stakeholders such as state and substrate actors, philanthropy, and business sectors, and also the media, both mass media and social media. In this regard, academicians play an important role in capacity building, surveillance and evaluation, and also in drafting either policy paper or policy brief as basis for policy formulation. Notwithstanding, their contributions can still be more intensified and improved. This paper will discuss further on reinforcing the role of university to seize sustainable development goals through analysis upon some aspects pertaining with Tri Darma Perguruan Tinggi (three devotions of university) comprising education and teaching, research and development, and community services. It will also elaborate some obstacles that need to resolve in accordance with the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

Keywords: SDGs, policy formulation, reinforcing, Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi, stakeholders

Topic: Society

[ABS-96]

Financial Access Of Farmers Related To Membership Of Farmers Association

ElianaWulandari, TutiKaryani, IrfanHandriyadi

Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University
Agricultural Food Crops and Horticulture Office of Cianjur Regency

Abstract

Farmers associations benefit for farmers since the associations share information not only on agricultural management but also on all kinds of finance in their regular meetings. Indonesian farmers can access finance from various finance sources such as from banks, micro finance institutions, farmers associations, traders, agricultural input kiosks, and loan from family and friends. The aim of this study was to analyze the financial access of farmers related to membership of a farmers association. Data were collected using survey method from one hundred mango farmers in the centre of mango production, i.e. West and East Java. The data were analyzed using independent t test to see the difference of access to finance between farmers who were member of a farmers association and those who were not. The results show that membership of a farmers association helps farmers in accessing finance from many finance sources. By being a member of a farmers association, farmers have a better access to commercial credit from bank, in-kind finance from farmers association and trader, and flexible payment of input from agricultural input kiosk. The findings of this study suggest the importance in motivating farmers to join to farmers association to have a higher opportunity in accessing finance from various finance sources.

Keywords: financial access, farmers association, mango

Topic: Society

[ABS-97]

Gurindji Land Right Struggle (1966-1976)

Sarah Asharina¹

¹History Science, universitas Indonesia

Abstract

This study focusing on the Gurindji Aboriginal Struggle in 1966 which is a land rights movement and an equal of Aboriginal wages in the Northern Territory region of Australia. This movement is one of the first movements of Aboriginal Land Rights in Australia. The success of the Gurindji peoples demands is inseparable from the cooperation between the white community that supports the Gurindji community to gained their rights with conveyed problems about indigenous land rights of Australian national and international public spaces. In addition, the Gurindji Struggle is one of the forming trigger Aboriginal Land Right Northern Territory 1976 policy, this policy have impacts of recognition of Aboriginal Land Right, involvement Aboriginal communities into economic activities in the Northern Territory, and Aboriginal land-based processing with the concept of an Aboriginal land ownership. This Journal researched using historical method.

Keywords: Struggle, Gurindji, Land Rights, Northern Territory, Australian policy, Aboriginal Land Right Northern Territory 1976, equal wages.

Topic: Society

[ABS-98]

VOTING RIGHT: GOVERNMENT POLICY ON ABORIGIN AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN AUSTRALIA

Nurul Bulan, co-author: AgusSetiawan
Universitas Indonesia

Abstract

Since the arrival of the British to Australia, there have been various forms of discrimination against Aboriginal people. This discrimination occurs in various aspects, such as social discrimination, politics, or economics. However, after the Australian federalization in 1901, the federal government began gradually implementing policies against Aboriginal people. One of the policies issued by the Government is giving federal voting rights to Aboriginal people in 1962. Nevertheless, based on existing statistics, it is known that the participation of Aboriginal people is still quite low in the election that held by the government until now. Therefore, the study attempts to examine the causes of the lack of participation of Aboriginal in voting rights in Australia. To help the analysis, this study covers various problems that arise from the beginning of the application of the right of vote until now. The various data that have been found often reveal that the problem that caused the low level of Aboriginal patronage is a socio-cultural complexity that can not be seen only by looking at the present context, but rather a combination of past and present phenomena. From the results of research using historical method, it is known that the factors of the past, namely discrimination in various aspects they received, the low level of education, cultural problems and geographical factors of Australia itself is the cause of low participation of Aboriginal people in granting the right to vote either at state level or federal government level.

Keywords: Aboriginal, Select, Commonwealth, Referendum 1967, Australian Constitution

Topic: Society

[ABS-110]

Reproductive Behavior of Female Garment Workers in Chittagong City of Bangladesh

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Abstract

The study objective is to determine the reproductive behavior of the female garment workers. This study was conducted through sample survey and FGD in Chittagong metropolitan city of Bangladesh. The sample size was 215 female garment workers, of them 149 were married. The mean age of the female garments workers is 24 years who got married on average at the age of 17 years and they have already 2.6 children. This garment workers want to have 4.49 children. Therefore it is lightly they are to have a large family. Husband education appears to have negative relationship with the expected number of children while there education positively related to adopt family planning. However knowledge of family planning is found higher with increase of age of garments workers. The higher income of the family is also positively related to higher knowledge of family planning. However present prevalence rate of contraceptive among the garments worker is 72%, which is higher than national rate of 62%.

Keywords: Reproductive Behavior, Garment Workers, Family Planning, Contraceptive

Topic: Society

[ABS-118]

SOCIAL CONTROL OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE SUB ETHNIC SUNDANESE

Zainal Arifin H. Masri, Junita Yosephine Sinurat, Nandang Oyon
University of Indraprasta PGRI

Abstract

Social control is a well-planned process or not, in which individuals are taught, persuaded, or forced to adapt to the habits and values of group life. Social control is the mechanism by which the people are to discipline dissident members. Social control is needed to maintain the customs, traditions and the existence and sustainability of indigenous peoples themselves. This research is a study of indigenous peoples. This study is restricted to the Sundanese sub-ethnic customs, the social controls undertaken by these indigenous peoples to maintain their serenity and wholeness, traditions and customs. The research method used in this research is qualitative descriptive research. The descriptive method is a problem-solving procedure that is investigated by describing or delineating an object of research at present and as it is. Descriptive method is a working step to describe an object, phenomenon or social reality in a writings that is narrative. Sampling of source data sources by purposive and snowball, ie sample data source selected with certain considerations (most know what we want), the number of initially a few then more and more. The number of samples is not based on statistical calculations, but is adjusted for maximum information. Data sources in qualitative research can be divided into three parts, namely: (1) informants; (2) documentation (3) photos. All data sources are used in this study. Technique of collecting data in research conducted through: (1) observation (observation); (2) in-depth interviews; (3) document analysis

Keywords: indigenous peoples, sub ethnic Sundanese, social control, qualitative descriptive

Topic: Society

[ABS-141]

**Organic Farming : Ecological Modernization Towards Global Environment
Redemption**

Hana Indriana, S.P, M.Si¹

Abstract

Organic farming in Indonesia continues to grow as a critique of the modernization of agriculture through the green revolution. The indication is the increase in size of the area of organic farming until 2014 for both certified and non-certified land (Ariesusanty et.al., 2015). In addition, the issuance of government policy that is Permentan Nomor 13 Tahun 2013 on Organic Farming System, strengthened the movement of organic farming in Indonesia. This paper is based on a study of relevant literature. The purpose of this paper is to provide an explanation that ecological modernization in organic farming become one of the efforts to save the global environment, not only from the technical side but also includes ideas and patterns of relationships by taking Indonesia as a case study. By placing the organic farming community as a modern community according to Inkeles (1974), which has the character of openness to new experience, the readiness for social change, and understanding of production, then borrowed Kaltoft (2001) ideas who stated that the movement of organic farming community is a good example related simple transition from modernity to reflexive modernity. Based on that, organic farming in Indonesia further described using Ecological modernization theory by Mol (2002) which have elaborated on the social mechanism, dynamic and processes through the social practices and institutional development at the nation level of take up environment interest and considerations that support the achievement of the goals of organic farming that is social, economic and ecology sustainability in global context. In some countries, organic agriculture already proved able to create sustainable livelihood security (Getz, 2008), and also to support sustainable rural development (Darnhofer, 2005; Pugliese, 2001).

Keywords: organic farming community, ecological modernization, global environment

Topic: Society

Management (8)

Tuesday, September 12, 2017,
14.40 - 17.00

Ballroom
Comer 1

Session Chair: June Mellawati

[ABS-62]

KNOWLEDGE SHARING BEHAVIOR: ANTECEDENTS AND ITS EFFECT ON POTENTIAL ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY

Ninik Probosari | Universitas Pembangunan Nasional
Yuni Siswanti | Universitas Pembangunan Nasional
Sandi Maftuh | UniversitasDjuanda

[ABS-99]

Cost Requirement Analysis on Arabica Coffee Agroindustry at Cooperative of Coffee Producers Margamulya

Tuti Karyani | Agricultural Faculty, Padjadjaran University
Endah Djuwendah | Agricultural Faculty, Padjadjaran University
Agriani Hermita Sadeli | Agricultural Faculty, Padjadjaran University
Sesilia Kirana | Agricultural Faculty, Padjadjaran University
Nur Syamsiyah | Agricultural Faculty, Padjadjaran University

[ABS-132]

Effects of the Work Life Balance, Job Satisfaction, Work Engagement, and Organizational Commitment of Academics in Bogor

Sri Harini | UniversitasDjuanda

[ABS-142]

The Performance Development based on Intellectual Capital On Creative Small Medium enterprise In Bogor

Sudarijat | UniversitasDjuanda
Apendi Arsyad | UniversitasDjuanda
Erni Yuningsih | UniversitasDjuanda

[ABS-147]

The Mosque Management Model in Developing Community Based Economics/Sharing Economy and Social Engagement

Didi Mulyadi | STIE PERTIWI
Sri Mulyani | STIE PERTIWI

[ABS-156]

**THE POTENTIAL HAZARDS OF HUMAN ACTIVITY AROUND THE
NUCLEAR PLANT SITE: CASE STUDY OF NUCLEAR PLANT SITE
AT PUSPIPTEK, SERPONG**

June Mellawati

Siti Alimah

|Assessment National Nuclear Energy Agency

[ABS-162]

**SELF-EFFICACY ON WORK AT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
IN BANDUNG, INDONESIA**

Senen Machmud

|Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Pasundan

[ABS-198]

**THE EFFECTS OF BRAND IMAGE AND PRODUCT QUALITY
FOR THE PURCHASING DECISIONS J'FAST PANCAKE DURIAN PRODUCT
(CASE STUDIES ON SUPERMARKETS IN BOGOR)**

Lucky Hikmat Maulana

|Djuanda University

[ABS-62]
**KNOWLEDGE SHARING BEHAVIOR: ANTECEDENTS AND ITS EFFECT
ON POTENTIAL ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine and analyze how the relationship between environmental factors, motivational factors, individual personality factor, absorptive capacity and formal mechanism in the framework of knowledge sharing behavior model. This research will be conducted in two stages. The first stage examines and analyzes the relevance of motivational factors (individual behavior, organizational commitment and social capital), environmental factors (leadership characteristics) to knowledge sharing behavior with individual personalities as moderating variables. The second phase, analyzing the effect of knowledge sharing on potential absorptive capacity. To achieve the objectives and research outcomes will be used Hierarchy Moderated Regression Analysis. Sample in this research is employees of Bank Syariah in Region DIY. This research activity has successfully returned as many as 59 questionnaires from three syariah banks in Yogyakarta. The result of the instrument test shows that all research variables show the required level of validity and reliability. The results of this study indicate that Characteristics of Leadership (which is an environmental factor) and Motivational Factors consisting of Organizational Commitment Variables and Social Capital partially have an influence on Knowledge sharing behavior (KS). Other results show that Individual Personality moderates the influence of Social Capital on Knowledge Sharing behavior and Knowledge Sharing behavior positively affect Potential Absorptive Capacity (PAC).

Keywords: motivational factors, environmental factors, knowledge sharing behavior, leadership characteristics, social capital, organizational commitment, individual personality, potential absorptive capacity

Topic: Management

[ABS-99]

**COST REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS ON ARABICA COFFEE AGROINDUSTRY
AT COOPERATIVE OF COFFEE PRODUCERS MARGAMULYA**

*Tuti Karyani¹, Endah Djuwendah, Agriani Hermita Sadeli, Sesilia Kirana, Nur
Syamsiyah*

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Abstract

Coffee is one of potential commodity that produced in Bandung Regency. One of coffee producers in this area is Cooperative of Coffee Producers Margamulya (CCPM) which was established since 2014. The purpose of this research are a) exploring the business linkage between coffee farmers and cooperatives b) Analyze farming costs at coffee farmer level and Cooperation operating costs on agro-industry process at Coffee Cooperative level. The research method used case study and analyzed use cost requirement analysis with Porter Model approach. The results represent that the CCPM, which consists of 140 farmers, focus its business process on processing and marketing sub-systems, while, the farmers focusing its business on farm sub-systems. Processed cherries in the form of green beans and roasted bean has been exported, wit constituted 80 percent and 20 percent respectively, whilst grounded been sold to other market destinations, such as e-commerce and cafes around Bandung. Based on Porter Cost Analysis, production cost on coffee plant maintenance at farmer level is Rp 3,848 per tree per year. The largest cost proportion is farmer operation cost, which used for fertilization cost, plant maintenance, pest eradication, and plant depreciation, with 41,5% . In Cooperatives level, the cost of production per year is Rp. 4,236,175,207 and the largest cost proportion is purchasing cost on cherry and grain (horn skin) raw materials (accounted for 89%). Capital resource from outside both for farmers and cooperatives are necessary in order to maintain coffee business sustainability. Moreover, member pays in a minimal amount until now because of the low farmers awareness to pay membership fees.

Keywords: Cost, Agroindustry, Cooperative

Topic: Management

[ABS-132]
**EFFECTS OF THE WORK LIFE BALANCE, JOB SATISFACTION, WORK
ENGAGEMENT, AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT OF ACADEMICS
IN BOGOR**

*Sri Harini*¹

¹Department of Management Universitas Djuanda

Abstract

The objective of the study is to investigate the effect of the work life balance, job satisfaction, work engagement and organizational commitment of academics in Bogor. Using a survey questionnaire comprising instrument about work life balance, job satisfaction, work engagement, and organizational commitment, 91 usable responses were received. Analysis of mean scores, standard deviations, correlations, multiple regressions, and significant test were performed to achieve the objectives. The study revealed that a significant positive influence of a work life balance, job satisfaction, work engagement, and organizational commitment.

Keywords: work life balance; job satisfaction; work engagement; organizational commitment.

Topic: Management

[ABS-142]

THE PERFORMANCE DEVELOPMENT BASED ON INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL ON CREATIVE SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISE IN BOGOR

Sudarijat¹, Apendi Arsyad, Erni Yuningsih

¹Universitas Djuanda

Abstract

In economic development in Indonesia, SMEs hold a very important role. SMEs in Indonesia work of various sectors, especially creative economy sector. One of Indonesias economic development is driven by the development of creative economy. In the 2009-2025, Indonesias Creative Economy Development Plan (EKRAF) stated that the increasing number of new inventions in Indonesia in the field of information and communication technology and economic globalization have encouraged the creation of a cheaper and more efficient work pattern, distribution plan, and production pattern, . Creative SMEs need competent human resources (HR) support. Intellectual capital is an important factor in the development of human resources, because it includes human capital, structural capital and customer capital. The purposes of this research are to describe profiles, potentials, problems and constraints on creative SMEs in Bogor as well as to know the contribution of intellectual capital factor, human capital, structural capital and customer capital) and product diversification to creative SME performance. The population in this research are SME entrepreneurs who are engaged in the creative economy sector in Bogor. Data analysis used multiple regression analysis and multiple correlations. The results showed that intellectual capitals variable consist of human capital, structural capital and customers capital. Product differentiation variables give influence on performance of Creative SME in Bogor.

Keywords: intellectual capital, product differentiation and performance of SMEs, creative economy

Topic: Management

[ABS-147]

**THE MOSQUE MANAGEMENT MODEL IN DEVELOPING COMMUNITY
BASED ECONOMICS/SHARING ECONOMY AND SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT**

Didi Mulyadi, Sri Mulyani
STIE PERTIWI

Abstract

This research is to find how the management model of the mosque is able to develop community based economics in Al Mujahidien Mosque, Bekasi Timur Regency. This management model is aimed at engaging all potentials within the neighborhood bridged by the mosque management. The business to business model is naturally done among people living in the complex with the different needs and expertise. At the initial development, the model has helped people with different background and needs support each other through the mosque. After having any transaction, the parties doing the business has to contribute 10% of the profit for the development of the mosque. The research uses the qualitative research model. The data collection was carried out through observations, interviews and documentations. The findings have shown that 79% of 70 mosque worshipers think that the program is good, but there are only 26% have developed business among the mosque worshipers while the other 74% are still waiting and while 83% think that they can contribute better to the mosque development while doing the business. Finally, the research has found that strengthening economics development can also be done through social and community engagement. It has also proved that social engagement can create better relationship among neighbors. The helping hands from neighbors to those with expertise or those with economics difficulties are not only helping economically but also creating better understanding and avoiding conflicts among them. The economics development of each neighbors shall finally also create dynamic relationship and life.

Keywords: community, sharing economy, management, social engagement, mosque

Topic: Management

[ABS-156]

**THE POTENTIAL HAZARDS OF HUMAN ACTIVITY AROUND THE
NUCLEAR PLANT SITE: CASE STUDY OF NUCLEAR PLANT SITE
AT PUSPIPTEK, SERPONG**

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Abstract

Studies on human activities for stationary source groups such as the activities of chemical industry, oil refineries, gas depot station and fuel causing external hazards around the nuclear reactor sites has been done. This is related to BATANs plan to develop a nuclear facility in Puspipstek, Serpong. The objective of the research is to know the presence or absence of chemical industry, oil refineries, and fuel and gas depot station activities around the nuclear reactor site. This is important as the activity is a stationary source that can trigger external hazards to the nuclear plant and may cause radioactive release to the surrounding environment. The research methodology includes primary and secondary data collection, especially the activities of fuel and gas depot stations, oil refineries, and chemical industries around nuclear reactor sites, then identifying and mapping those sources, then screening using SDV (Screening Distance Value). The study was conducted in December 2015 - December 2016. The results showed that there are no oil refinery and hazardous chemical industries in the research location, but there are 2 gas depot stations within 3.0 to 4.14 km, and 10 fuel depot stations were 1.94-6.21 km from the nuclear reactor site. The results of screening and mapping indicate that the nuclear site is within the SDV of gas depot station and fuel station so that it is followed by a detailed evaluation of potential hazards. The evaluation of the potential hazards using ALOHA software simulations shows that there are no explosions and fires hazards that threaten nuclear reactors so that they are in safe categories. This data complies with the IAEA and BAPETEN requirements.

Keywords: hazards, human activity, nuclear plant

Topic: Management

[ABS-162]
**SELF-EFFICACY ON WORK AT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
IN BANDUNG, INDONESIA**

Senen Machmud¹

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of self-efficacy towards work perception and job satisfaction. The population of this study is the employees of government agencies in Bandung, Indonesia. The total samples are 117 employees with purposive sampling technique. This study uses Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) for analyzing the data. The results showed that self-efficacy significantly influences the work perception and job satisfaction. Moreover, it is found that work perception has a significant effect on job satisfaction. It shows that the level of self-efficacy can increase the work perception and job satisfaction. It indicates that the high level of self-efficacy will be a positive influence on the behavior of employees in conducting their duties so that it can increase their job satisfaction.

Keywords: self-efficacy, work perception, job satisfaction.

Topic: Management

[ABS-198]
**THE EFFECTS OF BRAND IMAGE AND PRODUCT QUALITY
FOR THE PURCHASING DECISIONS J'FAST PANCAKE DURIAN PRODUCT
(CASE STUDIES ON SUPERMARKETS IN BOGOR)**

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This research aim to identify influences of the brand image and product quality of the purchasing decisions J'Fast Pancake Durian product. The sample used in this research was 100 respondents chosen with non probability sampling and questionnaire used as a method to collected the data. The result in this research show that brand image and quality product are together effects positively and significantly influencing to the purchasing decisions J'Fast Pancake Durian. Brand image is positively and significantly influencing to the purchasing decisions J'Fast Pancake Durian. Quality product is positively and significantly influencing to the purchasing decisions J'Fast Pancake Durian. Brang image and quality product could explain the changes in the purchasing decisions for 57,3% and the balance of 42,7% is explained by other variables which did not included in this research. Brand image is the most influential variabel in the purchasing decisions J'Fast Pancake Durian Product.

Keywords : Brand Image, Quality Product, Purchasing Decisions

Education (8) Society (1)

Tuesday, September 12, 2017,
14.40 - 17.00

Ballroom
Comer 2

Session Chair: Radif Khotamir Rusli

[ABS-101]

The Development of Discipline Character For Young Learners Through Project Based Learning

Dianti Yunia Sari | Universitas Islam Nusantara
Jeffry Novrizar | Universitas Islam Nusantara

[ABS-103]

The Implementation of Vocational Curriculum based on Character Education to improve the Quality of Human Resources and Students Character of SMK Amaliah Ciawi Bogor East Java Indonesia

Zahra Khusnul Lathifah | Djuanda University
Novi Maryani | Djuanda University

[ABS-112]

The Model of Project Citizen as The Development Effort towards Critical Thinking for Learners

Odang Suparman, Eka Jayadiputra | Universitas Islam Nusantara

[ABS-117]

The Concept of income-generating in Pondok Pesantren toward enhancing teachers income

Radif Khotamir Rusli | Djuanda University
Siti Pupu Fauziah | Djuanda University

[ABS-121]

The Stimulated Recall for Language Learning Class

Mega Febriani Sya | Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-126]

Peers Instructional Interactions in Inclusive Classrooms: Slow Learner Students and Typical Students

Rasmitadila | Universitas Djuanda
Zulela | Universitas Negeri Jakarta
Endry Boeriswati | Universitas Negeri Jakarta

[ABS-127]

The Implementation of Kirkpatrick Model Program Evaluation in Biology Course
Helmi | Djuanda University

[ABS-137]

The Effectiveness of Context and Creativity Based Learning Models as an Effort in Improving Scientific Literacy at Elementary School
Sistiana Windyariani | Muhammadiyah University

[ABS-91]

Public Education on Consumer Rights: The Role of the United States Ministry of Agriculture in Securing Federal Pure Food and Drug Act 1887-1906
Hanan Zhafirah | Indonesia University
Agus Setiawan | Indonesia University

[ABS-101]

The Development of Discipline Character For Young Learners Through Project Based Learning

Dianti Yunia Sari, Jeffry Novrizar

Universitas Islam Nusantara

Abstract

The study is grounded by the importance of discipline character for young learners. The reinforcement of discipline character for young learners should be given through meaningful experience and support from adult. Young learners of group A at Kindergarten school of Langgeng Garjita is still low for discipline level. To improve young learners discipline character, it would be conducted the learning process through model of Project Based Learning (PBL). The objective of study is to acquire the result of Project Based Learning implementation in facilitating discipline character for young learners. Moreover, this study will use the method of collaborative classroom action research. Technique of data collection is observation and documentation. The result of preface study showed that discipline behavior is still low. It refers to the aspect of young learners discipline character as like coming on time, doing assignment on time, using the things functionally, taking and giving back the things, obeying the agreed rules, being aware to wait the turn and being aware for the effect of not discipline. Project Based Learning (PBL) is one of learning model that used in habituation to improve young learners discipline. The alteration of discipline behavior for young learners at Kindergarten school A after conducted the learning through Project Based Learning gives the result of development with performance of an optimal Project Based Learning (PBL) stages.

Keywords: Project Based Learning, Young Learners, Discipline Character

Topic: Education

[ABS-103]

The Implementation of Vocational Curriculum based on Character Education to improve the Quality of Human Resources and Students Character of SMK Amaliah Ciawi Bogor East Java Indonesia

Zahra Khusnul Lathifah¹, Novi Maryani

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Abstract

The low quality of vocational schools graduates has resulted in the productivity of skilled labor in the industrialized world. Vocational education institutions in the learning process should be able to make the appropriate learning approach in accordance with the hope of the industrial world as the target of the process and learning outcomes of vocational high schools that have their own character and nuances. Vocational High School Amaliah Ciawi Bogor is expected to play a role in printing skilled and competent in their field in order to be in harmony with the needs of the industrial world, especially because it was located in the tourist area. Therefore, the improvement of human resources should be a top priority in order to improve the quality of its graduates. The study aims to obtain an overview of the implementation of vocational curriculum based on character education applied in SMK Amaliah. The research method used is descriptive analytic method with qualitative naturalistic approach by describing, analyzing and discussing the data directly from observations and interviews with related parties equipped with some supporting documents and data. The results showed that the implementation of vocational curriculum based on character education in SMK Amaliah has not been able to run maximally because of the lack of awareness of learners about the importance of character education as their provision to be the most-wanted labor in the working world. In the future, more efforts and strategies are needed from both the principal and teachers through exemplary, consolidating a stronger vision and mission as well as a more religious school culture.

Keywords: Vocational Education, Curriculum, Character Education, Human Resources

Topic: Education

[ABS-112]

The Model of Project Citizen as The Development Effort towards Critical Thinking for Learners

Odang Suparman, Eka Jayadiputra

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Abstract

The Objective of National Education according to UU number 22 in year 2003 asserted that personality aspect of citizen that need to be developed is become human being who is qualified in order capable and proactive to answer the global challenge. To realize the variety of objectives

above, one of the ways that could be taking on is through learning, because the learning is one of

an important component in developing quality of human power source in Indonesia. Another objective of learning is to knowing, understanding, doing something, being alive in togetherness and self actualization. Model of Project Citizen applies the theory of constructivism learning where the learners establish their knowledge through interaction that related to the object, phenomenon, experience, and environment so that it stimulates critical thinking for learners to observe, ask, and analyze the problem that happened in surroundings and give the solutions. Therefore, it will influence toward the reinforcement of critical thinking skill for learners. In addition, Model of Project Citizen also applies the concept of group work or cooperative learning

because this model goes on the opening to closing of learning, the learners always work in group each other, share thoughts or ideas each other, give opinions, and appreciate each other so that it created the classroom as laboratory of democracy. This learning model also trains the learners to be active involved in problem solving activity. This model is not only for cognitive aspect which is required for learners but it is also for affective and psychomotor aspect that could be acquired through the survey activity by looking and criticizing a lot of problems. Nevertheless, it will create smart and good citizen, which has the height critical power, capable to participate actively, and responsible in social life for the nation and country.

Keywords: Project Citizen, Critical Thinking

Topic: Education

[ABS-117]

The Concept of income-generating in Pondok Pesantren toward enhancing teachers income

Radif Khotamir Rusli¹, Siti Pupu Fauziah

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Abstract

Income generating activities have been acquainted among Pondok Pesantren as the most famous Islamic institutions in Indonesia. Various factors that brought to insufficient of funding caused Pondok Pesantren to seek for additional income as to support the operation expenses. Financial sustainability issues made up the significant impact towards Pondok Pesantren. Through the different instruments adopted by Pondok Pesantren, perhaps the role of leader i.e. Kyai as the role model and the Director as well as the principal of Pondok Pesantren is the only who in charge of income-generating at Pondok Pesantren. This research employed qualitative method by conducting interviews as a medium to provide insights to researcher. Then, the interviews data are described as the result of research. The results pointed out that the main income generating activities originated from the research and consultancy whilst commercialization contributed the most significant income towards Pondok Pesantren. As a conclusion, the income which generated by the teachers is at upmost important to the development and sustainability of a Pondok Pesantren. Perhaps this research is significant to those who are concerning on the issues of income generating activities arisen among the teachers of Pondok Pesantren. Through the results gained, certain parties may get known to the root of problems and then, solve it. It will eventually help the Pondok Pesantren to get a better way in order to attain the optimal results in income generating.

Keywords: income generating activities, Pondok Pesantren, teachers

Topic: Education

[ABS-121]

The Stimulated Recall for Language Learning Class

Mega Febriani Sya¹

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Abstract

We need to be clear why we are learning the language. If speaking the language is the main goal, we need to get some help on pronouncing the language early in your study of the language. If reading is the main goal, do a lot of regular deliberate learning of vocabulary and a lot of reading. The two most important conditions supporting learning are spaced repetition and the quality of attention given to items. Quality is increased by recalling what you have met, making varied recalls, analyzing and elaborating on language items, and giving deliberate attention. Learning a language involves a lot of work and even the most talented language learners work hard at a learning a language, so be prepared to work hard, work regularly and the motivation high by noting your successes in using. The two most important conditions supporting learning are spaced repetition and the quality of attention given to items. Quality is increased by recalling what we have met, making varied recalls, analyzing and elaborating on language items, and giving deliberate attention. Learning a language involves a lot of work and even the most talented language learners work hard at a learning a language, so be prepared to work hard, work regularly and keep your motivation high by noting your successes in using the language and in increasing your language knowledge.

Keywords: Language learning, speaking, vocabulary, stimulated recall

Topic: Education

[ABS-126]

Peers Instructional Interactions in Inclusive Classrooms: Slow Learner Students and Typical Students

Rasmitadila¹, Zulela, Endry Boeriswati

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was to determine the type and function of peers instructional interaction between slow learner students and typical students and the initial intervention function performed by the English teacher and special assistant teacher to both types of students in an English lesson in an inclusive classroom. Findings from this study indicate that the type of academic interaction is more common than the non-academic interaction, namely the interaction that helps slow learner students in overcoming difficulties especially in understanding the purpose of the task besides asking for explanation of the contents of the subject matter to the typical students. The conclusion of the peers instructional interaction function is to improve academic skills, social interaction, and strengthen friendship. The initial intervention function that teachers provide to students is to increase the quantity of peers instructional interactions, in order to complete academic and social tasks and make relationships more meaningful.

Keywords: Peers instructional interaction, Slow learner student, Typical student, Inclusive classroom

Topic: Education

[ABS-127]

The Implementation of Kirkpatrick Model Program Evaluation in Biology Course

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Abstract

A descriptive qualitative study about program evaluation was carried out to get an overview of the learning evolution on biology education majors in one teachers college in Bogor through the implementation of the Kirkpatrick Model Evaluation. This evaluation model has four sequential levels that are interrelated. The four levels are evaluation reaction, learning, behavior, and result. The data in this study were collected by questionnaire and performed reliability testing with Crombachs Alpha. A number of sixth semester students (n=51) from two classes in Evolution course was involved as research subjects. Data for student learning evaluation were obtained by using performance appraisal rubric. The results show that the Kirkpatrick Model Evaluation in the Evolution is very effective. Based on the data obtained, the student from both classes give positive response with different percentage, the average of the prospective teachers varied for value acquisition and academic value (based on the documentation).

Keywords: Evolution, Program Evaluation, Kirkpatrick Model

Topic: Education

[ABS-137]

The Effectiveness of Context and Creativity Based Learning Models as an Effort in Improving Scientific Literacy at Elementary School

Sistiana Windyariani¹

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Abstract

Future challenges for Indonesian citizens are, Globalization of the World Trade Organization (WTO), ASEAN Community, APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) are also related to science literacy competitions in PISA (Program for International Student Assessment) that obtained by Indonesian students which are less satisfactory. This was a research and development study to develop context and creativity based learning models in improving scientific literacy for 5th grade elementary school students. The instrument was validated by experts. The instrument used in this study was a scientific literacy test. Interviews and observations were analyzed by descriptive quantitative tests. This study used SPSS 20 to calculate the data. Based on the analysis, The Mann Whitney score was Asymp.Sig. (2. tailed) 0,23 meanwhile the probability value was 0.05. The null hypothesis was rejected because t-observed was higher than 0,05. It Implied that context and creativity based learning models was effective to improve scientific literacy.

Keywords: Context and creativity based learning, Scientific Literacy

Topic: Education

[ABS-91]

Public Education on Consumer Rights: The Role of the Ministry of Agriculture in Securing Federal Food and Act 1887-1906

Author HananZhafirah and Co-Author AgusSetiawan

History Study Program, Faculty of Humanities
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Abstract

The industrialization and business expansion that run with free market system in United States during the Progressive Era, gives an opportunity to food manufacturers to commit fraud. The absence of food regulations and standardization gives a chance to food manufacturers in the United States to manufacture and sell adulterated food. This study analyzes the government's efforts in establishing the first trade regulations of food products in the United States in the early 20th century. This study analyzed the role of the Ministry of Agriculture in building public awareness to fight for federal food purity laws in the United States in the period 1887-1906. The results of this study indicate that the Head of Chemistry Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture is an agency in the pure food movement that fights for food business regulations in the United States. Using historical methods and the framing theory of Benford and Snow, this research investigate the role of the Ministry of Agriculture, especially Harvey Wiley as a Head of Chemistry Bureau, in shaping framing to influence people to join the pure food movement and deliver pressure to the Congress to ratify the first Pure Food and Drug Act in United States.

Keywords: U.S. Consumer Protection, Food Regulation

Topic: Society

Economic (3)/Banking (3)/ Business and Business Sharia (2)

Tuesday, September 12, 2017,
14.40 - 17.0

Executive Meeting
Room, Floor 5

Session Chair: Irwan Chailis

[ABS-133]

Partnership Between Islamic Bank And Islamic Company Through On-Line Trade In Bogor Municipality

Furqonul Haq | Universitas Djuanda
Sahlan Hasbi | Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-135]

Supervision Model Of Micro Sharia Financial Institution (Msfi) In Bogor

Rully Trihantana | Universitas Djuanda
Anas Alhifni | Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-136]

Customers Understanding Of Tijara Contract In Sharia Micro Financial Institution (Smfi) In Bogor Regency And Muncipality

T. Rifqy Thantawi | Universitas Djuanda
Andri Brawijaya | Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-154]

The Role of the Mosque for Economic Development in the city of Bogor

Tuti Kurnia | Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-171]

Moderation Of Superior And Subordinate Subordinates On Budget Participation On Budget Government In Efforts To Increase Managerial Performance (Study On Skpd Kota Bogor)

Farizka Susandra | Universitas Djuanda
Masnur Mukmin | Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-172]

The Passenger Satisfaction Based On Minimum Service Standards Of electric Rail Commuter Train Line Station In Bogor

Endang Silaningsih | Universitas Djuanda
Samsuri | Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-199]

The Effect of Macro Economic Variabels in Financial Index on Indonesian Stock Exchange

Irwan Chailis | Universitas Djuanda

Fikri Irawan | Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-133]
**PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN ISLAMIC BANK AND ISLAMIC COMPANY
THROUGH
ON-LINE TRADE IN BOGOR MUNICIPALITY**

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Abstract

Trade may be done either by an individual or a company. Currently, many commercial activities are accomplished through on-line trading system. Islamic company has no exception; it also takes part in on-line trade. In case Islamic companies involve in on-line trading, they will cooperate with sharia banking. If that happens, both parties would yield profit income. This research, in the long term, aims to improve public economy condition, especially Islamic companies. The first step out-put is a map of bussines condition and recommendation of improvement mechanism. The second step is evaluation of bussines management of Islamic companies. The last step is building a repair action or recommendations for Islamic companies to improve their bussines. This is a first phase preliminary research to analyse partnership between Islamic company and sharia banks in respect of income generation of on-line trading. This research is dones through qualitative-based descriptive approach. Data is collected through interview towards every Islamic company in Bogor. The result shows a difference in income before and after partnership between Islamic companies and sharia banks.

Keywords: partnership, islamic companies, sharia banks,income, on-line trading

Topic: Banking

[ABS-135]
**SUPERVISION MODEL OF MICRO SHARIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTION
(MSFI) IN
BOGOR**

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Abstract

In the past few years, public's demand on sharia-based transaction have been increased. On the other side, micro sharia-based finance seems developed progressively to meet the demand. However, there are some problems which have not managed appropriately, one of those is MSFI's policy and planning which is an important factor in managing a prudent financial institution. On the other hand, MSFI supervision which runs by the government, in this case National Finance Authority (NFA/OtoritasJasaKeuangan), tends to adopt banks supervision system. Meanwhile, most of the MSFI is non-banks financial industry (NFI) which has simpler system. The research is done in Bogor, started on April to November 2017. The method used in this research is qualitative descriptive method. The data analysis uses Milles and Hubberman analysis technique. The result shows that most of the MSFI management board prefers to choose supervision method published by the Ministry of Cooperation and Small and Micro Enterprise rather the one of NFA. The boards also tend to see that the supervision is better run by an institution that issues MSFI's establishment permit. This research implies to propose two MSFI's supervision models : MSFI's supervision model by the Ministry of Cooperation and Small and Micro Enterprise and MSFI's supervision model by NFS/OJK.

Keywords: Supervision, MSFI

Topic: Banking

[ABS-136]

CUSTOMERS UNDERSTANDING OF TIJARA CONTRACT IN SHARIA MICRO FINANCIAL INSTITUTION (SMFI) IN BOGOR REGENCY AND MUNICIPALITY

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Abstract

The development of above sharia banking rules has a big effect on Sharia Micro Financial Institution. Consequently, that condition implies positive condition of sharia cooperation and BaitulMaalWaTamwil which the number is great as well as its role has been known widely in most every province which has many population. Customers?as well public?s understanding and perception of sharia contract in MSFI are affected by many factors which generally can be categorized : (1) demographic variable, (2) economic variable, and (3) social variable. Variables mentioned previously analyzed by deep approach on bank substance and sharia banking, MSFI, perception theory, and sharia contract theory. This research is a quantitative descriptive research. Data is collected through interview and questionnaire method. The collected data is analyzed by double-regression method. The result shows that most of the customers have a good understanding of sharia contracts in MSFI.

Keywords: customers, tijara contract and MSFI

Topic: Banking

[ABS-154]

The Role of the Mosque for Economic Development in the city of Bogor

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Abstract

This study aims to look at the extent to which the role in the economy conducted by the mosque in the city of Bogor and see the potential of the economic development mosque-based. The research method used descriptive method with quantitative approach. The total sample of 50 mosques in Bogor with data analysis techniques using discriminant analysis. Based on the research results of the mosque in the city of Bogor divided into three groups: the mosque which has been instrumental in the economy well, less and do not have the economic role. Potential development of the economic role of the mosque is quite high if using a strategy in accordance with the conditions of each group of the mosque.

Keywords: Mosque, Strategy, Economics development

Topic: Business and Business Sharia

[ABS-171]

MODERATION OF SUPERIOR AND SUBORDINATE SUBORDINATES ON BUDGET PARTICIPATION ON BUDGET GOVERNMENT IN EFFORTS TO INCREASE MANAGERIAL PERFORMANCE (STUDY ON SKPD KOTA BOGOR)

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Abstract

This study resisted the proximity factor between superior and subordinate as a moderating variable which is expected to reduce slack in local government budget and improve managerial performance. The proximity developed between superior and subordinate varies within the same agency. The high proximity between superior and subordinate according to Leader Member Exchange Theory can improve performance because the relationship is formed from high trust, respect, and responsibility. The low proximity between superior and subordinate is full of the opposite of high proximity. Data used in this research is primary data. Data collection using questionnaires and in-depth interviews with the parties relating to this research for analysis. Respondents in this study are the heads of departments in SKPD located in the City of Bogor. The sample in this research is 71 respondents. Budgetary participation, budgetary slack, managerial performance, and superior and subordinate proximity in analysis using SEM PLS with WARP-PLS 6.0 software. The results of this study show the performance and budget. Budgetary slack may be able to mediate the relationship with the budget with a 0.05 significance. In addition, there are interesting findings that high-ranking subordinate relationships can increase budget participation and reduce budget arylslack, while low-level subordinate relationships can lower the level of budget participation and increase the budgetary slack. In accordance statistics that the Leader Member Exchange Theory can be moderated to improve managerial performance.

Keywords: Budget Participation, Budget Dispute, Managerial Performance, and Superior Proximity and Subordinate

Topic: Economics

[ABS-172]

THE PASSENGER SATISFACTION BASED ON MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS OF ELECTRIC RAIL COMMUTER TRAIN LINE STATION IN BOGOR

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a minimum service standard on passenger satisfaction and performance evaluation Commuter Jabodetabek through SPM. Questioner distributed to 200 respondents. The data analysis used is multiple regressions Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) and Importance of Performance Analysis (IPA). Data collection techniques using questionnaires and tested using validity and reliability tests showed that the 24-point declaration to the passengers declared valid and reliable. The results of this study simultaneously and partially minimum service standard for both SPM and SPM station trip effect on passenger satisfaction. The results of the analysis of Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) obtained a value of 0.70 which includes categories satisfied (satisfied). In order Index continued satisfaction can be improved then it should be repaired. Based on the analysis Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) is obtained there are seven attributes that should be prioritized for repair is to SPM station includes limited information center visually, the limited information center in the audio, limited health facilities, the limited provision of facility safety and security, while for SPM travel covers limited passenger capacity, limited form of visual and audio information, improve, and limited rail travel disruption information either orally through audio or visual special marking for each train car.

Keywords: Passenger Satisfaction, Station SPM and SPM in Travel

Topic: Economics

[ABS-199]

The Effect of Macro Economic Variables In Financial Index on Indonesian Stock Exchange

Irwan Chailis and Fikri Irawan

Universitas Djuanda

Abstract

This study aims to investigate the effects of macro-economic on the financial index in Indonesian stock exchange with variables consisting of exchange rate (US \$), interest rate (BI rate), inflation and money supply (M2) partially. Financial sector index is an indicator of the whole movement of stock prices in the financial industry which is listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The movement of stock prices of the financial index used is the financial sector stock price of index monthly, starting from January 2010 until December 2014 with the total of 60 data.

Quantitative data processing on the operational variables to test the hypothesis, then done several stages of test data to avoid errors, such as such as the classic mistake, model error, etc. The exchange rate (US \$) and money supply (M2) are partially significant and negatively affect the financial index, while the BI rate significantly and positively affects the financial index. The inflation affects the positive but not significant. According to the results of this study, if the investor expects capital gains derived from financial firms with the financial index as a benchmark, the investor should then look at the macro-economic conditions beforehand. Due to macro-economic conditions, especially the exchange rate (US \$), inflation, interest rate (BI rate), and money supply (M2) in accordance with things that have been observed in this study, the investor can find out the right time to buy or sell his stock.

Keywords: Macro Economic Variables, Financial Index, Indonesian Stock Exchange

Topic: Economics

Law (5)

Tuesday, September 12, 2017,
14.40 - 17.0

Meeting Room 5
Mezzanine Floor

Session Chair: Inayatulloh Abd. Hasyim

[ABS-69]

United States Foreign Policy Towards Vietnamese Refugees At Galang Island 1977-1981

Dhea Maharani | University of Indonesia
Yuda Benharry Tangkilisan | University of Indonesia

[ABS-90]

The Problematics Of Political Dynasties In Elections Of Regional Head

Rozi Beni | Universitas Indonesia
Prof. Dr. Satya Arinanto | Universitas Indonesia

[ABS-100]

Artificial Insemination And Its Legal Effect: An Islamic Law View

Inayatulloh Abd. Hasyim | Djuanda University

[ABS-115]

Concept of Land Bank Institutional Development for Land Supply for Low-Income Housing Development (MBR)

Martin Roestamy | Djuanda University

[ABS-116]

Legal Assurance of Material Security in the Property Right of Housing Units above the Right to Build

Abraham Yazdi Martin | Djuanda University

[ABS-124]

A Perspective of health service for the prisoners in the jurisdiction of Bogor city

Hj. Endeh Suhartini | Djuanda University

[ABS-125]

Corruption, Gratification And Sexual Gratification In The Law Of The Eradication Of Criminal Acts Of Corruption

Junaidi | Djuanda University

[ABS-129]

**THE MODEL OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES FROM ADVOCATES AS A
JUSTICE ACCESS FOR POOR COMMUNITY**

Dadang Suprijatna

| Djuanda University

[ABS-69]

**UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS VIETNAMESE REFUGEES
AT GALANG ISLAND 1977-1981**

Dhea Maharani¹ dan Yuda Benharry Tangkilisan

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Abstract

This article dealt with the US efforts to solve the issue of Vietnamese refugees at the camp of Galang Island, Indonesia. The efforts had something to do with the US involvement in the Indochina War II or the Vietnam War and the international pressures. Those were conducted by making a new regulation to handle and to resettle the refugees. The President Jimmy Carter unleashed the Refugee Act of 1980 that distinguishes them with the ordinary immigrants. The action had a close connection with the US foreign policy, especially in Southeast Asia region.

Keywords: Galang Island, US involvement, President Carter, Refugee Act of 1980, Vietnamese Refugee

Topic: Law

[ABS-90]

THE PROBLEMATICS OF POLITICAL DYNASTIES IN ELECTIONS OF REGIONAL HEAD

Rozi Beni¹, Prof. Dr. Satya Arinanto, SH, MH

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Abstract

Since it was first implemented by a direct electoral mechanism by the people, based on Law Number 32 Year 2004, on June 1, 2005 until 2017, there have been 1,397 Pilkada. In this electoral regime, the trend of political practice of dynasties in Pilkada increased. To provide fairness between of the candidates and minimize their negative effects, the law makers formulate the political restrictions of dynasties in the Local Election Law. The restriction is stipulated in Law Number 22 Year 2014 until it is amended by Law Number 8 Year 2015, that is, candidates who have a blood relation and / or have marital ties with the incumbent, cannot follow competition elections, unless they have passed a period of one term tenure, 5 (five) years. Law No. 22 of 2014 was adopted on 30 September 2014 and promulgated on October 2, 2014. Although this Act has undergone two sporadic and rapid changes, the norm of dynastic political restrictions is maintained. Finally, this norm is revoked and declared invalid through the Decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) Number 33 / PUU-XIII / 2015 which has been stated in Plenary Session, dated July 8, 2015. So, therefore, the restriction is only valid for about 9 months old, 6 days. In the contestation of regional head election year 2017, after the issuance of the decision of the Court No. 33 / PUU-XIII / 2015 which canceled the restriction dynasty, there are at least 12 areas whose candidates come from incumbent families. In addition, a number of corruption cases involving the regional heads political dynasty were again uncovered. In Hand Catch Operation (OTT) of corruption case by The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) against the Mayor of Madiun, Klaten Regent, and Mayor Cimahi involving their respective families, reinforced the collective memory of the need for restrictions on the politics of dynasties in the elections to care for the quality of democracy. In order to minimize the negative effects of dynastic politics and encourage the presence of qualified and responsive regional heads, legal, social and political instruments are required to cover 3 scopes. First, in the nomination process, or before a candidate is head of the region. Secondly, when the head of the region occupies his position. And, Third, after taking office (post served).

Keywords: Political Dynasties, Elections of Regional Head, Law, Local Elections.

Topic: Law

[ABS-100]

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION AND ITS LEGAL EFFECT: AN ISLAMIC LAW VIEW

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Abstract

Artificial Insemination (AI) is being understood as the deliberate introduction of sperm into a female's uterus or cervix for the purpose of achieving a pregnancy through in vivo fertilization by means other than sexual intercourse. Artificial Insemination may employ assisted reproductive technology, sperm donation and animal husbandry techniques. Artificial insemination techniques available include intra-cervical insemination and intrauterine insemination. In the Western countries, the primary beneficiaries of artificial insemination are heterosexual couples suffering from male infertility, lesbian couples and single women. There are laws in some countries which restrict and regulate who can donate sperms and who is able to receive artificial insemination, and the consequences of such insemination. Subject to any regulations restricting who can obtain donor sperms, donor sperms are available to all women who, for whatever reason, want or need them. Some women living in a jurisdiction which does not permit artificial insemination in the circumstance in which she finds herself may travel to another jurisdiction which permits it. As the country with the largest Muslim population in the world, Indonesia is not legally regulating the Artificial Insemination. Law Number 36 year 2009 on Health, for example, only regulates, among others, the Reproductive Rights and Abortion Restrictions. Meanwhile, the practice of Artificial Insemination, and the number of couples who want to have child through this means is increasing day by day. The only formal document to guide the Muslim community in the case of Artificial Insemination is the Fatwa (edict) of Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI) Year 1979. This situation should become our concern; especially the academicians in the field of laws for the Artificial Insemination will inherit many legal issues, pertaining to Civil Laws, such as inheritance, marriage and others. This paper will discuss, among others, (i) what is meant by Artificial Insemination? (ii) A comprehensive view of Islam about Artificial Insemination (iii) The Urgency of legal protection on the Artificial Insemination (iv) Conclusions and suggestions.

Keywords: Islamic Law, Artificial Insemination, Abortion, Indonesia.

Topic: Law

[ABS-115]

Concept of Land Bank Institutional Development for Land Supply for Low-Income Housing Development (MBR)

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Abstract

In rural communities, housing construction can take place on customary community law lands, so ownership of houses with land becomes separate, just not registered. This study aims to identify and analyze and provide an outlet for easy accessibility of land provision for the construction of houses for Low-Income People (LIP) that are beneficial to the government for policy formulation, and to answer deadlocks on land issues in relation to the one million house program for the people.

Keywords: Land Law, Land Bank, Low-Income People (LIP), Housing.

Topic: Law

[ABS-116]

**Legal Assurance of Material Security in the Property Right of Housing Units
above the Right to Build**

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Abstract

Guarantees of material rights are collateral held by a creditor against one item whereby the right owned by the owner on the item is affixed to the priority right owned by the creditor so that it can be given a repayment first by selling the secured item for a debt. The practice of property law in society has developed with the new right in the legal system of objects, which is called the right of property of the apartment unit (HMSRS) or also known as strata-title. Most of the flats (commercial flats) are built on building rights, since building use rights are generally owned by Limited Liability Company (developers) who can only own building rights in accordance with the provisions of Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA). The issue becomes uncertain when the tenure period ends, while the title given to the flats is a property that does not recognize the ending period as a result of HMSRS ownership registration using the vertical accession principle. This study aims to analyze and simultaneously provide a solution to the problem of property law in Indonesia, especially regarding the legal certainty of the material with the approach of normative juridical and sociological juridical support that sees legal postulates in the application of property law.

Keywords: material rights, property law, credit, vertical accesie principle, fiducial law.

Topic: Law

[ABS-124]

A Perspective of health service for the prisoners in the jurisdiction of Bogor city

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Abstract

This research initiated based on the lack of supervision over the health of prisoners in the jurisdiction of Bogor city. accordingly, the research which based on the deep observation and valid preliminary data is needed to ensure a good implementation of health service in the prisons which would resulting the formulation of a sound model and concept of an integrated health service for the prisoners in the Bogor cities jurisdiction, especially in line with the law number 39 of 1999 concerning on Human Rights. Actually, this research emphasizing on three main issues, namely: 1) how the health services procedure for prisoners in the jurisdiction of Bogor city, 2) what kind of obstacles that appears in applying health service for prisoners in the jurisdiction of Bogor city?, 3) how the applied integrated model of health service for prisoners related to the law number 39 of 1999 concerning on Human Rights. the main purpose of this research is namely: a) to mapping and analyzing the health service procedure for prisoners in the jurisdiction of Bogor city, b) to identify the obstacles which arises when applying health services for the prisoners in the jurisdiction of Bogor city, c) to form a model of government policy in applying health service for the prisoners according to the law number 39 of 1999 concerning on Human Rights; d) to mapping the authority model of government policy in applying health service for the prisoners according to the law number 36 of 2009 concerning on health. The substance of this research is focused on the implementation of health service for the prisoners in the jurisdiction of Bogor city which is in line to one of strategic planning formulation (Rumusan Rencana Strategis) of Djuanda University in its research field namely the development of health service model for prisoners. So that Djuanda University could become academic partner to its stakeholders on formulating a legal services policy over the health of prisoners and it also become the academic partner to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in actualizing the fulfillment of human rights of prisoners and inmates.

Keywords: Health, Prisoner, Human Rights.

Topic: Law

[ABS-125]

**Corruption, Gratification And Sexual Gratification In The Law of The Eradication
of Criminal Acts of Corruption**

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Abstract

A corruption can be defined through various perspectives, whether from its textual context, doctrinal context, and also based on the statutory context. Internationally speaking, there still noan absolute meaning of "corruption". There is a scholar who formulates that corruption is the amountof discretion +(plus) monopoly - (minus) accountability, it means that a corruption can be done bysomebody because of monopolized power and the discretion (the right to deviate from a policy)without personal accountability. in addition, the meaning of corruption can be understooddifferently in different countries. Along with the meaning of corruption mentioned above, there is a gratification which meansgiving money to the employee as a gift beyond the stipulated salary as a gift. The origin of "gratification" is from "Gratifikatie" which means a gift. a term gratification emerged due to thedifficulty in proving the act of bribery which previously commonly known as a gift. Furthermore, there is a sexual gratification which categorized as the act of gratification asprescribed in the explanation of article 2 b verse (1) of the law number 20 of 2002 concerning oncriminal act of corruption, in which mentioned that a gift can be widely interpreted and subject tochange according to the condition of people. it also mentioned that a gift in the form of otherfacilities such as sexual gratification which given to or accepted by an employee is the act ofgratification.

Keywords: corruption, gratification, sexual gratification

Topic: Law

[ABS-129]

THE MODEL OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES FROM ADVOCATES AS A JUSTICE ACCESS FOR POOR COMMUNITY

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Abstract

The Constitution of Indonesia guarantees the right of equal treatment before the law in obtaining legal assistance. Access to justice for legal aid is an effort to fill up human rights for the poor, which must be interpreted and implemented as an effort to fight for human rights to achieve justice. Justice should be shared by the state to all people, and it is the law that has the duty of keeping justice to everyone without exception. Law No. 16 of 2011 on Legal Assistance, as an access to justice is bound: to guarantee and fulfill the right of legal aid recipients, to realize the constitutional rights of citizens in accordance with the principle of equality of the status of law, to ensure the certainty of the provision of legal aid equally throughout the territory of Indonesia and to realize the courts effective, efficient and accountable. Unfortunately, the above mentioned law, since its promulgation, has not had any effect on the poor. The poor must face the fact that their socio-political conditions have made them unable to access the legal aid services they need. The state-provided legal aid access system is considered difficult to obtain, while the legal services from Advocates are considered too expensive, so the poor cannot afford justice. The concept of legal aid services by Advocates through the Legal Assistance Law, aims to achieve the ideals of the welfare state. The Advocate profession, is a noble and honorable profession, this is because the Advocates existence is to defend everyone without discriminating against the background of race, color, religion, culture, socio-economic, rich-poor, politics, gender and ideology in dealing with legal issues. However, the legal assistance program is still based on the nature of advocates favor, not a culture of Advocates yet. Legal aids by Advocates are further undermined by the system of commercialism and consumerism, justice cakes are given tariffs so that justice becomes a commodity whose prices depend on demand and supply

Keywords: Access to Justice, Legal Aid

Topic: Law

Law (9)

Wednesday, September 13, 2017,
13.00 - 15.15

Ballroom
Corner 1

Session Chair: Ani Yumarni

[ABS-131]

The absolute authority of KUA to create an orderly administration of Underage Marriage

Ani Yumarni | Djuanda University

[ABS-150]

Legal Analysis toward Consumer Protection in Housing Agreement

Jopie Gilalo | Djuanda University

[ABS-153]

IMPACT OF THE AMENDEMENT OF ARTICLE 33 THE 1945 CONSTITUTION TOWARD THE INDONESIAN ECONOMY

Agus Surachman |

[ABS-164]

Effectiveness of Notary Supervision Function By The Supervision Board Notary Bogor

Regency According to Law no. 2 Year 2014

Mulyadi | Djuanda University

[ABS-188]

REVIEW THE LAW AGAINST BUILDING HERITAGE ARCHITECTURE IN TERMS OF ACT NO. 28 YEAR 2014 ABOUT COPYRIGHT (Case study of Architectural Heritage Building in the city of Bogor)

Nurwati | Djuanda University

[ABS-191]

BUILDING COVERAGE RATIO PRINCIPLE TOWARD DEVELOPMENT HOTEL IN CONNECTING WITH BUILDING LAW (CASE IN TOURISM CITY OF BOGOR INDONESIA)

Warizal | Djuanda University

[ABS-192]

FIDUCIARY OVER THE OWNERSHIP OF BUILDINGS ON THE WAQF LAND RENTAL-BASED ON THE WAQF LAND RENTAL-BASED

Nova Monaya

| National University of 11 Maret of Surakarta

[ABS-193]

OPTIMIZATION OF RUSUNAWA MANAGEMENT FOR PROVIDING HOUSING TO POOR URBAN PEOPLES

Sudiman Sihotang

| Djuanda University

[ABS-194]

Legal Review On Criteria for Low-Income People Related With The Housing Finance Liquidity Facility

Asep Thobibudin Qolyubi

| Djuanda University

[ABS-131]

The absolute authority of KUA to create an orderly administration of Underage Marriage

Ani Yumarni¹

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Abstract

The increasing number of divorced in Bogor Religion Court has become phenomenon in the last two years starting from 2013 to 2014. One of the factors is due to underage marriage. The problems discussed are: 1) PPN authority in creating the orderly marriage administration, 2) too many underage marriages, and 3) its impact in to family life. The absolute Authority of Religious Courts regarding marriage is about divorce and the recording, while monitoring and recording of marriage is the authority of KUA. According to Law Number 1 of 1974 Article 2 "marriage is legal if it is done according to the laws of each religion". PPN institution in Bogor has done maximum efforts to create an orderly administration of marriage as mandated by law. It is also reinforced by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, concerning the implementation of SIMKAH, which is minimizing the space for the community to do underage marriages. Factor of underage marriage are promiscuity and lack of parental attention to the Childs activities outside the home, supported with a variety of open access information that could damage the moral of teenagers. In written, the potential of underage marriage cannot be calculated, this is due to stricter regulation and bureaucracy imposed by KUA. Thus, due to the absence of registration and recording, it is hard to know the exact number of underage marriage, although the phenomenon has been widespread. The high rate of divorce is also dominated by couples aged 21-30 years, even if the marriage is not formally recorded because of insufficient age according to the law, they provide the opportunity to acquire the legality of that with their legal effort to apply istbatnikah in the Religious Court. Application of Theory Authority of State Institutions in the area of private law states that provision of marriage registration remains the authority KUA. In order to achieve prosperity and justice for all citizens, and for all people without exception, the prestige and authority of KUA and its elements have to be strengthened.

Keywords: Underage Marriage, Divorce, KUA (Religious Affairs Office)

Topic: Law

[ABS-150]

Legal Analysis toward Consumer Protection in Housing Agreement

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Abstract

In the business of housing (property) in deal of sell in a land and house ready to live, land designhome, or land who wanted build with consumer, where in transaction of order use an order in blankform to be filled in who made standardization in missal with developer and hand to consumer. This matter in law theory contract model of form in a standard contract with several articles whose was worsening and inflict a financial loss upon the consumer. Type of that standard contract who arranged with developer in contract of house order, until society as buyer decrease protected in contractual connected between developer and buyer, as consumer, because the fact that standard contract is an agreement and bind to parties who is make that, but unbalances or equivalent in law, so they written was do a research in a things to get a illustration about protected consumer. Applied of ordering house agreement with format standard contract, the consequence is detriment of consumer, especially one of it in exemption agreement. Many concepts to protection of consumer in house order at developer to clarification in this process of written as solution to consumer protection to that format standard contract.

Keywords: Legal Analysis, Consumer Protection, Legal Analysis

Topic: Law

[ABS-153]

**IMPACT OF THE AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 33 THE 1945 CONSTITUTION
TOWARD THE INDONESIAN ECONOMY**

Agus Surachman¹

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Abstract

Article 33 the 1945 Constitutions is a basic rule in Indonesia Economy, so the article is very important for establishment of regulation that exist underneath. State hold National Economic based on Economic Democracy. National Economy in Article 33 Clause (4) the 1945 Constitutions shall be conducted on the basis of economic democracy upholding the principles of Togetherness, efficiency with justice, continuity, environmental perspective, self-sufficiency and keeping a balance in the progress and unity of the national economic. This research uses normative juridical approach method, namely to prioritize the secondary data collection in the field of economic law in the form of rules of law, principle of law, the definitions obtained through the literature. The benefits of this research are to provide advices to the executive and legislative bodies that always in framework of the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila, the state philosophy in every drafting the legislations and other regulations.

Keywords: Article 33 the 1945 Constitutions, National Economic, Economic Democracy.

Topic: Law

[ABS-164]

**Effectiveness of Notary Supervision Function by The Supervision Board Notary
Bogor Regency According to Law no. 2 Year 2014**

Mulyadi¹

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Abstract

Based on Law Number 2 Year 2014 regarding Notary (UUJN), Notary has legal authority to create authentic deed. Considering that the role and authority of Notary is very important for the community, the behavior and the act of Notary in running their office are vulnerable to misuse that can harm the community, so that the institution of guidance and supervision of the Notary must be effected so that the Notary can run professionally in his profession and provide legal protection to the community. MPD is a body that has the authority and obligation to carry out guidance and supervision of Notary. The method used in this research is empirical juridical, with analytical descriptive research specification. The data used comes from primary data obtained from field research through interview techniques with respondents and resource persons. The implementation of Notary Supervision conducted by the MPD of Bogor Regency has not been effective due to the MPD internal condition, is the MPD member quality is not maximal; the external condition of the MPD is the absence of uniform system and effective monitoring mechanism, the lack of public understanding of MPD existence. Obstacles encountered in the implementation of supervision Notary in Bogor regency, among others: the number of supervisory personnel are not comparable with the number of Notaries and the area of work Notary Bogor Regency, busy members of supervisors with their respective profession, socialization to the notary is still lacking, MPD its More waiting for reports and complaints from the public, the limited budget is also a constraint in the implementation of guidance and supervision of Notaries.

Keywords: Effectiveness, supervision, notary public, notary supervisory board

Topic: Law

[ABS-188]

**REVIEW THE LAW AGAINST BUILDING HERITAGE ARCHITECTURE IN
TERMS OF ACT NO. 28 YEAR 2014 ABOUT COPYRIGHT (Case study of
Architectural Heritage Building in the city of Bogor)**

Nurwati

UniversitasDjuanda

Abstract

Changes/redirect form buildings architectural works of cultural heritage in the city of Bogor are not based on technical considerations, but rather is based on considerations of benefit and economical, and it is not appropriate of the Copyright Act Number 28-year 2014 which stipulates that changes to the architectural masterpieces are only allowed on the basis of technical implementation considerations. As for the cause factor incidence of breach of copyright works of the architectural heritage are many buildings of cultural heritage that has already changed hands from the first owner so much that in Foxs total cultural heritage the architecture of the building are also less effective regulations caused the lack of cooperation and good coordination among related agencies, lack of awareness of Community law, since the lack of socialization towards legislation the application of the sanctions were relatively mild, still lack of attention to local governments in the efforts towards the preservation of the architectural works of cultural heritage. Efforts are being made to address the violation of the architectural masterpieces of cultural heritage is conducting cooperation and good coordination between agencies and related apparatus, giving it a heavier sanction and emphatic, empowering the buildings for example by way of a disable source building, enhancing the role of the architect in the framework of the preservation of the architectural works of cultural heritage. The conclusion of this thesis is that the legal protection of works of the architectural heritage in Bogor City yet to be implemented as it is supposed to be based on the provisions of the copyright ACT in Indonesia.

Keywords: Copyright, Cultural Heritage

Topic: Law

[ABS-191]

**BUILDING COVERAGE RATIO PRINCIPLE TOWARD DEVELOPMENT
HOTEL IN CONNECTING WITH BUILDING LAW (CASE IN TOURISM CITY
OF BOGOR INDONESIA)**

Warizal

Universitas Djuanda

Abstract

The building coverage ratio principle is governed by Building Law, where the developer can only utilize certain parts of the available land already prepared to construct a building. Likewise, the construction of hotels, this principle remains to be treated and as the basis of building permit. This principle is derived from the fraction of the principle of State Owned Rights belonging to the government as stipulated in the Basic Agrarian Law, in which the state has the right to regulate land use and use, provision and maintenance of the land. Elements of land use, utilization and maintenance are critical when associated with sustainable development projects. This is the content mandated by the basic agrarian law so that investors or developers are limited in the use of land concerning the surrounding environment, for example; absorption areas or water buffer zones are not granted permits for the use of territory beyond the duty of the soil to support water. Moreover, associated with the landslide area because it has to do with human life. This principle becomes a conflict in its implementation because, on the one hand, the investor wants to utilize the land as much as possible, on the contrary, the government seeks to keep the safety of the surrounding community and ecosystem in line with the implementation of sound governance principles. The problem is how to balance the use of land with the principles of efficiency and effectiveness of investors who become conflicts of interest, let alone be associated with the necessity of environmental community approval of the hotel construction project. This study aims to provide a solution to the idea that the conflict is not prolonged and the development of the hotel can continue to grow where Bogor as a tourist area requires adequate facilities for domestic and foreign tourists to increase local revenue and increase foreign exchange. Research using normative juridical methodology by looking at the rules of legislation is associated with the principles of law that apply when the legislation and regulations process in the community.

Keywords: Building Law, Development Hotel

Topic: Law

[ABS-192]

**FIDUCIARY OVER THE OWNERSHIP OF BUILDINGS ON THE WAQF LAND
RENTAL-BASED ON THE WAQF LAND RENTAL-BASED**

Nova Monaya

National University of 11 Maret of Surakarta

Abstract

Until now, people are still looking for the model of building ownership certificate which is mandated in the Building Law and then clarified by the Law of Flats, considering the property of the building separately with the land, whether it is state-owned land, property or waqf land as well as an individual. The research on the separation of land and building ownership rights has been done by Martin Roestamy and Fellows, in the concept of horizontal separation, unfortunately, the results of research even though it has been accommodated by the flats law, still the government still faces some obstacles, especially the institutional infrastructure about institutions that become a cadastral building . The building has not been included in the Indonesian cadastral system yet, so many people complain about dealing with the law of guarantee, for example, for individuals who need banking or loan funds by making buildings built on the land owned by others as collateral, especially if the building is constructed on the land of waqf, which has a very rigid rule and to this day is very difficult to penetrate except with the thought of the development of BOT on the land of waqf. The construction of houses, especially for low-income employees or low-income waqf property is something new and still requires in-depth study, since the waqf is shackled to religious rules, such as a prohibition of transfer, grant, sell and pledge against debt. Although the rigidity has received a signal from the flats legislation, something related to building ownership and then making it a debt guarantee in the community seems to be a new thing, including related institutions. This study aims to provide a solution after conducting the in-depth study of waqf law, land law, and security law, as well as building law. How to harmonize some legal regimes is intended to answer the question of how to optimize waqf land to be more productive. The research method used is a normative juridical approach with secondary legal materials from experts and comparative studies in some countries that implement BOT on waqf land.

Keywords: Fiduciary, Buildings Ownership, BOT, Waqf

Topic: Law

[ABS-193]

OPTIMIZATION OF RUSUNAWA MANAGEMENT FOR PROVIDING HOUSING TO POOR URBAN PEOPLES

Sudiman Sihotang

UniversitasDjuanda

Abstract

The provision of housing for low-income people is using flats arrangement that is RUSUNAMI, in RUSUNAMI concept, end-user conducts buying and purchasing transactions with housing developers under the Association of Housing Developers of All Indonesia (APPERSI). On the other hand, for poor urban communities through government agencies or State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) PERUMNAS as facilitators and concurrently regulators, offers the concept of RUSUNAWA or rental housing which includes the planning, the provision of land, the development of rental houses. The lease is an agreement between the developer and the end-user, where the developer provides flat rental units equipped with RUSUNAWA infrastructure, while the tenant or end-user pays the rental price. On a cursory basis, the transactions of both parties are the civil law, but the provision of RUSUNAWA flats involves. The problem arose a lot of deviation found in contract implementation; the other things appear the obstacles on the housing management. The purpose of this study is to provide solutions to the government as an investor RUSUNAWA can be used correctly and on target. This research was conducted by normative juridical methodology by looking deeper into the bedding of rental agreement law and the legal system of RUSUNAWA management administration by conducting a comparative study of RUSUNAWA management.

Keywords: RUSUNAWA, lease agreement, poor urban community, optimization

Topic: Law

[ABS-194]

Legal Review On Criteria for Low-Income People Related With The Housing Finance Liquidity Facility

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Abstract

Indonesia has a population of 254.9 million people, with poor high level. There for, needs of home for the MBR is still high. Provision of housing by the national housing (Perumnas) to fill the need of housing for middle and lower class. Based on BPS data in 2012, showed that housing shortages (backlog) increasing every year, ie, 5.8 million units in 2004 into 7.4 million units in 2009, and reached 13.6 million units in 2010. Every year, the number of housing demand increased by 900,000 units, with the ability to build just 200,000 units. For conclusion, that the number of backlog increasing by 700.000 units. there for, this year estimated that number has reached 15 million units. Housing is one of live's needs for the peoples. Housing related to social and economic needs though identity, security, dan stimulus. In the procurement needs of the habitable house for MBR is a difficult problem to solve. This is inflicted by MBR financing capabilities that are not able to provide funding participation in procurement when the procurement and supply of housing development is very minimal. Through the Housing Financing Liquidity Facility program (FLPP) is expected to create livable housing evenly and fairly, as well as facilitating the access of MBR to adequate housing for habitation. The method used in this research is legal normative research, whit descriptive analysis, which are intended to provide data that is as complete as possible about a situation, is to determine the provisions about how to obtain a home for MBR through the Housing Finance Liquidity Facility (FLPP) and legal certainty. Housing Finance Liquidity Facility (FLPP) program is breakthrough for improve housing finance cooperation whit government and Bank as finance institution. This program gives an easy for MBR for getting the worthy house. On the other side, the lack of availability home (backlog) in the program FLPP still occur even though the numbers are relatively small, this is due to the regulations of each region in providing a home for the MBR, the number of MBR applying to join the program FLPP also still fairly small.

Keywords: MBR, FLPP and Housing

Topic: Law

Society (4)/Politics (5)

Wednesday, September 13, 2017,
13.00 - 15.15

Ballroom
Corner 1

Session Chair: Gotfridus Goris Seran

[ABS-175]

Analysis of the Citizen Political Opinion and Behavior to Determine the Candidate of the Mosque Leader Indicator in the City of Kupang NTT

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The Declaration Of Djuanda 1957

Dr. Yuda B Tangkilisan | University of Indonesia

[ABS-177]

The Effect of Policy Implementation on Employee Effectiveness in the Field of Housing

Department of Spatial Planning and Cipta Karya of Bandung City (Study of Mayors Decree No.13 Year 2007 on Organizational Structure and SK.Walikota No. 1478 of 2007 on Main Duty and Function)

Nandang Saefudin Zenju | Djuanda University

[ABS-178]

**IMPROVEMENT AND CAPACITY STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS OF
REGIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST GOVERNANCE**

Irma Purnamasar | Djuanda University

Beddy Iriawan Maksudi | Djuanda University

Euis Salbiah | Djuanda University

Rahmawati | Djuanda University

Denny Hernawan | Djuanda University

[ABS-175]

Analysis of the Citizen Political Opinion and Behavior to Determine the Candidate of the Mosque Leader Indicator in the City of Kupang NTT

Dr. Abubakar Iskandar, Drs, M.Si
Universitas Djuanda

Abstract

The fact shows that there are still mosque leaders that use black magic to maintain their position. and that there are still mosque leaders that use their authority as the chairman of the Foundation that supervise the mosque that use the peoples fund or the fund from the government without making a clear accountability account to the people. Therefore it is urgent to hold a mosque leader election that is free, closed and confidential. The purpose of this research is to analyze the structural determinism variable to determine the indicator of the mosque leader election, to analyze the behaviorism variable to determine the indicator of the mosque leader election, to analyze the psychology variable to determine the indicator of the mosque leader election, to explain the process of the mosque leader election, and to explain the chronology of the peoples protest to the former mosque leader Method that is used is survey, while data analysis technique is content analysis. The result of the research shows. The majority of the respondent (71,0 percent) said that they are not bound and determined by the Foundation and Mosque structural in choosing their mosque leader, and a majority of respondent (73,0 percent) said that they are not influenced by anybody, without inducement or coercion from anybody, and the majority of respondent (75,0 percent) said that when the election of the candidate of the mosque leader is held their choice is based on their interpretation or on their comprehension to the political situation of the mosque, while a majority of respondent (80,0 percent) said that they immediately conduct a mosque leader election because the current mosque leader is not trusted anymore by the people. Meanwhile, a majority of respondent (70,0 percent) protest the stakeholders of the mosque to immediately change the mosque leader, because the behavior of the former mosque leader is no longer based on the Islamic principle.

Keywords: opinion, behavior and indicator

Topic: Society

[ABS-187]

**Justification of Building License for Private Education Institutions Based on Waqf in
The Perspective of Government Social Responsibility**

Muhamad Aminulloh

Universitas Djuanda

Abstract

A building permit is a must for any community, institutional or individual who wants to build any building. This study intends to find a solution how non-profit social institutions can be given way out so as not to conflict with the law and keep the ecosystem, but not to charge the nonprofit institution, because it is burdensome. The methodology is based on quantitative data which is, tabulated and analyzed to then become tertiary data on the analysis in the qualitative approach by looking at the applicable provisions such as building law and government regulations relating to building permit in depth observation to see the core of the problem so that can be found the middle way where the rules that regulate the rigid will be found a solution so that there can be a policy that is justification for the construction of buildings in non-profit institutions.

Keywords: Building Permit License (IMB), Land of Waqf, and Government Social Responsibility

Topic: Society

[ABS-190]
COMMUNITY PREFERENCES OF CIANJUR REGENCY IN DOING SELF-MEDICATION

Trini Handayani

Universitas Suryakencana

Abstract

Self-medication is literally a treatment that is performed by a person him/herself in the absence of the need to expend much money and effort as well to visit a practitioner. In another words, an individual can actually purchase an OTC medicine to treat their own disease. If it is done properly, self-medication can bring a huge advantage to the individual him/herself as they can address their disease by applying the correct amount of dose and type of medicine according to the indication, and can also prevent polypharmacy, a medication state in which a person uses more than two medicines all at once. The focus of this research is to comprehend the behaviour of self-medication among the society in Cianjur Regency. In order to conceive the behaviour of the respondents, a direct interview method is used by interviewing several citizens. The interview result indicates that 83% Cianjur Regency citizens have performed self-medication at least once. In addition, around 5% of the respondents admit that they have also performed polypharmacy. This also shows that the awareness regarding the correct type of medicine and the understanding of the indication written on the medicine is still relatively low among Cianjur Regency citizens.

Keywords: polypharmacy; behavior; citizen.

Topic: Society

[ABS-82]

Assessing the Effectiveness of Local Government through Implementation of Concurrent Local Executive Election in Indonesia

Gotfridus Goris Seran¹

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Abstract

This study focuses on assessing the effectiveness of local government through implementation of concurrent local executive election (Pilkada serentak) in Indonesia. Pilkada serentak, as a part of concurrent local elections, is held to elect governors (gubernur), mayors (walikota), and district heads (bupati), who assume the role of chief executives of these localities. Indonesia, as a unitary and republic state that has a presidential system, is administratively divided into central and local governments. All responsibilities of the state are upon the central government. The local government consists of 542 daerah (34 provinsi, 93 kota, and 415 kabupaten). As a matter of fact, the elections for the local executives (governors for provinsi, mayors for kota, and district heads for kabupaten) are conducted at separated times. Consequently, the functions of local development management (planning, executing, controlling and evaluating), to measure the effective local government, are partially implemented, both at local level and in relation to central government. Act No. 8/2015 and Act No. 10/2016 regulated the transition of Pilkada serentak implementation before nationally held in November 2024 as stated in Act No. 10/2016, article 201(8). That is why the concurrent local executive election has been proposed as an alternative solution to synchronize a governance in order to design an effective government in Indonesia. Pilkada serentak is simultaneously and nationally held to elect the local executives of 542 daerah at one time. This study recommends to arrange, synchronize and codify election laws in order to be supportive of effectively implementing the concurrent local executive election. There are some points to synchronize the regular schedule of implementation, the voting time and the inauguration time of the elected local executives.

Keywords: Effective Local Government, Concurrent Local Executive Election

Topic: Politics

[ABS-86]

**China as a New Hope of Asian Representatives in Global Political Development an
Analysis of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank**

Benazir Aisya Sunaryo, S.IP.

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Department of International Relations¹

Abstract

China local government debt has been rising for few years. China has changed banking system, instead, China subnational government debted for local establishment extensively. However, it did not make China at lower-leading-role in International organizations, especially in infrastruture. Recently, China is dominating Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. In this paper, we explain what is China economic interest behind Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank while high debt is on their national list-to-do. We examine our case study with national interest in particular with economic sector. Thus, China dominating in Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank is their way to take a step on dominating in world economic order.

Keywords: Politic, Economic, China, Institution, Bank, and AIIB

Topic: Politics

[ABS-92]

THE DECLARATION OF DJUANDA 1957

Dr. Yuda B Tangkilisan¹

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Abstract

This year is the 60th anniversary of Declaration of Djuanda that integrates the whole territory of Indonesia including islands and waters. Indonesia is an archipelagic country that 2/3 of its territory comprising waters that connecting more or less 13.000 dispersed big and small, and also inhabited and uninhabited islands. The Proclamation of Independence on August 17th, 1945 and the Recognition of Sovereignty on December 27th, 1949 did not automatically unite its whole territory. According to the international Law of the Sea at the time, the coastal countries had a claim for the waters national jurisdiction only 3 miles ashore as the Dutch East Indies colonial legacy of the Ordinance of 1939 on the territorial sea. It was such a problem to an archipelagic country like Indonesia to enforce full sovereignty. Therefore, in the middle of the struggle for the West Irian (Papua), the government, initiated by some prominent figures, formed a joint ministerial committee to handle the problem. The committee found some difficulties to find a legal base to claim the maritime territories, until the Prime Minister of Djuanda Kartawijaya took an initiative to accomplish the task. On December, 1957 he unleashed an unilaterally official government promulgation on the Indonesian Territorial Waters and Maritime Environment that establishes such a territorial waters boundary, which is 12 miles from the sea baseline of the outer boundary points. Thereafter, it was enforced by making of several Acts and diplomatic efforts in the international scenes that experienced a lot of challenges and objections. Those are resulted in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) of 1982, that recognizes the Archipelagic State Principle as claimed by Indonesia. This is a historical research dealt with written resources that compiled, selected, criticized, analyzed, and constructed by historical methodology as developed and discussed in the territory of maritime history, i.e. a branch of historical studies.

Keywords: the Declaration of Djuanda, Indonesia, Waters Boundaries, Archipelagic State, Historical Studies

Topic: Politics

[ABS-177]

The Effect of Policy Implementation on Employee Effectiveness in the Field of Housing Department of Spatial Planning and Cipta Karya of Bandung City (Study of Mayors Decree No.13 Year 2007 on Organizational Structure and SK.Walikota No. 1478 of 2007 on Main Duty and Function)

Dr. H. Nandang Saefudin Zenju, M.Si.¹

¹Universitas Djuanda

Abstract

This study aims to determine and analyze the influence of Policy Implementation through communication factors, resources, attitudes and bureaucratic structure to the effectiveness of the work of Housing Spatial Planning and Cipta Karya Bandung. The method used adalah explanatory survey through quantitative approach. While the type of research is verified for conducting hypothesis testing. Based on its form, it is placed on causality research (causality or influence) where it is shown to investigate the causal relationship between organizational culture variable and the effectiveness of the employee. The results showed that simultaneously the variables of policy implementation empirically have a great influence on the effectiveness of employee work Field Housing Spatial Planning and Cipta Karya Bandung. The findings of the study also found that employee effectiveness variable in Housing Department of Spatial Planning and Cipta Karya Bandung was not only influenced by policy implementation variables alone, but there are other variables that also influence the effectiveness of the employee. Partially implementation of policy through communication factor, resources, attitudes and factors have influenced on the effectiveness of employee employment Field of Housing Spatial Planning and Cipta Karya Bandung. This is reflected from the results of empirical research which illustrates that policy implementation variables have been implemented based on the policy implementation factor in the Housing Department of Spatial Planning and Cipta Karya Bandung, but operationally not fully run in accordance with the expectations of employees, thus implicating the effectiveness of employees. The most important factor of policy implementation is the communication consisting of transmission, clarity and consistency of communication. The smallest is the bureaucratic structure factor consisting of standard operating procedures and fragmentation.

Keywords: Implementation of policies, effectiveness of employees

Topic: Politics

[ABS-178]

IMPROVEMENT AND CAPACITY STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONS OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST GOVERNANCE

Beddy Iriawan Maksudi, Irma Purnamasari¹, Euis Salbiah, Rita Rahmawati, Denny Hernawan

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Abstract

This research is based on problems in forest resources governance caused by overlapping policies in forestry sector, between central government and local government. This is due to the lack of forest governance capability in the local government. Therefore, this research in the long term aims to help develop local government institutions to solve forest governance problems. The objectives of this research are to map forest governance issues and local government institutional capacity, and design a model of sustainable forest governance. This research uses constructivism paradigm with qualitative research method. The results show that there has been a change in government policy for forest governance, which previously existed in the districts / municipalities withdrawn to the provincial level, while the institutional and human resources are not yet ready. Therefore strengthening the capacity of government institution strengthening in this case the provincial government becomes very important. FGD results indicate that institutional capacity strengthening can be done through training, transplantation in the agency or institution to be a reference.

Keywords: Strengthening institutional capacity, local government, forest governance.

Topic: Politics

Education (9)

Wednesday, September 13, 2017,
13.00 - 15.15

Ballroom
Corner 1

Session Chair: Fachrur Razi Amir

[ABS-144]

THE MANAGEMENT OF TEACHERS AT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN BOGOR INDONESIA

Rusi Rusmiati Aliyyah |Djuanda University
Omon Abdurakhman |Djuanda University

[ABS-148]

Improving Competence of Physics Through Development of Think-Pair-Share Technically Based Learning Device

Afridha Sesrita |Djuanda University

[ABS-151]

INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASURING CURIOSITY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS STUDENTS

Teguh Prasetyo |Djuanda University
Rasmitadila |Djuanda University

[ABS-157]

BLENDED LEARNING DESIGN BASED ON LEVEL OF STUDENTS SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING

Widyasari |Djuanda University
Syamsuddin Ali Nasution |Djuanda University
Resti Yektyastuti |Djuanda University

[ABS-158]

Design Model of Education Value Based on Alquran

Fachrur Razi Amir |Djuanda University

[ABS-160]

SUBJECT SPECIFIC PEDAGOGY (SSP) OF SCIENCE BASED ON TRADITIONAL GAMES

Wiworo Retnadi Rias Hayu |Djuanda University

[ABS-163]

SMARTPHONE FOR SMARTER STUDENTS: AN INNOVATIVE TEACHING IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

Resti Yektyastuti |Djuanda University

Rudi Hartono |Djuanda University

Widyasari |Djuanda University

[ABS-168]

ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF WEBSITE AS INFORMATION AND PROMOTION MEDIA IN SMK NEGERI 1 NORTH BENGKULU

Rudi Hartono |Universitas Djuanda

Widyasari |Universitas Djuanda

Resti Yektyastuti |Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-169]

Efforts to Improve Attitudes toward Student Mathematics Grade VIII SMP Negeri 1 Ciawi through Implementation of Active Knowledge Sharing Strategy with Scientific Approach.

La Ode Amril |Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-144]

**THE MANAGEMENT OF TEACHERS AT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN
BOGOR INDONESIA**

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Abstract

This research is aimed at finding the strategy of teachers management at schools in the Bogor city and regency. The data were taken from Pertiwi elementary school in Bogor City and Raudhatul Jannah elementary school in Bogor Regency. The research uses qualitative approach with case study method. Data technique collection was carried out through interview, observation, and questionnaire and documentation study. While data analysis was carried out through data reduction, data display and conclusion. The result of the research shows that the educators and educational staff recruitment processes were started by selection process, written test, interview and teaching test. Then they have to join the orientation period which was focused that they can adapt with the working environment at the schools. Career development was given to them through education and training program and also scholarship given for further education. Not only have they four competencies complying with the minister of education decree No. 16, 2007 on the academic qualification standard , the teachers and educational staff at schools in Bogor must have other competency namely belief religious competencies. The promotion was carried out based on the performance of each educator

Keywords: educators management, elementary school

Topic: Education

[ABS-148]

Improving Competence of Physics Through Development of Think-Pair-Share Technically Based Learning Device

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Abstract

The curriculum demands want students to learn actively, experience and discover what they learn, motivation and learning activeness as well as classroom based assessment. Learning devices at the research school are still incomplete. Teacher-created RPP has not elaborated in detail the aspects of cognitive, affective and psychomotor assessment. In addition, teachers have not created independently such as teaching materials and LKS. Similarly, student assessment. Teachers are expected to implement a classroom assessment system that includes results and processes. This R & D research uses 4D model. At this time, researchers only develop to develop stage. The define stage is done to define and define the terms of learning. The next stage of design where at this stage makes the device in the form of prototype. The last stage of developments which the researchers tested the validity of material content, practicality test and effectiveness test on learning devices. Learning tools produced in the form of syllabus, RPP, LKS, assessment and teaching materials that have been tested validity, practical and effectiveness as well as improving students physics competencies in both cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspects.

Keywords: learning device development

Topic: Education

[ABS-151]
**INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASURING CURIOSITY OF ELEMENTARY
SCHOOLS STUDENTS**

Teguh Prasetyo, Rasmitadila

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Abstract

This article discusses the results of integrated learning research through the application of a scientific approach in elementary school. The objectives of the implementation of scientific approach to the students are, beside for increasing their knowledge and skills, also for improving their own self-character including curiosity. The effort of developing the instrument of students curiosity was conducted through research and development. The dimensions of the curiosity are; (1) positive learning desire, (2) activeness in direct learning, (3) exploring the stimulation of the learning material which was being taught.

Keywords: Keywords: integrated learning, scientific approach, curiosity

Topic: Education

[ABS-157]

BLENDED LEARNING DESIGN BASED ON LEVEL OF STUDENTS SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING

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Abstract

Education is a lifelong learning which takes place through formal, non-formal, and informal education, received by each learner with no limited age, place, and time. As the information communication and technology (ICT) grows up, education field requires professional human resources and possess adequate recent technology. Considering that ICT utilization in education especially in learning process requires high level of self-directed learning, so before preparing the learning we needs to analyze it. It was found in observation that some students still depend on their friends in doing exam and task, copy the task from others, have low awareness in finding learning resources, be present in class without good preparation, consider the lecturer as the main learning source and the main thing in learning was score not the process. This study aims to determine self-directed learning level and observe the most often used learning resources of students of Elementary School Teacher Training Department in Djuanda University of Bogor. The method used in this study is case study with proportionate stratified random sampling technique. The number of the students is 74 including 28 students of second semester, 23 students of fourthsemester, and 23 students of sixth semester. The results show that average level of students self directed learning based on learning self-preparation aspect, learning process and learning self-evaluation was in middle level or 67.5%. While the most often used learning resources are online resources and books available in the campus library. Due to these results, it is recommended to use the combination of face-to-face learning and online-based learning which known as blended learning.

Keywords: self-directed learning, blended learning, ICT

Topic: Education

[ABS-158]

Design Model of Education Value Based on Alquran

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Abstract

The research entitled "Design Model of Education Value Based on Alquran" is embark from the need for exploration and actualization of some values which is contained in the Alquran so that it can be better understood and applied by the students from early childhood until higher education in particular and all muslims in general. Both teaching materials related to the value education and exploration of values from Alquran are still lack. This study aimed to: 1) explore (dig) the values contained in the Alquran; 2) inventory and describe the values contained in the Alquran; 3) provide the design model of values education based on the Alquran. This research is explorative research and developmental. The approach used to explore the values contained in the Alquran by using thematic tafsir (al-mawdhuiy) approach which is developed by al-Farmawi. The development model refers to the Borg & Gall (1983) development model modified into four stages: (1) exploration stage, (2) prototype development stage, (3) pilot phase and revision, and (4) dissemination stage.

Keywords: Value Education Quranic Based, Design Model, Thematic Tafsir; Tafsir Tarbawi

Topic: Education

[ABS-160]
**SUBJECT SPECIFIC PEDAGOGY (SSP) OF SCIENCE BASED ON
TRADITIONAL GAMES**

Wiworo Retnadi Rias Hayu¹

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Abstract

Subject Specific Pedagogy (SSP) is a learning tool from curriculum analysis result prepared by professionals. Traditional game-based SSP IPA incorporates traditional games in the compiled learning tool. The SSP of science is composed of syllabus, lesson plans, teaching materials, student activity sheets and evaluation sheets. The method of learning using the game method is the game of marbles on the material style, motion and energy. SSP IPA is an innovation in learning. The goal is to improve the quality of science learning in elementary school.

Keywords: SSP, IPA, Marbles Game

Topic: Education

[ABS-161]
**INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD
EDUCATION**

Cici Murniasih & Suhartono

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Abstract

Early childhood education is the basis for the character formation of the next education level. Efforts to promote early childhood education should be a priority in the run seriously. These efforts have been carried out by the government and society at large, but its existence has not much touched on the needs of the urban poor. For parents who have young children eager to send anaknya according to ability and education costs affordable to the needs of the location. Various busy parents who work in the informal sector with minimal income, causing businesses to send their children to a place close to the location of parents who work irregular and flexible time to be an alternative and hope. Implementation fee for every joint education, integrated learning design as well as the role of parents in the management of self- education funding, an alternative can be developed based on early childhood Posdaya especially for underprivileged children. The purpose of the study was to determine the application of the model for the integration of early childhood for disadvantaged families in Posdaya and generate product design integration program. Research methodology of observation and in-depth field survey approach to research and development (R&D). Sample-based early childhood Posdaya in 4 places in Jakarta and Bogor. Implementation research April 2015 - July 2016. Respondent parents many as 47 people, as many as 62 students and teachers as many as 18 people. Results showed: (1) the integration model of the teaching and learning process in accordance with the characteristics of an early learning childs age, especially for children and the elderly with social and economic backgrounds are limited, (2) the integration model of teaching and learning process with the application fee to provide alternative education perdatang way of funding for schools, (3) integrated learning are applied in early childhood Posdaya provide situation-based learning for the child to take responsibility for their learning,

either independently or appreciate the work of parents, and (4) the integration model also offers opportunities for children to work together with teachers and parents on different challenges.

Keywords: Integration Model, Early Childhood , Community Empowerment Post

Topic: Education

[ABS-163]

SMARTPHONE FOR SMARTER STUDENTS: AN INNOVATIVE TEACHING IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

Resti Yektyastuti¹, Rudi Hartono, Widyasari

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Abstract

Today we live in 21st century life where everything is in flux and demands innovative. Being innovative, of course, also falls on today's generation of teachers. Teachers need to think out of the box to have an innovative class. They need to optimize the use of today's technology and integrate it to their class. One of these kinds of technology is smartphone. Students nowadays are so often to use smartphone in daily life. They communicate with it, read, play games, also they are able to study by using this. Smartphone is a kind of technology which we can use in teaching. This article explains about how to optimize the use of smartphone through innovative science teaching for smarter students. We can have many innovative things through using smartphone in teaching such as having digital literacy, managing tasks and projects, discussing, communicating, and monitoring. This article also explains about how the effects of using smartphone in science teaching.

Keywords: Smartphone, innovative teaching, science education

Topic: Education

[ABS-168]

**ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF WEBSITE AS INFORMATION AND PROMOTION
MEDIA IN SMK NEGERI 1 NORTH BENGKULU**

Rudi Hartono¹, Widyasari, Resti Yektyastuti

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Abstract

Information is one of everybody needs which is very important in this modern era. People are easier to collect information they need through many kind of media including website. Nearly half of people in the world use website as main media to collect and share information. It is easy to be accessed and always give an up-to-date information. In education areas, also website play an important role, for example in SMK Negeri 1 North Bengkulu. We try to develop website as information and promotion media which may support information system there. To improve their information and technology system, we developed new website by using web-based information system. This website offers a better performance and an easier management data update. It was developed and designed using Adobe Dreamweaver CS 3 which is able to design texts, images, videos, animations, and other applications. It also gives an easy database management.

Keywords: Information media, Information system, Website

Topic: Education

[ABS-169]

Efforts to Improve Attitudes toward Student Mathematics Grade VIII SMP Negeri 1 Ciawi through Implementation of Active Knowledge Sharing Strategy with Scientific Approach.

La Ode Amril¹

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Abstract

Mathematics learning has an important role in facing the progress of science and technology through planting various skills that involve critical thinking, logical, creative, and cooperative skills. Therefore, the learning process should be implemented in an interactive, inspiring, fun, challenging, and motivating student. Based on the results of observations during pre-research at SMP Negeri 1 Ciawi Bogor, showed the existence of problems in learning mathematics. Based on the results of the questionnaire it is known that there are students who responded in a negative attitude to mathematics. Based on several theories put forward by some experts then the researchers decided to take action by implementing Active Knowledge Sharing strategy with a scientific approach. Sharing knowledge is very important for students. Therefore, math learning needs to apply Active Knowledge Sharing to build students knowledge and understanding independently. This study uses a classroom action research design consisting of two cycles. Each cycle there are four stages through which planning, execution, observation and reflection. The subjects of this study are students and teachers of class VIII SMP Negeri 1 Ciawi Bogor. Technique of collecting data used test and non test technique. Data analysis used quantitative descriptive analysis and qualitative descriptive analysis. Implementation of learning is characterized by active knowledge sharing with scientific approach to improve attitude toward mathematics students of class

VIII MTs SMP Negeri 1 Ciawi. The active knowledge sharing strategy allows students to actively share their knowledge. Competition among students can be reduced because students are taught to help each other friends in terms of learning activities. Students are directed to think critically and creatively in solving the given mathematical problems. In addition to the level of attitudes toward mathematics, students cognitive abilities also increased, but the percentage increase in students attitudes toward mathematics is greater than the percentage of student cognitive improvement.

Keywords: active knowledge sharing, scientific approach, attitude toward mathematics

Topic: Education

Oral Sessions

Education (7)/ Administration (3)

Wednesday, September 13, 2017,
15.30 - 17.00

Ballroom
Corner 1

Session Chair: R. Akhmad Munjin

[ABS-176]

Evaluation of Character Education Integration in Social Studies Learning Planning at SDITAI-UtsmaniyahCiteureup Bogor Regency

Yumi Hartati |Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-182]

IMPLEMENTATION OF LIFE SKILL EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE BOARDINGSCHOOL OF DARUL FALLAH BOGOR

M. Rendi Ramdhani |Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-183]

IMPROVING STUDENTS ABILITY IN CONSTRUCTING PASSIVE VOICE THROUGHVIDEO AS A PROMPT

Tursina Martiani |Universitas Djuanda

Atti Herawati |Universitas Pakuan

Yanti Suryanti | Universitas Pakuan

[ABS-184]

IMPROVING STUDENTS VOCABULARY THROUGH ANAGRAM

Nurul Annisa Yuniarti | Universitas Djuanda
Atti Herawati | Universitas Pakuan
Mursidah Rahmah | Universitas Pakuan

[ABS-186]

OPTIMIZATION OF CHARACTER EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BY PARENTING EDUCATION

Raden Siti Pupu Fauziah | Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-189]

OPTIMIZATION OF UNIVERSAL SERVICE OBLIGATION PROGRAM IN SUPPLIED ICT SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN RURAL REGENCY OF BOGOR

Akhmad Munjina, A.Iskandar, Maria | UniversitasDjuanda

[ABS-195]

Implementation of Tax Progressive Policy at Bogor Regency Indonesia

Faisal Tri Ramdhani | Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-176]

Evaluation of Character Education Integration in Social Studies Learning Planning at SDIT Al-Utsmaniyah Citeureup Bogor Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to obtain a picture of the level of conformity of character education integration planning in learning social studies at SDIT Al-Utsmaniyah Citeureup Bogor Regency with standard educational process. This study uses a type of evaluation research. The evaluation model used in this study is a model of the stake in comparing the suitability between the implementation of character education integration planning in the social studies lesson at SDIT Al-Utsmaniyah Citeureup Bogor Regency with the standard of education process as the standard criterion to assess the successful implementation of character education integration planning in social studies lesson. This research was conducted by using quantitative descriptive research method. Data collection techniques are documentation and observation. The population in the study was teachers and students of SDIT Al-Utsmaniyah Citeureup Bogor Regency that has integrated character education in social studies learning. Research subjects were social studies teachers and students were taken by purposive sampling. This research uses data analysis with descriptive statistical technique that aims to give a picture of reality about the implementation of social studies learning program that integrates character in SDIT Al-Utsmaniyah Citeureup Bogor Regency. The results showed that the suitability between the implementation of the IPS learning planning program at SDIT Al-Utsmaniyah Citeureup Bogor Regency with the

standard of educational process is the learning plan shows the average score of 2.87 so that it is in the good category. Based on that it can be seen that the teacher social studies in SDIT Al-Utsmaniyah has prepared the lesson (compile RPP) with complete, precise, and detailed explanation.

Keywords: Evaluation, Character, Social Studies

Topic: Education

[ABS-182]

**IMPLEMENTATION OF LIFE SKILL EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE
BOARDING
SCHOOL OF DARUL FALLAH BOGOR**

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Abstract

This study aims to determine how the implementation of Life Skill Education in Agriculture Boarding School of Darul Fallah Bogor and also to determine the factors supporting and hindering the implementation of Life Skill Education in Agriculture Boarding School of Darul Fallah Bogor. The method used is descriptive qualitative method. Data were collected through observation, interviews, documentation and triangulation. Data analysis techniques used are reduction, presentation, and conclusion. The results showed that the implementation of Life Skill Education in Agriculture Boarding School of Darul Fallah Bogor through two approaches: 1) Restructuring educational systems that implement integrative curriculum, Religious Affairs, Ministry of National Education, local skills (agricultural, livestock, fisheries, appropriate technology, etc.) and boarding school curriculum, with a learning system that combines theory and practice, 2) Through the particular programs that are support the skill development of students, including: (a) the aspects of personal skills, (b) social skills, (c) academic skills, (d) vocational skills. The factors supporting and hindering the implementation of Life Skill Education in Agriculture Boarding School of Darul Fallah Bogor are, 1) supporting factors: the vision and philosophy of boarding school life, the availability of qualified

teachers /experts, adequate infrastructure, and good working relationships with entrepreneurs/SME, 2) inhibiting factors: differences in mindset of students, damage to facilities, and inadequate allocation of time (hours of study) caused formality education with a variety of existing systems.

Keywords: Life Skill Education, Islamic Boarding School, Darul Fallah

Topic: Education

[ABS-183]

IMPROVING STUDENTS ABILITY IN CONSTRUCTING PASSIVE VOICE THROUGH VIDEO AS A PROMPT

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Abstract

Passive voice form is used when the focus is on the action. It is used to shift the emphasis from subject to object. Passive sentence is formed by using the auxiliary ‘to be’ and the past participle of the main verb. Unfortunately, many students cannot construct it well. The teacher should apply an appropriate way in teaching passive voice which can help the students’ problems. Therefore, the writer conducted the research with the title is “Improving Students’ Ability in Constructing Passive Voice through Video as a Prompt”. The aim of the research is to improve students’ ability in constructing passive voice through video as a prompt. The research is conducted to the second grade students of SMAN I Megamendung Bogor. There are 32 students as the sample. The method of the research is classroom action research which had been done in two cycle processes. The learning target of the research is 75% of students get 70 as standard score. After the treatment, the result showed that in the first cycle 20 students (62.50%) achieve the standard score. In the second cycle, the result shows good improvement: 27 students

(84.37%) achieve the standard score. It means that Video as a prompt can to improve students' ability in constructing passive voice.

Keywords: Passive voice, Video

Topic: Education

[ABS-184]

IMPROVING STUDENTS VOCABULARY THROUGH ANAGRAM

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Abstract

Vocabulary plays an important part in a language because through vocabulary someone can communicate with someone else. In fact, the students find it difficult to understand and remember vocabulary. Therefore, it is important to apply certain technique that can help the students in learning vocabulary. Teaching and learning vocabulary through Anagram is one of the techniques to teach vocabulary. Anagram helps the students to understand the words by rearranging the letters of a word or phrase to produce a new word or phrase, using all the original letter in the previous word. The aim of the research is to find out whether the use of Anagram can improve students' vocabulary and the participant is the third grade students of SDN Banjarsari, Ciawi. The method of the research is classroom action research that was done in two cycles process. In pre-test, all students (100%) belong to score under 60 (poor). After the treatments, the result shows that in the first cycle eight students (22%) belong to very good criteria (81 – 90), six students (16%) belong to good criteria (71-80), 15 students (40%) belong to fair criteria (61-70), and eight students (22%) belong to poor criteria (50-60). It means that the number of the students who have achieved the target score of the research (70) is only 57%.

Therefore, the treatments were continued in the second cycle. In the cycle, the result shows that there are 16 students (43%) belong to excellent (90-100), 11 students (30%) belong to very good (81-90), seven students (15%) belong to good (71-80), two students (5%) belong to fair (61-70), and one student (3%) belong to poor (50-60). It means that the number of the students who have achieved the target score of the research (70) is 92%. The research target has reached so the cycle process is stopped. It indicates that teaching and learning vocabulary through Anagram can improve students' vocabulary.

Keywords: Vocabulary, Anagram

Topic: Education

[ABS-186]

**OPTIMIZATION OF CHARACTER EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
BY
PARENTING EDUCATION**

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Abstract

Character education is a major agenda in the education system in Indonesia and elementary school is the main gateway. Character education is related to the concept (moral knowing), moral attitude (moral feeling) and moral behavior (moral behavior). The integration between the knowledge gained, the desire and the love of good values and the ability to behave well is a complete method of character education, its just the state primary school in Bogor district, the students are only in the school environment 5 to 6 hours. Parenting patterns that are contradictory between parents and teachers are often a character education constraint. It is therefore necessary to have a program that can bridge these constraints so that education is more optimal. Parenting education in schools is a program designed by schools aimed at fostering harmonization of parenting patterns implemented by teachers in schools and parents at home. Parenting is dilaksanakan more

emphasize on the regulation of the application of value nalai character equipped with appropriate parenting method Research method used is Research and development. From this research is expected to create a parenting program in school as a model of optimization of character education in elementary school.

Keywords: parenting education, Child care pattern, basic education

Topic: Education

[ABS-189]

OPTIMIZATION OF UNIVERSAL SERVICE OBLIGATION PROGRAM IN SUPPLIED ICT SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN RURAL REGENCY OF BOGOR

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Abstract

With the services provided by the USO, children can access information on economics, education, health. High economic level of children will be able to seize quality education and with that economic level children will also be able to access quality health facilities and infrastructure if they require it. Conversely, with excellent health the children will be able to carry out educational and training activities as well as doing business that is business and commercial. It is expected that with the operation of ICT can meet the needs of children continuously and can progress to follow technological progress. The purpose of this study was to find out the services of ICT available in rural areas, to find out the computer program used by rural children, to find out the electronic network used by rural children, to describe the childrens ability to use ICT tools, to describe the success children

in utilizing ICT. The sampling technique is a phased cluster with a sample size of 250 children. Research location in KecamatanCiampea and KecamatanSukamakmur. The type of data is primary data and secondary data. Primary data obtained through the respondent, while secondary data obtained through the parties concerned. To find out the optimization of universal service obligation program in increasing ICT services used content analysis through data reduction, display data and conclusion, while quantitative data concerning factors influencing to optimization of USO analyzed by correlation analysis. The result of research showed that: which in the countryside is not yet available, More children in rural areas use WINDOWS computer program, Electronic Network used by children in countryside is internet, Children enough use ICT device and Children quite succeed in utilizing ICT device. The correlation coefficient is 0.225, it means that the relationship between service of good village dring, smart village, PLIK and internet cafe with IPTEKS access very tightly, so if service of ICT is getting bigger then access IPTEKS children in village also more and more. Coefficient of correlation 0.273, meaning the relationship between learning with IPTEKS access very closely, so that if learning more and more then access IPTEKS also increasingly known by children or user.

Keywords: USO, ICT, Kids

Topic: Administration

[ABS-195]

Implementation of Tax Progressive Policy at Bogor Regency Indonesia

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Abstract

The implementation of a progressive tax policy on service branch offices of provincial income areas of Bogor city still need improvement, especially in the identity of the ownership of multiple vehicles that cannot be recorded maximally. Therefore, the aim of this research is to know how the implementation of a progressive tax is, to find out some obstacles in the progressive implementation of the tax policy and to analyze the efforts of what is being done in the Progressive Implementation of the Tax Police Branch Office Services in Provincial Revenue Office Area of Bogor. The method of this research is descriptive method, while the technic of data collection is done by using library research, field studies (observation, interviews, and questionnaires). After the data are collected, it can be concluded that communication in the implementation of a progressive tax policy on

service branch offices of provincial income areas of the city of Bogor obtained an average score of 3,47 according to the interpretation which is in the good category, resources in the implementation of a progressive tax policy on service branch offices of provincial income areas of the city of Bogor obtained an average score of 3,48 according to the interpretation which is in the good category, attitude bureaucratic or executive in the implementation of a progressive tax policy on service branch offices of provincial income areas of the city of Bogor obtained an average score 3,66 according to the interpretation which is in the good category, and structure organization in the implementation of a progressive tax policy on service branch offices of provincial income areas of the city of Bogor obtained an average score 3,5 according to the interpretation which is in the good category.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Tax Progressive, Local Government

Topic: Administration

Oral Sessions

Administration (7)

Wednesday, September 13, 2017,
15.30 - 17.00

Meeting Room 5
Mezzanine Floor 5

Session Chair: Denny Hernawan

[ABS-77]

**PUBLIC SERVICE QUALITY BASED ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND
COMMUNICATION THROUGH DEVELOPMENT OF APPARATUS
RESOURCES**

| | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| Hardiyansyah | Universitas Bina Darma |
| Koesharijadi | Universitas Bina Darma |
| Suyanto | Universitas Bina Darma |

[ABS-140]

Public Private Partnerships for Public Service Delivery: A Study of Common Service Centres in Krishnagar City, West Bengal

Chandrima |DasBanaras Hindu University

[ABS-179]

Model of Procurement and Development of Health Personnel At Health Services Facility

Irma Purnamasari |Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-180]

THE SOCIAL RESILIENCE MODEL: A SUCCESS STORY OF ADAPTATION STRATEGY AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

Rita Rahmawati |Universitas Djuanda

Denny Hernawan |Universitas Djuanda

DudungDarusman |Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-181]

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FORESTRY POLICY: A MODEL OF SINERGITY OFMANY INTERESTS

Rita Rahmawati |Universitas Djuanda

Ginung Pratidina |Universitas Djuanda

Euis Salbiah |Universitas Djuanda

Nandang Saefudin Zenju |Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-185]

The Comparison between Village and Urban Village based on the Law No. 23 Year 2014 about Local Government

Sandi Maftuh |UniversitasDjuanda

[ABS-197]

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT OF FOREST GOVERNANCE AT NATIONAL PARK HALIMUN - SALAK MOUNTAIN

Berry Sastrawan |Universitas Djuanda

[ABS-77]

**PUBLIC SERVICE QUALITY BASED ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND
COMMUNICATION THROUGH DEVELOPMENT OF APPARATUS
RESOURCES**

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Abstract

The promises of regional leaders during the election campaign, that the services provided to the people should be easy, cheap, friendly, fast, and non-discriminatory, in short, the services provided must be of good quality. This is in accordance with the laws and regulations. But in reality there are still many conditions that are not good service, a convoluted, unfriendly service, expensive, time consuming, and discriminatory. It is allegedly due to incompetence of human resources (apparatus) and utilization of information technology in public services that have not been optimal. The good public services / quality, is not only a public demand in this era of reform, but also a paradigm shift and the development of science and technology, especially information and

communication technology. The purpose of this study is to investigate and conduct an indepth analysis of human resource development (apparatus) to improve the quality of public services based on information technology in Palembang. The research method used is a mix method, which is a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. The results of the current study indicate that the success of improving the quality of public services based on information technology is determined by the ability of the apparatus in utilizing information and communication technology in the public service through the process of learning, education, development and training.

Keywords: Quality of public services, apparatus development, information technology

Topic: Administration

[ABS-140]

Public Private Partnerships for Public Service Delivery: A Study of Common Service Centres in Krishnagar City, West Bengal

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Abstract

The working of public service delivery mechanism in India has changed with changes in the dimensions of administration. The application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in administration transforms the organizational structure and process by reducing administrative costs, saving time and brings the stakeholders closer to administration. Since the introduction of National e-Governance Plan of India (NeGP) in 2006 the Common Service Centre (CSC) is the cornerstone of ICT-enabled service delivery in India. Recently, the Digital India Programme, launched in 2016 by Prime Minister ShriNarendraModi focuses in increasing the number of service delivery outlets for seamless public service delivery. According to the mandates of the NeGP, the

Government has introduced and encouraged the adoption Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) model as an efficient service delivery option for ensuring rapid development and building cost-effective solutions. Theoretically speaking, PPP venture is funded, operated and maintained through the partnership between Government and one or more private sector companies. Since 2006, the CSCs are operated by a Public-Private Partnership Model. The company associated is named as Srei Infrastructure Private Limited. The paper is mainly based on primary data collected from the service delivery centers and by interaction with the stakeholders, Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) who run the centres, the government and the company officials. The other data sources include the reports of the Government of India and other authorities. The citizens can now access public services and information at affordable costs from the service delivery kiosks. However, there are problems like lack of proper infrastructure for bridging the digital divide, inadequate awareness generation among the people etc. The paper evaluates the impact of e-Governance on the people, the problems arising in operating the centres and suggests how they can serve in a better way through PPP initiatives.

Keywords: Information and Communication Technology, Public Private Partnership, Common Service Centres

Topic: Administration

[ABS-179]

Model of Procurement and Development of Health Personnel At Health Services Facility

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Abstract

Development of health human resources is one of the priorities of health development, this is because Indonesia is still facing health personnel problems, both the number, type, quality and distribution. Studies show that health workers are a key factor in the successful achievement of health development goals. Efforts to meet the needs and development of health personnel in health care facilities, especially health centers to date have not been adequate, this has an impact on the hampering efforts of health services to the community. Therefore this study aims to solve the problem. The method used in this research is

descriptive qualitative based on data collected through literature study, observation, questionnaire and interview. Development of health human resources is one of the priorities of health development, this is because Indonesia is still facing health personnel problems, both the number, type, quality and distribution. Various studies show that the power The results showed that the performance of health personnel have not met the minimum standards of health services, this is related to the procurement and development of health personnel. In the implementation of the provision of health workers, it is known that there are still obstacles such as the preparation of the needs of health workers not yet based on the ratio of population / energy, and not based on the workload that also describes the demand (demand). This has an impact on the not optimal health services to the community. This study offers a model of procurement and development of health personnel by considering the internal and external factors that influence the achievement of community satisfaction on health services. Human resource development is implemented to formulate human resource development system based on continuous career improvement and Training pattern and develop appropriate training programs to improve the competence of health personnel in an effort to improve the quality of health services in Puskesmas.

Keywords: Model Procurement and Development of Health Personnel, the quality of health services.

Topic: Administration

[ABS-180]

THE SOCIAL RESILIENCE MODEL: A SUCCESS STORY OF ADAPTATION STRATEGY AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

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Abstract

This research is important in looking at local institutional adaptation strategies for sustainable forest resource governance. Local adaptation strategies are demonstrated by the ability of people to survive in conflict situations or in situations where the people are losing their livelihoods. Therefore, this research is conducted with the aim to know the ability of adaptation of local community and how to improve institutional capacity without

negating other institutional capacities including State. This research takes two locations, namely GunungHalimunSalak National Park and Sungai Utik Forest in West Kalimantan. The research method is done by using constructivism approach with descriptive research method. The results indicate that there are difference levels of adaptation and interests between two communities: Kasepuhan Community in GunungHalimun National Park and DayakIban Sungai Utik in West Kalimantan. If resilience is defined as a description of the process and the success outcomes of adapting to difficult circumstances or challenging life experiences, especially in high-stress situations, what is reflected in the Kasepuhan and DayakIban Sungai Utik Communities is a different kind of social resilience. Therefore, the institutional capacity building of these two societies needs to be handled differently, in accordance to the potential and the expectations and desires of the people.

Keywords: Adaptation Strategy, Institutional Capacity Building, Social Resilience, Hope and Desire of Community, Local Community.

Topic: Administration

[ABS-181]

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FORESTRY POLICY: A MODEL OF SINERGITY OF MANY INTERESTS

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Abstract

The destruction of forest resources is one of the biggest problems faced by Indonesia. Whereas one of the national development goals in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is ensuring environmental sustainability, including forest policy, but the

aspiration to guarantee the sustainability of the forest is a rarity. Given that forest conservation policies are always faced with other policies and other interests, including the interests of local communities. Thus, the implementation of forestry policy in the region is required to achieve the harmonization of forest development planning policy that is comprehensive, integrated, efficient and synergic with other sectors in achieving regional development goals that not only can preserve the environment (forest) but also able to provide prosperity to the community. Therefore, the purpose of this study is an important factor in the implementation of forest policy for sustainable forest governance. This research is done by using descriptive research method of analysis with qualitative approach. The results of the research indicate that conservation policies as well as those related to timber forest product utilization policy require several factors such as the need for synergy between various interests, the involvement of local communities in the implementation of forest policy, bringing the State in the form of law enforcement as well as protector of society.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Local Community Involvement, Law Enforcement, Community Protection

Topic: Administration

[ABS-185]

The Comparison between Village and Urban Village based on the Law No. 23 Year 2014 about Local Government

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Abstract

Indonesia is one of the countries which have an autonomy district system in developing local government. The local government divided into two, village and urban village as the first line of government and the society. In fact, the people thought that there are no differences between village and urban village. Therefore, the aim of this study is to find out the differences between local and urban village administration as the basic of government organization based on the law number 23. 2014 about local government. The method of the study is using qualitative approach by collecting data from literature review, field study and interviewing. The study is conducted in the Padasuka Urban Village, Ciomas Bogor sub-district. The result of the study shows that village and urban village have some different characteristics such as population factor, geographical factor and social culture factor. The other comparisons exist in budgetary sources in which villages can get budgets from APBN, provincial or municipal or district budgets while the urban village is sourced from the APBD of the city or district included in the sub-district budget.

Keywords: Village, Urban Village, Administrative, Local Government

Topic: Administration

[ABS-197]

**CONFLICT MANAGEMENT OF FOREST GOVERNANCE AT NATIONAL
PARK HALIMUN-SALAK MOUNTAIN**

Berry Sastrawan

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Abstract

The background of this research is forest conflicts which happens because of the difference interest to the forest. In forest conservation, the government has concerned for forest preservation. Meanwhile local society considers that the forest is livelihood resource. The difference opinions is become one of the conflict. The government claims the forest region which is belonged to the local society (custom and non-custom) as part of national park since the issued of Ministerial Decree Ministry of Forestry Number 175, 2003. The thoery which used is the theory Thomas-Kilmann management conflict mode which taksonomy management conflict mode is improved based on two dimensions, the cooperation in horizontal axis and the accertify in vertical axis, then the are improved and brought up into five management conflict modes, which are, Competition, Colaboration, Compromize, Avoiding and Acomodation. The method which was used in the reserach is analyse descriptive method in a few stages, which were, literature study and area study. Then the data is analysed with Thomas-Kilmann Conflict Mode Instrument. Then the propensity of option was counted, furthermore it was given score in continuum 0 to 12 in each management conflict mode and then it was described from its calculation. The calculation of each management conflict mode which was made by both TNGHS or local society are equally dominated by the possibility of the management conflict compromize mode option responses, each option has its score composed 9, 10 and 10 in each presentage the possibility of option responses in this situation or in conflict condition between 80% - 90%, and lacial society (custom and non-custom) from above 90% in particular high quadran in selecting through the compromise solution which implies that compromise is a solution needed by the party involving in conflict.

Keywords: Management Confilct, Forestry Corporate Governance

Topic: Administration